

5,950,000 Shares  
**RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc.**  
 Common Stock  
\$20.00 per Share

*The Fund.* RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (the “Fund”) is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company.

*Investment Objectives.* The Fund’s primary investment objective is current income exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (but which may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund’s secondary investment objective is total return. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

*Principal Investment Strategies.* Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing, directly or indirectly, at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined below) in municipal bonds, the interest on which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers, generally excludable from gross income for regular U.S. federal income tax purposes, except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax (“Municipal Bonds”). In order to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, which are items of interest excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the Fund will seek to invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets directly in such Municipal Bonds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tax Risks.” The Fund will seek to allocate its assets among the two principal investment strategies described below:

*Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy (25% - 50% of Managed Assets):* This strategy will seek to (i) generate returns through investments in closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds and other investment companies (collectively, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds, and (ii) derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds.

*Municipal Bond Income Strategy (50% - 75% of Managed Assets):* This strategy seeks to capitalize on inefficiencies in the tax-exempt and tax-advantaged securities markets through investments in Municipal Bonds. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may not directly invest more than 25% of the Managed Assets allocated to this strategy in Municipal Bonds in any one industry or in any one state of origin, and the Fund may not directly invest more than 5% of the Managed Assets allocated to this strategy in the Municipal Bonds of any one issuer, except that the foregoing industry and issuer restrictions shall not apply to general obligation bonds and the Fund will consider the obligor or borrower underlying the Municipal Bond to be the “issuer.” The Fund may invest up to 30% of the Managed Assets allocated to this strategy in Municipal Bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund can invest, directly or indirectly through Underlying Funds, in bonds of any maturity; however, under this strategy, it will generally invest in Municipal Bonds that have a maturity of five years or longer at the time of purchase.

*(continued on following page)*

You should read this Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest in the Common Shares, and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information, dated October 25, 2018 (the “SAI”), containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the Prospectus, the SAI (the table of contents of which is on page 96 of this Prospectus), annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (when available) and other information about the Fund, or make shareholder inquiries, by calling (844)-569-4750, by writing to the Fund at 325 North LaSalle Street, Suite 645, Chicago, IL 60654, or by visiting the Fund’s and the Adviser’s website at [www.rivernorth.com](http://www.rivernorth.com) (information included on the website does not form a part of this Prospectus), or from the SEC’s website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Investing in the Fund’s common stock involves certain risks. See “Risks” beginning on page 48 of this Prospectus. Certain of the risks are summarized in “Prospectus Summary—Risks” beginning on page 12 of this Prospectus.

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

	Per Share	Total(1)
Public offering price	\$ 20.00	\$119,000,000
Sales load(2)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund(3)	\$ 19.96	\$118,762,000

*(notes continued on the next page)*

The underwriters expect to deliver the Common Shares to purchasers on or about October 30, 2018

Prospectus dated October 25, 2018.

**UBS Investment Bank**

**Morgan Stanley**

**Wells Fargo Securities**

**RBC Capital Markets**

**Stifel**

**BB&T Capital Markets**

**D.A. Davidson & Co.**

**Ladenburg Thalmann**

**B. Riley Wealth Management**

**Incapital**

**CIM Securities, LLC**

**Janney Montgomery Scott**

**Wedbush Securities**

(notes continued from previous page)

- (1) The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 892,500 additional Common Shares at the Public Offering Price less the Sales Load within 45 days of the date of this Prospectus, solely to cover overallocments, if any. If this option is exercised in full, the total Public Offering Price, Sales Load, and Proceeds, After Expenses, to the Fund, will be \$136,850,000, \$0 and \$136,576,300, respectively. See “Underwriters.” Investors purchasing Common Shares in this offering will not be charged a sales load.
- (2) The Adviser (as defined below), and not the Fund, has agreed to pay from its own assets (a) additional compensation of \$0.60 per share to the underwriters in connection with this offering, and separately (b) a structuring fee to each of UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. in the amounts of \$1,202,950, \$426,466, \$471,950, \$150,000 and \$76,250, respectively, and a sales incentive fee to Wedbush Securities Inc. in the amount of \$23,500. In addition, the Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay First Dominion Capital Corp. an amount equal to 0.3875% of the total price to the public of the Common Shares sold in the offering contemplated by this Prospectus (including Common Shares offered pursuant to the underwriters’ overallocation option) for certain distribution and marketing services, as well as up to \$400,000 in expense reimbursement. The sum total of all compensation to the underwriters in connection with this public offering of Common Shares, including all forms of additional compensation or structuring or sales incentive fee payments, if any, to the underwriters and other expenses (including reimbursed expenses), will be limited to not more than 5.0% of the total public offering price of the Common Shares sold in this offering. See “Underwriters—Additional Underwriter Compensation.”
- (3) The Adviser has agreed to bear (a) all organizational expenses of the Fund and (b) such offering expenses of the Fund that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share. The amount of such expenses that do not exceed \$0.04 per Common Share, although payable by the Fund, are indirectly paid by investors in this offering and will immediately reduce the net asset value of each Common Share purchased in this offering. Proceeds to the Fund are calculated after expenses paid by the Fund.

The Fund, or the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, may invest in securities of any credit quality, including, without limit, securities that are rated below investment grade, except that, under normal market conditions, at least 50% of the Fund’s Managed Assets will be directly or indirectly invested in investment grade Municipal Bonds. Also, under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 65% of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy directly in investment grade Municipal Bonds and will invest no more than 20% of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds rated at or below Caa1 by Moody’s Investor Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or CCC+ by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC business (“S&P”) or Fitch Ratings, a part of the Fitch Group, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or Subadviser to be of comparable credit quality. Below investment grade securities are commonly referred to as “junk” and “high yield” securities and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the Fund (and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests) may invest in securities receiving the lowest ratings from the NRSROs including securities rated C by Moody’s or D- by S&P, which indicates that the security is in default or has little prospect for full recovery of principal or interest. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.”

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may allocate between 25% and 50% of its Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and between 50% and 75% of its Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. Subject to the foregoing ranges, the Adviser will determine the portion of the Fund’s Managed Assets to allocate to each strategy and may, from time to time, adjust the allocations. The Adviser expects to initially allocate over 40% of the Fund’s Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and the remainder of the Fund’s Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. See “Investment Philosophy and Process.” “Managed Assets” means the total assets of the Fund, including assets attributable to leverage, minus liabilities (other than debt representing leverage and any preferred stock that may be outstanding). Such assets attributable to leverage include the portion of assets in tender option bond trusts of which the Fund owns TOB Residuals (as defined below) that has been effectively financed by the trust’s issuance of TOB Floaters (as defined below). See “Use of Leverage—Tender Option Bonds.”

**No Prior History.** Because the Fund is newly organized, the shares of the Fund’s common stock (the “Common Shares”) have no history of public trading. Common shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value. The risk of loss due to this discount may be greater for initial investors expecting to sell their Common Shares in a relatively short period after the completion of this initial public offering. The Fund’s Common Shares have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), subject to notice of issuance. The trading or ticker symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be “RMI.”

**Investment Adviser and Subadviser.** The Fund’s investment adviser is RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) and the Fund’s subadviser is MacKay Shields LLC (the “Subadviser”). The Adviser will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy. The Subadviser will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. See “Management of the Fund.”

**Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer.** The Fund will terminate on or before October 25, 2030 (the “Termination Date”); provided, that if the Board of Directors of the Fund (the “Board of Directors”) believes that, under then-current market conditions, it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date: (i) once for up to one year (i.e., up to October 25, 2031), and (ii) once for up to an additional six months (i.e., up to April 25, 2032), in each case upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without the approval of Common Shareholder (as defined below).

In addition, as of a date within twelve months preceding the Termination Date, the Board of Directors may cause the Fund to conduct a tender offer to all Common Shareholders to purchase Common Shares of the Fund at a price equal to the net asset value (“NAV”) per Common Share on the expiration date of the tender offer (an “Eligible Tender Offer”). The Board of Directors has established that, following an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund must have at least \$100 million of net assets to ensure the continued viability of the Fund (the “Termination Threshold”). In an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund will offer to purchase all Common Shares held by each Common Shareholder; provided, that if the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets totaling less than the Termination Threshold, the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated and no Common Shares will be

repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer. Instead, the Fund will begin (or continue) liquidating its portfolio and proceed to terminate on or before the Termination Date. The Adviser will pay all costs and expenses associated with the making of an Eligible Tender Offer, other than brokerage and related transaction costs associated with the disposition of portfolio investments in connection with the Eligible Tender Offer, which will be borne by the Fund and its Common Shareholders. An Eligible Tender Offer would be made, and Common Shareholders would be notified thereof, in accordance with the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and the applicable tender offer rules thereunder (including Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E under the Exchange Act). If the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets equaling or totaling greater than the Termination Threshold, all Common Shares properly tendered and not withdrawn will be purchased by the Fund pursuant to the terms of the Eligible Tender Offer. In addition, the Fund would continue to be subject to its obligations with respect to its issued and outstanding preferred stock or debt securities, if any. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk.”

Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without the approval of Common Shareholders. In making a decision to do so to provide for the Fund’s perpetual existence, the Board of Directors will take such actions with respect to the continued operations of the Fund as it deems to be in the best interests of the Fund, based on market conditions at such time, the extent of Common Shareholder participation in the Eligible Tender Offer and all other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Adviser and Subadviser, taking into account that the Adviser and Subadviser may have a potential conflict of interest in seeking to convert to a perpetual fund.

The Fund is not a so called “target date” or “life cycle” fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a “target term” fund whose investment objective is to return its original NAV on the termination date. The Fund’s investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk.”

**Dividends and Distributions.** The Fund intends to distribute to holders of the Common Shares (“Common Shareholders”) regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income. Commencing with the first distribution, the Fund intends to implement a level distribution policy. There is no assurance the Fund will make regular monthly distributions or that it will do so at a particular rate. The Fund expects to declare its initial monthly dividend within 30 to 45 days after the completion of this offering and pay its initial monthly dividend within approximately 45 to 60 days after the completion of this offering, depending on market conditions. See “Dividends and Distributions.”

**Leverage.** The Fund may borrow money and/or issue preferred stock, notes or debt securities for investment purposes. These practices are known as leveraging. In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative and other transactions that have the effect of leverage. Such other transactions may include tender option bond transactions (as described herein). The Adviser will determine whether or not to engage in leverage based on its assessment of conditions in the debt and credit markets. As of the time immediately after it enters into any of the foregoing transactions, the Fund will seek to limit its overall effective leverage to 45% of its Managed Assets. The Fund currently anticipates that leverage will initially be obtained through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. See “Use of Leverage—Tender Option Bonds.” The Fund reserves the right at any time to use financial leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Since the holders of common stock pay all expenses related to the use of leverage, such use of leverage would create a greater risk of loss for the Fund’s Common Shares than if leverage is not used. See “Risks—Structural Risk—Leverage Risk.”

The Adviser and certain members of senior management and employees of the Adviser have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of 50,000 Common Shares in this offering at the initial public offering price for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000,000. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, the underwriters may determine to sell less or no Common Shares in this offering to these investors. In addition, these investors may determine to purchase more, less or no Common Shares in this offering. The underwriters will receive the same underwriting discount on Common Shares purchased by these investors as they will on any other Common Shares sold to the public in this offering. Pursuant to “lock up” agreements with the underwriters, these investors will be restricted from selling Common Shares purchased in this offering for a period of at least 180 days following completion of this offering.

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

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. Neither the Fund nor the underwriters have authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. Neither the Fund nor the underwriters are making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations may have changed since that date. The Fund will amend this Prospectus if, during the period this Prospectus is required to be delivered, there are any material changes to the facts stated in this Prospectus.

## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*This is only a summary of information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's shares of common stock (the "Common Shares") offered by this Prospectus. You should review the more detailed information contained in this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), especially the information set forth under the headings "Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies" and "Risks."*

**The Fund** . . . . . RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") is a Maryland corporation registered as a diversified, closed-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund will have a limited term unless otherwise determined by the Fund's Board of Directors ("Board of Directors"). See "Limited Term" and "Risks—Structural Risks—Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk."

**Investment Adviser and Subadviser** . . . . The Fund's investment adviser is RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") and the Fund's subadviser is MacKay Shields LLC (the "Subadviser"). The Adviser will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's Managed Assets (as defined below) allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy (as described below). The Subadviser will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy (as described below). Subject to the ranges noted below under "—Principal Investment Strategies and Policies—Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy" and "—Principal Investment Strategies and Policies—Municipal Bond Income Strategy," the Adviser will determine the portion of the Fund's Managed Assets to allocate to each strategy and may, from time to time, adjust the allocations. See "Management of the Fund."

**The Offering** . . . . . The Fund is offering 5,950,000 of its Common Shares, \$0.0001 par value per share, at \$20.00 per Common Share through a group of underwriters led by UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. You must purchase at least 100 Common Shares in this offering (\$2,000). The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 892,500 additional Common Shares, at the Public Offering Price (as described below) less the Sales Load (as described below), within 45 days to cover overallocments. See "Underwriters." The Adviser (as defined below) has agreed to bear (i) all organizational expenses of the Fund, and (ii) such offering expenses of the Fund that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share. The aggregate offering expenses to be incurred by the Fund currently are estimated to be \$238,000. Proceeds to the Fund are calculated after expenses paid by the Fund.

The Adviser and certain members of senior management and employees of the Adviser have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of 50,000 Common Shares in this offering at the initial public offering price for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000,000. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, the underwriters may determine to sell less or no Common Shares in this offering to these investors. In addition, these investors may determine to purchase more, less or no Common Shares in this offering. The underwriters will receive the same underwriting discount on Common Shares purchased by these investors

as they will on any other Common Shares sold to the public in this offering. Pursuant to “lock up” agreements with the underwriters, these investors will be restricted from selling Common Shares purchased in this offering for a period of at least 180 days following completion of this offering.

**Investment Objectives** . . . . .

The Fund’s primary investment objective is current income exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (but which may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund’s secondary investment objective is total return. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

**Principal Investment Strategies and Policies** . . . . .

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing, directly or indirectly, at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal bonds, the interest on which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers, generally excludable from gross income for regular U.S. federal income tax purposes, except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax (“Municipal Bonds”). In order to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, which are items of interest excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the Fund will seek to invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets directly in such Municipal Bonds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tax Risks.”

Municipal Bonds are debt obligations, which may have a variety of issuers, including governmental entities or other qualifying issuers. Issuers may be states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Such territories of the United States include Puerto Rico. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Puerto Rico Municipal Bond Risks” for a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Municipal Bonds include, among other instruments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, municipal leases, certificates of participation, private activity bonds, moral obligation bonds, and tobacco settlement bonds, as well as short-term, tax-exempt obligations such as municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations. See “Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies—Portfolio Composition” for a description of the types of Municipal Bonds in which the Fund may invest.

The Fund will seek to allocate its assets among the two principal strategies described below. The Adviser will determine the portion of the Fund’s Managed Assets to allocate to each strategy and may, from time to time, adjust the allocations. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Asset Allocation Risk.” Under normal market conditions, the Fund may allocate between 25% and 50% of its Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and 50% to 75% of its Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. The Adviser expects to initially allocate over 40% of the Fund’s Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and the remainder of the Fund’s Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. See “Investment Philosophy and Process.”

*Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy (25%-50% of Managed Assets).* This strategy will seek to (i) generate returns through investments in closed-end

funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and other investment companies (collectively, the “Underlying Funds”) that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds, and (ii) derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy Risk.” All Underlying Funds will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will limit its investments in closed-end funds that have been in operation for less than one year to no more than 10% of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy. The Fund will not invest in inverse ETFs or leveraged ETFs. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Managed Assets in the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy in single state municipal closed-end funds. The Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the expenses, including the management fees, of the Underlying Funds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Underlying Fund Risks.”

The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that are rated below investment grade, including those receiving the lowest ratings from Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC business (“S&P”), Fitch Ratings, a part of the Fitch Group (“Fitch”), or Moody’s Investor Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or Subadviser to be of comparable credit quality, which indicates that the security is in default or has little prospect for full recovery of principal or interest. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risk.” Below investment grade securities (such as securities rated below BBB- by S&P or Fitch or below Baa3 by Moody’s) are commonly referred to as “junk” and “high yield” securities. Below investment grade securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may invest in securities receiving the lowest ratings from the NRSROs including securities rated C by Moody’s or D- by S&P. Lower rated below investment grade securities are considered more vulnerable to nonpayment than other below investment grade securities and their issuers are more dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet their financial commitments. The lowest rated below investment grade securities are typically already in default. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.”

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests will not include those that are advised or subadvised by the Adviser, the Subadviser or their affiliates.

*Municipal Bond Income Strategy (50%-75% of Managed Assets).* This strategy seeks to capitalize on inefficiencies in the tax-exempt and tax-advantaged securities markets through investments in Municipal Bonds. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may not directly invest more than 25% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal

Bonds in any one industry or in any one state of origin, and the Fund may not directly invest more than 5% of the Managed Assets allocated to this strategy in the Municipal Bonds of any one issuer, except that the foregoing industry and issuer restrictions shall not apply to general obligation bonds and the Fund will consider the obligor or borrower underlying the Municipal Bond to be the “issuer.” See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—State Specific and Industry Risks.” The Fund may invest up to 30% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund can invest, directly or indirectly through Underlying Funds, in bonds of any maturity; however, under this strategy, it will generally invest in Municipal Bonds that have a maturity of five years or longer at the time of purchase.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 65% of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy directly in investment grade Municipal Bonds. The Subadviser will invest no more than 20% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds rated at or below Caa1 by Moody’s or CCC+ by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another NRSRO, including unrated bonds judged to be of equivalent quality as determined by the Adviser or Subadviser, as applicable. Investment grade securities are those rated Baa or higher by Moody’s (although Moody’s considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics) or BBB or higher by S&P or rated similarly by another NRSRO or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality as determined by the Adviser or Subadviser, as applicable. If the independent ratings agencies assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security’s credit quality. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the Fund may invest in securities receiving the lowest ratings from the NRSROs including securities rated C by Moody’s or D- by S&P, which indicates that the security is in default or has little prospect for full recovery of principal or interest. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.”

Under normal market conditions, the Fund, or the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets, directly or indirectly in investment grade Municipal Bonds.

“Managed Assets” means the total assets of the Fund, including assets attributable to leverage, minus liabilities (other than debt representing leverage and any preferred stock that may be outstanding). Such assets attributable to leverage include the portion of assets in tender option bond trusts of which the Fund owns TOB Residuals (as defined below) that has been effectively financed by the trust’s issuance of TOB Floaters (as defined below). See “Use of Leverage—Tender Option Bonds.”

*Other Investments.* The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, up to 20% of its Managed Assets in taxable municipal securities. Any portion of the Fund’s assets invested in taxable municipal securities will not count toward the 50%-75% of the Fund’s assets allocated to Municipal Bonds.

The Fund may at times establish hedging positions, which may include short sales and derivatives, such as options, futures and swaps (“Hedging Positions”).



Under normal market conditions, no more than 20% of the Fund's Managed Assets will be in Hedging Positions (as determined based on the market value of such Hedging Positions). See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Derivatives Risks" and "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Options and Futures Risks."

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security that it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market price of the security. The Fund may benefit from a short position when the shorted security decreases in value. The Fund will not engage in any short sales of securities issued by closed-end funds. See "Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies—Principal Investment Strategies—Other Investments" and "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Short Sale Risks."

The Fund also may attempt to enhance the return on the cash portion of its portfolio by investing in total return swap agreements. A total return swap agreement provides the Fund with a return based on the performance of an underlying asset, in exchange for fee payments to a counterparty based on a specific rate. The difference in the value of these income streams is recorded daily by the Fund, and is typically settled in cash at least monthly. If the underlying asset declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund would be required to pay the dollar value of that decline plus any applicable fees to the counterparty. The Fund may use its own net asset value ("NAV") or any other reference asset that the Adviser or Subadviser chooses as the underlying asset in a total return swap. The Fund will limit the notional amount of all total return swaps in the aggregate to 15% of the Fund's Managed Assets. See "Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies—Principal Investment Strategies—Other Investments" and "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Swap Risks."

In addition to the foregoing principal investment strategies of the Fund, the Adviser also may allocate the Fund's Managed Assets among cash and short-term investments. See "Investment Policies and Techniques—Temporary Investments and Defensive Position" in the SAI. There are no limits on the Fund's portfolio turnover, and the Fund may buy and sell securities to take advantage of potential short-term trading opportunities without regard to length of time and when the Adviser or Subadviser believes investment considerations warrant such action. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Portfolio Turnover Risk."

All percentage limitations described in this Prospectus are measured at the time of investment and may be exceeded on a going-forward basis as a result of credit rating downgrades or market value fluctuations of the Fund's portfolio securities. Unless otherwise specified herein, the Fund may count its holdings in Underlying Funds towards various guideline tests, including the 80% policy so long as the earnings on the underlying holdings of such Underlying Funds are exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (but which may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax).

Unless otherwise specified, the investment policies and limitations of the Fund are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without a vote of the holders of the Common Shares (the "Common Shareholders"). The Fund's primary investment objective, 80% policy and certain investment

restrictions specifically identified as such in the SAI are considered fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, which includes Common Shares and preferred stock of the Fund (“Preferred Shares”), if any, voting together as a single class, and the holders of the outstanding Preferred Shares, if any, voting as a single class. See “Investment Restrictions” in the SAI.

**Investment  
Philosophy and  
Process . . . . .**

The Adviser will allocate the Fund’s assets among the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and the Municipal Bond Income Strategy (as described above). The amount allocated to each of the principal strategies may change depending on the Adviser’s assessment of market risk, security valuations, market volatility, and the prospects for earning income and capital appreciation. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Multi-Manager Risk.”

*Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy.* The Adviser considers a number of factors when selecting Underlying Funds, including fundamental and technical analysis to assess the relative risk and reward potential throughout the financial markets. The term “tactical” is used to indicate that the portion of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to this strategy will invest in closed-end funds to take advantage of pricing discrepancies in the closed-end fund market.

In selecting closed-end funds, the Adviser opportunistically utilizes a combination of short-term and longer-term trading strategies to seek to derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds by identifying pricing aberrations. The Adviser employs both a quantitative and qualitative approach in its selection of closed-end funds and has developed proprietary screening models and algorithms to trade closed-end funds. The Adviser’s mean reversion investing looks to capitalize on changes within the pricing of a closed-end fund and, based upon its research and analysis, a view that it will revert to historical pricing. The Adviser employs the following trading strategies, among others:

Statistical Analysis (Mean Reversion)

- Using proprietary quantitative models, the Adviser seeks to identify closed-end funds that are trading at compelling absolute and/or relative discounts.
- The Adviser will attempt to capitalize on the perceived mispricing if the Adviser believes that the discount widening is irrational and expects the discount to narrow to longer-term mean valuations.

Corporate Actions

- The Adviser will pursue investments in closed-end funds that have announced, or the Adviser believes are likely to announce, certain corporate actions that may drive value for their shareholders.
- The Adviser has developed trading strategies that focus on closed-end fund tender offers, rights offerings, shareholder distributions, open-endings and liquidations.

## Shareholder Activism

- The Adviser will assess activism opportunities by determining a closed-end fund's susceptibility to dissident activity and analyzing the composition of the fund's shareholder register. The Fund, in seeking to achieve its investment objectives, will not take activist positions in the Underlying Funds.

In employing its trading strategies, the Adviser conducts an extensive amount of due diligence on various fund sponsors, investment managers and funds, including actively monitoring regulatory filings, analyzing a fund's registration statements, financial statements and organizational documents, as well as conducting proprietary research, such as speaking with fund sponsors, underwriters, sell-side brokers and investors.

See "Investment Philosophy and Process—Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy."

*Municipal Bond Income Strategy.* The Subadviser believes inefficiencies exist in the tax-exempt and tax-advantaged securities markets. In order to capitalize on these opportunities, the Subadviser applies both a top-down and bottom-up research investment process. The Subadviser's top-down analysis considers the economic, interest rate, inflation outlook and other economic variables to guide overall portfolio structure. The Subadviser employs a value-oriented security selection process to invest in securities it believes to be mispriced which offer a yield advantage. In choosing investments, the Subadviser analyzes the credit quality of issuers and considers the yields available on municipal bonds with different maturities. In addition, the Subadviser reviews macroeconomic events, technical characteristics in the municipal bond market, tax policies, as well as analyzing individual municipal securities and sectors. The Subadviser seeks to reduce volatility through its disciplined investment process and investment risk management.

The Subadviser may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. In considering whether to sell a security, the Subadviser may evaluate, among other things, the condition of the economy and meaningful changes in the issuer's financial condition.

See "Investment Philosophy and Process—Municipal Bond Income Strategy."

## Limited Term Fund Structure and Eligible Tender Offer . . . . .

The Fund will terminate on or before ,October 25, 2030 (the "Termination Date"); provided, that if the Board of Directors believes that, under then-current market conditions, it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date: (i) once for up to one year (i.e., up to October 25, 2031), and (ii) once for up to an additional six months (i.e., up to April 25, 2032), in each case upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without the approval of Common Shareholders. In determining whether to extend the Termination Date, the Board of Directors may consider the inability to sell the Fund's assets in a time frame consistent with termination due to lack of market liquidity or other extenuating circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Directors may determine that market conditions are such that it is reasonable to believe that, with an extension, the Fund's remaining assets will appreciate and generate income in an amount that, in the aggregate, is meaningful relative to the cost and expense of continuing the operation of the Fund.

In anticipation of the Termination Date (such period of time, the “wind-down period”), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio, and may deviate from its investment policies and may not achieve its investment objective. During the wind-down period (or in anticipation of an Eligible Tender Offer), the Fund’s portfolio composition may change as more of its portfolio holdings are called or sold and portfolio holdings are disposed of in anticipation of liquidation. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of matured, called or sold securities in accordance with the investment program described above, the Fund may invest such proceeds in short term or other lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash, which may adversely affect its performance.

In addition, within twelve months preceding the Termination Date, the Board of Directors may cause the Fund to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. An Eligible Tender Offer would consist of a tender offer to all Common Shareholders to purchase Common Shares of the Fund at a price equal to the NAV per Common Share on the expiration date of the tender offer. The Board of Directors has established that, following an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund must have at least \$100 million of net assets to ensure the continued viability of the Fund (the “Termination Threshold”).

In an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund will offer to purchase all Common Shares held by each Common Shareholder; provided, that if the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets totaling less than the Termination Threshold, the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated and no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer. Instead, the Fund will begin (or continue) liquidating its portfolio and proceed to terminate on or before the Termination Date. The Adviser will pay all costs and expenses associated with the making of an Eligible Tender Offer, other than brokerage and related transaction costs associated with the disposition of portfolio investments in connection with the Eligible Tender Offer, which will be borne by the Fund and its Shareholders. An Eligible Tender Offer would be made, and Shareholders would be notified thereof, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and the applicable tender offer rules thereunder (including Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E under the Exchange Act).

If the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets equaling or totaling greater than the Termination Threshold, all Common Shares properly tendered and not withdrawn will be purchased by the Fund pursuant to the terms of the Eligible Tender Offer. The Fund’s purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering Common Shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering Common Shareholders. In addition, the Fund would continue to be subject to its obligations with respect to its issued and outstanding preferred stock or debt securities, if any.

