

REAVES UTILITY INCOME FUND

Form 497

June 29, 2004

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PROSPECTUS

\$240,000,000

Reaves Utility Income Fund

Auction Market Preferred Shares ("AMPS")

3,200 Shares, Series M7

3,200 Shares, Series F7

3,200 Shares, Series W28

Liquidation Preference, \$25,000 per share

Investment Objective. Reaves Utility Income Fund (the "Fund") is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that began operations on February 27, 2004. The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax income and total return consisting primarily of tax- advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. The Fund intends to pursue this objective by investing at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of domestic and foreign companies involved to a significant extent in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications activities or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airports, toll roads and municipal services ("Utilities" or the "Utility Industry"). A company will be deemed to be involved in the Utility Industry to a significant extent if at least 50% of its assets, gross income or profits are committed to or derived from activities in the areas described above.

(continued on following page)

An investment in the AMPS involves certain risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 33 of this prospectus. The minimum purchase amount of the AMPS is \$25,000.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price(1)	\$25,000	\$240,000,000
Sales load	\$250	\$2,400,000
Estimated offering expenses	\$47	\$450,000
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund	\$24,703	\$237,150,000

(1)

Plus accumulated dividends, if any, from the date the AMPS are issued, but before offering expenses payable by the Fund, estimated to be \$450,000. The Fund, the Administrator and the Adviser have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. See "Underwriting."

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

The underwriters are offering the AMPS subject to various conditions. The underwriters expect to deliver the AMPS to purchasers, in book-entry form only, through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, on or about June 30, 2004.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

A.G. Edwards

BNY Capital Markets, Inc.

The date of this prospectus is June 28, 2004.

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(continued from previous page)

Capitalized terms used but not defined in this prospectus shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Statement of Preferences of Auction Market Preferred Shares (the "Statement") attached to the Statement of Additional Information as Appendix A.

Portfolio Contents. The Fund invests primarily in common and preferred stocks of Utilities that pay dividends qualifying for federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains ("tax-advantaged dividends"). Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the Utility Industry. It is anticipated that the Fund will invest approximately 80% of its total assets in common stocks and the remaining 20% in preferred stocks and debt securities. The investment adviser retains broad discretion to allocate investments among common stocks, preferred stocks and debt securities in the manner it believes will best achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Investment Adviser. W.H. Reaves & Co., Inc. ("Reaves") is the Fund's investment adviser. See "Management of the Fund." As of March 31, 2004, Reaves had approximately \$1.4 billion of assets under management, including approximately \$520 million relating to the Fund. Reaves' address is 10 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302.

The Fund is offering 3,200 shares of Series M7 AMPS, 3,200 shares of Series F7 AMPS and 3,200 shares of Series W28 AMPS. The AMPS have a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share, plus any accumulated unpaid dividends. The AMPS have priority over the Fund's common shares as to distribution of assets, as described in this prospectus. It is a condition of the closing of this offering that the AMPS be assigned a rating of "AAA" by Standard and Poor's Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), and "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch").

The dividend rate for the initial dividend rate period will be 1.55% for the Series M7 AMPS, 1.55% for the Series F7 AMPS and 1.55% for the Series W28 AMPS. The initial rate period is from the date of issuance through July 12, 2004 for the Series M7 AMPS, July 18, 2004 for the Series F7 AMPS and July 28, 2004 for the Series W28 AMPS. For subsequent rate periods, the AMPS pay dividends based on a rate set at auction, usually held every seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and every 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS. Prospective purchasers should carefully review the auction procedures described in this prospectus and should note: (1) a buy order (called a "bid order") or sell order is a commitment to buy or sell AMPS based on the results of an auction; and (2) purchases and sales will be settled on the next business day after the auction.

You should read this prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest in the AMPS and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information, dated June 28, 2004 (the "Statement of Additional Information"), containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus, which means that it is part of this prospectus for legal purposes. You may request a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, the table of contents of which is on page 64 of this prospectus, by calling (800) 644-5571 (toll-free) or by writing to ALPS Mutual Funds Services, Inc., 1625 Broadway, Suite 2200, Denver, Colorado 80202, or obtain a copy (and other information regarding the Fund) from the Securities and Exchange Commission's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

The AMPS 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.