All Common Shareholders remaining after a tender offer will be subject to proportionately higher expenses due to the reduction in the Fund’s total assets resulting from payment for the tendered Common Shares. A reduction in net assets, and the corresponding increase in the Fund’s expense ratio, could result in lower returns and put the Fund at a disadvantage relative to its peers

and potentially cause the Fund to trade at a wider discount to NAV than it otherwise would. Such reduction in the Fund's total assets may also result in less investment flexibility, reduced diversification and greater volatility for the Fund, and may have an adverse effect on the Fund's investment performance. Moreover, the resulting reduction in the number of outstanding Common Shares could cause the Common Shares to become thinly traded or otherwise adversely impact the secondary market trading of such shares. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk."

Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without the approval of Common Shareholders. In making such decision, the Board of Directors will take such actions with respect to the continued operations of the Fund as it deems to be in the best interests of the Fund, based on market conditions at such time, the extent of Common Shareholder participation in the Eligible Tender Offer and all other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Adviser and Subadviser, taking into account that the Adviser and Subadviser may have a potential conflict of interest in seeking to convert to a perpetual fund (or in seeking to extend the Termination Date). The Fund is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to a perpetual structure. Therefore, remaining Common Shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer or exchange their Common Shares for the then-existing NAV per Common Share.

The Fund is not a so called "target date" or "life cycle" fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a "target term" fund whose investment objective is to return its original NAV on the termination date. The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Share on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer. See "Certain Provisions of The Fund's Charter and Bylaws and Of Maryland Law" and "Risks—Structural Risks—Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk."

**Use of Leverage . . . .**

The Fund may borrow money and/or issue Preferred Shares, notes or debt securities for investment purposes. These practices are known as leveraging. In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative and other transactions that have the effect of leverage. Such other transactions may include tender option bond transactions (as described herein). The Adviser will determine whether or not to engage in leverage based on its assessment of conditions in the debt and credit markets. As of the time immediately after it enters into any of the foregoing transactions, the Fund will seek to limit its overall effective leverage to 45% of its Managed Assets. The Fund currently anticipates that leverage will initially be obtained through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. See "—Tender Option Bonds." The Fund does not anticipate that it will issue Preferred Shares within 12 months of the date of this Prospectus.

The provisions of the 1940 Act provide that the Fund may borrow or issue notes or debt securities in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets or may issue Preferred Shares in an amount up to 50% of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds from leverage). The Fund's use of derivatives and other transactions are not subject to such limitations if the Fund earmarks or segregates liquid assets (or enters into offsetting positions) in accordance with applicable Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") regulations and interpretations to cover its obligations under those transactions and instruments. However, these transactions will entail additional expenses (e.g., transaction costs) which will be borne by the Fund.

The use of leverage by the Fund can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, returns will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, returns will be less than if leverage had not been used. The use of leverage magnifies gains and losses to Common Shareholders. Since the holders of common stock pay all expenses related to the issuance of debt or use of leverage, any use of leverage would create a greater risk of loss for the Common Shares than if leverage is not used. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Use of Leverage" and "Risks—Structural Risks—Leverage Risks."

*Tender Option Bonds.* The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, a tender option bond trust (a "TOB Issuer") is typically established by forming a special purpose trust into which the Fund, or an agent on behalf of the Fund, transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities. A TOB Issuer typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate notes ("TOB Floaters"), which are sold to third party investors, and residual interest municipal tender option bonds ("TOB Residuals"), which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in both TOB Floaters and TOB Residuals, including TOB Floaters and TOB Residuals issued by the same TOB Issuer. The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its Managed Assets in any single TOB Issuer. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in TOB Residuals issued by a TOB Issuer that was not formed for the Fund, although it reserves the right to do so in the future.

Under accounting rules, securities of the Fund that are deposited into a TOB Issuer are treated as investments of the Fund, and are presented on the Fund's Schedule of Investments and outstanding TOB Floaters issued by a TOB Issuer are presented as liabilities in the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest income from the underlying security is recorded by the Fund on an accrual basis. Interest expense incurred on the TOB Floaters and other expenses related to remarketing, administration and trustee services to a TOB Issuer are reported as expenses of the Fund.

For TOB Floaters, 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 securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, the Fund, if it is the holder of the TOB Floaters, 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 TOB Issuer provide for a liquidation of the municipal security deposited in the TOB Issuer and the application of the proceeds to pay off the TOB Floaters.

There are inherent risks with respect to investing in a TOB Issuer. These risks include, among others, the bankruptcy or default of the issuer of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, a substantial downgrade in the credit quality of the issuer of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, the inability of the TOB Issuer to obtain liquidity support for the TOB Floaters, a substantial decline in the market value of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, or the inability of the sponsor to remarket any TOB Floaters tendered to it by holders of the TOB Floaters. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tender Option Bonds Risk.”

**Dividends and  
Distributions . . . . .**

Commencing with the Fund’s first dividend, the Fund intends to distribute to Common Shareholders regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income. The Fund expects to declare its initial monthly dividend within 30 to 45 days after the completion of this offering and pay its initial monthly dividend within approximately 45 to 60 days after the completion of this offering, depending on market conditions. There is no assurance the Fund will make this initial monthly distribution or continue to pay regular monthly distributions or that it will do so at a particular rate.

Commencing with the first distribution, the Fund intends to implement a level distribution policy. At times, to maintain a stable level of distributions, the Fund may pay out less than all of its net investment income or pay out accumulated undistributed income, or return capital, in addition to current net investment income.

It is expected that the Fund’s distributions will generally be treated as tax-exempt income for purposes of regular U.S. federal income tax; however, portions of the Fund’s distributions may (i) be subject to U.S. federal income tax and such distributions will generally be subject to state and local taxes, (ii) be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax, or (iii) constitute a return of capital. For example, the Fund may invest up to 30% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax. Moreover, the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests pursuant to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy may themselves invest in municipal bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax.

The Fund will distribute to Common Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net exempt interest income after the payment of dividends and interest, if any, owed with respect to any outstanding Preferred Shares or other forms of leverage utilized by the Fund. The Fund intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually.

If the Fund realizes a long-term capital gain, it will be required to allocate such gain between the Common Shares and any Preferred Shares issued by the Fund in proportion to the total dividends paid to each class for the year in which the income is realized.

Various factors will affect the level of the Fund's income, including the asset mix and average maturity of the Fund's portfolio, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund and the cost of such leverage and the Fund's use of hedging. To permit the Fund to maintain a more stable monthly distribution, the Fund may from time to time distribute less than the entire amount of income earned in a particular period. The undistributed income would be available to supplement future distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular monthly period may be more or less than the amount of income actually earned by the Fund during that period. Undistributed income will add to the Fund's NAV (and indirectly benefits the Adviser and the Subadviser by increasing their fees) and, correspondingly, distributions from undistributed income will reduce the Fund's NAV. See "Dividends and Distributions."

**Dividend  
Reinvestment Plan . . .**

The Fund has an automatic dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan") commonly referred to as an "opt-out" plan. Each Common Shareholder who participates in the Plan will have all distributions of dividends and capital gains automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares. The automatic reinvestment of dividends and distributions in Common Shares will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends and distributions, even though such participants have not received any cash with which to pay the resulting tax.

Common Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all distributions in cash. All correspondence or questions concerning the Plan, including how a Common Shareholder may opt out of the Plan, should be directed to DST Systems, Inc. , (844) 569-4750, (the "Plan Administrator"). Beneficial owners of Common Shares who hold their Common Shares in the name of a broker or nominee should contact the broker or nominee to determine whether and how they may participate in, or opt out of, the Plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

**Listing of Common  
Shares . . . . .**

The Fund's Common Shares have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), subject to notice of issuance. The trading or ticker symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be "RML."

**Risks . . . . .**

***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 in the Common Shares, you should consider the following risks as well as the other information in this Prospectus and the SAI. See "Risks" below for more information about risk.

***Investment-Related Risks:***

With the exception of Underlying Fund risk (and except as otherwise noted below), the following risks apply to the direct investments the Fund may make, and generally apply to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. That said, each risk described below may not apply to each Underlying Fund.



***Investment and Market Risks.*** An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the Underlying Funds owned by the Fund. The value of the Fund or the Underlying Funds, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Overall stock market risks may also affect the NAV of the Fund or the Underlying Funds. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets. The Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Investment and Market Risks.”

***Management Risks.*** The Adviser’s and the Subadviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular asset class or individual security in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Adviser’s or the Subadviser’s judgment, as applicable, will produce the desired results. Similarly, the Fund’s investments in Underlying Funds are subject to the judgment of the Underlying Funds’ managers which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, the Adviser and Subadviser will have limited information as to the portfolio holdings of the Underlying Funds at any given time. This may result in the Adviser and Subadviser having less ability to respond to changing market conditions. The Fund may allocate its assets so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize its investments under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Fund’s NAV may be adversely affected.

In addition, the Fund depends on the diligence, skill and business contacts of the investment professionals of the Adviser and the Subadviser to achieve the Fund’s investment objectives. In particular, the Adviser and Subadviser are dependent upon the expertise of their respective portfolio management teams to implement the Fund’s strategies. If the Adviser or the Subadviser were to lose the services of one or more key individuals, including members of their portfolio management teams, each may not be able to hire qualified replacements or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives and could have an adverse effect on an investment in the Fund. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Management Risks.”

***Securities Risks.*** The value of the Fund or an Underlying Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of individual securities in the fund’s portfolio. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Securities Risks.”

***Municipal Bond Risks.*** Economic exposure to Municipal Bonds involves certain risks. The Fund’s economic exposure to Municipal Bonds includes Municipal Bonds in the Fund’s portfolio and Municipal Bonds to which the Fund is exposed through Underlying Funds and the ownership of TOB Residuals. The municipal market is one in which dealer firms make markets in bonds on a principal basis using their proprietary capital, and at times these firms’ capital may be severely constrained. In such event, some firms may be unwilling to commit their capital to purchase and to serve as a dealer for Municipal Bonds. Municipal Bonds typically are not registered with the SEC or any state

securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available about the Municipal Bonds to which the Fund is economically exposed is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser and the Subadviser than would be a stock fund or taxable bond fund. The secondary market for Municipal Bonds, particularly non-investment grade bonds, also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the ability to sell such bonds at attractive prices or at prices approximating those at which the Fund and Underlying Funds currently value them.

In addition, many state and municipal governments that issue securities are under significant economic and financial stress and may not be able to satisfy their obligations. The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among Federal, state and local governments. The taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited by provisions of state constitutions or other laws, and an entity's credit generally will depend on many factors, including the entity's tax base, the extent to which the entity relies on Federal or state aid, and other factors which are beyond the entity's control. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes or could limit the tax exemption of certain types of Municipal Bonds that the Fund and Underlying Funds may invest in. Issuers of Municipal Bonds might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of Municipal Bonds could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and such holders may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which they are entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and the ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

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

and rented, do not generate income to pay interest. Increases in interest rates payable on senior obligations may make it more difficult for issuers to meet payment obligations on subordinated bonds.

Municipal leases and certificates of participation involve special risks not normally associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of “non-appropriation” clauses that relieve the governmental issuer of any obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to the temporary abatement of payments in the event that the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the lease premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover ownership of the assets.

Certificates of participation, which represent interests in unmanaged pools of municipal leases or installment contracts, involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, the Fund may be dependent upon the municipal authority issuing the certificate of participation to exercise remedies with respect to the underlying securities. Certificates of participation also entail a risk of default or bankruptcy, both of the issuer of the municipal lease and also the municipal agency issuing the certificate of participation.

Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond. Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

To be tax-exempt, Municipal Bonds must meet certain regulatory requirements. If a Municipal Bond fails to meet such requirements, the interest received by the Fund from its investment in such bonds and distributed to shareholders may be taxable. It is possible that interest on a Municipal Bond may be declared taxable after the issuance of the bond, and this determination may apply retroactively to the date of the issuance of the bond, which could cause a portion of prior distributions made by the Fund to be taxable to shareholders in the year of receipt.

***State Specific and Industry Risk.*** The Fund may not directly invest more than 25% of its Managed Assets in Municipal Bonds in any one industry or in any one state of origin. However, the Fund’s overall exposure to a single industry or

a single state of origin may be greater after factoring in the investments of the Underlying Funds, in which case the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that particular state or industry. For example, the Fund may invest, under normal market conditions, up to 20% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy in single state municipal closed-end funds and such investments could increase the Fund's overall exposure to a particular single state. To the extent that the Fund is aware of the investments held by the Underlying Funds, the Fund will consider such information when determining compliance with its fundamental policy relating to industry concentration as described in the SAI. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—State Specific and Industry Risk."

***Puerto Rico Municipal Bond Risks.*** The Fund may invest directly, without limit, in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds, subject to the industry, issuer and below investment grade investment restrictions under the Municipal Bond Income Strategy, as applicable. Municipal obligations issued by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or its political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities, or public corporations may be affected by economic, market, political, and social conditions in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico currently is experiencing significant fiscal and economic challenges, including substantial debt service obligations, high levels of unemployment, underfunded public retirement systems, and persistent government budget deficits. These challenges may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Major ratings agencies have downgraded the general obligation debt of Puerto Rico to below investment grade and continue to maintain a negative outlook for this debt, which increases the likelihood that the rating will be lowered further. In both August 2015 and January 2016, Puerto Rico defaulted on its debt by failing to make full payment due on its outstanding bonds, and there can be no assurance that Puerto Rico will be able to satisfy its future debt obligations. Further downgrades or defaults may place additional strain on the Puerto Rico economy and may negatively affect the value, liquidity, and volatility of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Legislation, including legislation that would allow Puerto Rico to restructure its municipal debt obligations, thus increasing the risk that Puerto Rico may never pay off municipal indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed, could also impact the value of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds.

These challenges and uncertainties have been exacerbated by Hurricane Maria and the resulting natural disaster in Puerto Rico. In September 2017, Hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico, causing major damage across the Commonwealth, including damage to its water, power, and telecommunications infrastructure. The length of time needed to rebuild Puerto Rico's infrastructure is unclear, but could amount to years, during which the Commonwealth is likely to be in an even more uncertain economic state. The full extent of the natural disaster's impact on Puerto Rico's economy and foreign investment in Puerto Rico is difficult to estimate.

***Tobacco Settlement Bond Risks.*** The Fund may invest directly, without limit, in tobacco settlement bonds, subject to the industry, issuer and below investment grade investment restrictions under the Municipal Bond Income Strategy, as applicable. Annual payments on tobacco settlement bonds, and thus risk to the Fund, are highly dependent on the receipt of future settlement payments to the

state or its governmental entity pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement that provides for such payments. See “Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies—Portfolio Composition—Tobacco Settlement Bonds.” The actual amount of future settlement payments is further dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, annual domestic cigarette shipments, reduced cigarette consumption, increased taxes on cigarettes, inflation, financial capability of tobacco companies, continuing litigation and the possibility of tobacco manufacturer bankruptcy. The initial and annual payments made by the tobacco companies will be adjusted based on a number of factors, the most important of which is domestic cigarette consumption. If the volume of cigarettes shipped in the U.S. by manufacturers participating in the settlement decreases significantly, payments due from them will also decrease. Demand for cigarettes in the U.S. could continue to decline due to price increases needed to recoup the cost of payments by tobacco companies. Demand could also be affected by: anti-smoking campaigns, tax increases, reduced advertising, enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors; elimination of certain sales venues such as vending machines; the spread of local ordinances restricting smoking in public places, and competition from e-cigarettes. As a result, payments made by tobacco manufacturers could be negatively impacted if the decrease in tobacco consumption is significantly greater than the forecasted decline. A market share loss by the MSA companies to non-MSA participating tobacco manufacturers would cause a downward adjustment in the payment amounts. A participating manufacturer filing for bankruptcy also could cause delays or reductions in bond payments. The MSA itself has been subject to legal challenges and has, to date, withstood those challenges.

***Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risks.*** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of a security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability or willingness to make such payments. Credit risk may be heightened for the Fund because it and the Underlying Funds may invest in below investment grade securities, which are commonly referred to as “junk” and “high yield” securities; such securities, while generally offering the potential for higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risks, including the possibility of dividend or interest deferral, default or bankruptcy, and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay dividends or interest and repay principal. The below investment grade securities receiving the lowest rating from an NRSRO are typically already in default. In addition, below investment grade securities are generally susceptible to decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments and are often unsecured and subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. The market values for below investment grade securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are generally less liquid than investment grade securities. Because of the substantial risks associated with below investment grade securities, among other factors, you could lose money on your investment in Common Shares, both in the short term and the long term. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risks” and “Investment Policies and Techniques—Below Investment Grade Securities” in the SAI for additional discussion of below investment grade securities risks. See also “—Defaulted and Distressed Securities 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 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. To the extent the Fund is primarily exposed to longer-term Municipal Bonds, the Common Share NAV and market price per Common Share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term Municipal Bonds.

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.

If increasing interest rates slow principal payments and thus extend the average life of securities held by the Fund, this increase in duration will make the Fund more sensitive to the effect of rising rates and may cause the principal value of the Fund's holdings to decline more than they would in the absence of such an increase in duration.

Yield curve risk is the risk 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 will decrease relative to short-term bonds. Changes in the yield curve are based on bond risk premiums and expectations of future interest rates.

The Common Share NAV and market price per Common Share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates when the Fund has higher exposure to long-term Municipal Bonds than short-term Municipal Bonds. 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. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Interest Rate Risk.”

***Inflation/Deflation 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 Shares and distributions can decline. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time—the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund’s portfolio. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Inflation/Deflation Risk.”

***Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy Risk.*** The Fund invests in closed-end funds as a principal part of the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy. The Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund’s Common Shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. See “—Underlying Fund Risks” and “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy Risk.”

***Underlying Fund Risks.*** The Fund will incur higher and additional expenses when it invests in Underlying Funds. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices or operations of the Underlying Funds. To the extent that the Fund invests in one or more Underlying Funds that concentrate in a particular industry or state, the Fund would be vulnerable to factors affecting that industry or state and the concentrating Underlying Funds’ performance, and that of the Fund, may be more volatile than Underlying Funds that do not concentrate. In addition, one Underlying Fund may purchase a security that another Underlying Fund is selling.

As the Fund will invest at least a portion of its Managed Assets in closed-end funds, ETFs and other investment companies, the Fund’s performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall performance of investment companies generally, in addition to the performance of the specific Underlying Funds (and other assets) in which the Fund invests. The use of leverage by Underlying Funds magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested and increases the risks associated with investing in Underlying Funds. Further, the Underlying Funds

are not subject to the Fund's investment policies and restrictions. The Fund generally receives information regarding the portfolio holdings of Underlying Funds only when that information is made available to the public. The Fund cannot dictate how the Underlying Funds invest their assets. The Underlying Funds may invest their assets in securities and other instruments, and may use investment techniques and strategies, that are not described in this Prospectus, and there is risk that the Underlying Funds may not be in compliance with their investment policies and strategies, including their policy to invest at least 80% of their assets in Municipal Bonds which, in turn, could result in the Fund's non-compliance with its own investment policies. Because the Fund expects that most of the Underlying Funds will publish their portfolio holdings only at intervals, and then only after some delay, the Fund will generally not know for certain the current holdings of the Underlying Funds.

Common Shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses with respect to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds because each of the Fund and the Underlying Fund will charge fees and incur separate expenses. If those Underlying Funds use leverage, that will likely increase the amount of fees that the Fund, as an investor in the Underlying Funds, will pay. See "Summary of Fund Expenses" for a further description of such fees and their impact on the expenses of the Fund. In addition, subject to applicable 1940 Act limitations, the Underlying Funds themselves may purchase securities issued by registered and unregistered funds (e.g., common stock and preferred stock), and those investments would be subject to the risks associated with Underlying Funds and unregistered funds (including a third layer of fees and expenses, i.e., the Underlying Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Underlying Fund invests, in addition to the Underlying Fund's own fees and expenses). The Fund's investment in an Underlying Fund also may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the Underlying Fund's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, the distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes but may be characterized as a dividend if the Fund has earnings from other sources. As a result of these factors, the use of the fund of funds structure by the Fund could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

As may be the case with the Fund, the shares of many closed-end funds in which the Fund may invest frequently trade after their initial public offering at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined NAV, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their NAV.

The Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund.



Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but in a down market may increase the size and speed of losses. Thus, leveraged funds may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure. In addition, the Fund may invest in such senior securities issued by closed-end funds, including auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities. In recent market environments, auctions have failed, which adversely affects the liquidity and price of auction rate securities, and are unlikely to resume. Provided that the auction mechanism is successful, auction rate securities usually permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend is reset by "Dutch" auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The dividend rate set by the auction is the lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is a risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. Moreover, between auctions, there may be no secondary market for these securities, and sales conducted on a secondary market may not be on terms favorable to the seller. Auction rate securities may be called by the issuer. Thus, with respect to liquidity and price stability, auction rate securities may differ substantially from cash equivalents, notwithstanding the frequency of auctions and the credit quality of the security. The Fund's investments in auction rate securities of closed-end funds are subject to the limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act.

Index-based ETFs (and other index funds) in which the Fund may invest may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track due to transaction costs and other expenses of the ETFs. The Fund may also invest in actively managed ETFs that are subject to management risk as the ETF's investment adviser will apply certain investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions. There can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

The Fund's investment in Underlying Funds may be restricted by provisions of the 1940 Act that generally limit the amount the Fund and its affiliates can invest in any one Underlying Fund to 3% of the Underlying Fund's outstanding voting stock. As a result, the Fund may hold a smaller position in an Underlying Fund than if it were not subject to this restriction. In addition, to comply with provisions of the 1940 Act, in any matter upon which Underlying Fund shareholders are solicited to vote, the Adviser may be required to vote Underlying Fund shares in the same proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the Underlying Fund. However, pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the SEC to various ETF fund sponsors, the Fund may be permitted to invest in such Underlying Funds in excess of the limits set forth in the 1940 Act subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in such exemptive orders. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Underlying Fund Risks."

***Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risks.*** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in defaulted and distressed securities. Legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants are common when dealing with defaulted or distressed issuers. Defaulted or distressed issuers may be insolvent, in bankruptcy or undergoing some other form of financial restructuring. In the event of a default, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The repayment of defaulted bonds is subject to significant uncertainties, and in some cases, there may be no recovery of repayment. Defaulted bonds might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Because of the relative illiquidity of defaulted or distressed debt and equity securities, short sales are difficult, and the Fund and most Underlying Funds primarily maintain long positions. Some relative value trades are possible, where an investor sells short one class of a defaulted or distressed issuer's capital structure and purchases another. With distressed investing, often there is a time lag between when the Fund and an Underlying Fund makes an investment and when the Fund and the Underlying Fund realizes the value of the investment. In addition, the Fund and an Underlying Fund may incur legal and other monitoring costs in protecting the value of the Fund's and the Underlying Fund's claims. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risks."

***Illiquid Securities Risks.*** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in illiquid securities. It may not be possible to sell or otherwise dispose of illiquid securities both at the price and within the time period deemed desirable by a fund. Illiquid securities also may be difficult to value. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Illiquid Securities Risks."

***Valuation Risk.*** Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for fixed-income securities trading. Fixed-income securities generally trade on an "over-the-counter" market which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of fixed-income securities may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. As a result, the Fund may be subject to risk that when a fixed-income security is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value of such fixed-income security carried on the Fund's books. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Valuation Risk."

***Tender Option Bonds Risks.*** TOB Residuals are derivative municipal securities that have embedded in them the risk of economic leverage. There is no assurance that the Fund's strategy of using the proceeds received from tender option bond transactions to leverage its assets will be successful. TOB transactions expose the Fund to leverage and credit risk, and generally involve greater risk than investment in fixed rate Municipal Bonds, including the loss of principal.

Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal bond interest rates. Distributions on the TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal

interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. The amount of such reduction or increase is a function, in part, of the amount of TOB Floaters sold by the TOB Issuer of these securities relative to the amount of the TOB Residuals that it sells. The greater the amount of TOB Floaters sold relative to the TOB Residuals, the more volatile the distributions on the TOB Residuals will be. Short-term interest rates are near historic lows and may be more likely to rise in the current market environment. The value of TOB Residuals may decline rapidly in times of rising interest rates.

The Fund's use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions will create economic leverage. Any economic leverage achieved through the Fund's investment in TOB Residuals will create an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that Common Share long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of the TOB Floaters exceeds the return on the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. If the income and gains earned on Municipal Bonds deposited in a TOB Issuer that issues TOB Residuals to the Fund are greater than the payments due on the TOB Floaters, the Fund's returns will be greater than if it had not invested in the TOB Residuals.

The Fund has no current intention of investing in recourse TOB Residuals. However, circumstances may change and it is possible that in the future the Fund may elect to invest in recourse TOB Residuals to leverage its portfolio. If the Fund uses recourse TOB Residuals, the liquidity provider may seek recourse against assets of the Fund, and the Fund may have to pay the liquidity provider the difference between the purchase price of any TOB Floaters put to the liquidity provider by third party investors and the proceeds realized by the liquidity provider from the remarketing of those TOB Floaters or the sale of the assets in the TOB Issuer, which could cause the Fund to lose money in excess of its investment in a TOB Issuer.

Although the Fund generally would unwind a tender option bond transaction rather than try to sell a TOB Residual, if it did try to sell a TOB Residual, its ability to do so would depend on the liquidity of the TOB Residual. TOB Residuals have varying degrees of liquidity based, among other things, upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. The market price of TOB Residuals are more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. The leverage attributable to TOB Residuals 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 NAV and market price of the Common Shares may be greater for a fund that relies primarily on tender option bond transactions to achieve a desired effective leverage ratio. The Fund may be required to sell its TOB Residuals 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 deposited in the TOB Issuer are not actively trading due to adverse market conditions;
- If the sponsors of TOB Issuers (as a collective group or individually) experience financial hardship and consequently seek to terminate their sponsorship of TOB Issuers; and

- If the value of an underlying security deposited in the TOB Issuer declines significantly (to a level below the notional value of the TOB Floaters issued by the TOB Issuer) and if additional collateral has not been posted by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in taxable TOB Residuals, issued by TOB Issuers formed with taxable municipal securities. There may be a limited number of counterparties for such transactions, which may increase the credit risks, counterparty risks, liquidity risks and other risks of investing in taxable TOB Residuals. The Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Managed Assets in any single third party sponsor that establishes a TOB Issuer.

**Insurance Risks.** The Fund may purchase Municipal Bonds that are secured by insurance, bank credit agreements or escrow accounts. The credit quality of the companies that provide such credit enhancements will generally affect the value of those securities. Certain significant providers of insurance for Municipal Bonds have at times incurred significant losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower credit quality investments that have experienced defaults or otherwise suffered credit deterioration. Such losses may reduce the insurers' capital and may call into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such insurance if called upon in the future. While an insured Municipal Bond will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a Municipal Bond suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided, the rating of the underlying Municipal Bond will generally be more relevant and the value of the Municipal Bond would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. In such a case, the value of insurance associated with a Municipal Bond would decline and may not add any value. The insurance feature of a Municipal Bond does not guarantee the full payment of principal and interest through the life of an insured obligation, the market value of the insured obligation or the NAV of the Common Shares represented by such insured obligation. Because there is no limit on the percentage of Managed Assets that may be insured by any one insurance firm, there is a risk that a significant portion of the Fund's holdings may experience a ratings downgrade and lose value if such an insurance company suffers financial or reputational adversity. Some IRS authority treats a guaranty as a separate security subject to the diversification rules, which limit the value of securities issued by any one issuer to not more than 25% of the portfolio.

**Tax Risks.** 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 minimis 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 (“RIC”) for a taxable year, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates (which the Tax Act (defined below) reduced to 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

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 exceeded 50% of the Fund’s total assets as of the close of any quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, the Fund would not, for that taxable year, satisfy the general eligibility test that would otherwise permit it to pay exempt-interest dividends for that taxable year. As an alternative, the Fund may qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends if it is a qualified fund-of-funds, *i.e.*, if at least 50% of its assets are invested in the shares of underlying RICs.

The Fund may enter into various types of derivatives transactions, including swap contracts, among others. The use of such derivatives may generate taxable income. The Fund’s use of derivatives may also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

The value of the Fund’s investments and its NAV may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from Municipal Bonds is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of Municipal Bonds 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 Bonds. 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 Bonds. This could in turn affect the Fund’s NAV and ability to acquire and dispose of Municipal Bonds at desirable yield and price levels. For example, the Tax Act recently repealed the exclusion from gross income for interest on pre-refunded municipal securities effective for such securities issued after December 31, 2017. 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.

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

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 “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

***Derivatives Risks.*** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may enter into derivatives. Derivative transactions involve investment techniques and risks different from those associated with the Fund’s other investments. Generally, a derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, related indexes, and other assets. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund or an Underlying Fund. The Fund or an Underlying Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, if they are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. Except with respect to the Fund’s investments in total return swaps, the Fund expects its use of derivative instruments will be for hedging purposes. When used for speculative purposes, derivatives will produce enhanced investment exposure, which will magnify gains and losses. The Fund and the Underlying Funds also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivatives contracts purchased by such fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. See “—Option and Futures Risks,” “—Swap Risks” and “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Derivatives Risks.”

***Options and Futures Risks.*** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in options and futures contracts and such contracts are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. The use of futures and options transactions entails certain special risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of futures contracts and price movements in the related securities position of a fund could create the possibility that losses on the hedging instrument are greater than gains in the value of a fund’s position. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances and certain over-the-counter options could have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, a fund might not be able to close out a transaction without incurring substantial losses. Although a fund’s use of futures and options transactions for hedging should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position, at the same time it will tend to limit any potential gain to a fund that might result from an increase in value of the position. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures

contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Options and Futures Risks.”

**Swap Risks.** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may enter into various swap agreements and, other than total return swap agreements (as discussed herein), such agreements are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. All of these agreements are considered derivatives. Swaps could result in losses if interest rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Adviser, Subadviser or Underlying Fund manager. Total return swaps could result in losses if the reference index, security, or investments do not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps involve an enhanced risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Total return swaps may effectively add leverage to the Fund’s portfolio because the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the full notional amount of the swap. To the extent the Fund or an Underlying Fund enters into a total return swap on equity securities, the Fund or the Underlying Fund will receive the positive performance of a notional amount of such securities underlying the total return swap. In exchange, the Fund or the Underlying Fund will be obligated to pay the negative performance of such notional amount of securities. Therefore, the Fund or the Underlying Fund assumes the risk of a substantial decrease in the market value of the equity securities. The use of swaps may not always be successful; using them could lower Fund or Underlying Fund total return, their prices can be highly volatile, and the potential loss from the use of swaps can exceed the Fund’s or an Underlying Fund’s initial investment in such instruments. Some, but not all, swaps may be cleared, in which case a central clearing counterparty stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each contract, to the extent of its available resources for such purposes. As a result, the counterparty risk is now shifted from bilateral risk between the parties to the individual credit risk of the central clearing counterparty. Even in such case, there can be no assurance that a clearing house, or its members, will satisfy the clearing house’s obligations to the Fund or an Underlying Fund. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Swap Risks.”

**Short Sale Risks.** The Fund and the Underlying Funds may engage in short sales. However, the Fund will not engage in any short sales of securities issued by closed-end funds. Short sales are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. A short sale is a transaction in which a fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. Positions in shorted securities are speculative and riskier than long positions (purchases) in securities because the maximum sustainable loss on a security purchased is limited to the amount paid for the security plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security. Therefore, in theory, securities sold short have unlimited risk. Short selling will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), and may result in higher taxes, which reduce a fund’s return. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Short Sale Risks.”

**Rating Agency Risk.** Ratings agencies such as S&P, Fitch, Moody’s or other NRSROs provide ratings on debt securities based on their analyses of information they deem relevant. Ratings are opinions or judgments of the credit

quality of an issuer and may prove to be inaccurate. In addition, there may be a delay between events or circumstances adversely affecting the ability of an issuer to pay interest and/or repay principal and an NRSRO's decision to downgrade a security. Further, a rating agency may have a conflict of interest with respect to a security for which it assigns a particular rating if, for example, the issuer or sponsor of the security pays the rating agency for the analysis of its security, which could affect the reliability of the rating. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Rating Agency Risk."

***United States Credit Rating Downgrade Risk.*** On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States to "AA+" from "AAA." In general, a lower rating could increase the volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund and the Fund itself. The Adviser and the Subadviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser and the Subadviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—United States Credit Rating Downgrade Risk."

***Legislation and Regulatory Risks.*** At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities and/or securities in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund is regulated. New or amended regulations may be imposed by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the SEC, the Federal Reserve or other financial regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund or the Underlying Funds. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. The Fund and the Underlying Funds also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental authorities or self-regulatory organizations. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Legislation and Regulatory Risks."

***Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risks.*** The Fund and Underlying Funds may be adversely affected by uncertainties and events around the world, such as terrorism, political developments, and changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries in which they are invested. The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events in the future on the U.S. and world economies, the value of the Common Shares or the NAV of the Fund. Assets of issuers, including those held in the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio, could be direct targets, or indirect casualties, of an act of terrorism. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risks."



***Defensive Measures.*** The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments as a defensive measure in response to adverse market conditions or opportunistically at the discretion of the Adviser or Subadviser. During these periods, the Fund may not be pursuing its investment objectives. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Defensive Measures.”

***Structural Risks:***

***Market Discount.*** Common stock of closed-end funds frequently trades at a discount from its NAV. This risk may be greater for investors selling their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. The Fund’s Common Shares may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price. This risk would also apply to the Fund’s investments in closed-end funds.

***No Operating History.*** The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history.

***Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk.*** The Fund is scheduled to terminate on or about the Termination Date (unless it is converted to a perpetual fund). The Fund is not a so called “target date” or “life cycle” fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a “target term” fund whose investment objective is to return its original NAV on the termination date. **The Fund’s investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer.**

The Fund is not required to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. If the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, there can be no assurance that the number of tendered Common Shares would not result in the Fund’s net assets totaling less than the Termination Threshold, in which case the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer and the Fund will terminate on or before the Termination Date (subject to possible extensions). Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer in which the number of tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets equaling or totaling greater than the Termination Threshold, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without a vote of Common Shareholders. Thereafter, the Fund will have a perpetual existence. The Fund is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to a perpetual structure. Therefore, remaining Common Shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer or exchange their Common Shares for the then-existing NAV per Common Share. Common Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV and as a result remaining Common Shareholders may only be able to sell their Common

Shares at a discount to NAV. See “—Market Discount.” The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in recommending to the Board of Directors that the limited term structure be eliminated and the Fund have a perpetual existence.

In order to pay for Common Shares to be purchased in an Eligible Tender Offer or to liquidate the portfolio in connection with the Fund’s termination, the Fund will be required to sell its assets. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund may receive proceeds from the disposition of portfolio investments that are less than the valuations of such investments by the Fund and, in particular, losses from the disposition of illiquid securities may be significant. The disposition of portfolio investments by the Fund could also cause market prices of such instruments, and hence the NAV and market price of the Common Shares, to decline. In addition, disposition of portfolio investments will cause the Fund to incur increased brokerage and related transaction expenses.

Moreover, in conducting such portfolio transactions, the Fund may need to deviate from its investment policies and may not achieve its investment objectives. The Fund’s portfolio composition may change as its portfolio holdings mature or are called or sold in anticipation of an Eligible Tender Offer or the Termination Date. During such period(s), it is possible that the Fund will hold a greater percentage of its total assets in shorter term and lower yielding securities and cash and cash equivalents than it would otherwise, which may impede the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives and adversely impact the Fund’s performance and distributions to Common Shareholders, which may in turn adversely impact the market value of the Common Shares. In addition, the Fund may be required to reduce its leverage, which could also adversely impact its performance. The additional cash or cash equivalents held by the Fund could be obtained through reducing the Fund’s distributions to Common Shareholders and/or holding cash in lieu of reinvesting, which could limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities. The Fund does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to or around the Termination Date, which may exacerbate the foregoing risks and considerations. A Common Shareholder may be subject to the foregoing risks over an extended period of time, particularly if the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer and is also subsequently terminated by or around the Termination Date.

If the Fund’s tax basis for the investments sold is less than the sale proceeds, the Fund will recognize capital gains, which the Fund will be required to distribute to Common Shareholders. In addition, the Fund’s purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering Common Shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering Common Shareholders. The purchase of Common Shares by the Fund pursuant to a tender offer will have the effect of increasing the proportionate interest in the Fund of non-tendering Common Shareholders. All Common Shareholders remaining after a tender offer will be subject to proportionately higher expenses due to the reduction in the Fund’s total assets resulting from payment for the tendered Common Shares. A reduction in net assets, and the

corresponding increase in the Fund's expense ratio, could result in lower returns and put the Fund at a disadvantage relative to its peers and potentially cause the Fund to trade at a wider discount to NAV than it otherwise would. Such reduction in the Fund's total assets may also result in less investment flexibility, reduced diversification and greater volatility for the Fund, and may have an adverse effect on the Fund's investment performance. Furthermore, the portfolio of the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer could be significantly different and, therefore, Common Shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund could be subject to greater risk. For example, the Fund may be required to sell its more liquid, higher quality portfolio investments to purchase Common Shares that are tendered in an Eligible Tender Offer, which would leave a less liquid, lower quality portfolio for remaining shareholders. The prospects of an Eligible Tender Offer may attract arbitrageurs who would purchase the Common Shares prior to the tender offer for the sole purpose of tendering those shares which could have the effect of exacerbating the risks described herein for shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer.

In connection with its termination, the Fund may distribute the proceeds from the disposition of portfolio securities in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of assets under management. Upon a termination, it is anticipated that the Fund will have distributed substantially all of its net assets to Common Shareholders, although securities for which no market exists, securities trading at depressed prices, if any, and assets recovered following termination may be placed in a liquidating trust. Common Shareholders will bear the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a liquidating trust, if necessary. Securities placed in a liquidating trust may be held for an indefinite period of time until they can be sold or pay out all of their cash flows. The Fund cannot predict the amount, if any, of securities that will be required to be placed in a liquidating trust.

***Investment Style Risk.*** The Fund is managed by allocating the Fund's assets to two different strategies as described in this Prospectus. This may cause the Fund to underperform funds that do not limit their investments to these two strategies during periods when these strategies underperform other types of investments.

***Not a Complete Investment Program.*** The Fund is intended for investors seeking current income and overall total return over the long-term and is not intended to be a short-term trading vehicle. An investment in the Common Shares of the Fund should not be considered a complete investment program. Each investor should take into account the Fund's investment objectives and other characteristics, as well as the investor's other investments, when considering an investment in the Common Shares. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors.

***Multi-Manager Risk.*** Fund performance is dependent upon the success of the Adviser and the Subadviser in implementing the Fund's investment strategies in pursuit of its investment objectives. To a significant extent, the Fund's performance will depend on the success of the Adviser's methodology in allocating the Fund's assets between each of the principal investment strategies. The Adviser's and the Subadviser's investment styles may not always be

complementary, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Because the Adviser and the Subadviser each makes investment decisions independently, it is possible that the Adviser and the Subadviser may, at any time, take positions that in effect may be opposite of positions taken by each other. In such cases, the Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment results. The multi-manager approach could increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rates, which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities, and higher broker commissions and other transaction costs. The trading costs and tax consequences associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the Fund's performance. See "—Investment Style Risk."

In addition, the Subadviser's implementation of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy means that, at any point in time, the Subadviser will manage 50-75% of the Fund's Managed Assets. To the extent the Subadvisory Agreement with the Subadviser is terminated or not renewed, Fund performance will become dependent on the Adviser or a new subadviser successfully implementing the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. There is no assurance that a suitable replacement to the Subadviser could be found if the Subadvisory Agreement is terminated or not renewed. Any such termination or non-renewal of the Subadvisory Agreement can have an adverse effect on an investment in the Fund. In addition, to the extent the Adviser retains the responsibility of implementing the Municipal Bond Income Strategy of the Fund following the termination or non-renewal of the Subadvisory Agreement, the approval of the Fund's stockholders will likely not be required.

***Asset Allocation Risk.*** To the extent that the Adviser's asset allocation between the Fund's principal investment strategies may fail to produce the intended result, the Fund's return may suffer. Additionally, the potentially active asset allocation style of the Fund may lead to changing allocations over time and represent a risk to investors who target fixed asset allocations. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Asset Allocation Risk."

***Leverage Risks.*** Leverage is a speculative technique that exposes the Fund to greater risk and increased costs than if it were not implemented. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage. As a result, leverage may cause greater changes in the Fund's NAV. The leverage costs may be greater than the Fund's return on the underlying investments made from the proceeds of leverage. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful. Leverage risk would also apply to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds to the extent an Underlying Fund uses leverage. See "Use of Leverage" and "Risks—Structural Risks—Leverage Risks." The Fund currently anticipates that leverage will initially be obtained through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. See "—Investment-Related Risks—Tender Option Bonds Risks."

***Portfolio Turnover Risk.*** The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to holders of Common Shares, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated taxable earnings

and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a taxable dividend to the holders of the Common Shares. In addition, a higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters" and "Risks—Structural Risks—Portfolio Turnover Risk."

***Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk.*** The Adviser, the Subadviser and the portfolio managers of the Fund have interests which may conflict with the interests of the Fund. In particular, the Adviser and the Subadviser each manages and/or advises other investment funds or accounts with the same or similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund. As a result, the Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may devote unequal time and attention to the management of the Fund and those other funds and accounts, and may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities as might be the case if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of the Fund. The Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may identify a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple funds and accounts, and the opportunity may be allocated among these several funds and accounts, which may limit the Fund's ability to take full advantage of the investment opportunity. Additionally, transaction orders may be aggregated for multiple accounts for purpose of execution, which may cause the price or brokerage costs to be less favorable to the Fund than if similar transactions were not being executed concurrently for other accounts. Furthermore, it is theoretically possible that a portfolio manager could use the information obtained from managing a fund or account to the advantage of other funds or accounts under management, and also theoretically possible that actions could be taken (or not taken) to the detriment of the Fund. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and accounts. For example, a portfolio manager may determine that it would be in the interest of another account to sell a security that the Fund holds, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by the Fund.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Fund and other clients of the Adviser or Subadviser invest in, or even conduct research relating to, different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when the Fund owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. In order to minimize such conflicts, a portfolio manager may avoid certain investment opportunities that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other clients of the Adviser or Subadviser (as applicable) or result in the Adviser or Subadviser receiving

material, non-public information, or the Adviser and Subadviser may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Fund's investment opportunities. Additionally, if the Adviser or Subadviser acquires material non-public confidential information in connection with its business activities for other clients, a portfolio manager or other investment personnel may be restricted from purchasing securities or selling certain securities for the Fund or other clients.

The portfolio managers also may engage in cross trades between funds and accounts, may select brokers or dealers to execute securities transactions based in part on brokerage and research services provided to the Adviser or the Subadviser which may not benefit all funds and accounts equally and may receive different amounts of financial or other benefits for managing different funds and accounts. The Adviser, the Subadviser and their affiliates may provide more services to some types of funds and accounts than others.

The Fund, Adviser and/or Subadviser (as applicable) have adopted policies and procedures that address the foregoing potential conflicts of interest, including policies and procedures to address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all accounts of the Adviser and Subadviser are treated equitably. There is no guarantee that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund will be able to identify or mitigate the conflicts of interest that arise between the Fund and any other investment funds or accounts that the Adviser and/or the Subadviser may manage or advise from time to time. For further information on potential conflicts of interest, see "Management of the Fund—Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

In addition, while the Fund is using leverage, the amount of the fees paid to the Adviser (and by the Adviser to the Subadviser) for investment advisory and management services are higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets, which include assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Adviser and the Subadviser have a financial incentive to leverage the Fund, which creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Subadviser on the one hand and the Common Shareholders of the Fund on the other. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk."

**Cyber Security Risk.** With the increased use of the Internet and because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Fund's operations, the Fund and the Adviser, Subadviser, transfer agent, and other service providers and the vendors of each (collectively "Service Providers") are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down the Fund or Service Provider website through denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. However, events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks.

Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders or cause an investment in the Fund to lose value. For instance, such attacks, failures or other events may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, or cause reputational damage. Such attacks, failures or other events could also subject the Fund or its Service Providers to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Insurance protection and contractual indemnification provisions may be insufficient to cover these losses. The Fund or its Service Providers may also incur significant costs to manage and control Cyber Risk. While the Fund and its Service Providers have established IT and data security programs and have in place business continuity plans and other systems designed to prevent losses and mitigate Cyber Risk, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber-attacks may be highly sophisticated.

Cyber Risk is also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value.

*Secondary Market for the Common Shares.* The issuance of Common Shares through the Plan may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the number of outstanding Common Shares resulting from the issuances pursuant to the Plan and the discount to the market price at which such Common Shares may be issued, may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares. When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may also issue Common Shares that may be sold through private transactions effected on the NYSE or through broker-dealers. The increase in the number of outstanding Common Shares resulting from these offerings may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Secondary Market for the Common Shares."

*Anti-Takeover Provisions.* Maryland law and the Fund's Charter and Bylaws 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, including the adoption of a staggered Board of Directors and the supermajority voting requirements discussed herein. These provisions could deprive the holders of Common Shares of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV. See "Certain Provisions of the Fund's Charter and Bylaws and of Maryland Law." This risk would also apply to many of the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds.

**Administrator, Fund  
Accountant, Transfer  
Agent, Dividend  
Disbursing Agent and  
Custodian . . . . .**

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("AFS") is the Fund's administrator. Under an Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), AFS is responsible for calculating NAVs, providing additional fund accounting and tax services, and providing fund administration and compliance-related services. State Street Bank and Trust Company will act as the Fund's custodian. DST Systems, Inc. will act as the Fund's transfer agent, registrar, Plan Administrator and dividend disbursing agent. In addition, Centric Fund Services, LLC will provide certain other administrative services to the Fund. See "Administrator, Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Custodian."

## SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table shows estimated Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares. The purpose of the following table and the example below is to help you understand the fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. Common Shareholders should understand that some of the percentages indicated in the tables below are estimates and may vary. The expenses shown in the table and related footnotes are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's first year of operations and assume that the Fund issues 5,950,000 Common Shares. Accordingly, the Fund's net assets for purposes of the tables and example below include estimated net proceeds from the offering of \$118,762,000. The following table assumes the use of leverage in an amount equal to 35% of the Fund's Managed Assets (or approximately 54% of the Fund's net assets) and shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares. The following table should not be considered a representation of the Fund's future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown below.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	<u>As a Percentage of Offering Price</u>
Sales Load .....	0.00%
Offering Expenses Borne by Common Shareholders of the Fund(1)(2) .....	0.20%
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees .....	None(3)
	<b>As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares (Assuming the Use of Leverage Equal to 35% of the Fund's Managed Assets)(1)(7)</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Annual Expenses</b>	
Management fee(4) .....	1.62%
Shareholder servicing fee(4) .....	0.17%
Leverage costs(5)(6) .....	0.89%
Other expenses .....	0.36%
Acquired fund fees and expenses(7) .....	<u>0.96%</u>
Total annual expenses(8) .....	<u>4.00%</u>

### Example(9)

The example illustrates the expenses you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares (including estimated expenses of the offering payable by the Fund of 0.20%), assuming (1) "Total annual expenses" of 4.00% of net assets attributable to Common Shares, and (2) a 5% annual return.

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Total Expenses Incurred .....	\$42	\$124	\$207	\$422

**The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed.**

(1) The Adviser has agreed to bear (a) all organizational expenses of the Fund and (b) such offering expenses of the Fund that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share. Based on an estimated offering size of \$119,000,000 (5,950,000 Common Shares), the Fund would pay a maximum of \$238,000 of offering costs (or \$0.04 per Common Share) and the Adviser would pay all offering costs in excess of \$238,000, which are currently estimated to be \$972,000 (or \$0.16 per Common Share). The offering expenses to be paid or reimbursed by the Fund are not included in the Annual Expenses table above or in footnote (7) below. However, these expenses will be borne by Common Shareholders and result in a reduction of the net asset value of the Common Shares. Proceeds to the Fund are calculated after expenses paid by the Fund.



- (2) The Adviser, and not the Fund, has agreed to pay from its own assets (a) additional compensation of \$0.60 per share to underwriters in connection with this offering, and separately (b) a structuring fee to each of UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. in the amounts of \$1,202,950, \$426,466, \$471,950, \$150,000 and \$76,250, respectively, and a sales incentive fee to Wedbush Securities Inc. in the amount of \$23,500. The sum total of all compensation to the underwriters in connection with this public offering of Common Shares, including all forms of additional compensation or structuring or sales incentive fee payments, if any, to the underwriters and other expenses (including reimbursed expenses), will be limited to not more than 5.0% of the total public offering price of the Common Shares sold in this offering. In addition, the Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay First Dominion Capital Corp. an amount equal to 0.3875% of the total price to the public of the Common Shares sold in the offering contemplated by this Prospectus (including Common Shares offered pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option), as well as up to \$400,000 as expense reimbursement, for certain distribution and marketing services. See "Underwriters."
- (3) There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund under the dividend reinvestment plan. You will pay brokerage charges in connection with open market purchases or if you direct the plan agent to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.
- (4) The management fee and a portion of the shareholder servicing fee are charged as a percentage of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, as opposed to net assets. With leverage, Managed Assets are greater in amount than net assets, because Managed Assets include assets attributable to the Fund's use of leverage created by its tender option bond transactions. In addition, the mark-to-market value of the Fund's derivatives will be used for purposes of calculating Managed Assets. The management fee of 1.05% of the Fund's Managed Assets represents 1.62% of net assets attributable to Common Shares assuming the use of leverage in an amount of 35% of the Fund's Managed Assets.
- (5) Assumes the use of leverage from the proceeds of tender option bond transactions representing 35% of Managed Assets at an annual interest rate expense to the Fund of 1.65%, which is based on current market conditions. The actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund's use of tender option bond transactions and variations in market interest rates. See "Use of Leverage."
- (6) The "Leverage Costs" disclosed include the expenses associated with the Fund's tender option bond transactions (other than interest expense), including remarketing, administration and trustee services to a TOB Issuer.
- (7) The "Acquired fund fees and expenses" disclosed above are based on the expense ratios for the most recent fiscal year of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund anticipates investing, which may change substantially over time and, therefore, significantly affect "Acquired fund fees and expenses." These amounts are based on the total expense ratio disclosed in each Underlying Fund's most recent shareholder report. "Acquired fund fees and expenses" are not charged directly to the Fund, but rather reflect the estimated pro rata portion of the Underlying Funds' fees attributable to the Fund's investments in shares of the Underlying Funds. The 0.96% shown as "Acquired fund fees and expenses" reflects estimated operating expenses of the Underlying Funds and transaction-related fees. Deducting the "Acquired fund fees and expenses" from the Annual Expenses table (because these expenses are not paid by the Fund directly) results in Fund Total annual expenses (levered) of 3.04% and Fund Total annual expenses (unlevered) of 1.53%. Certain Underlying Funds in which the Fund intends to invest generally charge a management fee of 1.00% to 2.00%, which are included in "Acquired fund fees and expenses," as applicable. Acquired fund fees and expenses are borne indirectly by the Fund, but they will not be reflected in the Fund's financial statements; and the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund's financial highlights, when available.
- (8) The table above assumes the use of leverage in an amount equal to 35% of the Fund's Managed Assets (or 54% of the Fund's net assets) and shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares, as only Common Shareholders of the Fund will bear all of the expenses reflected in the table. For purposes of this assumption, all leverage used is in the form of proceeds from tender option bond transactions. The table presented below in this footnote 8 estimates what the Fund's annual expenses would be, stated as percentages of the Fund's net assets attributable to Common Shares, but, unlike the table above, assumes that the Fund does not utilize leverage. In accordance with these assumptions, the Fund's expenses would be estimated to be as follows:

<b>Annual expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares)</b>	<b>As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares (Assuming No Leverage)</b>
Management fees . . . . .	1.05%
Shareholder servicing fee . . . . .	0.16%
Other expenses . . . . .	0.32%
Acquired fund fees and expenses . . . . .	0.63%
Total annual expenses . . . . .	<u>2.16%</u>

- (9) The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses. The example assumes that the estimated "Other expenses" set forth in the table are accurate and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at the Common Share net asset values. 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% annual return shown in the example.

## THE FUND

RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). The Fund was organized as a Maryland corporation on July 16, 2018. The Fund will have an approximate twelve-year limited term unless otherwise determined by the Fund’s Board of Directors (the “Board of Directors”). Because the Fund is newly organized, the common stock of the Fund (the “Common Shares”) has no history of public trading. The Fund’s principal office is located at 325 North LaSalle Street, Suite 645, Chicago, Illinois 60654, and its telephone number is (312) 832-1440. The Fund’s Common Shares have been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), subject to notice of issuance. The trading or ticker symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be “RMI.”

## USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of this offering are estimated at approximately \$118,762,000 (\$136,576,300 if the underwriters exercise the overallotment option in full), after payment of estimated offering expenses payable by the Fund. The Adviser (as defined below) has agreed to bear (i) all of the Fund’s organizational costs and (ii) all of the Fund’s offering costs that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share. The Adviser anticipates that the investment of the net proceeds will be made in accordance with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies, as appropriate investment opportunities are identified, within approximately three months after completion of this offering. Pending such investment, those proceeds may be invested in cash, cash equivalents, short-term debt securities or U.S. government securities. See “Investment Objectives, Strategies and Policies.”

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

### Investment Objectives

The Fund’s primary investment objective is current income exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (but which may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund’s secondary investment objective is total return. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

### Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing, directly or indirectly, at least 80% of its Managed Assets in municipal bonds, the interest on which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers, generally excludable from gross income for regular U.S. federal income tax purposes, except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax (“Municipal Bonds”). In order to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, which are items of interest excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the Fund will seek to invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets directly in such Municipal Bonds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tax Risks.”