The AMPS will not be listed on an exchange. AMPS may only be bought or sold through an order at an auction (an "Auction") with or through a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent of the Fund, or in a secondary market that may be maintained by certain broker-dealers. These broker-dealers are not required to maintain this market and it may not provide you with liquidity.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Fund has not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different information or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained or the representations made herein are accurate only as of the date on the cover page of this prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's AMPS. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information, especially the information set forth under the heading "Risk Factors," and in the Fund's Statement of Preferences of Auction Market Preferred Shares (the "Statement").

The Fund

Reaves Utility Income Fund (the "Fund") is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that began operations on February 27, 2004. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on September 15, 2003. The Fund has registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund's principal office is located at 1625 Broadway, Suite 2200, Denver, Colorado 80202, and its telephone number is (800) 644-5571 (toll-free). The Fund commenced operations on February 27, 2004 upon the closing of an initial public offering of its common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shares"). The Common Shares of the Fund are traded on the American Stock Exchange ("ASE") under the symbol "UTG." See "The Fund."

The offering

The Fund is offering 3,200 shares of Series M7 AMPS, 3,200 shares of Series F7 AMPS and 3,200 shares of Series W28 AMPS, each at a purchase price of \$25,000 per share plus accumulated dividends, if any, from the date the shares are first issued. The AMPS are being offered through a group of underwriters led by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

The shares of each series of AMPS will be preferred shares of beneficial interest of the Fund that entitle their holders to receive cash dividends at an annual rate that may vary for the successive dividend periods for each series. In general, except as described below, each dividend period for each series of AMPS following the initial dividend period will be seven days in the case of Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and 28 days in the case of Series W28 AMPS. The applicable dividend for a particular dividend period will be determined by an auction conducted on the business day immediately prior to the start of that dividend period.

The AMPS will not be listed on an exchange. Investors and potential investors may purchase AMPS of any series in an auction by submitting orders to a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund (a "Broker-Dealer"), or to a broker-dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer.

Generally, AMPS investors will not receive certificates representing ownership of their shares. Ownership of AMPS will be maintained in book-entry form by the securities depository (The Depository Trust Company or any successor) or its nominee for the account of the investor's agent member (generally the investor's broker-dealer). The investor's agent member, in turn, will maintain records of such investor's beneficial ownership of AMPS.

Investment objective and policies

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax income and total return consisting primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. The Fund intends to pursue this objective by investing at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of domestic and foreign companies involved to a significant extent in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications activities or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airports, toll roads and municipal services ("Utilities" or the "Utility Industry"). A company will be deemed to be involved in the Utility Industry to a significant extent if at least 50% of its assets, gross income or profits are committed to or derived from activities in the areas described above. The remaining 20% of the Fund's assets may be invested in other securities including stocks, debt obligations and money market instruments, as well as certain derivative instruments in the Utility Industry or other industries. As used in the prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information, the terms "debt securities" and "debt obligations" refer to bonds, debentures and similar long and intermediate term debt investments and do not include short-term fixed income securities such as money market instruments in which the Fund may invest temporarily during periods of abnormal market conditions. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of companies in the Utility Industry. In pursuing its objective, the Fund intends to invest primarily in common and preferred stocks that pay dividends that qualify for federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains ("tax-advantaged dividends"). The Fund generally can pass the tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends it receives through to holders of the fund's shares of beneficial interest. See "Taxes."

It is anticipated that the Fund will invest approximately 80% of its total assets in common stocks and the remaining 20% in preferred stocks and debt securities. However, the Fund's investment adviser, W.H. Reaves & Co., Inc., retains broad discretion to alter the allocation of the Fund's investments among common stocks, preferred stocks and debt securities in a manner that it believes will best effectuate the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in the securities of both domestic and foreign issuers. The Fund generally will not invest in issuers located in emerging market countries. As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities).

Investment Adviser

W.H. Reaves & Co., Inc. ("Reaves"), the investment adviser of the Fund, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. As of March 31, 2004, Reaves had approximately \$1.4 billion of assets under management, including approximately \$520 million relating to the Fund.

Reaves is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of .575% of the Fund's average daily total assets.

Administrator

ALPS Mutual Funds Services, Inc. ("ALPS"), located at 1625 Broadway, Suite 2200, Denver, Colorado 80202, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under an Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement, ALPS is responsible for calculating the net asset value of the Common Shares, and generally managing the business affairs of the Fund. The Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement between the Fund and ALPS provides that ALPS will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund, with the exception of advisory fees, trustees' fees, portfolio transactions expenses, litigation expenses, taxes, costs of preferred shares, expenses of conducting repurchase offers for the purpose of repurchasing Fund shares and extraordinary expenses. ALPS is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of .265% of the Fund's average daily total assets.

Risk Factors

Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, you should carefully consider the following risks before investing in the Fund:

Risks of Investing in AMPS

Leverage Risk. The Fund may, but is not required to, use financial leverage for investment purposes. In addition to issuing AMPS, the Fund may borrow money or issue debt securities such as commercial paper or notes. Throughout the prospectus, borrowing money and issuing debt securities sometimes may be collectively referred to as "Borrowings." Any Borrowings will have seniority over AMPS and payments to holders of AMPS in liquidation or otherwise will be subject to the prior payment of any Borrowings. Because the fees of Reaves and ALPS are based upon a percentage of the Fund's total assets, which include assets attributable to any outstanding leverage, such fees will be higher if the Fund is leveraged. Reaves intends only to leverage the Fund when doing so will help to achieve the Fund's investment objectives.

Interest Rate Risk. The AMPS pay dividends based on short-term interest rates. The Fund will use the proceeds of the AMPS, in part, to buy obligations that pay interest based on longer-term yields. If short-term interest rates rise, AMPS dividend rates may rise such that the amount of dividends paid to AMPS holders exceeds the income from the portfolio securities purchased with the proceeds from the sale of the AMPS. Because income from the Fund's entire investment portfolio (not just the portion purchased with the proceeds from the sale of the AMPS) is available to pay AMPS dividends, however, AMPS dividend rates would need to greatly exceed the Fund's net portfolio income before the Fund's ability to pay AMPS dividends would be jeopardized.

Auction Risk. Investors may not be able to sell AMPS at an Auction if the auction fails; that is, if there are more AMPS offered for sale than there are buyers for those AMPS. Also, if a hold order is placed at an auction (an order to retain AMPS) only at a specified rate, and that bid rate exceeds the rate set at the Auction, the AMPS will not be retained. If you elect to buy or retain AMPS without specifying a rate below which you would not wish to continue to hold those AMPS, and the auction sets a below market rate, you may receive a lower rate of return on your AMPS than the market rate. Finally, the dividend periods for the AMPS may be changed by the Fund, subject to certain conditions and with notice to the holders of the AMPS, that could also affect the liquidity of an investment in the AMPS. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares" and "The Auction Auction Procedures."

Secondary Market Risk. It may not be possible to sell AMPS between auctions or it may only be possible to sell them for a price of \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period (a dividend period of more than seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS), changes in interest rates could affect the price of AMPS sold in the secondary market. The AMPS will not be registered on any stock exchange or on any automated quotation system.

Ratings Downgrade Risk. A rating agency could downgrade the rating of the AMPS, which may make AMPS less liquid at an Auction or in the secondary market.

General Risks of Investing in the Fund

Non-diversified Status. As a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in a more limited number of issuers than a diversified fund. An investment in the Fund may, under certain circumstances, present greater risk to an investor than an investment in a diversified company because changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuations in the value of the Fund's Common Shares. The Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable to regulated investment companies. See "Taxes" in the Statement of Additional Information.

Limited Operating History. The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with a limited operating history.

Issuer Risk. The value of common and preferred stocks may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Income Risk. The income shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the dividends and interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of the Fund's holdings of preferred stock and bonds could drop as well, which could reduce the amount of income available to pay dividends with respect to the AMPS.

Tax Risk. The Fund's investment program and the tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations, including changes as a result of the "sunset" provisions that currently apply to the favorable tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends. There can be no assurance that any portion of the Fund's income distributions will not be fully taxable as ordinary income. In order to avoid corporate income tax at the level of the Fund, it must qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Sector/Industry Risk. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of issuers in the Utility Industry. This may make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting this sector. As concentration in a sector increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the net asset value of the Fund.