Municipal Bonds are debt obligations, which may have a variety of issuers, including governmental entities or other qualifying issuers. Issuers may be states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. Such territories of the United States include Puerto Rico. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Puerto Rico Municipal Bond Risks” for a discussion of the risks associated with an investment in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Municipal Bonds include, among other instruments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, municipal leases, certificates of participation, private activity bonds, moral obligation bonds, and tobacco settlement bonds, as well as short-term, tax-exempt obligations such as municipal notes and variable rate demand obligations. See “—Portfolio Composition” for a description of the types of Municipal Bonds in which the Fund may invest.

The Fund will seek to allocate its assets among the two principal strategies described below. The Adviser will determine the portion of the Fund's Managed Assets to allocate to each strategy and may, from time to time, adjust the allocations. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Asset Allocation Risk." Under normal market conditions, the Fund may allocate between 25% and 50% of its Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy (as described below) and 50% to 75% of its Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy (as described below). The Adviser expects to initially allocate over 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and the remainder of the Fund's Managed Assets to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. See "Investment Philosophy and Process."

*Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy (25%-50% of Managed Assets).* This strategy will seek to (i) generate returns through investments in closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other investment companies (collectively, the "Underlying Funds") that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds, and (ii) derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds that invest, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of their net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings, for investment purposes, in Municipal Bonds. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy Risk." All Underlying Funds will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will limit its investments in closed-end funds that have been in operation for less than one year to no more than 10% of the Fund's Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy. The Fund will not invest in inverse ETFs or leveraged ETFs. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Managed Assets in the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy in single state municipal closed-end funds. The Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear the expenses, including the management fees, of the Underlying Funds. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Underlying Fund Risks."

The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in securities that are rated below investment grade, including those receiving the lowest ratings from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P"), Fitch Ratings, a part of the Fitch Group ("Fitch"), or Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or Subadviser to be of comparable credit quality, which indicates that the security is in default or has little prospect for full recovery of principal or interest. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risk." Below investment grade securities (such as securities rated below BBB- by S&P or Fitch or below Baa3 by Moody's) are commonly referred to as "junk" and "high yield" securities. Below investment grade securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may invest in securities receiving the lowest ratings from the NRSROs including securities rated C by Moody's or D- by S&P. Lower rated below investment grade securities are considered more vulnerable to nonpayment than other below investment grade securities and their issuers are more dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet their financial commitments. The lowest rated below investment grade securities are typically already in default. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risk."

The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests will not include those that are advised or subadvised by the Adviser, the Subadviser or their affiliates.

*Municipal Bond Income Strategy (50%-75% of Managed Assets).* This strategy seeks to capitalize on inefficiencies in the tax-exempt and tax-advantaged securities markets through investments in Municipal Bonds. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may not directly invest more than 25% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds in any one industry or in any one state of origin, and the Fund may not directly invest more than 5% of the Managed Assets allocated to this strategy in the Municipal Bonds of any one issuer, except that the foregoing industry and issuer restrictions shall not apply to general obligation bonds and the Fund will consider the obligor or borrower underlying the Municipal Bond to be the "issuer." See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—State Specific and

Industry Risks.” The Fund may invest up to 30% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund can invest, directly or indirectly through Underlying Funds, in bonds of any maturity; however, under this strategy, it will generally invest in Municipal Bonds that have a maturity of five years or longer at the time of purchase.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 65% of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy directly in investment grade Municipal Bonds. The Subadviser will invest no more than 20% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds rated at or below Caa1 by Moody’s or CCC+ by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another NRSRO, including unrated bonds judged to be of equivalent quality as determined by the Adviser or Subadviser, as applicable. Investment grade securities are those rated Baa or higher by Moody’s (although Moody’s considers securities rated Baa to have speculative characteristics) or BBB or higher by S&P or rated similarly by another NRSRO or, if unrated, judged to be of equivalent quality as determined by the Adviser or Subadviser, as applicable. If the independent ratings agencies assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security’s credit quality. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the Fund may invest in securities receiving the lowest ratings from the NRSROs including securities rated C by Moody’s or D- by S&P, which indicates that the security is in default or has little prospect for full recovery of principal or interest. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.”

Under normal market conditions, the Fund, or the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, will invest at least 50% of its Managed Assets, directly or indirectly in investment grade Municipal Bonds.

“Managed Assets” means the total assets of the Fund, including assets attributable to leverage, minus liabilities (other than debt representing leverage and any preferred stock that may be outstanding). Such assets attributable to leverage include the portion of assets in tender option bond trusts of which the Fund owns TOB Residuals (as defined below) that has been effectively financed by the trust’s issuance of TOB Floaters (as defined below). See “Use of Leverage—Tender Option Bonds.”

*Other Investments.* The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, up to 20% of its Managed Assets in taxable municipal securities. Any portion of the Fund’s assets invested in taxable municipal securities will not count toward the 50%-75% of the Fund’s assets allocated to Municipal Bonds.

The Fund may at times establish hedging positions, which may include short sales and derivatives, such as options, futures and swaps (“Hedging Positions”). Under normal market conditions, no more than 20% of the Fund’s Managed Assets will be in Hedging Positions (as determined based on the market value of such Hedging Positions). See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Derivatives Risks” and “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Options and Futures Risks.”

A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security that it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market price of the security. The Fund may benefit from a short position when the shorted security decreases in value. The Fund will not engage in any short sales of securities issued by closed-end funds. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Short Sale Risks.”

The Fund also may attempt to enhance the return on the cash portion of its portfolio by investing in total return swap agreements. A total return swap agreement provides the Fund with a return based on the performance of an underlying asset, in exchange for fee payments to a counterparty based on a specific rate. The difference in the value of these income streams is recorded daily by the Fund, and is typically settled in cash at least monthly. If the underlying asset declines in value over the term of the swap, the Fund would be required to pay the dollar value of that decline plus any applicable fees to the counterparty. The Fund may use its own net asset value (“NAV”) or any other reference asset that the Adviser or Subadviser chooses as the underlying asset in a total return swap. The Fund will limit the notional amount of all total return swaps in the aggregate to 15% of the Fund’s Managed Assets. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Swap Risks.”

In addition to the foregoing principal investment strategies of the Fund, the Adviser also may allocate the Fund's Managed Assets among cash and short-term investments. See "Investment Policies and Techniques—Temporary Investments and Defensive Position" in the SAI. There are no limits on the Fund's portfolio turnover, and the Fund may buy and sell securities to take advantage of potential short-term trading opportunities without regard to length of time and when the Adviser or Subadviser believes investment considerations warrant such action. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Portfolio Turnover Risk."

All percentage limitations described in this Prospectus are measured at the time of investment and may be exceeded on a going-forward basis as a result of credit rating downgrades or market value fluctuations of the Fund's portfolio securities. Unless otherwise specified herein, the Fund may count its holdings in Underlying Funds towards various guideline tests, including the 80% policy so long as the earnings on the underlying holdings of such Underlying Funds are exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (but which may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax).

Unless otherwise specified, the investment policies and limitations of the Fund are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without a vote of the Common Shareholders. The Fund's primary investment objective, 80% policy and certain investment restrictions specifically identified as such in the SAI are considered fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, which includes Common Shares and Preferred Shares, if any, voting together as a single class, and the holders of the outstanding Preferred Shares, if any, voting as a single class. See "Investment Restrictions" in the SAI.

### **Portfolio Composition**

Set forth below is a description of the various types of Municipal Bonds in which the Fund may invest. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Municipal Bond Risks" for a discussion of the risks associated with the Fund's investments in Municipal Bonds. Obligations are included within the term "Municipal Bonds" if the interest paid thereon is excluded from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer. See also "Use of Leverage—Tender Option Bonds."

Municipal Bonds are either general obligation or revenue bonds and typically are issued to finance public projects, such as roads or public buildings, to pay general operating expenses or to refinance outstanding debt. Municipal Bonds may also be issued for private activities, such as housing, medical and educational facility construction or for privately owned industrial development and pollution control projects. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit and taxing authority of the issuer and may be repaid from any revenue source. Revenue bonds may be repaid only from the revenues of a specific facility or source. The Fund also may purchase Municipal Bonds that represent lease obligations. These carry special risks because the issuer of the bonds may not be obligated to appropriate money annually to make payments under the lease. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Municipal Bond Risks."

The Municipal Bonds in which the Fund primarily invests pay interest or income that, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, is exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. The Adviser and the Subadviser will not conduct their own analysis of the tax status of the interest paid by Municipal Bonds held by the Fund, but will rely on the opinion of counsel to the issuer of each such instrument. The Fund may also invest in Municipal Bonds issued by United States Territories (such as Puerto Rico or Guam) that are exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Puerto Rico Municipal Bond Risks." In addition, the Fund may invest in other securities that pay interest or income that is, or make other distributions that are, exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax and/or state and local taxes, regardless of the technical structure of the issuer of the instrument. The Fund treats all of such tax-exempt securities as Municipal Bonds.

The yields on Municipal Bonds are dependent 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 issuer. The market value of Municipal Bonds will vary with changes in interest rate levels and as a result of changing evaluations of the ability of bond issuers to meet interest and principal payments.

*General Obligation Bonds.* General obligation bonds are backed by the issuer's full faith and credit and taxing authority for the payment of principal and interest. The taxing authority of any governmental entity may be limited, however, by provisions of its state constitution or laws, and an entity's creditworthiness will depend on many factors, including potential erosion of its tax base due to population declines, natural disasters, declines in the state's industrial base or inability to attract new industries, economic limits on the ability to tax without eroding the tax base, state legislative proposals or voter initiatives to limit ad valorem real property taxes and the extent to which the entity relies on federal or state aid, access to capital markets or other factors beyond the state's or entity's control. Accordingly, the capacity of the issuer of a general obligation bond as to the timely payment of interest and the repayment of principal when due is affected by the issuer's maintenance of its tax base.

*Revenue Bonds.* Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue sources such as payments from the user of the facility being financed. Accordingly, the timely payment of interest and the repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the revenue or special obligation bond is a function of the economic viability of such facility or such revenue source.

*Private Activity Bonds.* Private activity 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, equipping, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute Municipal Bonds, although the current U.S. federal income tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues.

Private activity bonds are secured primarily by revenues derived from loan repayments or lease payments due from the entity, which may or may not be guaranteed by a parent company or otherwise secured. Private activity bonds generally are not secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the issuer of such bonds. Therefore, an investor should be aware that repayment of such bonds generally depends on the revenues of a private entity and be aware of the risks that such an investment may entail. Continued ability of an entity to generate sufficient revenues for the payment of principal and interest on such bonds will be affected by many factors including the size of the entity, capital structure, demand for its products or services, competition, general economic conditions, government regulation and the entity's dependence on revenues for the operation of the particular facility being financed. The Fund expects that, due to investments in private activity bonds, a portion of the distributions it makes on the Common Shares will be includable in the federal alternative minimum taxable income.

*Moral Obligation Bonds.* The Fund also may invest in "moral obligation" bonds, which are normally issued by special purpose public authorities. If an issuer of moral obligation bonds is unable to meet its obligations, the repayment of such bonds becomes a moral commitment but not a legal obligation of the state or municipality in question.

*Municipal Lease Obligations and Certificates of Participation.* Also included within the general category of Municipal Bonds are participations in lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations of municipal authorities or entities (hereinafter collectively called "Municipal Lease Obligations"). Although a Municipal Lease Obligation does not constitute a general obligation of the municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, a Municipal Lease Obligation is ordinarily backed by the municipality's covenant to budget for, appropriate and make the payments due under the Municipal Lease Obligation. However, certain Municipal Lease Obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. In the case of a "non-appropriation" lease, a Fund's ability to recover under the lease in the event of non-appropriation or default will be limited solely to the repossession of the leased property, without recourse to the general credit of the lessee, and the disposition or re-leasing of the property might prove difficult. 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. 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 leases, plus accrued interest.

*Tobacco Settlement Bonds.* Included in the general category of Municipal Bonds in which the Fund may invest are "tobacco settlement bonds." The Fund may invest in tobacco settlement bonds, which are municipal securities that are backed solely by expected revenues to be derived from lawsuits involving tobacco related deaths and illnesses which were settled between certain states and American tobacco companies. Tobacco settlement bonds are secured by an issuing state's proportionate share in the Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA"). The MSA is an agreement, reached out of court in November 1998 between 46 states and nearly all of the U.S. tobacco manufacturers. The MSA provides for annual payments in perpetuity by the manufacturers to the states in exchange for releasing all claims against the manufacturers and a pledge of no further litigation. Tobacco manufacturers pay into a master escrow trust based on their market share, and each state receives a fixed percentage of the payment as set forth in the MSA. A number of states have securitized the future flow of those payments by selling bonds pursuant to indentures or through distinct governmental entities created for such purpose. The principal and interest payments on the bonds are backed by the future revenue flow related to the MSA. Annual payments on the bonds, and thus risk to the Fund, are highly dependent on the receipt of future settlement payments to the state or its governmental entity. See "Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tobacco Settlement Bond Risks."

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

## INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY AND PROCESS

The Adviser will allocate the Fund's assets among the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy and the Municipal Bond Income Strategy (as described above). The amount allocated to each of the principal strategies may change depending on the Adviser's assessment of market risk, security valuations, market volatility, and the prospects for earning income and capital appreciation. See "Risks—Structural Risks—Multi-Manager Risk."

*Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy.* The Adviser considers a number of factors when selecting Underlying Funds, including fundamental and technical analysis to assess the relative risk and reward potential throughout the financial markets. The term "tactical" is used to indicate that the portion of the Fund's Managed Assets allocated to this strategy will invest in closed-end funds to take advantage of pricing discrepancies in the closed-end fund market.

In selecting closed-end funds, the Adviser opportunistically utilizes a combination of short-term and longer-term trading strategies to seek to derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds by identifying pricing aberrations. The Adviser employs both a quantitative and qualitative approach in its selection of closed-end funds and has developed proprietary screening models

and algorithms to trade closed-end funds. The Adviser's mean reversion investing looks to capitalize on changes within the pricing of a closed-end fund and, based upon its research and analysis, a view that it will revert to historical pricing. The Adviser employs the following trading strategies, among others:

#### Statistical Analysis (Mean Reversion)

- Using proprietary quantitative models, the Adviser seeks to identify closed-end funds that are trading at compelling absolute and/or relative discounts.
- The Adviser will attempt to capitalize on the perceived mispricing if the Adviser believes that the discount widening is irrational and expects the discount to narrow to longer-term mean valuations.

#### Corporate Actions

- The Adviser will pursue investments in closed-end funds that have announced, or the Adviser believes are likely to announce, certain corporate actions that may drive value for their shareholders.
- The Adviser has developed trading strategies that focus on closed-end fund tender offers, rights offerings, shareholder distributions, open-endings and liquidations.

#### Shareholder Activism

- The Adviser will assess activism opportunities by determining a closed-end fund's susceptibility to dissident activity and analyzing the composition of the fund's shareholder register. The Fund, in seeking to achieve its investment objectives, will not take activist positions in the Underlying Funds.

In employing its trading strategies, the Adviser conducts an extensive amount of due diligence on various fund sponsors, investment managers and funds, including actively monitoring regulatory filings, analyzing a fund's registration statements, financial statements and organizational documents, as well as conducting proprietary research, such as speaking with fund sponsors, underwriters, sell-side brokers and investors.

*Municipal Bond Income Strategy.* The Subadviser believes inefficiencies exist in the tax-exempt and tax-advantaged securities markets. In order to capitalize on these opportunities, the Subadviser applies both a top-down and bottom-up research investment process. The Subadviser's top-down analysis considers the economic, interest rate, inflation outlook and other economic variables to guide overall portfolio structure. The Subadviser employs a value-oriented security selection process to invest in securities it believes to be mispriced which offer a yield advantage. In choosing investments, the Subadviser analyzes the credit quality of issuers and considers the yields available on municipal bonds with different maturities. In addition, the Subadviser reviews macroeconomic events, technical characteristics in the municipal bond market, tax policies, as well as analyzing individual municipal securities and sectors. The Subadviser seeks to reduce volatility through its disciplined investment process and investment risk management.

The Subadviser may sell a security if it no longer believes the security will contribute to meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. In considering whether to sell a security, the Subadviser may evaluate, among other things, the condition of the economy and meaningful changes in the issuer's financial condition.

## USE OF LEVERAGE

The Fund may borrow money and/or issue Preferred Shares, notes or debt securities for investment purposes. These practices are known as leveraging. In addition, the Fund may enter into derivative and other transactions that have the effect of leverage. Such other transactions may include tender option bond transactions (as described herein). The Adviser will determine whether or not to engage in leverage based on its assessment of conditions in the debt and credit markets. As of the time immediately after it enters into any of the foregoing transactions, the Fund will seek to limit its overall effective leverage to 45% of its



Managed Assets. The Fund currently anticipates that leverage will initially be obtained through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. See “—Tender Option Bonds” below. The Fund does not anticipate that it will issue Preferred Shares within 12 months of the date of this Prospectus.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after doing so the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of indebtedness (*i.e.*, such indebtedness may not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets including the amount borrowed). Additionally, under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its shares, or purchase any such shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue Preferred Shares unless immediately after such issuance the total asset value of the Fund’s portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares (*i.e.*, such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund’s Managed Assets). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the NAV of the Fund’s portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value of the Preferred Shares. Normally, holders of Common Shares will elect the directors of the Fund except that the holders of any Preferred Shares will elect two directors. In the event the Fund failed to pay dividends on its Preferred Shares for two years, holders of Preferred Shares would be entitled to elect a majority of the directors until the dividends are paid.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by lenders or by one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for any senior securities issued by the Fund. Borrowing covenants or rating agency guidelines may impose asset coverage or Fund composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. Since the holders of common stock pay all expenses related to the use of leverage, such use of leverage would create a greater risk of loss for the Fund’s Common Shares than if leverage is not used. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Leverage Risk.”

The Fund may enter into derivatives or other transactions (*e.g.*, total return swaps) that may provide leverage (other than through borrowings or the issuance of Preferred Shares), but which are not subject to the above noted limitations under the 1940 Act if the Fund earmarks or segregates liquid assets (or enters into offsetting positions) in accordance with applicable SEC regulations and interpretations to cover its obligations under those transactions and instruments. These transactions will entail additional expenses (*e.g.*, transaction costs) which will be borne by the Fund. These types of transactions have the potential to increase returns to Common Shareholders, but they also involve additional risks. This additional leverage will increase the volatility of the Fund’s investment portfolio and could result in larger losses than if the transactions were not entered into. However, to the extent that the Fund enters into offsetting transactions or owns positions covering its obligations, the leveraging effect is expected to be reduced or eliminated. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Derivatives Risks.”

*Tender Option Bonds.* The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, a tender option bond trust (a “TOB Issuer”) is typically established by forming a special purpose trust into which the Fund, or an agent on behalf of the Fund, transfers Municipal Bonds or other municipal securities. A TOB Issuer typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate notes (“TOB Floaters”), which are sold to third party investors, and residual interest municipal tender option bonds (“TOB Residuals”), which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in both TOB Floaters and TOB Residuals, including TOB Floaters and TOB Residuals issued by the same TOB Issuer. The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its Managed Assets in any single TOB Issuer. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in TOB Residuals issued by a TOB Issuer that was not formed for the Fund, although it reserves the right to do so in the future.

The TOB Issuer receives Municipal Bonds or other municipal securities from the Fund through the sponsor and then issues TOB Floaters to third party investors and a TOB Residual to the Fund. The Fund is paid the cash (less transaction expenses, which are borne by the Fund and therefore the holders of the

Common Shares indirectly) received by the TOB Issuer from the sale of the TOB Floaters and typically will invest the cash in additional Municipal Bonds or other investments permitted by its investment policies. TOB Floaters may have first priority on the cash flow from the securities held by the TOB Issuer and are enhanced with a liquidity support arrangement from a bank or an affiliate of the sponsor (the “liquidity provider”), which allows holders to tender their position at par (plus accrued interest). The Fund, in addition to receiving cash from the sale of the TOB Floaters, also receives the TOB Residual. The TOB Residual provides the Fund with the right to (1) cause the holders of the TOB Floaters to tender their notes to the TOB Issuer at par (plus accrued interest), and (2) acquire the underlying Municipal Bonds or other municipal securities from the TOB Issuer. In addition, all voting rights and decisions to be made with respect to any other rights relating to the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer are passed through to the Fund, as the holder of the TOB Residual. Such a transaction, in effect, creates exposure for the Fund to the entire return of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, with a net cash investment by the Fund that is less than the value of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. This multiplies the positive or negative impact of the underlying securities’ return within the Fund (thereby creating leverage).

The TOB Issuer may be terminated without the consent of the Fund upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the bankruptcy or default of the issuer of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, a substantial downgrade in the credit quality of the issuer of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, the inability of the TOB Issuer to obtain liquidity support for the TOB Floaters, a substantial decline in the market value of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, or the inability of the sponsor to remarket any TOB Floaters tendered to it by holders of the TOB Floaters. In such an event, the TOB Floaters would be redeemed by the TOB Issuer at par (plus accrued interest) out of the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. If this happens, the Fund would be entitled to the assets of the TOB Issuer, if any, that remain after the TOB Floaters have been redeemed at par (plus accrued interest). If there are insufficient proceeds from the sale of these securities to redeem all of the TOB Floaters at par (plus accrued interest), the liquidity provider or holders of the TOB Floaters would bear the losses on those securities and there would be no recourse to the Fund’s assets (unless the Fund held a recourse TOB Residual). A recourse TOB Residual is generally a TOB Residual issued by a TOB Issuer in which the TOB Floaters represent greater than 75% of the market value of the securities at the time they are deposited in the TOB Issuer. If the Fund were to invest in a recourse TOB Residual to leverage its portfolio, it would typically be required to enter into an agreement pursuant to which the Fund is required to pay to the liquidity provider the difference between the purchase price of any TOB Floaters put to the liquidity provider by holders of the TOB Floaters and the proceeds realized from the remarketing of those TOB Floaters or the sale of the assets in the TOB Issuer. The Fund currently does not intend to use recourse TOB Residuals to leverage the Fund’s portfolio, but reserves the right to do so depending on future market conditions.

Under accounting rules, securities of the Fund that are deposited into a TOB Issuer are treated as investments of the Fund, and are presented on the Fund’s Schedule of Investments and outstanding TOB Floaters issued by a TOB Issuer are presented as liabilities in the Fund’s Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Interest income from the underlying security is recorded by the Fund on an accrual basis. Interest expense incurred on the TOB Floaters and other expenses related to remarketing, administration and trustee services to a TOB Issuer are reported as expenses of the Fund.

For TOB Floaters, generally, the interest rate earned will be based upon the market rates for Municipal Bonds 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 securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, the Fund, if it is the holder of the TOB Floaters, 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 TOB Issuer provide for a liquidation of the Municipal Bond deposited in the TOB Issuer and the application of the proceeds to pay off the TOB Floaters.

In December 2013, regulators finalized rules implementing Section 619 (the “Volcker Rule”) and Section 941 (the “Risk Retention Rules”) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). Both the Volcker Rule and the Risk Retention Rules apply to tender option bond programs. The Volcker Rule precludes banking entities from (i) sponsoring or acquiring interests in the trusts used to hold a Municipal Bond in the creation of TOB Issuers; and (ii) continuing to service or maintain relationships with existing programs involving TOB Issuers to the same extent and in the same capacity as existing programs. The Risk Retention Rules require the sponsor to a TOB Issuer to retain at least 5% of the credit risk of the underlying assets supporting the TOB Issuer’s Municipal Bonds. The Risk Retention Rules may increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

In response to these rules, industry participants explored various structuring alternatives for TOB Issuers and agreed on a new tender option bond structure in which a fund hires service providers to assist with establishing, structuring and sponsoring a TOB Issuer. Service providers to a TOB Issuer, such as administrators, liquidity providers, trustees and remarketing agents act at the direction of, and as agent of, a fund as the TOB Residual holders.

Under the new TOB Issuer structure, the liquidity provider or remarketing agent will no longer purchase the tendered TOB Floaters, even in the event of failed remarketing. This may increase the likelihood that a TOB Issuer will need to be collapsed and liquidated in order to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. The TOB Issuer may draw upon a loan from the liquidity provider to purchase the tendered TOB Floaters. Any loans made by the liquidity provider will be secured by the purchased TOB Floaters held by the TOB Issuer and will be subject to an interest rate agreed with the liquidity provider.

There are inherent risks with respect to investing in a TOB Issuer. These risks include, among others, the bankruptcy or default of the issuer of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, a substantial downgrade in the credit quality of the issuer of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, the inability of the TOB Issuer to obtain liquidity support for the TOB Floaters, a substantial decline in the market value of the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer, or the inability of the sponsor to remarket any TOB Floaters tendered to it by holders of the TOB Floaters. See “Risks—Investment-Related Risks—Tender Option Bonds Risk.”

*Effects of Leverage.* Assuming the use of leverage in the amount of 35% of the Fund’s Managed Assets and an annual interest rate on leverage of 1.65% payable on such leverage based on estimated market interest rates as of the date of this Prospectus, the additional income that the Fund must earn (net of estimated expenses related to leverage) in order to cover such interest payments is 0.89%. The Fund’s actual cost of leverage will be based on market interest rates at the time the Fund undertakes a leveraging strategy, and such actual cost of leverage may be higher or lower than that assumed in the previous example.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on total return on Common Shares, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income, net expenses and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund’s portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of what the Fund’s investment portfolio returns will be. In other words, the Fund’s actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table below. The table further reflects the use of leverage representing approximately 35% of the Fund’s Managed Assets after such issuance and the Fund’s currently projected annual interest rate of 1.65%. See “Risks—Structural Risks—Leverage Risks.” The table does not reflect any offering costs of Common Shares or leverage.

Assumed Portfolio Return . . . . .	-10.00%	-5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Common Share Total Return . . . . .	-16.29%	-8.59%	-0.89%	6.81%	14.51%

Total return is composed of two elements—the dividends on Common Shares paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the Fund’s net investment income after paying the cost of leverage) and realized and unrealized gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to Common Shareholders when portfolio return is positive or greater than the costs of leverage and decreases return when the portfolio return is negative or less than the costs of leverage.

During the time in which the Fund is using leverage, the amount of the fees paid to the Adviser (and from the Adviser to the Subadviser) for investment management services (and subadvisory services) will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets. This may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Subadviser, on the one hand, and the holders of Common Shares, on the other. Also, because the leverage costs will be borne by the Fund at a specified interest rate, only the Fund's Common Shareholders will bear the cost of the Fund's management fees and other expenses. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

## **RISKS**

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. This section discusses the principal risk factors associated with an investment in the Fund specifically, as well as those factors generally associated with an investment in a company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structure or trading markets similar to the Fund. Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations as well as the other information in this Prospectus prior to investing in the Fund's Common Shares.

### **Investment-Related Risks:**

With the exception of Underlying Fund risk (and except as otherwise noted below), the following risks apply to the direct investments the Fund may make, and generally apply to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds. That said, each risk described below may not apply to each Underlying Fund.

### **Investment and Market Risks**

An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the Underlying Funds owned by the Fund. The value of the Fund or the Underlying Funds, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Overall stock market risks may also affect the NAV of the Fund or the Underlying Funds. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets. The Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

### **Management Risks**

The Adviser's and the Subadviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular asset class or individual security in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's or the Subadviser's judgment, as applicable, will produce the desired results. Similarly, the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds are subject to the judgment of the Underlying Funds' managers which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, the Adviser and Subadviser will have limited information as to the portfolio holdings of the Underlying Funds at any given time. This may result in the Adviser and Subadviser having less ability to respond to changing market conditions. The Fund may allocate its assets so as to under-emphasize or over-emphasize its investments under the wrong market conditions, in which case the Fund's NAV may be adversely affected.