The Utility Industry generally includes companies involved in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications services or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airports, toll roads and municipal services. Certain segments of the Utility Industry and individual companies within such segments may not perform as well as the Utility Industry as a whole. Many utility companies historically have been subject to risks of increases in fuel, purchased power and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital improvement programs and costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other governmental regulations.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality, if any, are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Issuers of below investment grade quality preferred stocks and bonds are more likely to default on their payments of dividends/interest and liquidation value/principal owed to the Fund, and such defaults will reduce the Fund's net asset value and income distributions.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that preferred stocks paying fixed dividend rates, fixed-rate debt securities and, to a lesser extent, certain utility company common stocks will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When interest rates rise the market value of such securities generally will fall. The Fund's investment in preferred stocks and fixed-rate debt securities means that the net asset value per share may decline if market interest rates rise.

Hedging Strategy Risk. Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging or, under certain circumstances, to increase income or total return, will expose the Fund to risks. The use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a preferred or debt security will become unable to meet its obligation to make dividend, interest and principal payments. If rating agencies lower their ratings of preferred or debt securities in the Fund's portfolio, the value of those obligations could decline, which could jeopardize the rating agencies' ratings of the AMPS. In addition, the underlying revenue source for a preferred or debt security may be insufficient to pay dividends, interest or principal in a timely manner.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives transactions (such as futures contracts and options thereon, options, swaps and short sales) subject the Fund to increased risk of principal loss due to imperfect correlation or unexpected price or interest rate movements. The Fund also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivatives contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivatives contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivatives contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. As a general matter, dividends received on hedged stock positions are characterized as ordinary income and are not eligible for favorable tax treatment. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify for payments by the Fund of tax-advantaged dividends.

Preferred Securities Risk. In addition to credit risk, the Fund's investments in preferred securities carry certain additional risks including (i) that the issuer of the preferred securities may defer distributions on such securities, (ii) that the preferred securities may be redeemed by the issuer, (iii) that the preferred securities may have limited voting rights, (iv) that the preferred securities' rights to corporate income and liquidation payments will be subordinate to holders of an issuer's debt and (v) that preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities.

Debt Securities Risk. In addition to credit risk, the Fund's investments in debt securities carry certain additional risks including (i) that debt securities may be redeemed by the issuer, (ii) that debt securities generally do not have voting rights and (iii) that debt securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the purchasing power of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the AMPS and dividends thereon can decline.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in foreign securities. If the Fund invests in securities of foreign issuers, it may be subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers, including fluctuations in foreign currencies, foreign currency exchange controls, social, political and economic instability, differences in securities regulation and trading, expropriation or nationalization of assets, and foreign taxation issues.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. Reaves and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. Additionally, Reaves does not have experience selecting and managing debt obligations.

Market Disruption Risk. The terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 had a disruptive effect on the securities markets. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. These terrorist attacks and related events, including the war in Iraq, have led to increased short-term market volatility and may have long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets could impact interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the AMPS.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or the Board of Trustees. In certain circumstances, these provisions might also inhibit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The techniques and strategies contemplated by the Fund might result in a high degree of portfolio turnover. The Fund cannot accurately predict its securities portfolio turnover rate, but anticipates that its annual portfolio turnover rate will not exceed 100% under normal market conditions, although it could be materially higher under certain conditions. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions.

For additional information about the risks associated with investing in AMPS and the Fund, see "Risk Factors."

Custodian and Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York serves as the Fund's custodian and transfer agent. See "Custodian and Transfer Agent."

Trading Market

The AMPS are not listed on an exchange. Instead, you may buy or sell AMPS at an auction that normally is held every seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and every 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS by submitting orders to a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund (a "Broker-Dealer"), or to a broker-dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer. In addition to the auctions, Broker-Dealers and other broker-dealers may maintain a secondary trading market in AMPS outside of auctions, but may discontinue this activity at any time. A secondary market may not develop, or if it does develop, it may not provide shareholders with liquidity. You may transfer AMPS outside of auctions only to or through a Broker-Dealer, or a broker-dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer.

The table below shows the first auction date for each series of AMPS of the Fund and the day on which each subsequent auction will normally be held for each such series. The first auction date for each series of AMPS of the Fund will be the business day before the dividend payment date for the initial dividend period for each such series. The start date for subsequent dividend periods normally will be the business day following the auction date unless the then-current dividend period is a special dividend period, or the day that normally would be the auction date or the first day of the subsequent dividend period is not a business day.

Series	First Auction Date*	Subsequent Auction Day
M7	July 12	Monday
F7	July 16	Friday
W28	July 28	Every fourth Wednesday

Dividends and Dividend Rate Periods

* All dates are 2004.

The table below shows the dividend rate for the initial dividend period of the AMPS offered in this prospectus. For subsequent dividend periods, AMPS will pay dividends based on a rate set at auctions, normally held every seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and every 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS. In most instances dividends are paid on the day following the end of the dividend period. The rate set at auction will not exceed the maximum applicable rate. See "The Auction Auction Procedures."

Finally, the table below shows the number of days of the initial dividend period for the AMPS. Subsequent dividend periods generally will be every seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and every 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS. The dividend payment date for special dividend periods of more than seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS, and the Series F7 AMPS and 28 days in case of the Series W28 AMPS will be set out in the notice designating a special dividend period. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Rate Periods."

Series	Initial Dividend Rate	Dividend Payment Date for Initial Dividend Period*	Subsequent Dividend Payment Day	Number of Days in Initial Dividend Period
M7	1.55%	July 13	Every 7 days	13
F7	1.55%	July 19	Every 7 days	19
W28	1.55%	July 29	Every 28 days	29

* All dates are 2004.

Taxation	Dividends paid with respect to AMPS should constitute dividends for federal income tax purposes to the extent attributable to the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. For a further discussion of the tax treatment of dividends paid by the Fund see "Taxes General." Distributions of net capital gain, to the extent so designated, will be treated as long-term capital gains.
Redemption	Although the Fund will not ordinarily redeem AMPS, it may be required to redeem AMPS if, for example, the Fund does not meet an asset coverage ratio required by law or in order to correct a failure to meet a rating agency guideline in a timely manner. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Redemption Mandatory Redemption." The Fund voluntarily may redeem AMPS in certain circumstances. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Redemption Optional Redemption."
Liquidation Preference	The liquidation preference of the AMPS of each series is \$25,000 per share, plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared). See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Liquidation Rights."
Rating	The AMPS will be issued with a credit quality rating of "AAA" by Standard and Poor's Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), and "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"). The Fund may at some future time look to have its AMPS rated by additional or substitute rating agencies. Because the Fund is required to maintain at least two ratings, it must own portfolio securities of sufficient value with adequate credit quality to meet the rating agency's guidelines. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines and Asset Coverage."
Voting Rights	The 1940 Act requires that the holders of AMPS and any other preferred shares of the Fund ("Other Preferred Shares"), voting as a separate class, have the right to elect at least two Trustees of the Fund at all times and to elect a majority of the Trustees at any time when two years' dividends on the AMPS or any Other Preferred Shares are unpaid. The holders of AMPS and any Other Preferred Shares of the Fund will vote as a separate class on certain other matters as required under the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated September 15, 2003 (the "Agreement and Declaration of Trust") and the 1940 Act. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Voting Rights" and "Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For the Period February 24, 2004* to April 30, 2004 (unaudited)

Per Common Share Operating Performance	
Net asset value beginning of period	\$ 19.10
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income (loss)	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.23)
Total from investment operations	(1.00)
Distributions to Common Shareholders From:	
Net investment income	(0.10)
Total distributions	(0.10)
Capital Share Transactions:	
Common share offering costs charged to paid in capital	(0.04)
Total capital share transactions	(0.04)
Net asset value end of period	\$ 17.96
Market price end of period	\$ 17.65
Total Return(1)	(11.75)%
Ratios and Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000)	\$ 406,911
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.18%(2)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	7.29%(2)
Portfolio turnover rate	29.19%

* Commencement of investment operations.

(1) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of a common share at the current market price on the first day and a sale at the current market price on April 30, 2004. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of this calculation to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total investment returns do not reflect brokerage commissions. Total investment returns for less than a full year are not annualized. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

(2) Annualized.