In addition, the Fund depends on the diligence, skill and business contacts of the investment professionals of the Adviser and the Subadviser to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. In particular, the Adviser and Subadviser are dependent upon the expertise of their respective portfolio management teams to implement the Fund's strategies. If the Adviser or the Subadviser were to lose the services of one or more key

individuals, including members of their portfolio management teams, each may not be able to hire qualified replacements or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objectives and could have an adverse effect on an investment in the Fund.

The Fund is the fourth closed-end fund to be managed by the Adviser and the second closed-end fund to be managed by the Subadviser. The Adviser and the Subadviser each manage several registered open-end funds, and the portfolio managers have previous experience managing closed-end funds. As with any managed fund, the Adviser and Subadviser may not be successful in selecting the best performing securities, leverage strategy or investment techniques, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds as a result.

### **Securities Risks**

The value of the Fund or an Underlying Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of individual securities in the fund's portfolio.

### **Municipal Bond Risks**

Economic exposure to Municipal Bonds involves certain risks. The Fund's economic exposure to Municipal Bonds includes Municipal Bonds in the Fund's portfolio and Municipal Bonds to which the Fund is exposed through Underlying Funds and the ownership of TOB Residuals. The municipal market is one in which dealer firms make markets in bonds on a principal basis using their proprietary capital, and at times these firms' capital may be severely constrained. In such event, some firms may be unwilling to commit their capital to purchase and to serve as a dealer for Municipal Bonds. Municipal Bonds typically are not registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available about the Municipal Bonds to which the Fund is economically exposed is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser and the Subadviser than would be a stock fund or taxable bond fund. The secondary market for Municipal Bonds, particularly non-investment grade bonds, also tends to be less well-developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the ability to sell such bonds at attractive prices or at prices approximating those at which the Fund and Underlying Funds currently value them.

In addition, many state and municipal governments that issue securities are under significant economic and financial stress and may not be able to satisfy their obligations. The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among Federal, state and local governments. The taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited by provisions of state constitutions or other laws, and an entity's credit generally will depend on many factors, including the entity's tax base, the extent to which the entity relies on Federal or state aid, and other factors which are beyond the entity's control. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes or could limit the tax exemption of certain types of Municipal Bonds that the Fund and Underlying Funds may invest in. Issuers of Municipal Bonds might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of Municipal Bonds could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and such holders may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which they are entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Fund may, in certain circumstances, take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and the ability to maintain an adequate tax base. The timely payments may also be influenced by any unfunded pension liabilities or other post-employee benefit plan liabilities.

Revenue bonds involve special risks, including that the underlying facilities may not generate sufficient income to pay expenses and interest costs. In the case of revenue bonds issued by state and local agencies to finance the development of low-income, multi-family housing, such bonds are generally non-recourse against the property owner, may be junior to the rights of others with an interest in the properties, may pay interest that changes based in part on the financial performance of the property, may be prepayable without penalty and may be used to finance the construction of housing developments which, until completed and rented, do not generate income to pay interest. Increases in interest rates payable on senior obligations may make it more difficult for issuers to meet payment obligations on subordinated bonds.

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 specific projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), industrial development bonds, or general obligation bonds, particularly if there is a large concentration from issuers in a single state. This is because the value of Municipal Bonds can be significantly affected by the political, economic, legal, and legislative realities of the particular issuer's locality or municipal sector events. Similarly, changes to state or federal regulation tied to a specific sector, such as the hospital sector, could have an impact on the revenue stream for a given subset of the market.

Municipal leases and certificates of participation involve special risks not normally associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of "non-appropriation" clauses that relieve the governmental issuer of any obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to the temporary abatement of payments in the event that the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the lease premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover ownership of the assets.

Certificates of participation, which represent interests in unmanaged pools of municipal leases or installment contracts, involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, the Fund may be dependent upon the municipal authority issuing the certificate of participation to exercise remedies with respect to the underlying securities. Certificates of participation also entail a risk of default or bankruptcy, both of the issuer of the municipal lease and also the municipal agency issuing the certificate of participation.

Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond. Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

To be tax-exempt, Municipal Bonds must meet certain regulatory requirements. If a Municipal Bond fails to meet such requirements, the interest received by the Fund from its investment in such bonds and distributed to shareholders may be taxable. It is possible that interest on a Municipal Bond may be declared

taxable after the issuance of the bond, and this determination may apply retroactively to the date of the issuance of the bond, which could cause a portion of prior distributions made by the Fund to be taxable to shareholders in the year of receipt.

Municipal bonds are also subject to interest rate, credit, and liquidity risk, which are discussed generally elsewhere in this section, and elaborated upon below.

*Interest Rate Risk.* The value of Municipal Bonds, similar to other fixed income securities, will likely drop as interest rates rise in the general market. Conversely, when rates decline, bond prices generally rise.

*Credit Risk.* The risk that a borrower may be unable to make interest or principal payments when they are due. Funds that invest in Municipal Bonds rely on the ability of the issuer to service its debt. This subjects the Fund to credit risk in that the municipal issuer may be fiscally unstable or exposed to large liabilities that could impair its ability to honor its obligations. Municipal issuers with significant debt service requirements, in the near-to mid-term, unrated issuers and those with less capital and liquidity to absorb additional expenses may be most at risk. To the extent the Fund invests in lower quality or high yield Municipal Bonds, it may be more sensitive to the adverse credit events in the municipal market. The treatment of municipalities in bankruptcy is more uncertain, and potentially more adverse to debt holders, than for corporate issues.

*Liquidity Risk.* The risk that investors may have difficulty finding a buyer when they seek to sell, and therefore, may be forced to sell at a discount to the market value. Liquidity may sometimes be impaired in the municipal market and because the Fund primarily invests in Municipal Bonds, it may find it difficult to purchase or sell such securities at opportune times. Liquidity can be impaired due to interest rate concerns, credit events, or general supply and demand imbalances. Depending on the particular issuer and current economic conditions, Municipal Bonds could be deemed more volatile investments.

### **State Specific and Industry Risk**

The Fund may not directly invest more than 25% of its Managed Assets in Municipal Bonds in any one industry or in any one state of origin. However, the Fund's overall exposure to a single industry or a single state of origin may be greater after factoring in the investments of the Underlying Funds, in which case the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting that particular state or industry. For example, the Fund may invest, under normal market conditions, up to 20% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy in single state municipal closed-end funds and such investments could increase the Fund's overall exposure to a particular single state. To the extent that the Fund is aware of the investments held by the Underlying Funds, the Fund will consider such information when determining compliance with its fundamental policy relating to industry concentration as described in the SAI. See "Investment Restrictions" in the Fund's SAI.

### **Puerto Rico Municipal Bond Risks**

The Fund may invest directly, without limit, in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds, subject to the industry, issuer and below investment grade investment restrictions under the Municipal Bond Income Strategy, as applicable. Municipal obligations issued by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or its political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities, or public corporations may be affected by economic, market, political, and social conditions in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico currently is experiencing significant fiscal and economic challenges, including substantial debt service obligations, high levels of unemployment, underfunded public retirement systems, and persistent government budget deficits. These challenges may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Major ratings agencies have downgraded the general obligation debt of Puerto Rico to below investment grade and continue to maintain a negative outlook for this debt, which increases the likelihood that the rating will be lowered further. In both August 2015 and January 2016, Puerto Rico defaulted on its debt by failing to make full payment due on its outstanding bonds, and there can be no assurance that Puerto Rico will be able to satisfy its future debt obligations. Further downgrades or defaults may place additional strain on the Puerto Rico economy and may negatively

affect the value, liquidity, and volatility of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds. Legislation, including legislation that would allow Puerto Rico to restructure its municipal debt obligations, thus increasing the risk that Puerto Rico may never pay off municipal indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed, could also impact the value of the Fund's investments in Puerto Rico Municipal Bonds.

These challenges and uncertainties have been exacerbated by Hurricane Maria and the resulting natural disaster in Puerto Rico. In September 2017, Hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico, causing major damage across the Commonwealth, including damage to its water, power, and telecommunications infrastructure. The length of time needed to rebuild Puerto Rico's infrastructure is unclear, but could amount to years, during which the Commonwealth is likely to be in an even more uncertain economic state. The full extent of the natural disaster's impact on Puerto Rico's economy and foreign investment in Puerto Rico is difficult to estimate.

### **Tobacco Settlement Bond Risks**

The Fund may invest directly, without limit, in tobacco settlement bonds, subject to the industry, issuer and below investment grade investment restrictions under the Municipal Bond Income Strategy, as applicable. Annual payments on tobacco settlement bonds, and thus risk to the Fund, are highly dependent on the receipt of future settlement payments to the state or its governmental entity pursuant to the MSA. The actual amount of future settlement payments is further dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, annual domestic cigarette shipments, reduced cigarette consumption, increased taxes on cigarettes, inflation, financial capability of tobacco companies, continuing litigation and the possibility of tobacco manufacturer bankruptcy. The initial and annual payments made by the tobacco companies will be adjusted based on a number of factors, the most important of which is domestic cigarette consumption. If the volume of cigarettes shipped in the U.S. by manufacturers participating in the settlement decreases significantly, payments due from them will also decrease. Demand for cigarettes in the U.S. could continue to decline due to price increases needed to recoup the cost of payments by tobacco companies. Demand could also be affected by: anti-smoking campaigns, tax increases, reduced advertising, enforcement of laws prohibiting sales to minors; elimination of certain sales venues such as vending machines; the spread of local ordinances restricting smoking in public places, and competition from e-cigarettes. As a result, payments made by tobacco manufacturers could be negatively impacted if the decrease in tobacco consumption is significantly greater than the forecasted decline. A market share loss by the MSA companies to non-MSA participating tobacco manufacturers would cause a downward adjustment in the payment amounts. A participating manufacturer filing for bankruptcy also could cause delays or reductions in bond payments. The MSA itself has been subject to legal challenges and has, to date, withstood those challenges.

### **Credit and Below Investment Grade Securities Risks**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of a security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or willingness to make such payments. Credit risk may be heightened for the Fund because it and the Underlying Funds may invest in below investment grade securities, which are commonly referred to as "junk" and "high yield" securities; such securities, while generally offering the potential for higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risks, including the possibility of dividend or interest deferral, default or bankruptcy, and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay dividends or interest and repay principal. The below investment grade securities receiving the lowest rating from an NRSRO are typically already in default. In addition, below investment grade securities are generally susceptible to decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments and are often unsecured and subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. The market values for below investment grade securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are generally less liquid than investment grade securities. Because of the substantial risks associated with below investment grade securities, among other factors, you could lose



money on your investment in Common Shares, both in the short term and the long term. See “Investment Policies and Techniques—Below Investment Grade Securities” in the SAI for additional discussion of below investment grade securities risks. See also “—Defaulted and Distressed Securities 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 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.

To the extent the Fund is primarily exposed to longer-term Municipal Bonds, the Common Share NAV and market price per Common Share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested primarily in shorter-term Municipal Bonds.

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.

If increasing interest rates slow principal payments and thus extend the average life of securities held by the Fund, this increase in duration will make the Fund more sensitive to the effect of rising rates and may cause the principal value of the Fund’s holdings to decline more than they would in the absence of such an increase in duration.

Yield curve risk is the risk 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 will decrease relative to short-term bonds. Changes in the yield curve are based on bond risk premiums and expectations of future interest rates.

The Common Share NAV and market price per Common Share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates when the Fund has higher exposure to long-term Municipal Bonds than short-term Municipal Bonds. 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.

## **Inflation/Deflation 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 Shares and distributions can decline. In addition, during any period of rising inflation, interest rates on borrowings would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to Common Shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time—the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

## **Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy Risk**

The Fund invests in closed-end funds as a principal part of the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy. Shares of closed-end funds listed for trading on a securities exchange frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share, the difference representing the “market discount” of such shares. The market price of such shares may be affected by factors such as NAV, dividend or distribution levels and their stability (which will in turn be affected by levels of dividend and interest payments by the closed-end fund's portfolio holdings, the timing and success of the closed-end fund's investment strategies, regulations affecting the timing and character of fund distributions, fund expenses and other factors), supply of and demand for the shares, trading volume of the shares, general market, interest rate and economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the closed-end fund.

In addition, a market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined NAV but, rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market.

The Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's Common Shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund.

## **Underlying Fund Risks**

The Fund will incur higher and additional expenses when it invests in Underlying Funds. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices or operations of the Underlying Funds. To the extent that the Fund invests in one or more Underlying Funds that concentrate in a particular industry or state, the Fund would be vulnerable to factors affecting that industry or state and the concentrating Underlying Funds' performance, and that of the Fund, may be more volatile than Underlying Funds that do not concentrate. In addition, one Underlying Fund may purchase a security that another Underlying Fund is selling.

As the Fund will invest at least a portion of its Managed Assets in closed-end funds, ETFs and other investment companies, the Fund's performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall performance of investment companies generally, in addition to the performance of the specific Underlying Funds (and other assets) in which the Fund invests. The use of leverage by Underlying Funds magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested and increases the risks associated with investing in Underlying Funds. Further, the Underlying Funds are not subject to the Fund's investment policies and restrictions. The Fund generally receives information regarding the portfolio holdings of Underlying Funds only when that information is made available to the public. The Fund cannot dictate how the Underlying Funds invest their assets. The Underlying Funds may invest their assets in securities and other instruments, and may use investment

techniques and strategies, that are not described in this Prospectus, and there is risk that the Underlying Funds may not be in compliance with their investment policies and strategies, including their policy to invest at least 80% of their assets in Municipal Bonds which, in turn, could result in the Fund's non-compliance with its own investment policies. Because the Fund expects that most of the Underlying Funds will publish their portfolio holdings only at intervals, and then only after some delay, the Fund will generally not know for certain the current holdings of the Underlying Funds.

Common Shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses with respect to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds because each of the Fund and the Underlying Fund will charge fees and incur separate expenses. If those Underlying Funds use leverage, that will likely increase the amount of fees that the Fund, as an investor in the Underlying Funds, will pay. See "Summary of Fund Expenses" for a further description of such fees and their impact on the expenses of the Fund. In addition, subject to applicable 1940 Act limitations, the Underlying Funds themselves may purchase securities issued by registered and unregistered funds (*e.g.*, common stock and preferred stock), and those investments would be subject to the risks associated with Underlying Funds and unregistered funds (including a third layer of fees and expenses, *i.e.*, the Underlying Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Underlying Fund invests, in addition to the Underlying Fund's own fees and expenses). The Fund's investment in an Underlying Fund also may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the Underlying Fund's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, the distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes but may be characterized as a dividend if the Fund has earnings from other sources. As a result of these factors, the use of the fund of funds structure by the Fund could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

As may be the case with the Fund, the shares of many closed-end funds in which the Fund may invest frequently trade after their initial public offering at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined NAV, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their NAV.

The Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but in a down market may increase the size and speed of losses. Thus, leveraged funds may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure. In addition, the Fund may invest in such senior securities issued by closed-end funds, including auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities. In recent market environments, auctions have failed, which adversely affects the liquidity and price of auction rate securities, and are unlikely to resume. Provided that the auction mechanism is successful, auction rate securities usually permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend is reset by "Dutch" auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The dividend rate set by the auction is the

lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is a risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. Moreover, between auctions, there may be no secondary market for these securities, and sales conducted on a secondary market may not be on terms favorable to the seller. Auction rate securities may be called by the issuer. Thus, with respect to liquidity and price stability, auction rate securities may differ substantially from cash equivalents, notwithstanding the frequency of auctions and the credit quality of the security. The Fund's investments in auction rate securities of closed-end funds are subject to the limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act.

Index-based ETFs (and other index funds) in which the Fund may invest may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track due to transaction costs and other expenses of the ETFs. The Fund may also invest in actively managed ETFs that are subject to management risk as the ETF's investment adviser will apply certain investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions. There can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

The Fund's investment in Underlying Funds may be restricted by provisions of the 1940 Act that generally limit the amount the Fund and its affiliates can invest in any one Underlying Fund to 3% of the Underlying Fund's outstanding voting stock. As a result, the Fund may hold a smaller position in an Underlying Fund than if it were not subject to this restriction. In addition, to comply with provisions of the 1940 Act, in any matter upon which Underlying Fund shareholders are solicited to vote, the Adviser may be required to vote Underlying Fund shares in the same proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the Underlying Fund. However, pursuant to exemptive orders issued by the SEC to various ETF fund sponsors, the Fund may be permitted to invest in such Underlying Funds in excess of the limits set forth in the 1940 Act subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in such exemptive orders.

### **Defaulted and Distressed Securities Risks**

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in defaulted and distressed securities. Legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants are common when dealing with defaulted or distressed issuers. Defaulted or distressed issuers may be insolvent, in bankruptcy or undergoing some other form of financial restructuring. In the event of a default, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The repayment of defaulted bonds is subject to significant uncertainties, and in some cases, there may be no recovery of repayment. Defaulted bonds might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Because of the relative illiquidity of defaulted or distressed debt and equity securities, short sales are difficult, and the Fund and most Underlying Funds primarily maintain long positions. Some relative value trades are possible, where an investor sells short one class of a defaulted or distressed issuer's capital structure and purchases another. With distressed investing, often there is a time lag between when the Fund and an Underlying Fund makes an investment and when the Fund and the Underlying Fund realizes the value of the investment. In addition, the Fund and an Underlying Fund may incur legal and other monitoring costs in protecting the value of the Fund's and the Underlying Fund's claims.

### **Illiquid Securities Risks**

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in illiquid securities. It may not be possible to sell or otherwise dispose of illiquid securities both at the price and within the time period deemed desirable by a fund. Illiquid securities also may be difficult to value.

### **Valuation Risk**

Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for fixed-income securities trading. Fixed-income securities generally trade on an "over-the-counter" market which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of fixed-income securities may carry more

risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. As a result, the Fund may be subject to risk that when a fixed-income security is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value of such fixed-income security carried on the Fund's books.

### **Tender Option Bonds Risks**

TOB Residuals are derivative municipal securities that have embedded in them the risk of economic leverage. There is no assurance that the Fund's strategy of using the proceeds received from tender option bond transactions to leverage its assets will be successful. TOB transactions expose the Fund to leverage and credit risk, and generally involve greater risk than investment in fixed rate Municipal Bonds, including the loss of principal.

Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal bond interest rates. Distributions on the TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. The amount of such reduction or increase is a function, in part, of the amount of TOB Floaters sold by the TOB Issuer of these securities relative to the amount of the TOB Residuals that it sells. The greater the amount of TOB Floaters sold relative to the TOB Residuals, the more volatile the distributions on the TOB Residuals will be. Short-term interest rates are near historic lows and may be more likely to rise in the current market environment. The value of TOB Residuals may decline rapidly in times of rising interest rates.

The Fund's use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions will create economic leverage. Any economic leverage achieved through the Fund's investment in TOB Residuals will create an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that Common Share long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of the TOB Floaters exceeds the return on the securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. If the income and gains earned on Municipal Bonds deposited in a TOB Issuer that issues TOB Residuals to the Fund are greater than the payments due on the TOB Floaters, the Fund's returns will be greater than if it had not invested in the TOB Residuals.

The Fund has no current intention of investing in recourse TOB Residuals. However, circumstances may change and it is possible that in the future the Fund may elect to invest in recourse TOB Residuals to leverage its portfolio. If the Fund uses recourse TOB Residuals, the liquidity provider may seek recourse against assets of the Fund, and the Fund may have to pay the liquidity provider the difference between the purchase price of any TOB Floaters put to the liquidity provider by third party investors and the proceeds realized by the liquidity provider from the remarketing of those TOB Floaters or the sale of the assets in the TOB Issuer, which could cause the Fund to lose money in excess of its investment in a TOB Issuer.

Although the Fund generally would unwind a tender option bond transaction rather than try to sell a TOB Residual, if it did try to sell a TOB Residual, its ability to do so would depend on the liquidity of the TOB Residual. TOB Residuals have varying degrees of liquidity based, among other things, upon the liquidity of the underlying securities deposited in the TOB Issuer. The market price of TOB Residuals are more volatile than the underlying securities due to leverage. The leverage attributable to TOB Residuals 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 NAV and market price of the Common Shares may be greater for a fund that relies primarily on tender option bond transactions to achieve a desired effective leverage ratio. The Fund may be required to sell its TOB Residuals 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 deposited in the TOB Issuer are not actively trading due to adverse market conditions;
- If the sponsors of TOB Issuers (as a collective group or individually) experience financial hardship and consequently seek to terminate their sponsorship of TOB Issuers; and

- If the value of an underlying security deposited in the TOB Issuer declines significantly (to a level below the notional value of the TOB Floaters issued by the TOB Issuer) and if additional collateral has not been posted by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in taxable TOB Residuals, issued by TOB Issuers formed with taxable municipal securities. There may be a limited number of counterparties for such transactions, which may increase the credit risks, counterparty risks, liquidity risks and other risks of investing in taxable TOB Residuals. The Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Managed Assets in any single third party sponsor that establishes a TOB Issuer.

### **Insurance Risks**

The Fund may purchase Municipal Bonds that are secured by insurance, bank credit agreements or escrow accounts. The credit quality of the companies that provide such credit enhancements will generally affect the value of those securities. Certain significant providers of insurance for Municipal Bonds have at times incurred significant losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower credit quality investments that have experienced defaults or otherwise suffered credit deterioration. Such losses may reduce the insurers' capital and may call into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such insurance if called upon in the future. While an insured Municipal Bond will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a Municipal Bond suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided, the rating of the underlying Municipal Bond will generally be more relevant and the value of the Municipal Bond would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. In such a case, the value of insurance associated with a Municipal Bond would decline and may not add any value. The insurance feature of a Municipal Bond does not guarantee the full payment of principal and interest through the life of an insured obligation, the market value of the insured obligation or the NAV of the Common Shares represented by such insured obligation. Because there is no limit on the percentage of Managed Assets that may be insured by any one insurance firm other than the tax diversification rules, there is a risk that a significant portion of the Fund's holdings may experience a ratings downgrade and lose value if such an insurance company suffers financial or reputational adversity. Some IRS authority treats a guaranty as a separate security subject to the diversification rules, which limit the value of securities issued by any one issuer to not more than 25% of the portfolio.

### **Tax Risks.**

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 minimis 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 ("RIC") for a taxable year, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates (which the Tax Act (defined below) reduced to 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

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 exceeded 50% of the Fund's total assets as of the close of any quarter of the Fund's taxable year, the Fund would not, for that taxable year, satisfy the

general eligibility test that would otherwise permit it to pay exempt-interest dividends for that taxable year. As an alternative, the Fund may qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends if it is a qualified fund-of-funds, *i.e.*, if at least 50% of its assets are invested in the shares of underlying RICs.

The Fund may enter into various types of derivatives transactions, including swap contracts, among others. The use of such derivatives may generate taxable income. The Fund's use of derivatives may also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

The value of the Fund's investments and its NAV may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from Municipal Bonds is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of Municipal Bonds 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 Bonds. 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 Bonds. This could in turn affect the Fund's NAV and ability to acquire and dispose of Municipal Bonds at desirable yield and price levels. For example, the Tax Act recently repealed the exclusion from gross income for interest on pre-refunded municipal securities effective for such securities issued after December 31, 2017. 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.

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

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 "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

## **Derivatives Risks**

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may enter into derivatives. Derivative transactions involve investment techniques and risks different from those associated with the Fund's other investments. Generally, a derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, related indexes and other assets. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund or an Underlying Fund. The Fund or an Underlying Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, if they are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or can suddenly become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices of derivatives. Except with respect to the Fund's investments in total return swaps, the Fund expects its use of derivative instruments will be for hedging purposes. When used for speculative purposes, derivatives will produce enhanced investment exposure, which will magnify gains and losses. Certain derivatives transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. The use of leverage may cause a fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements. Leverage may cause a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the fund's portfolio securities. Further, using derivatives

may include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. The Fund and the Underlying Funds also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivatives contracts purchased by such fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund or an Underlying Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. See “—Option and Futures Risks” and “—Swap Risks.” The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from registration as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Rule 4.5. See “Investment Policies and Techniques—Derivatives—Regulation as a ‘Commodity Pool’” in the SAI.

### Options and Futures Risks

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may invest in options and futures contracts and such contracts are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. The use of futures and options transactions entails certain special risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of futures contracts and price movements in the related securities position of a fund could create the possibility that losses on the hedging instrument are greater than gains in the value of a fund’s position. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances and certain over-the-counter options could have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, a fund might not be able to close out a transaction without incurring substantial losses. Although a fund’s use of futures and options transactions for hedging should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position, at the same time it will tend to limit any potential gain to a fund that might result from an increase in value of the position. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium. However, because option premiums paid by the Fund or an Underlying Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying options can result in large amounts of leverage. This leverage offered by trading in options could cause the Fund’s or an Underlying Fund’s NAV to be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuation than would be the case if the Fund or an Underlying Fund did not invest in options.

Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. When options are purchased over-the-counter, the Fund or an Underlying Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. The counterparties to these transactions typically will be major international banks, broker-dealers and financial institutions. Such options may also be illiquid, and in such cases, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. Banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions may fail to settle a transaction in accordance with the terms of the option as written. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund or an Underlying Fund may be unable to liquidate an over-the-counter option position.

An Underlying Fund may purchase and sell call and put options with respect to specific securities, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options. A call option gives the purchaser of the call option, in return for a premium paid, the right to buy the security underlying the option from the writer of the call option at a specified exercise price within a specified time frame. A put option gives the purchaser of the put option, in return for a premium paid, the right to sell the underlying security to the writer of the put option at a specified price within a specified time frame. A covered call option is a call option with respect to an underlying security that a fund owns. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which a fund has segregated cash or liquid securities to fulfill the obligation of the option. The purchaser of a put or call option runs the risk of losing the purchaser’s entire investment, paid as the premium, in a relatively short period of time if the option is not sold at a gain or cannot be exercised at a gain prior to expiration. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Underlying Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price. The un-covered writer of a call option is subject to a



risk of loss if the price of the underlying security should increase, and the un-covered writer of a put option is subject to a risk of loss if the price of the underlying security should decrease. The Fund will not treat uncovered options as “senior securities” under the 1940 Act and instead, to address senior security concerns, will segregate cash or liquid securities to fulfill its obligation under the options.

The Fund may invest a significant portion of its total assets in Underlying Funds that write covered call options. To the extent that an Underlying Fund writes a covered call option, it forgoes, during the option’s life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. As the writer of the option, the Underlying Fund bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security underlying a written option. As an Underlying Fund writes covered calls over more of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited and the risk of NAV erosion increases. To the extent an Underlying Fund experiences NAV erosion (which itself may have an indirect negative effect on the market price of interests in the Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund will have a reduced asset base over which to write covered calls, which may eventually lead to reduced distributions to shareholders such as the Fund. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

To the extent that an Underlying Fund engages in selling options that trade in over-the-counter markets, the Underlying Fund may be subject to additional risks. Participants in these markets are typically not subject to the same credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as members of “exchange-based” markets. By engaging in option transactions in these markets, an Underlying Fund may take credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and also may bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those involved in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are characterized by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from these protections, which may subject an Underlying Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with agreed terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem. Such “counterparty risk” is increased for contracts with longer maturities when events may intervene to prevent settlement.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day or a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day.