THE FUND

The Fund is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company registered under the 1940 Act that began operations on February 27, 2004. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on September 15, 2003 pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust governed by the laws of the state of Delaware. The Fund commenced operations on February 27, 2004 upon the closing of an initial public offering of Common Shares. The Common Shares are traded on the American Stock Exchange ("ASE") under the symbol "UTG". The proceeds of such offering were \$381,200,000 after the payment of offering expenses. In connection with the initial public offering of the Fund's Common Shares, the underwriters were granted an option to purchase, at a price of \$20.00 per Common Share, 3,000,000 additional Common Shares to cover over-allotment. To date, the underwriters have exercised this option to purchase 2,650,000 Common Shares. The Fund's principal office is located at 1625 Broadway, Suite 2200, Denver, Colorado 80202 and its telephone number is (800) 644-5571 (toll-free).

The following provides information about the Fund's authorized and outstanding shares as of June 21, 2004.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Fund for Its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	22,677,001
Preferred Shares	Unlimited	0	0
Series M7 AMPS	Unlimited	0	0
Series F7 AMPS	Unlimited	0	0
Series W28 AMPS	Unlimited	0	0

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of this offering will be approximately \$237,150,000 after payment of the sales load and expected offering costs. The Fund will use approximately \$158 million of the net proceeds of this offering to fully repay outstanding borrowings under its credit facility. The remaining net proceeds will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies (as stated below). It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in obligations that meet those investment objectives and policies during a period estimated not to exceed three months from completion of the offering of the AMPS, depending on market conditions and the availability of appropriate securities. Pending investment of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Fund will invest in money market securities or money market mutual funds.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the unaudited capitalization of the Fund as of April 30, 2004 and as adjusted to give effect to the issuance of the AMPS offered hereby.

	Actual (Unaudited)	As Adjusted (Unaudited)
Shareholders' Equity:		
AMPS, no par value per share (no shares issued actual; 9,600 shares issued as adjusted, at \$25,000 per share liquidation preference)	\$	\$ 240,000,000
Common Shares, no par value, (22,655,236 shares issued and outstanding)	\$ 431,809,000	\$ 428,959,000
Net undistributed investment income	3,132,067	3,132,067
Net accumulated realized gain (loss)	84,043	84,043
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	(28,113,702)	(28,113,702)
Net assets attributable to Common Shares	406,911,408	404,061,408
Net assets, plus liquidation preference of AMPS	\$ 406,911,408	\$ 644,061,408

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

As of April 30, 2004, approximately 89% of the market value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in common stocks and approximately 11% was invested in long-term obligations and preferred stock. At that date, the Fund did not have any investments in short-term obligations. As of April 30, 2004, the following table indicates the approximate percentage of the Fund's portfolio invested in preferred stocks and long-term obligations for each of the ratings categories listed below for each of S&P, Fitch and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's").

S&P(1)	Moody's(1)	Fitch(1)	Value	Percent
AAA	Aaa	AAA		
AA	Aa	AA		
A	A	A	\$ 15,066,888	2.6%
BBB	Baa	BBB	20,534,493	3.6
BB	Ba	BB	5,871,250	1.0
B	B	B	17,550,000	3.1
CCC	Caa	CCC	3,877,312	0.7

(1)

Ratings: using the higher of S&P's, Moody's or Fitch's ratings on the Fund's investments. S&P and Fitch rating categories may be modified further by a plus (+) or minus (-) in AA, A, BBB, BB, B, and CCC ratings. Moody's rating categories may be modified further by a 1, 2 or 3 in Aa, A, Baa, Ba, B, and Caa ratings.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

General

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax income and total return consisting primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. The Fund intends to pursue this objective by investing at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of domestic and foreign companies involved to a significant extent in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications activities or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airport, toll roads and municipal services ("Utilities" or the "Utility Industry"). A company will be deemed to be involved in the Utility Industry to a significant extent if at least 50% of its assets, gross income or profits are committed to or derived from activities in the areas described above. The remaining 20% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in other securities including stocks, debt obligations, money market securities and money market mutual funds, as well as certain derivative instruments in the Utility Industry or other industries. Moreover, should extraordinary conditions affecting the Utility Industry or securities markets as a whole warrant, the Fund may temporarily be primarily invested in money market securities or money market mutual funds. When the Fund is invested in these instruments for temporary or defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objective.

It is anticipated that approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in common stocks and the remainder in preferred stocks and debt securities. However, Reaves retains broad discretion to allocate investments among common stocks, preferred stocks and debt securities in the manner it believes will best achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may invest in securities of both domestic and foreign issuers.