### **Swap Risks**

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may enter into various swap agreements and, other than total return swap agreements (as discussed herein), such agreements are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. All of these agreements are considered derivatives. Swap agreements are two-party contracts under which the fund and a counterparty, such as a broker or dealer, agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on an agreed-upon underlying asset or investment over the term of the swap. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Adviser, Subadviser or an Underlying Fund’s investment adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, market spreads, liquidity or other applicable factors or events, the investment performance of the Fund or Underlying Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Swaps and swap options can be used for a variety of purposes, including: to manage fund exposure

to changes in interest rates and credit quality; as an efficient means of adjusting fund overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income or total return or protect the value of portfolio securities; to serve as a cash management tool; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Swaps could result in losses if interest rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Adviser, Subadviser or Underlying Fund manager. Total return swaps could result in losses if the reference index, security, or investments do not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps involve an enhanced risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations, which could turn an expected gain into a loss. Total return swaps may effectively add leverage to the Fund's portfolio because the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the full notional amount of the swap. To the extent the Fund or an Underlying Fund enters into a total return swap on equity securities, the Fund or the Underlying Fund will receive the positive performance of a notional amount of such securities underlying the total return swap. In exchange, the Fund or the Underlying Fund will be obligated to pay the negative performance of such notional amount of securities. Therefore, the Fund or the Underlying Fund assumes the risk of a substantial decrease in the market value of the equity securities. The use of swaps may not always be successful; using them could lower Fund or Underlying Fund total return, their prices can be highly volatile, and the potential loss from the use of swaps can exceed the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's initial investment in such instruments.

Some, but not all, swaps may be cleared, in which case a central clearing counterparty stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each contract, to the extent of its available resources for such purposes. As a result, the counterparty risk is now shifted from bilateral risk between the parties to the individual credit risk of the central clearing counterparty. Even in such case, there can be no assurance that a clearing house, or its members, will satisfy the clearing house's obligations to the Fund or an Underlying Fund or that the fund's use of swaps will be advantageous.

### **Short Sale Risks**

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may engage in short sales. However, the Fund will not engage in any short sales of securities issued by closed-end funds. Short sales are expected to be utilized by the Fund, if at all, for hedging purposes. A short sale is a transaction in which a fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. Positions in shorted securities are speculative and riskier than long positions (purchases) in securities because the maximum sustainable loss on a security purchased is limited to the amount paid for the security plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security. Therefore, in theory, securities sold short have unlimited risk. Short selling will also result in higher transaction costs (such as interest and dividends), and may result in higher taxes, which reduce a fund's return.

If a security sold short increases in price, a fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. With respect to a fund's short positions, the Fund must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. A fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. As a result, a fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to the limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons.

When borrowing a security for delivery to a buyer, a fund also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. A fund must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest earned while the loan is outstanding. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses a fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Also, the lender of a security may terminate the loan at a time when a fund is unable to borrow the same security for delivery. In that case, a fund would need to purchase a replacement security at the then current market price or "buy in" by paying the lender an amount equal to the costs of purchasing the security.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security, it may be required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets to cover the fund's short position. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the position they are covering is outstanding, unless they are replaced with similar securities. Additionally, a fund may be required to maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral held by the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover its short sale obligations. This may limit a fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Because a fund's loss on a short sale arises from increases in the value of the security sold short, the loss is theoretically unlimited. In certain cases, purchasing a security to cover a short position can itself cause the price of the security to rise further, which would exacerbate the loss. Conversely, gains on short sales, after transaction and related costs, are generally the difference between the price at which a fund sold the borrowed security and the price it paid to purchase the security for delivery to the buyer. By contrast, a fund's loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot drop below zero.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, a fund is using a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase a fund's exposure to long equity positions and make any change in a fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that the Fund or an Underlying Fund will leverage its portfolio, or if it does, that the leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund also cannot guarantee that the use of leverage by the Fund or an Underlying Fund will produce a higher return on an investment.

### **Rating Agency Risk**

Ratings agencies such as S&P, Fitch, Moody's or other NRSROs provide ratings on debt securities based on their analyses of information they deem relevant. Ratings are opinions or judgments of the credit quality of an issuer and may prove to be inaccurate. In addition, there may be a delay between events or circumstances adversely affecting the ability of an issuer to pay interest and/or repay principal and an NRSRO's decision to downgrade a security. Further, a rating agency may have a conflict of interest with respect to a security for which it assigns a particular rating if, for example, the issuer or sponsor of the security pays the rating agency for the analysis of its security, which could affect the reliability of the rating.

### **United States Credit Rating Downgrade Risk**

On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States to "AA+" from "AAA." In general, a lower rating could increase the volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund and the Fund itself. The Adviser and the Subadviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser and the Subadviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments.

### **Legislation and Regulatory Risks**

At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities and/or securities in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund is regulated. New or amended regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the Federal Reserve or other financial regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund or the Underlying Funds. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund

to achieve its investment objectives. The Fund and the Underlying Funds also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

### **Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risks**

The Fund and Underlying Funds may be adversely affected by uncertainties and events around the world, such as terrorism, political developments, and changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries in which they are invested. The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events in the future on the U.S. and world economies, the value of the Common Shares or the NAV of the Fund. Assets of issuers, including those held in the Fund's or an Underlying Fund's portfolio, could be direct targets, or indirect casualties, of an act of terrorism.

Global economies and financial markets are also becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region.

### **Defensive Measures**

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments as a defensive measure in response to adverse market conditions or opportunistically at the discretion of the Adviser or Subadviser. During these periods, the Fund may not be pursuing its investment objectives.

### ***Structural Risks:***

#### **Market Discount**

Common stock of closed-end funds frequently trades at a discount from its NAV. This risk may be greater for investors selling their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. The Fund's Common Shares may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price. This risk would also apply to the Fund's investments in closed-end funds.

#### **No Operating History**

The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history.

#### **Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk**

The Fund is scheduled to terminate on or about the Termination Date (unless it is converted to a perpetual fund). The Fund is not a so called "target date" or "life cycle" fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a "target term" fund whose investment objective is to return its original NAV on the termination date. **The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer.**

The Fund is not required to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. If the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, there can be no assurance that the number of tendered Common Shares would not result in the Fund's net assets totaling less than the Termination Threshold, in which case the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer and the Fund will terminate on or before the Termination Date (subject to possible extensions). Following the completion

of an Eligible Tender Offer in which the number of tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund's net assets equaling or totaling greater than the Termination Threshold, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without a vote of Common Shareholders. Thereafter, the Fund will have a perpetual existence. The Fund is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to a perpetual structure. Therefore, remaining Common Shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer or exchange their Common Shares for the then-existing NAV per Common Share. Common Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV and as a result remaining Common Shareholders may only be able to sell their Common Shares at a discount to NAV. See "—Market Discount." The Adviser may have a conflict of interest in recommending to the Board of Directors that the limited term structure be eliminated and the Fund have a perpetual existence.

In order to pay for Common Shares to be purchased in an Eligible Tender Offer or to liquidate the portfolio in connection with the Fund's termination, the Fund will be required to sell its assets. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund may receive proceeds from the disposition of portfolio investments that are less than the valuations of such investments by the Fund and, in particular, losses from the disposition of illiquid securities may be significant. The disposition of portfolio investments by the Fund could also cause market prices of such instruments, and hence the NAV and market price of the Common Shares, to decline. In addition, disposition of portfolio investments will cause the Fund to incur increased brokerage and related transaction expenses.

Moreover, in conducting such portfolio transactions, the Fund may need to deviate from its investment policies and may not achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's portfolio composition may change as its portfolio holdings mature or are called or sold in anticipation of an Eligible Tender Offer or the Termination Date. During such period(s), it is possible that the Fund will hold a greater percentage of its total assets in shorter term and lower yielding securities and cash and cash equivalents than it would otherwise, which may impede the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives and adversely impact the Fund's performance and distributions to Common Shareholders, which may in turn adversely impact the market value of the Common Shares. In addition, the Fund may be required to reduce its leverage, which could also adversely impact its performance. The additional cash or cash equivalents held by the Fund could be obtained through reducing the Fund's distributions to Common Shareholders and/or holding cash in lieu of reinvesting, which could limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities. The Fund does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to or around the Termination Date, which may exacerbate the foregoing risks and considerations. A Common Shareholder may be subject to the foregoing risks over an extended period of time, particularly if the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer and is also subsequently terminated by or around the Termination Date.

If the Fund's tax basis for the investments sold is less than the sale proceeds, the Fund will recognize capital gains, which the Fund will be required to distribute to Common Shareholders. In addition, the Fund's purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering Common Shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering Common Shareholders. The purchase of Common Shares by the Fund pursuant to a tender offer will have the effect of increasing the proportionate interest in the Fund of non-tendering Common Shareholders. All Common Shareholders remaining after a tender offer will be subject to proportionately higher expenses due to the reduction in the Fund's total assets resulting from payment for the tendered Common Shares. A reduction in net assets, and the corresponding increase in the Fund's expense ratio, could result in lower returns and put the Fund at a disadvantage relative to its peers and potentially cause the Fund to trade at a wider discount to NAV than it otherwise would. Such reduction in the Fund's total assets may also result in less investment flexibility, reduced diversification and greater volatility for the Fund, and may have an adverse effect on the Fund's investment performance. Moreover, the resulting reduction in the number of outstanding Common Shares could cause the Common Shares to become thinly traded or otherwise adversely impact the secondary market trading of such shares. Furthermore, the portfolio of the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer

could be significantly different and, therefore, Common Shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund could be subject to greater risk. For example, the Fund may be required to sell its more liquid, higher quality portfolio investments to purchase Common Shares that are tendered in an Eligible Tender Offer, which would leave a less liquid, lower quality portfolio for remaining shareholders. The prospects of an Eligible Tender Offer may attract arbitrageurs who would purchase the Common Shares prior to the tender offer for the sole purpose of tendering those shares which could have the effect of exacerbating the risks described herein for shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer.

In connection with its termination, the Fund may distribute the proceeds from the disposition of portfolio securities in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of assets under management. Upon a termination, it is anticipated that the Fund will have distributed substantially all of its net assets to Common Shareholders, although securities for which no market exists, securities trading at depressed prices, if any, and assets recovered following termination may be placed in a liquidating trust. Common Shareholders will bear the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a liquidating trust, if necessary. Securities placed in a liquidating trust may be held for an indefinite period of time until they can be sold or pay out all of their cash flows. The Fund cannot predict the amount, if any, of securities that will be required to be placed in a liquidating trust.

### **Investment Style Risk**

The Fund is managed by allocating the Fund's assets to two different strategies as described in this Prospectus. This may cause the Fund to underperform funds that do not limit their investments to these two strategies during periods when these strategies underperform other types of investments.

### **Not a Complete Investment Program**

The Fund is intended for investors seeking current income and overall total return over the long-term, and is not intended to be a short-term trading vehicle. An investment in the Common Shares of the Fund should not be considered a complete investment program. Each investor should take into account the Fund's investment objectives and other characteristics as well as the investor's other investments when considering an investment in the Common Shares. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors.

### **Multi-Manager Risk**

Fund performance is dependent upon the success of the Adviser and the Subadviser in implementing the Fund's investment strategies in pursuit of its investment objectives. To a significant extent, the Fund's performance will depend on the success of the Adviser's methodology in allocating the Fund's assets between each of the principal investment strategies. The Adviser's and the Subadviser's investment styles may not always be complementary, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Because the Adviser and the Subadviser each makes investment decisions independently, it is possible that the Adviser and the Subadviser may, at any time, take positions that in effect may be opposite of positions taken by each other. In such cases, the Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment results. The multi-manager approach could increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rates, which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities, and higher broker commissions and other transaction costs. The trading costs and tax consequences associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the Fund's performance. See "—Investment Style Risk."

In addition, the Subadviser's implementation of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy means that, at any point in time, the Subadviser will manage 50-75% of the Fund's Managed Assets. To the extent the Subadvisory Agreement with the Subadviser is terminated or not renewed, Fund performance will become dependent on the Adviser or a new subadviser successfully implementing the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. There is no assurance that a suitable replacement to the Subadviser could be found if

the Subadvisory Agreement is terminated or not renewed. Any such termination or non-renewal of the Subadvisory Agreement can have an adverse effect on an investment in the Fund. In addition, to the extent the Adviser retains the responsibility of implementing the Municipal Bond Income Strategy of the Fund following the termination or non-renewal of the Subadvisory Agreement, the approval of the Fund's stockholders will likely not be required.

### **Asset Allocation Risk**

To the extent that the Adviser's asset allocation between the Fund's principal investment strategies may fail to produce the intended result, the Fund's return may suffer. Additionally, the potentially active asset allocation style of the Fund may lead to changing allocations over time and represent a risk to investors who target fixed asset allocations.

### **Leverage Risks**

Leverage is a speculative technique that exposes the Fund to greater risk and increased costs than if it were not implemented. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage. As a result, leverage may cause greater changes in the Fund's NAV. The leverage costs may be greater than the Fund's return on the underlying investments made from the proceeds of leverage. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful.

If the Fund were to utilize leverage in the form of borrowing, it anticipates that the money borrowed for investment purposes will incur interest based on shorter-term interest rates that would be periodically reset. So long as the Fund's portfolio provides a higher rate of return, net of expenses, than the interest rate on borrowed money, as reset periodically, the leverage may cause the holders of Common Shares to receive a higher current rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged. If, however, long-term and/or short-term rates rise, the interest rate on borrowed money could exceed the rate of return on securities held by the Fund, reducing return to the holders of Common Shares. Developments in the credit markets may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to borrow money for investment purposes and may increase the costs of such borrowings, which would reduce returns to the holders of Common Shares.

In addition to the foregoing, the use of leverage involves risks and special considerations for Common Shareholders, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV, market price and dividend rate of the Common Shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings or on short-term debt or in the interest or dividend rates on any debt securities or Preferred Shares that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the Common Shareholders;
- the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common Shares;
- when the Fund uses financial leverage, the investment management fees payable to the Adviser and the subadvisory fees payable by the Adviser to the Subadviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage. This may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Subadviser, on the one hand, and the holders of Common Shares, on the other; and
- leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce total return.

The use of leverage may require the Fund to segregate assets to cover its obligations (or, if the Fund borrows money or issues Preferred Shares, to maintain asset coverage in conformity with the requirements of the 1940 Act). While the segregated assets will be invested in liquid securities, they may not be used for other operational purposes. Consequently, the use of leverage may limit the Fund's flexibility and may

require that the Fund sell other portfolio investments to pay Fund expenses, to maintain assets in an amount sufficient to cover the Fund's leveraged exposure or to meet other obligations at a time when it may be disadvantageous to sell such assets. See also "Use of Leverage."

Certain types of borrowings by the Fund may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements. The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which may issue ratings for the short-term debt securities or Preferred Shares issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. The Adviser does not believe that these covenants or guidelines will impede it from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies if the Fund were to utilize such leverage.

Leverage risk would also apply to the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds to the extent an Underlying Fund uses leverage.

The Fund currently anticipates that leverage will initially be obtained through the use of proceeds received from tender option bond transactions. See "—Investment-Related Risks—Tender Option Bonds Risks."

The use of segregation and cover with respect to a leverage instrument or technique may not mean that the Fund cannot suffer a loss on such a position or technique.

### **Portfolio Turnover Risk**

The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to holders of Common Shares, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated taxable earnings and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a taxable dividend to the holders of the Common Shares. In addition, a higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

### **Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk**

The Adviser, the Subadviser and the portfolio managers of the Fund have interests which may conflict with the interests of the Fund. In particular, the Adviser and the Subadviser each manages and/or advises other investment funds or accounts with the same or similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund. As a result, the Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may devote unequal time and attention to the management of the Fund and those other funds and accounts, and may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities as might be the case if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of the Fund. The Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may identify a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple funds and accounts, and the opportunity may be allocated among these several funds and accounts, which may limit the Fund's ability to take full advantage of the investment opportunity. Additionally, transaction orders may be aggregated for multiple accounts for purpose of execution, which may cause the price or brokerage costs to be less favorable to the Fund than if similar transactions were not being executed concurrently for other accounts. Furthermore, it is theoretically possible that a portfolio manager could use the information obtained from managing a fund or account to the advantage of other funds or accounts under management, and also theoretically possible that actions could be taken (or not taken) to the detriment of the Fund. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate



transactions for one or more funds or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and accounts. For example, a portfolio manager may determine that it would be in the interest of another account to sell a security that the Fund holds, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by the Fund.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Fund and other clients of the Adviser or Subadviser invest in, or even conduct research relating to, different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when the Fund owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. In order to minimize such conflicts, a portfolio manager may avoid certain investment opportunities that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other clients of the Adviser or Subadviser (as applicable) or result in the Adviser or Subadviser receiving material, non-public information, or the Adviser and Subadviser may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Fund's investment opportunities. Additionally, if the Adviser or Subadviser acquires material non-public confidential information in connection with its business activities for other clients, a portfolio manager or other investment personnel may be restricted from purchasing securities or selling certain securities for the Fund or other clients.

The portfolio managers also may engage in cross trades between funds and accounts, may select brokers or dealers to execute securities transactions based in part on brokerage and research services provided to the Adviser or the Subadviser which may not benefit all funds and accounts equally and may receive different amounts of financial or other benefits for managing different funds and accounts. The Adviser, the Subadviser and their affiliates may provide more services to some types of funds and accounts than others.

The Fund, Adviser and/or Subadviser (as applicable) have adopted policies and procedures that address the foregoing potential conflicts of interest, including policies and procedures to address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all accounts of the Adviser and Subadviser are treated equitably. There is no guarantee that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser, the Subadviser and the Fund will be able to identify or mitigate the conflicts of interest that arise between the Fund and any other investment funds or accounts that the Adviser and/or the Subadviser may manage or advise from time to time. For further information on potential conflicts of interest, see "Management of the Fund—Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

In addition, while the Fund is using leverage, the amount of the fees paid to the Adviser (and by the Adviser to the Subadviser) for investment advisory and management services are higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets, which include assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Adviser and the Subadviser have a financial incentive to leverage the Fund, which creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Subadviser on the one hand and the Common Shareholders of the Fund on the other.

### **Cyber Security Risk**

With the increased use of the Internet and because information technology ("IT") systems and digital data underlie most of the Fund's operations, the Fund and the Adviser, Subadviser, transfer agent, and other service providers and the vendors of each (collectively "Service Providers") are exposed to the risk that their operations and data may be compromised as a result of internal and external cyber-failures, breaches or attacks ("Cyber Risk"). This could occur as a result of malicious or criminal cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include actions taken to: (i) steal or corrupt data maintained online or digitally, (ii) gain unauthorized access to or release confidential information, (iii) shut down the Fund or Service Provider website through

denial-of-service attacks, or (iv) otherwise disrupt normal business operations. However, events arising from human error, faulty or inadequately implemented policies and procedures or other systems failures unrelated to any external cyber-threat may have effects similar to those caused by deliberate cyber-attacks.

Successful cyber-attacks or other cyber-failures or events affecting the Fund or its Service Providers may adversely impact the Fund or its shareholders or cause an investment in the Fund to lose value. For instance, such attacks, failures or other events may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, or cause reputational damage. Because the Fund does not offer to redeem its Common Shares at NAV, damage to the reputation of the Fund or its service providers could cause a decline in the value of the Fund's Common Shares, perhaps suddenly. Such attacks, failures or other events could also subject the Fund or its Service Providers to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Insurance protection and contractual indemnification provisions may be insufficient to cover these losses. The Fund or its Service Providers may also incur significant costs to manage and control Cyber Risk. While the Fund and its Service Providers have established IT and data security programs and have in place business continuity plans and other systems designed to prevent losses and mitigate Cyber Risk, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber-attacks may be highly sophisticated.

Cyber Risk is also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value.

### **Secondary Market for the Common Shares**

The issuance of Common Shares through the Plan may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the number of outstanding Common Shares resulting from the issuances pursuant to the Plan and the discount to the market price at which such Common Shares may be issued, may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares. When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may also issue Common Shares that may be sold through private transactions effected on the NYSE or through broker-dealers. The increase in the number of outstanding Common Shares resulting from these offerings may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares.

### **Anti-Takeover Provisions**

Maryland law and the Fund's Charter and Bylaws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to convert the Fund to open-end status, including the adoption of a staggered Board of Directors and the supermajority voting requirements discussed herein. These provisions could deprive the holders of Common Shares of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV. See "Certain Provisions of the Fund's Charter and Bylaws and of Maryland Law." This risk would also apply to many of the Fund's investments in Underlying Funds.

## **MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**

### **Board of Directors**

The Fund's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for management of the Fund. The Board of Directors decides upon matters of general policy and generally oversees the actions of the Adviser, the Subadviser and the other service providers of the Fund. The name and business address of the Board of Directors and officers of the Fund, and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, are set forth under "Board Members and Officers" in the SAI.

## Investment Adviser

RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC (“RiverNorth” or the “Adviser”), a registered investment adviser, is the Fund’s investment adviser and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy, managing the Fund’s business affairs and providing certain administrative services. The Adviser will also be responsible for determining the Fund’s overall investment strategy and overseeing its implementation. Subject to the ranges noted above, the Adviser will determine the portion of the Fund’s Managed Assets to allocate to each strategy and may, from time to time, adjust the allocations.

RiverNorth, founded in 2000, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of RiverNorth Financial Holdings LLC and is located at 325 N. LaSalle Street, Suite 645, Chicago, Illinois 60654. As of August 31, 2018, RiverNorth managed approximately \$3.375 billion for registered open-end management investment companies, registered closed-end management investment companies and private investment vehicles. See “Management of the Fund” in the SAI.

## Subadviser

MacKay Shields LLC is the Fund’s subadviser and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy. The Subadviser is located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10105. The Subadviser is registered with the SEC and as of August 31, 2018, had approximately \$114.2 billion in assets under management. The Subadviser was incorporated in 1969 as an independent investment advisory firm and was privately held until 1984 when it was acquired by New York Life Insurance Company. The Subadviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company.

## Portfolio Management

Patrick W. Galley, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Galley is the Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser. Mr. Galley heads the Adviser’s research and investment team and oversees all portfolio management activities at the Adviser. Mr. Galley also serves as the President and Chairman of the RiverNorth Funds, a mutual fund complex for which RiverNorth serves as the investment adviser. Prior to joining the Adviser in 2004, he was most recently a Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank’s Portfolio Management group, where he specialized in analyzing and structuring corporate transactions for investment management firms in addition to closed-end and open-end funds, hedge funds, funds of funds, structured investment vehicles and insurance/reinsurance companies. Mr. Galley graduated with honors from Rochester Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Finance. He has received the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, is a member of the CFA Institute and is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago.

Stephen O’Neill, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy for the Fund. Mr. O’Neill conducts qualitative and quantitative analysis of closed-end funds and their respective asset classes at RiverNorth. Prior to joining RiverNorth Capital in 2007, Mr. O’Neill was most recently an Assistant Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank’s Portfolio Management group. At Bank of America, he specialized in the corporate real estate, asset management, and structured finance industries. Mr. O’Neill graduated magna cum laude from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio with a B.S. in Finance. Mr. O’Neill has received the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, is a member of the CFA Institute, and is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago.

Robert DiMella, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. DiMella is an Executive Director of the Subadviser. He has managed the MainStay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2009, the MainStay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund since 2010, the MainStay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since May 2012, the MainStay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and the MainStay Tax Advantaged Short Term Bond Fund since June 2015. Previously, he co-founded Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007

to 2009). Prior to BlackRock's merger with Merrill Lynch Investment Managers ("MLIM"), he served as a Senior Portfolio Manager and Managing Director of the Municipal Products Group. Mr. DiMella earned his Master's degree at Rutgers University Business School and a Bachelors Degree at the University of Connecticut, and he has received the CFA designation.

John Loffredo, CFA is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Loffredo is an Executive Managing Director of the Subadviser. Mr. Loffredo has managed the MainStay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2009, the MainStay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund since 2010, the MainStay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and the MainStay Tax Advantaged Short Term Bond Fund since June 2015. He has been a municipal portfolio manager and/or municipal analyst on Wall Street since 1990, with a broad range of portfolio management and analytic experience in the municipal markets. He previously co-founded Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007 to 2009). Prior to BlackRock's merger with MLIM, he served as Chief Investment Officer of the Municipal Products Group of MLIM. Mr. Loffredo graduated cum laude with an MBA from Utah State University where he was a Harry S. Truman Scholar. He also has a Certificate of Public Management from Boston University, and he has received the CFA designation.

Michael Petty is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Petty is a Senior Managing Director of the Subadviser. Mr. Petty has managed the MainStay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund since 2010, the MainStay Tax Free Bond Fund since 2011, the MainStay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013 and the MainStay Tax Advantaged Short Term Bond Fund since June 2015. Before joining the Subadviser in 2009, he was a Portfolio Manager for Mariner Municipal Managers. He has been a portfolio manager on Wall Street since 1992, and has worked in the municipal products market since 1985. Mr. Petty has a broad array of trading, portfolio management, and sales experience. Prior to joining Mariner Municipal Managers, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at Dreyfus Corporation from 1997 to 2009. From 1992 to 1997, he served as a Portfolio Manager for Merrill Lynch Investment Managers. Mr. Petty graduated from Hobart College with a B.S. in Mathematics and Economics.

Scott Sprauer is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Sprauer is a Managing Director of the Subadviser. He joined the Subadviser in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013, the MainStay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund and MainStay Tax Free Bond Fund since February 2014 and the MainStay Tax Advantaged Short Term Bond Fund since June 2015. Prior to joining the Subadviser, he was the Head Trader, Fixed Income at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from 2006 to 2009. He has a BSBA from Villanova University, and has been in the investment management industry since 1991.

David Dowden is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Dowden is a Managing Director of the Subadviser. He joined the Subadviser in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay New York Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund since 2012, the MainStay California Tax Free Opportunities Fund since 2013, the MainStay High Yield Municipal Bond Fund and MainStay Tax Free Bond Fund since February 2014 and the MainStay Tax Advantaged Short Term Bond Fund since June 2015. Prior to joining the Subadviser, he was the Chief Investment Officer at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from 2006 to 2009. He has a BA from Brown University and an MBA from Columbia University. He has been in the investment management industry since 1989.

Robert Burke is a co-portfolio manager of the Municipal Bond Income Strategy for the Fund. Mr. Burke is a Managing Director of the Subadviser. He joined the Subadviser in July 2017. Before joining the Subadviser, Mr. Burke held various leadership roles in capital markets, spending the majority of his time in the municipal markets. In his last role working for Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Mr. Burke managed the

Global Futures, Derivatives Clearing and Foreign Exchange Prime Brokerage businesses. Mr. Burke started his career at Bank of America Merrill Lynch in the municipal bond department covering insurance, hedge fund, and asset management clients. He holds a Masters of Business Administration from the Gabelli School at Fordham University, and a Bachelor of Arts with High Honors in Economics from Colgate University. Mr. Burke has received the CFA designation. He has been in the investment management industry since 1985.

The Fund's SAI provides information about the compensation received by the portfolio managers of the Fund, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of the Fund's equity securities.

### **Investment Advisory and Subadvisory Agreements**

Pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for managing the Fund's affairs, subject at all times to the general oversight of the Fund's Board of Directors. The Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser a management fee payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 1.05% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets for the services it provides.

In addition to the fees of the Adviser, the Fund pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including, but not limited to, compensation of its directors (other than those affiliated with the Adviser or the Subadviser), custodial expenses, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of any leverage, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses, shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, and taxes, if any.

Pursuant to a Subadvisory Agreement, the Adviser has delegated daily management of the Fund's Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy to the Subadviser, who is paid by the Adviser and not the Fund. The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay the Subadviser a subadvisory fee payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 0.20% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets for the service it provides.

Because the fees received by the Adviser and the Subadviser are based on the Managed Assets of the Fund, the Adviser and the Subadviser have a financial incentive for the Fund to use leverage, which may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Subadviser, on the one hand, and the holders of Common Shares, on the other. Because leverage costs will be borne by the Fund at a specified interest rate, the Fund's investment management fees and other expenses, including expenses incurred as a result of any leverage, are paid only by the holders of Common Shares and not by holders of Preferred Shares or through borrowings. See "Use of Leverage."

A discussion of the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory and Subadvisory Agreements will be provided in the Fund's initial shareholder report. The basis for subsequent continuations of these agreements will be provided in annual or semi-annual reports to shareholders for the periods during which such continuations occur.

### **NET ASSET VALUE**

NAV is determined daily as of the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). NAV is calculated by dividing the value of all of the securities and other assets of the Fund, less the liabilities (including accrued expenses and indebtedness) and the aggregate liquidation value of any outstanding Preferred Shares, by the total number of Common Shares outstanding.

The Fund utilizes an independent pricing service approved by the Fund's Board of Directors to value its Municipal Bond investments. The Fund's Underlying Fund investments are generally valued at their market value using market quotations. The Fund may use independent pricing services to provide market quotations. Prices obtained from independent pricing services use various observable inputs and assumptions, including, but not limited to, information provided by broker-dealers, pricing formulas, such as dividend discount models, option valuation formulas, estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics and discounted cash flow models that might be applicable. In valuing Municipal Bonds, the pricing services may consider, among other factors,

the yields or prices of municipal securities of comparable quality, type of issue, coupon, maturity and rating and the obligor's credit characteristics considered relevant by the pricing service of the Board of Directors. If a market valuation for a security is unavailable or deemed to be an unreliable indicator of current market value, the Fund will seek to obtain a broker quote from an external data vendor or directly from broker-dealers. Certain fixed income securities purchased on a delayed delivery basis are marked-to-market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Short-term investments having a maturity of 60 days or less are generally valued at amortized cost; however, securities with a demand feature exercisable within seven days are generally valued at par. Exchange-traded options, futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. If market quotations are not available or, in the Adviser or Subadviser's opinion, market quotations do not reflect market value, or if an event occurs after the close of trading on the domestic or foreign exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (but prior to the time as of which the NAV is calculated) that materially affects market value, the security will be valued at fair value according to policies approved by the Fund's Board of Directors. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the security may need to be fair valued using the Fund's fair value pricing policies. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. The Fund will invest in Underlying Funds. The Fund's NAV is calculated based, in part, upon the market prices of the Underlying Funds in its portfolio, and the prospectuses of those companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of doing so.

## DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Commencing with the Fund's first dividend, the Fund intends to distribute to Common Shareholders regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income. The Fund expects to declare its initial monthly dividend within 30 to 45 after the completion of this offering days and pay its initial monthly dividend within approximately 45 to 60 days after the completion of this offering, depending on market conditions. There is no assurance the Fund will make this initial monthly distribution or continue to pay regular monthly distributions or that it will do so at a particular rate.

Commencing with the first distribution, the Fund intends to implement a level distribution policy. At times, to maintain a stable level of distributions, the Fund may pay out less than all of its net investment income or pay out accumulated undistributed income, or return capital, in addition to current net investment income.

It is expected that the Fund's distributions will generally be treated as tax-exempt income for purposes of regular U.S. federal income tax; however, a portion of the Fund's distributions may (i) be subject to U.S. federal income tax and such distributions will generally be subject to state and local taxes, (ii) be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax, and (iii) constitute a return of capital. For example, the Fund may invest up to 30% of the Managed Assets allocated to the Municipal Bond Income Strategy in Municipal Bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax. Moreover, the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests pursuant to the Tactical Municipal Closed-End Fund Strategy may themselves invest in municipal bonds that pay interest that may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax.

The Fund will distribute to Common Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net exempt interest income after the payment of dividends and interest, if any, owed with respect to any outstanding Preferred Shares or other forms of leverage utilized by the Fund. The Fund intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually. If the Fund realizes a long-term capital gain, it will be required to allocate such gain between the Common Shares and any Preferred Shares issued by the Fund in proportion to the total dividends paid to each class for the year in which the income is realized. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated by a Common Shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against

and reduces the Common Shareholder's tax basis in his or her Common Shares. To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the Common Shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of the Common Shares.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its capital shares, or purchase any such capital shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be.

While any Preferred Shares are outstanding, the Fund may not declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (i) all accumulated preferred dividends have been paid and (ii) the NAV of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares (expected to be equal to the original purchase price per share plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon).

In addition to the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act described above, certain lenders may impose additional restrictions on the payment of dividends or distributions on the Common Shares in the event of a default on the Fund's borrowings. If the Fund's ability to make distributions on its Common Shares is limited, such limitations could, under certain circumstances, impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification for federal income tax purposes as a regulated investment company, which would have adverse tax consequences for shareholders. See "Use of Leverage" and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

#### **DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN**

The Fund has an automatic dividend reinvestment plan commonly referred to as an "opt-out" plan. Unless the registered owner of Common Shares elects to receive cash by contacting DST Systems, Inc. (the "Plan Administrator"), all dividends declared on Common Shares will be automatically reinvested by the Plan Administrator for shareholders in the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"), in additional Common Shares. Common Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all dividends and other distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the Common Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by the Plan Administrator as dividend disbursing agent. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by notice if received and processed by the Plan Administrator prior to the dividend record date; otherwise such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution. Such notice will be effective with respect to a particular dividend or other distribution (together, a "Dividend"). Some brokers may automatically elect to receive cash on behalf of Common Shareholders and may reinvest that cash in additional Common Shares. Reinvested Dividends will increase the Fund's Managed Assets on which the management fee is payable to the Adviser (and by the Adviser to the Subadviser).

Whenever the Fund declares a Dividend payable in cash, non-participants in the Plan will receive cash and participants in the Plan will receive the equivalent in Common Shares. The Common Shares will be acquired by the Plan Administrator for the participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional unissued but authorized Common Shares from the Fund ("Newly Issued Common Shares") or (ii) by purchase of outstanding Common Shares on the open market ("Open-Market Purchases") on the NYSE or elsewhere. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the closing market price plus estimated brokerage commissions per Common Share is equal to or greater than the NAV per Common Share, the Plan Administrator will invest the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Common Shares on behalf of the participants. The number of Newly Issued Common Shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the Dividend by the Fund's NAV per Common Share on the payment date. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the NAV

per Common Share is greater than the closing market value plus estimated brokerage commissions (*i.e.*, the Fund's Common Shares are trading at a discount), the Plan Administrator will invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired on behalf of the participants in Open-Market Purchases.

In the event of a market discount on the payment date for any Dividend, the Plan Administrator will have until the last business day before the next date on which the Common Shares trade on an "ex-dividend" basis or 30 days after the payment date for such Dividend, whichever is sooner (the "Last Purchase Date"), to invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired in Open-Market Purchases. It is contemplated that the Fund will pay monthly income Dividends. If, before the Plan Administrator has completed its Open-Market Purchases, the market price per Common Share exceeds the NAV per Common Share, the average per Common Share purchase price paid by the Plan Administrator may exceed the NAV of the Common Shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer Common Shares than if the Dividend had been paid in Newly Issued Common Shares on the Dividend payment date. Because of the foregoing difficulty with respect to Open-Market Purchases, the Plan provides that if the Plan Administrator is unable to invest the full Dividend amount in Open-Market Purchases during the purchase period or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Plan Administrator may cease making Open-Market Purchases and may invest the uninvested portion of the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Common Shares at the NAV per Common Share at the close of business on the Last Purchase Date.

The Plan Administrator maintains all shareholders' accounts in the Plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for tax records. Common Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by the Plan Administrator on behalf of the Plan participant, and each shareholder proxy will include those shares purchased or received pursuant to the Plan. The Plan Administrator will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for shares held under the Plan in accordance with the instructions of the participants.

Beneficial owners of Common Shares who hold their Common Shares in the name of a broker or nominee should contact the broker or nominee to determine whether and how they may participate in the Plan. In the case of Common Shareholders such as banks, brokers or nominees which hold shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Plan Administrator will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of Common Shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the Plan.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred in connection with Open-Market Purchases. The automatic reinvestment of Dividends will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such Dividends, even though such participants have not received any cash with which to pay the resulting tax. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters" below. Participants that request a sale of Common Shares through the Plan Administrator are subject to brokerage commissions.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases in the Plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All correspondence or questions concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Administrator at (844) 569-4750.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON SHARES

The following summary of the terms of the Common Shares of the Fund does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the Maryland General Corporation Law, and to the Fund's Charter and the Fund's Bylaws, copies of which are filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement.



The Fund's authorized capital stock consists of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, all of which is initially classified as Common Shares. The Fund's Board of Directors, with the approval of a majority of the entire Board, but without any action by the shareholders of the Fund, may amend the Fund's Charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock of the Fund or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that the Fund has authority to issue.

In general, shareholders or subscribers for the Fund's stock have no personal liability for the debts and obligations of the Fund because of their status as shareholders or subscribers, except to the extent that the subscription price or other agreed consideration for the stock has not been paid.

The Common Shares to be issued in the offering will be, upon payment as described in this Prospectus, fully paid and non-assessable. The Common Shares have no preemptive, conversion, exchange, appraisal or redemption rights, and each share has equal voting, dividend, distribution and liquidation rights.

Common Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends if and when the Board of Directors declares dividends from funds legally available. Whenever Fund Preferred Shares or borrowings are outstanding, Common Shareholders will not be entitled to receive any distributions from the Fund unless all accrued dividends on the Preferred Shares and interest and principal payments on borrowings have been paid, and unless the applicable asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act would be satisfied after giving effect to the distribution as described above.

In the event of the Fund's liquidation, dissolution or winding up, Common Shares would be entitled to share ratably in all of the Fund's assets that are legally available for distribution after the Fund pays all debts and other liabilities and subject to any preferential rights of holders of Preferred Shares, if any Preferred Shares are outstanding at such time.

Common Shareholders are entitled to one vote per share. All voting rights for the election of directors are noncumulative, which means that, assuming there are no Preferred Shares are outstanding, the holders of more than 50% of the Common Shares will elect 100% of the directors then nominated for election if they choose to do so and, in such event, the holders of the remaining Common Shares will not be able to elect any Directors.

The Fund's Charter authorizes the Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of common stock into other classes or series of stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board of Directors is required by Maryland law and by the Fund's Charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Thus, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of shares of common stock with terms and conditions that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of the Fund's Common Shares or otherwise be in their best interest. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has no plans to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common stock.

The Fund's Common Shares have been approved for listing on the NYSE, upon notice of issuance, under the symbol "RMI." Under the rules of the NYSE applicable to listed companies, the Fund will be required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders in each year.

### **Preferred Shares**

The Fund's Charter authorizes the Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of stock into other classes or series of stock, including Preferred Shares, without the approval of the holders of the common stock. Prior to issuance of any shares of Preferred Shares, the Board of Directors is required by Maryland law and by the Fund's Charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for such shares. Thus, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of Preferred Shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of the Fund's Common Shares or otherwise be in their best interest. No Preferred Shares are currently outstanding.

Any issuance of Preferred Shares must comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act. Specifically, the Fund is not permitted under the 1940 Act to issue Preferred Shares unless immediately after such issuance the total asset value of the Fund's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares. Among other requirements, including other voting rights, the 1940 Act requires that the holders of any Preferred Shares, voting separately as a single class, have the right to elect at least two directors at all times. In addition, subject to the prior rights, if any, of the holders of any other class of senior securities outstanding, the holders of any Preferred Shares would have the right to elect a majority of the Fund's directors at any time two years' dividends on any Preferred Shares are unpaid.

#### **CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE FUND'S CHARTER AND BYLAWS AND OF MARYLAND LAW**

The following summary of certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law (the "MGCL") and of the Charter and Bylaws of the Fund does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the Maryland General Corporation Law, and to the Fund's Charter and the Fund's Bylaws, copies of which are exhibits to the Registration Statement.

##### **General**

The MGCL and the Fund's Charter and Bylaws contain provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund, to cause it to engage in certain transactions or to modify its structure.

These provisions could have the effect of depriving Common Shareholders of an opportunity to sell their Common Shares by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund in a tender offer or similar transaction. On the other hand, these provisions may require persons seeking control of the Fund to negotiate with the Fund's management regarding the price to be paid for the Common Shares required to obtain such control, promote continuity and stability and enhance the Fund's ability to pursue long-term strategies that are consistent with its investment objectives.

The Board of Directors has concluded that the potential benefits of these provisions outweigh their possible disadvantages.

##### **Classified Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors serving staggered three-year terms. The initial terms of the first, second and third classes will expire at the first, second and third annual meetings of shareholders, respectively, and, in each case, until their successors are duly elected and qualify. Upon expiration of their terms, directors of each class will be elected to serve for three-year terms and until their successors are duly elected and qualify and at each annual meeting one class of directors will be elected by the shareholders. A classified Board of Directors promotes continuity and stability of management but makes it more difficult for shareholders to change a majority of the directors because it generally takes at least two annual elections of directors for this to occur. The Fund believes that classification of the Board of Directors will help to assure the continuity and stability of the Fund's strategies and policies as determined by the Board of Directors.

##### **Election of Directors**

The MGCL provides that, unless the charter or bylaws of a corporation provide otherwise, which the Fund's Charter and the Fund's Bylaws do not, a plurality of all the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is sufficient to elect a director.

## **Number of Directors; Vacancies**

The Fund's Charter provides that the number of directors will be set only by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Bylaws. The Bylaws provide that a majority of the Fund's entire Board of Directors may at any time increase or decrease the number of directors, provided that there may be no fewer than three directors and no more than 12 directors.

The Fund's Charter provides that the Fund elects, at such time as the Fund becomes eligible to make such an election (*i.e.*, when the Fund has at least three independent directors and the Common Shares are registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), to be subject to the provision of Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the MGCL regarding the filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors. Accordingly, at such time, except as may be provided by the Board of Directors in setting the terms of any class or series of Preferred Shares, any and all vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office, and any director elected to fill a vacancy will serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred and until a successor is elected and qualifies, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act.

## **Removal of Directors**

The Fund's Charter provides that, subject to the rights of the holders of one or more class or series of Preferred Shares to elect or remove directors, a director may be removed from office only for cause (as defined in the Charter) and then only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors.

## **Absence of Cumulative Voting**

There is no cumulative voting in the election of the Fund's directors. Cumulative voting means that holders of stock of a corporation are entitled, in the election of directors, to cast a number of votes equal to the number of shares that they own multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. Because a shareholder entitled to cumulative voting may cast all of his or her votes for one nominee or disperse his or her votes among nominees as he or she chooses, cumulative voting is generally considered to increase the ability of minority shareholders to elect nominees to a corporation's Board of Directors. In general, the absence of cumulative voting means that the holders of a majority of the Fund's shares can elect all of the directors then standing for election and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors.

## **Approval of Extraordinary Corporate Actions**

The Fund's Charter requires the favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the Common Shares and Preferred Shares (if any) entitled to be voted on the matter, voting together as a single class, to advise, approve, adopt or authorize the following:

- a "Business Combination," which includes the following:
  - a merger, consolidation or statutory share exchange of the Fund with or into another person;
  - an issuance or transfer by the Fund (in one or a series of transactions in any 12-month period) of any securities of the Fund to any person or entity for cash, securities or other property (or combination thereof) having an aggregate fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more, excluding issuances or transfers of debt securities of the Fund, sales of securities of the Fund in connection with a public offering, issuances of securities of the Fund pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan adopted by the Fund, issuances of securities of the Fund upon the exercise of any stock subscription rights distributed by the Fund and portfolio transactions effected by the Fund in the ordinary course of business; or

- a sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition by the Fund (in one or a series of transactions in any 12-month period) to or with any person or entity of any assets of the Fund having an aggregate fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more except for portfolio transactions (including pledges of portfolio securities in connection with borrowings) effected by the Fund in the ordinary course of its business;
- the voluntary liquidation or dissolution of the Fund or charter amendment to terminate the Fund's existence;
- the conversion of the Fund from a closed-end company to an open-end company, and any amendments necessary to effect the conversion; or
- unless the 1940 Act or federal law requires a lesser vote, any shareholder proposal as to specific investment decisions made or to be made with respect to the Fund's assets as to which shareholder approval is required under federal or Maryland law.

However, unless shareholder approval is required under federal or Maryland law, the Common Shareholder vote described above will not be required with respect to the foregoing transactions if they are approved by a vote of two-thirds of the Continuing Directors (as defined below). If Maryland law or the 1940 Act requires Common Shareholder approval (and two-thirds of the Continuing Directors have approved the transaction), the affirmative vote by Common Shareholders, at a meeting of such shareholders, of the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, will be required. In addition, if the Fund has any Preferred Shares outstanding, the holders of a majority of the outstanding Preferred Shares voting separately as a class, would be required under the 1940 Act to adopt any plan of reorganization that would adversely affect the holders of the Preferred Shares, to convert the Fund to an open-end investment company or to deviate from any of the Fund's fundamental investment policies.

In no event will the foregoing provisions affect shareholder rights under the 1940 Act to approve or terminate an advisory contract of the Fund (either of which may be effectuated by Fund shareholders without the need for approval of any Continuing Director or other member of the Board of Directors).

“Continuing Director” means any member of the Board of Directors who is not an Interested Party (as defined below) or an affiliate of an Interested Party and has been a member of the Board of Directors for a period of at least 12 months, or has been a member of the Board of Directors since October 22, 2018, or is a successor of a Continuing Director who is unaffiliated with an Interested Party and is recommended to succeed a Continuing Director by a majority of the Continuing Directors then on the Board of Directors.

“Interested Party” means any person, other than an investment company advised by the Adviser or any of its affiliates, which enters, or proposes to enter, into a Business Combination with the Fund.

In addition, the Fund's Charter requires the favorable vote of two-thirds of the entire Board of Directors to advise, approve, adopt or authorize any of the following:

- the election and removal of officers;
- the creation of and delegation of authority and appointment of members to committees of the Board of Directors;
- amendments to the Fund's Bylaws (which may only be effected by the Board of Directors, not the Common Shareholders); and
- Charter amendments not requiring shareholder approval under the 1940 Act.

The Board of Directors has determined that the foregoing supermajority requirements applicable to certain votes of the directors and the Common Shareholders, which are greater than the minimum requirements permitted under Maryland law or the 1940 Act, are in the best interests of the Fund. Reference should be made to the Charter on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions. See also “Conversion to Open-End Fund.”

## **Action by Shareholders**

Under the MGCL, Common Shareholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of Common Shareholders or, unless the charter provides for Common Shareholder action by less than unanimous written consent (which is not the case in the Fund's Charter), by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. These provisions, combined with the requirements of the Fund's Bylaws regarding the calling of a Common Shareholder-requested special meeting, as discussed below, may have the effect of delaying consideration of a Common Shareholder proposal until the next annual meeting.

## **Procedures for Shareholder Nominations and Proposals**

The Fund's Bylaws provide that any Common Shareholder desiring to make a nomination for the election of directors or a proposal for new business at a meeting of Common Shareholders must comply with the advance notice provisions of the Bylaws. Nominations and proposals that fail to follow the prescribed procedures will not be considered. The Board of Directors believes that it is in the Fund's best interests to provide sufficient time to enable management to disclose to Common Shareholders information about a slate of nominations for directors or proposals for new business. This advance notice requirement also may give management time to solicit its own proxies in an attempt to defeat any slate of nominations should management determine that doing so is in the best interest of Common Shareholders generally. Similarly, adequate advance notice of Common Shareholder proposals will give management time to study such proposals and to determine whether to recommend to the Common Shareholders that such proposals be adopted. For Common Shareholder proposals to be included in the Fund's proxy materials, the Common Shareholder must comply with all timing and information requirements of the Exchange Act.

## **Calling of Special Meetings of Shareholders**

The Fund's Bylaws provide that special meetings of Common Shareholders may be called by the Board of Directors or by certain of its officers. Additionally, the Fund's Bylaws provide that, subject to the satisfaction of certain procedural and informational requirements by the Common Shareholders requesting the meeting, a special meeting of Common Shareholders will be called by the Fund's Secretary upon the written request of Common Shareholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

## **No Appraisal Rights**

As permitted by the MGCL, the Fund's Charter provides that Common Shareholders will not be entitled to exercise appraisal rights, unless the Fund's Board of Directors determines that such rights apply.

## **Limitations on Liabilities**

The Fund's Charter provides that the personal liability of the Fund's directors and officers for monetary damages is eliminated to the fullest extent permitted by Maryland law. Maryland law currently provides that directors and officers of corporations that have adopted such a provision will generally not be so liable, except to the extent that (i) it is proven that the person actually received an improper benefit or profit in money, property, or services for the amount of the benefit or profit in money, property, or services actually received; and (ii) a judgment or other final adjudication adverse to the person is entered in a proceeding based on a finding in the proceeding that the person's action, or failure to act, was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty and was material to the cause of action adjudicated in the proceeding.

The Fund's Charter delegates the Fund, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, to indemnify and advance expenses to the Fund's directors and officers. The Fund's Bylaws provide that the Fund will indemnify its officers and directors against liabilities to the fullest extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act, and that it shall advance expenses to such persons prior to a final disposition of an

action. The rights of indemnification provided in the Fund's Charter and Bylaws are not exclusive of any other rights which may be available under any insurance or other agreement, by resolution of Common Shareholders or directors or otherwise.

### **Authorized Shares**

The Fund's Charter authorizes the issuance of 50,000,000 Common Shares, and authorizes a majority of the Fund's Board of Directors, without Common Shareholder approval, to increase the number of authorized Common Shares and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes or series of stock and set the terms thereof. The issuance of capital stock or any class or series thereof without Common Shareholder approval may be used by the Fund's Board of Directors consistent with its duties to deter attempts to gain control of the Fund. Further, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance Preferred Shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction that some of the Fund's shareholders might believe to be in their best interests.

### **Anti-Takeover Provisions of Maryland Law**

#### *Maryland Unsolicited Takeovers Act*

Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporation Law permits a Maryland corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to any or all of five provisions:

- a classified board;
- a two-thirds vote requirement for removing a director;
- a requirement that the number of directors be fixed only by vote of directors;
- a requirement that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred; and
- a majority requirement for the calling of a special meeting of shareholders.

The Fund has elected to be subject to a requirement that a vacancy on the Board of Directors be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred and, otherwise, retains its right to opt into any of the other provisions. The charter of a corporation may contain a provision or the board of directors may adopt a provision that prohibits the corporation from electing to be subject to any or all of the provisions of Subtitle 8.

#### *Maryland Business Combination Act*

The provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act (the "MBCA") do not apply to a closed-end investment company, such as the Fund, unless the Board of Directors has affirmatively elected to be subject to the MBCA by a resolution. To date, the Fund has not made such an election but may make such an election under Maryland law at any time. Any such election, however, could be subject to certain of the 1940 Act limitations discussed below under "Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act" and would not apply to any person who had become an interested shareholder (as defined below) before the time that the resolution was adopted.

Under the MBCA, "business combinations" between a Maryland corporation and an interested shareholder or an affiliate of an interested shareholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the MBCA, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. An interested shareholder is defined as:

- any person who beneficially owns ten percent or more of the voting power of the corporation's shares; or
- an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of the voting power of the then outstanding voting stock of the corporation
- A person is not an interested shareholder under the MBCA if the board of directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested shareholder. However, in approving a transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board.

After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between the Maryland corporation and an interested shareholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors of the corporation and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of voting stock of the corporation; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested shareholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested shareholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the corporation's common shareholders receive a minimum price, as defined in the MBCA, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested shareholder for its shares.

The MBCA permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors before the time that the interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder.

#### *Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act*

The Fund, in its Charter, has exempted all of its shares from the application of the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act (the "MCSAA"). In order to avail itself of the provisions of this Act, the Charter would have to be amended (which would require the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast) and the Board of Directors would have to affirmatively elect to be subject to the MCSAA by a resolution. Any such election, however, would be subject to the 1940 Act limitations discussed below and would not apply to any person who had become a holder of control shares (as defined below) before the time that the resolution was adopted.

The MCSAA provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Shares owned by the acquirer, by officers of the acquirer or by an employee of the acquirer who is also a director of the acquirer are excluded from shares entitled to vote on the matter. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third,
- one-third or more but less than a majority, or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained shareholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition may compel the board of directors of the corporation to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. The right to compel the calling of a special meeting is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay the expenses of the meeting. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any shareholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the MCSAA, then the corporation may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. The right of the corporation to redeem control shares is subject to certain conditions and limitations. Fair value is determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquirer or of any meeting of shareholders at which the voting rights of the shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders meeting and the acquirer becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquirer in the control share acquisition.

Inhibiting a closed-end investment company's ability to utilize the MCSAA is Section 18(i) of the 1940 Act which provides that "every share of stock . . . issued by a registered management company . . . shall be a voting stock and have equal voting rights with every other outstanding voting stock," thereby preventing the Fund from issuing a class of shares with voting rights that vary within that class. There are currently different views, however, on whether or not the MCSAA conflicts with Section 18(i) of the 1940 Act. One view is that implementation of the MCSAA would conflict with the 1940 Act because it would deprive certain shares of their voting rights. Another view is that implementation of the MCSAA would not conflict with the 1940 Act because it would limit the voting rights of shareholders who choose to acquire shares of stock that put them within the specified percentages of ownership rather than limiting the voting rights of the shares themselves. In a November 15, 2010 letter, the staff of the SEC's Division of Investment Management expressed the view that, based on the wording of, and purposes underlying, the 1940 Act generally, and Section 18(i) specifically, a closed-end fund, by opting in to the MCSAA, would be acting in a manner inconsistent with Section 18(i) of the 1940 Act. In light of the foregoing, the Fund has exempted its Shares from the MCSAA, thereby disabling the Fund from electing to be subject to the MCSAA. In the absence of a judgment of a federal court of competent jurisdiction or the issuance of a rule or regulation of the SEC or a published interpretation by the SEC or its staff that the provisions of the MCSAA are not inconsistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act, or a change to the provisions of the 1940 Act having the same effect, the Fund does not intend to amend its Charter to remove the exemption or to make any such election.

Additionally, if the Fund were to amend its Charter and subsequently elect to be subject to the MCSAA, it would not apply (a) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the Fund is a party to the transaction or (b) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the Fund's Charter or the Fund's Bylaws.

## REPURCHASE OF SHARES

Shares of closed-end funds often trade at a discount to NAV, and the Fund's shares may also trade at a discount to their NAV, although it is possible that they may trade at a premium above NAV. The market price of the Common Shares will be determined by such factors as relative demand for and supply of shares in the market, the Fund's NAV, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Fund.



Although Common Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their shares, the Fund may (but is not obligated to) take action to repurchase shares in the open market or make tender offers for its shares at or near NAV. During the pendency of any tender offer, the Fund will publish how Common Shareholders may readily ascertain the NAV. Repurchase of the Common Shares may have the effect of reducing any market discount to NAV.

There is no assurance that, if action is undertaken to repurchase or tender for shares, such action will result in the shares trading at a price which approximates their NAV. Although share repurchases and tenders could have a favorable effect on the market price of the shares, you should be aware that the acquisition of shares by the Fund will decrease the total assets of the Fund and, therefore, have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio and may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objectives. To the extent the Fund may need to liquidate investments to fund repurchases of shares, this may result in portfolio turnover which will result in additional expenses being borne by the Fund and its shareholders. The Board of Directors currently considers the following factors to be relevant to a potential decision to repurchase shares: the extent and duration of the discount, the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, and the impact of any action on the Fund and market considerations. Such a decision is a matter on which the Board would exercise its fiduciary judgment, and the Board will consider other factors that may be relevant at the time it considers the matter. Any share repurchases or tender offers will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the 1940 Act.

#### CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The Fund may be converted to an open-end investment company at any time if approved by the Board of Directors and the shareholders. See "Certain Provisions of the Fund's Charter and Bylaws and of Maryland Law" for a discussion of the voting requirements applicable to conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company and any related Charter amendments. If the Fund converted to an open-end investment company, it would be required to redeem all Preferred Shares then outstanding (possibly requiring in turn that it liquidate a portion of its investment portfolio). Conversion to open-end status could also require the Fund to modify certain investment restrictions and policies. Shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or permitted under the 1940 Act) at their NAV, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of redemption. In order to avoid maintaining large cash positions or liquidating favorable investments to meet redemptions, open-end investment companies typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. Open-end investment companies are thus subject to periodic asset in-flows and out-flows that can complicate portfolio management. The Board of Directors may at any time (but is not required to) propose conversion of the Fund to open-end status, depending upon its judgment regarding the advisability of such action in light of circumstances then prevailing.

#### LIMITED TERM AND ELIGIBLE TENDER OFFER

The Fund will terminate on or before the Termination Date; provided, that if the Board of Directors believes that under then-current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date (i) once for up to one year (*i.e.*, up to October 25, 2031), and (ii) once for up to an additional six months (*i.e.*, up to April 25, 2032), in each case upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without a vote of Common Shareholders. In addition, as of a date within twelve months preceding the Termination Date, the Board of Directors may cause the Fund to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer, which is a tender offer by the Fund to all Common Shareholders to purchase Common Shares of the Fund at a price equal to the NAV per Common Share on the expiration date of the tender offer. Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund and convert the Fund to a perpetual fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without a vote of Common Shareholders.

The Fund is not a so called “target date” or “life cycle” fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a “target term” fund whose investment objective is to return its original NAV on the termination date. The Fund’s investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the Termination Date or in an Eligible Tender Offer, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon termination or in an Eligible Tender Offer.

Upon its termination, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to Common Shareholders, after paying or otherwise providing for all charges, taxes, expenses and liabilities, whether due or accrued or anticipated, of the Fund, as may be determined by the Board Trustees. In anticipation of an Eligible Tender Offer or the Termination Date, the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio, and may deviate from its investment policies, including its policy of investing at least 80% of the value of its Managed Assets in municipal bonds and may not achieve its investment objective. During such period(s), the Fund’s portfolio composition may change as more of its portfolio holdings are called or sold and portfolio holdings are disposed of in anticipation of liquidation or an Eligible Tender Offer. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of matured, called or sold securities in accordance with the investment program described above, the Fund may invest such proceeds in short term or other lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash, which may adversely affect its performance. The Fund’s distributions during the wind-down period may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. The Fund may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final liquidation, which may cause fixed expenses to increase when expressed as a percentage of assets under management. It is expected that Common Shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund’s Dividend Reinvestment Plan. However, if on the Termination Date the Fund owns securities for which no market exists or securities trading at depressed prices, such securities may be placed in a liquidating trust. Common Shareholders generally will realize capital gain or loss upon the termination of the Fund in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash or other property received by the Common Shareholder (including any property deemed received by reason of its being placed in a liquidating trust) and the Common Shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares of the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the Board of Directors believes that under then-current market conditions it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so, the Fund may extend the Termination Date (i) once for up to one year (*i.e.*, up to October 25, 2031), and (ii) once for up to an additional six months (*i.e.* up to April 25, 2032), in each case upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without a vote of Commons Shareholders. In determining whether to extend the Termination Date, the Board of Directors may consider the inability to sell the Fund’s assets in a time frame consistent with termination due to lack of market liquidity or other extenuating circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Directors may determine that market conditions are such that it is reasonable to believe that, with an extension, the Fund’s remaining assets will appreciate and generate income in an amount that, in the aggregate, is meaningful relative to the cost and expense of continuing the operation of the Fund.

The Board of Directors may cause the Fund to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. An Eligible Tender Offer would consist of a tender offer to all Common Shareholders to purchase Common Shares of the Fund at a price equal to the NAV per Common Share on the expiration date of the tender offer, which shall be as of a date within twelve months preceding the Termination Date. The Board of Directors has established that, following an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund must have at least \$100 million of net assets to ensure the continued viability of the Fund (the “Termination Threshold”). In an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund will offer to purchase all Common Shares held by each Common Shareholder; provided, that if the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund’s net assets totaling less than the Termination Threshold, the Eligible Tender Offer will be terminated and no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer. Instead, the Fund will begin (or continue) liquidating its portfolio and proceed to terminate on or before the Termination Date.

If the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund's net assets equaling or totaling greater than the Termination Threshold, all Common Shares properly tendered and not withdrawn will be purchased by the Fund pursuant to the terms of the Eligible Tender Offer. The Fund's purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering Common Shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering Common Shareholders. In addition, the Fund would continue to be subject to its obligations with respect to its issued and outstanding preferred stock or debt securities, if any. See "Risks-Structural Risks-Limited Term and Eligible Tender Offer Risk." Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer, the Board of Directors may eliminate the limited term structure of the Fund upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and without the approval of Common Shareholders. In making a decision to do so to provide for the Fund's perpetual existence, the Board of Directors will take such actions with respect to the continued operations of the Fund as it deems to be in the best interests of the Fund, based on market conditions at such time, the extent of Common Shareholder participation in the Eligible Tender Offer and all other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Adviser, taking into account that the Adviser may have a potential conflict of interest in recommending to the Board of Directors that the limited term structure be eliminated and the Fund have a perpetual existence (or that the Termination Date be extended). The Fund is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to a perpetual structure. Therefore, remaining Common Shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer or exchange their Common Shares for the then-existing NAV per Common Share.

An Eligible Tender Offer would be made, and Common Shareholders would be notified thereof, in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Exchange Act and the applicable tender offer rules thereunder (including Rule 13e-4 and Regulation 14E under the Exchange Act or successor rules to the same general effect). The repurchase of tendered Common Shares by the Fund in a tender offer would be a taxable event to Common Shareholders. The Adviser will pay all costs and expenses associated with the making of an Eligible Tender Offer, other than brokerage and related transaction costs associated with the disposition of portfolio investments in connection with the Eligible Tender Offer, which will be borne by the Fund and its Common Shareholders.

An Eligible Tender Offer may be commenced upon approval of a majority of the Board of Directors, without a vote of Common Shareholders. The Fund is not required to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. If no Eligible Tender Offer is conducted, the Fund will liquidate on or before the Termination Date (subject to extension as described above), unless the limited term provisions of the Articles of Incorporation are amended with the vote of Common Shareholders, as described above. See "Certain Provisions of the Fund's Charter and Bylaws and of Maryland Law."

## U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a shareholder that acquires, holds and/or disposes of common shares of the Fund. This discussion only addresses U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders who hold their shares as capital assets and does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to particular shareholders in light of their individual circumstances. This discussion also does not address the tax consequences to shareholders who are subject to special rules, including, without limitation, banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, traders in securities that have elected to mark-to-market their securities holdings, foreign holders, persons who hold their shares as or in a hedge against currency risk, or as part of a constructive sale, straddle or conversion transaction, or tax-exempt or tax-deferred plans, accounts, or entities. In addition, the discussion does not address any state, local, or foreign tax consequences. The discussion reflects applicable income tax laws of the United States as of the date hereof, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") retroactively or prospectively, which could affect the continued validity of this summary. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income tax concerns affecting the Fund and its shareholders, and the discussion set forth herein does not

constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors before making an investment in the Fund to determine the specific tax consequences to them of investing in the Fund, including the applicable federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences as well as the effect of possible changes in tax laws.

The recently enacted tax legislation commonly referred to as Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) makes significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and would apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules only applicable to a RIC, such as the Fund. The Tax Act, however, makes numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Fund. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated, and to qualify each year, as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Code, so that it will generally not pay U.S. federal income tax on income and capital gains timely distributed (or treated as being distributed, as described below) to shareholders. If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes to its shareholders at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income” as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain disallowed deductions, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund retains any investment company taxable income or “net capital gain” (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 21%) on the amount retained. The Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), net tax-exempt interest, if any, and net capital gain. Under the Code, the Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the portion of its undistributed ordinary income and capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to each calendar year. In order to avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis, and taking into account certain deferrals and elections), plus 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31) plus undistributed amounts from prior years on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. The Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal circumstances, does not expect to be subject to this excise tax. However, the Fund may also decide to distribute less and pay the federal excise taxes.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund did not qualify as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be treated as a U.S. corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, and possibly state and local income tax, and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

A Common Shareholder will have all dividends and distributions automatically reinvested in shares of common stock of the Fund (unless the shareholder “opts out” of the Plan). For shareholders subject to U.S. federal income tax, Fund dividends that are not “exempt-interest” dividends will generally be taxable regardless of whether the shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. Distributions of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) will generally be taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. The Fund does not generally expect to pay dividends that qualify for either the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code or the reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation for “qualified dividend income” available

to non-corporate shareholders under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code. Distributions of net capital gain, if any, that are properly reported by the Fund are generally taxable as long-term capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes without regard to the length of time a shareholder has held shares of the Fund. If the Fund received dividends from an Underlying Fund that qualifies as a regulated investment company, and the Underlying Fund designates such dividends as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends received deduction, then the Fund is permitted in turn to designate a portion of its distributions as qualified dividend income and/or as eligible for the dividends received deduction, provided the Fund meets holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Underlying Fund.

A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, if any, will be treated by a shareholder as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his, her or its shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his, her, or its shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. The U.S. federal income tax status of all dividends and distributions will be designated by the Fund and reported to shareholders annually. The Fund can provide no assurance regarding the portion of its dividends that will qualify for the dividends received deduction or for qualified dividend income treatment. As long as the Fund qualifies as a RIC under the Code, it is not expected that any significant part of its distributions to Common Shareholders from its investments will so qualify.

The Fund intends to distribute all realized net capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, the Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

Any dividend declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid during the following January will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as paid by the Fund and received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which it is declared.

If a shareholder's distributions are automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the shareholder will be treated as having received a distribution in the amount of the cash dividend that the shareholder would have received if the shareholder had elected to receive cash, unless the distribution is in newly issued shares of the Fund that are trading at or above NAV, in which case the shareholder will be treated as receiving a distribution equal to the fair market value of the stock the shareholder receives.

Certain of the investment practices of the Fund or an Underlying Fund are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert tax-advantaged, long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund or an Underlying Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the timing as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) produce income that will not be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% income test and (vii) adversely alter the intended characterization of certain complex financial transactions. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. The Fund will monitor its investments and transactions and may make certain federal income tax elections where applicable in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions, if possible.

The Fund will not be able to offset gains distributed by one Underlying Fund in which it invests against losses realized by another Underlying Fund in which the Fund invests. Redemptions of shares in an Underlying Fund, including those resulting from changes in the allocation among Underlying Funds, could also cause additional distributable gains to shareholders of the Fund. A portion of any such gains may be short-term capital gains that would be distributable as ordinary income to shareholders of the Fund. Further, a portion of losses on redemptions of shares in the Underlying Funds may be deferred under the wash sale rules. Additionally, the Fund's investment in an Underlying Fund may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the Underlying Fund's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, the distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. As a result of these factors, the use of the fund of funds structure by the Fund could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

Investments in distressed debt obligations that are at risk of or in default may present special federal income tax issues for the Fund. The federal income tax consequences to a holder of such securities are not entirely certain. If the Fund's characterization of such investments were successfully challenged by the IRS or the IRS issues guidance regarding investments in such securities, it may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions or otherwise satisfied the requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid federal income and excise taxes.

The Fund intends to qualify to pay "exempt-interest" dividends, as defined in the Code, to its Common Shares by satisfying the requirement that, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets consists of municipal securities. Exempt-interest dividends are dividends or any part thereof (other than a capital gain dividend) paid by the Fund which are attributable to interest on municipal securities and which are so reported by the Fund. As an alternative, the Fund may qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends if it is a qualified fund-of-funds, i.e., if at least 50% of its assets are invested in the shares of Underlying RICs. Exempt-interest dividends will be exempt from federal income tax, subject to the possible application of the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals.

The Fund or an Underlying Fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries, including taxes on interest, dividends and capital gains with respect to its investments in those countries, which would, if imposed, reduce the yield on or return from those investments. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases.

Sales, exchanges and other dispositions of the Fund's shares generally are taxable events for shareholders that are subject to U.S. federal income tax. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the Fund's shares is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. Gain or loss will generally be equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of other property received and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged. Such gain or loss will generally be characterized as capital gain or loss and will be long-term if the shareholder's holding period for the shares is more than one year and short-term if it is one year or less. However, any loss realized by a shareholder upon the sale or other disposition of shares with a tax holding period of six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gain with respect to such shares. For the purposes of calculating the six-month period, the holding period is suspended for any periods during which the shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options, short sales or contractual obligations to sell. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited. In addition, losses on sales or other dispositions of shares may be disallowed under the "wash sale" rules in the event that substantially identical stock or securities are acquired (including those made pursuant to reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after a sale or other disposition of shares. In such a case, the disallowed portion of any loss generally would be included in the U.S. federal income tax basis of the shares acquired.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

The Fund is required in certain circumstances to backup withhold at a current rate of 24% on reportable payments including dividends, capital gain distributions, and proceeds of sales or other dispositions of the Fund's shares paid to certain holders of the Fund's shares who do not furnish the Fund with their correct social security number or other taxpayer identification number and certain certifications, or who are otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments made to a shareholder may be refunded or credited against such shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

This Prospectus does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder of an investment in common stock. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund, including the possibility that distributions may be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (or a reduced rate of withholding provided by an applicable treaty if the investor provides proper certification of its non-U.S. status).

A separate U.S. withholding tax may apply in the case of distributions to, or dispositions after December 31, 2018 by, (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not agreed to collect and disclose certain account holder information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity's U.S. owners.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder currently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. A more complete discussion of the federal income tax rules applicable to the Fund can be found in the SAI, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal, foreign, state, and local income or other taxes before making an investment in the Fund.

## UNDERWRITERS

The underwriters named below (the "Underwriters"), acting through UBS Securities LLC, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10171; Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036; Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, 550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte North Carolina 28202; RBC Capital Markets, LLC, 200 Vesey Street, New York, NY 10281; and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc., 501 N. Broadway St., St. Louis, Missouri 63102, have severally and not jointly agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of an underwriting agreement with the Fund and the Adviser (the "Underwriting Agreement"), to purchase from the Fund the number of Common Shares set forth opposite their respective names. The Underwriters are committed to purchase and pay for all such shares (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) if any are purchased.

<b>Underwriters</b>	<b>Number of Common Shares</b>
UBS Securities LLC	1,530,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	1,530,000
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	1,625,000
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	500,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc.	250,000
BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities LLC	100,000

<b>Underwriters</b>	<b>Number of Common Shares</b>
B. Riley Wealth Management, Inc. ....	35,000
CIM Securities, LLC .....	35,000
D.A. Davidson & Co. ....	20,000
Incapital LLC .....	25,000
Janney Montgomery Scott LLC .....	40,000
Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc .....	60,000
Wedbush Securities Inc. ....	<u>200,000</u>
<b>Total</b> .....	<u><u>5,950,000</u></u>

If an Underwriter fails to purchase the Common Shares it has agreed to purchase, the Underwriting Agreement provides that one or more substitute underwriters may be found, the purchase commitments of the remaining Underwriters may be increased or the Underwriting Agreement may be terminated.

The Fund has granted to the Underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an additional 892,500 Common Shares to cover over-allotments, if any, at the initial offering price. The Underwriters may exercise such option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments incurred in the sale of the Common Shares offered hereby. To the extent that the Underwriters exercise this option, each of the Underwriters will have a firm commitment, subject to certain conditions, to purchase an additional number of Common Shares proportionate to such Underwriter's initial commitment.

The Underwriting Agreement provides that the obligations of the Underwriters to purchase the Common Shares included in this offering are subject to approval of certain legal matters by counsel and certain other conditions.

Investors purchasing Common Shares in this offering will not be charged a sales load. The Representatives have advised the Fund that the Underwriters may pay up to \$0.40 per Share from such commission to selected dealers who sell the Common Shares and that such dealers may reallow a concession of up to \$0.10 per Share to certain other dealers who sell Common Shares.

Investors must pay for any Common Shares purchased on or before October 30, 2018.

The Adviser has agreed (i) to pay all of the Fund's organizational expenses and (ii) to pay or reimburse offering costs of the Fund in excess of \$0.04 per Share. Assuming the Fund issues 5,950,000 Common Shares (\$119,000,000), the aggregate offering expenses are estimated to be \$972,000. Of this amount, the Fund, and therefore the Shareholders, will bear \$238,000 or \$0.04 per Share, and the Adviser will bear \$734,000. Organizational expense and offering expenses in excess of \$0.04 per Share borne by the Adviser are not subject to recoupment from the Fund.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public or private market for the Common Shares or any other securities of the Fund. Consequently, the offering price for the Common Shares was determined by negotiation among the Fund and the Representatives. There can be no assurance, however, that the price at which the Common Shares sell after this offering will not be lower than the price at which they are sold by the Underwriters or that an active trading market in the Common Shares will develop and continue after this offering. The Fund's Common Shares have been approved for listing on the NYSE under the trading or "ticker" symbol "RMI", subject to notice of issuance.

In connection with the requirements for listing the Common Shares on the NYSE, the Underwriters have undertaken to sell lots of 100 or more Common Shares to a minimum of 400 beneficial owners in the United States. The minimum investment requirement is 100 Common Shares.



The Fund, the Adviser and the Subadviser have each agreed to indemnify the several Underwriters for or to contribute to the losses arising out of certain liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, or to contribute to payments the Underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities, except in the cases of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of applicable obligations and duties.

The Fund has agreed not to offer, sell or register with the SEC any additional equity securities of the Fund, other than issuances (1) of Common Shares hereby, (2) of preferred shares or (3) pursuant to the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan, for a period of 180 days after the date of the Underwriting Agreement without the prior written consent of the Representatives.

Certain members of senior management and employees of the Adviser who have indicated an interest in purchasing Common Shares in this offering have agreed that, (i) for a period of 180 days from the date of this Prospectus, such party will not, without the prior written consent of the Representatives, on behalf of the Underwriters, offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of or agree to sell or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or hedge any Common Shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for Common Shares, and (ii) for the period beginning 181 days after the date of this Prospectus and ending one year from the date of this Prospectus, such party will not, without the prior written consent of the Representatives, on behalf of the Underwriters, offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of or agree to sell or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or hedge more than 50% of the Common Shares purchased by such party in this offering, provided, however, that in each case such party may sell or otherwise dispose of Common Shares pursuant to certain limited exceptions. The Representatives in their sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to these lock-up agreements at any time.

In connection with this offering, the Underwriters may purchase and sell Common Shares in the open market. These transactions may include over-allotment and stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover syndicate short positions created in connection with this offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Common Shares and syndicate short positions involve the sale by the Underwriters of a greater number of Common Shares than they are required to purchase from the Fund in this offering. The Underwriters also may impose a penalty bid, whereby selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers in respect of the Common Shares sold in this offering for their account may be reclaimed by the syndicate if such Common Shares are repurchased by the syndicate in stabilizing or covering transactions. These activities may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Common Shares, which may be higher than the price that might otherwise prevail in the open market; and these activities, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time without notice. These transactions may be effected on the NYSE or otherwise.

In connection with the offering, certain of the Underwriters or selected dealers may distribute prospectuses electronically.

The Fund anticipates that from time to time certain of the Underwriters may act as brokers or dealers in connection with the execution of the Fund's portfolio transactions after they have ceased to be Underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as brokers while they are Underwriters. Certain Underwriters have performed investment banking and advisory services for the Adviser and its affiliates from time to time, for which they have received customary fees and expenses. Certain Underwriters may, from time to time, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Adviser and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

#### **Additional Underwriter Compensation**

The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay, from its own assets, additional compensation of \$3,570,000 to the Underwriters in connection with this offering, which amount will not exceed 3.0% of the total public offering price of the shares sold in this offering.

The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay to each of UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. from the Adviser's own assets, a fee for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Fund as well as for services related to the sale and distribution of the Fund's Common Shares in the amounts of \$1,202,950, \$426,466, \$471,950, \$150,000 and \$76,250, respectively. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the structuring fee paid to each of UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. will not exceed 1.011%, 0.358%, 0.397%, 0.126% and 0.064%, respectively, of the total public offering price of the Common Shares sold in this offering. If the over-allotment option is exercised in full, the structuring fee paid to each of UBS Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc. will not exceed 0.879%, 0.312%, 0.345%, 0.110%, and 0.056%, respectively, of the total public offering price of the Common Shares sold in this offering. The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay to Wedbush Securities Inc. from its own assets a sales incentive fee for services related to the sale and distribution of the Fund's Common Shares in the amount of \$23,500. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the sales incentive fee paid to Wedbush Securities Inc. will not exceed 0.020% of the total public offering price. If the over-allotment option is exercised in full, the sales incentive fee paid to Wedbush Securities Inc. will not exceed 0.017% of the total public offering price.

The Adviser (and not the Fund) also may pay certain qualifying underwriters from among those named in the table above a structuring fee, additional compensation or a sales incentive fee in connection with the offering.

The Adviser, First Dominion Capital Corp. ("FDCC") and Vision 4 Fund Distributors, LLC ("Vision") have entered into a distribution agreement under which FDCC provides certain distribution and marketing services in connection with the offering of the Fund's Common Shares contemplated by this Prospectus. Under such distribution agreement, the Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay FDCC an amount equal to 0.3875% of the total price to the public of the Common Shares sold in such offering (including Common Shares offered pursuant to the underwriters' overallotment option), as well as up to \$400,000 in expense reimbursement. FDCC is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and may be deemed an "underwriter" for purposes of this offering under the Securities Act, although FDCC will not purchase or resell any of the Common Shares in connection with the offering.

The sum of all compensation to the Underwriters, FDCC and Vision 4 in connection with this public offering of Common Shares, including the structuring fees, sales incentive fees, if any, and all forms of additional payments to the Underwriters, FDCC and Vision 4 and certain other expenses, will not exceed 9.00% of the total public offering price of the Common Shares sold in this offering.

#### **ADMINISTRATOR, FUND ACCOUNTANT, TRANSFER AGENT, DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT AND CUSTODIAN**

The Fund's administrator is ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("AFS"), an affiliate of the Fund's transfer agent. AFS is a service company and SEC-registered transfer agent. Under the Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement, AFS is responsible for calculating NAVs, providing additional fund accounting and tax services, and providing fund administration and compliance-related services. The address of AFS is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203. For its services, the Fund pays AFS customary fees based on the Fund's net assets plus out of pocket expenses.

State Street Bank and Trust Company, located at State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, will serve as the Fund's custodian and will maintain custody of the securities and cash of the Fund. For its services, the custodian will receive a monthly fee based upon, among other things, the average value of the net assets of the Fund, plus certain charges for securities transactions. Centric Fund Services ("CFS"), LLC, located at 23 Pound Ridge Road, Pound Ridge, New York 10576, will also provide fund administration and compliance related services. The Fund will pay CFS a fee payable on a monthly basis at the annual rate of 0.075% of the Fund's current monthly Managed Assets for the service it provides.

DST Systems, Inc., an affiliate of the Fund's administrator, located at 333 West 11th Street, 5th floor, Kansas City, Missouri 64105, will serve as the Fund's transfer agent, registrar, Plan Administrator and dividend disbursing agent.

## LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares will be passed upon for the Fund by Chapman and Cutler LLP, and for the Underwriters by Dechert LLP. Chapman and Cutler LLP and Dechert LLP may rely as to certain matters of Maryland law on the opinion of Shapiro Sher Guinot & Sandler, P.A.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Fund will be subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the 1940 Act and in accordance therewith files reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements and other information filed by the Fund with the SEC pursuant to the informational requirements of such Acts can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The SEC maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> containing reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants, including the Fund (when available), that file electronically with the SEC.

This Prospectus constitutes part of a Registration Statement filed by the Fund with the SEC under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. This Prospectus omits certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement, and reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and related exhibits for further information with respect to the Fund and the Common Shares offered hereby. Any statements contained herein concerning the provisions of any document are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement or otherwise filed with the SEC. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by its rules and regulations or free of charge through the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>).

## THE FUND'S PRIVACY POLICY

The Fund is committed to ensuring your financial privacy. This notice is being sent to comply with privacy regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Fund has in effect the following policy with respect to nonpublic personal information about its customers:

- Only such information received from you, through application forms or otherwise, and information about your Fund transactions will be collected.
- None of such information about you (or former customers) will be disclosed to anyone, except as permitted by law (which includes disclosure to employees necessary to service your account).
- Policies and procedures (including physical, electronic and procedural safeguards) are in place that are designed to protect the confidentiality of such information.
- The Fund does not currently obtain consumer information. If the Fund were to obtain consumer information at any time in the future, it would employ appropriate procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to protect against unauthorized access to and properly dispose of consumer information.

For more information about the Fund's privacy policies call (855) 830-1222 (toll-free).

The Fund does not control the safeguarding, use or disposition of the personal and financial information about investors that is in the possession of the Underwriters and dealers. Investors should look to the privacy policies of those entities for information about how they treat investors' personal and financial information.

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5,950,000 Shares  
RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc.  
Common Stock  
\$20.00 per Share

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PROSPECTUS  
OCTOBER 25, 2018

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Until November 19, 2018 (25 days after the date of this Prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the shares of common stock, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.