The Fund seeks dividend income that qualifies for favorable federal income tax treatment. Under federal income tax law enacted on May 28, 2003, tax-advantaged dividends received by individual shareholders are taxed at rates equivalent to long-term capital gain tax rates, which reach a maximum of 15%. Tax-advantaged dividends generally include dividends from domestic corporations and dividends from foreign corporations that meet certain specified criteria. The Fund generally can pass the tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends it receives through to shareholders. For the Fund to receive tax-advantaged dividend income, the Fund must hold stock paying an otherwise tax-advantaged dividend for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (or more than 90 days during the associated 181-day period, in the case of certain preferred stocks). Although current law only provides a 120-day and 180-day period for holding such stock, a proposed technical correction to the law would extend such periods to 121 days and 181 days, respectively. The Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") have announced that taxpayers may apply the extended periods as if the legislation were already enacted in filing their federal income tax returns. The "ex-dividend date" is the date which is established by a stock exchange (usually two business days before the record date) whereby the owner of a security at the commencement of such date is entitled to receive the next issued dividend payment for such security, even if the security is sold by such owner on the ex-dividend date or thereafter. In addition, the Fund cannot be obligated to make related payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. Similar provisions apply to each shareholder's investment in the Fund. In order for otherwise tax-advantaged dividends from the Fund received by an individual shareholder to be taxable at long-term capital gains rates, the shareholder must hold his or her Fund shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date (or more than 90 days during the associated 181-day period, in the case of dividends attributable to periods in excess of 360 days paid with respect to preferred stock). Consequently, short-term investors in the Fund will not realize the benefits of tax-advantaged dividends. There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund's dividends that will be tax-advantaged. The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable to tax-advantaged dividends are effective through 2008. Thereafter, higher tax rates will apply unless further legislative action is taken.

In addition to investing in stocks that pay tax-advantaged dividends, the Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in stocks and other securities that generate fully taxable ordinary income. For any year, so long as the Fund's fully taxable ordinary income and net realized short-term gains are offset by expenses of the Fund, all of the Fund's income distributions would be characterized as tax-advantaged dividends to the extent of the aggregate dividends received by the Fund that are qualified dividend income within the meaning of the Code. There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's income distributions will be tax-advantaged.

The Fund may seek to enhance the level of tax-advantaged dividend income it receives by engaging in dividend capture trading. In a dividend capture trade, the Fund would sell a stock that it held past its ex-dividend date to purchase another stock paying a dividend before the next dividend of the stock being sold. By entering into such trades, the Fund could augment the amount of dividend income it receives over the course of a year. In order for dividends to qualify as tax-advantaged dividends, the Fund must comply with the holding period requirements described herein. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss.

The investment policy of the Fund of investing at least 80% of the Fund's total assets in common and preferred stocks and debt instruments of companies involved to a substantial extent in the Utility Industry may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. Shareholders will, however, receive at least 60 days prior notice of any change in this policy.

Under normal circumstances the Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in countries other than the United States and may invest in such foreign securities without limitation. Investing in securities of foreign issuers, which generally are denominated in foreign currencies, may involve certain risk and opportunity considerations not typically associated with investing in domestic companies and could cause the Fund to be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates and revaluations of currencies.

Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest primarily in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks that are producing what Reaves considers to be attractive current levels of tax-advantaged dividend income. Common stock investments will also be made if Reaves believes there is potential for growth of income and capital appreciation over time. Preferred stock investments will also take into consideration Reaves' assessment of the interest rate sensitivity of the investments. The Fund may also invest in debt securities if Reaves determines that such investments are advisable to increase income or total return or to reduce risk. If Reaves determines that a significant increase in investments in debt securities is advisable, it may retain or acquire additional debt securities expertise to supplement its expertise in equity investing.

Reaves' underlying investment belief is that stocks of companies with conservative capital structures, a solid balance sheet, a strong earnings outlook, secure and growing dividends and good relative market valuations will tend to outperform the market over the long term. A team of professionals at Reaves will apply this investment approach in managing the Fund's investment portfolio and allocating its investments among common and preferred stocks and other types of securities. Different groups within the team with specialized expertise in the Utility Industry and other market sectors will be assigned responsibility for day-to-day management of different portions of the portfolio.

In making investment decisions, the portfolio managers will utilize the expertise of and information provided by Reaves' staff of research analysts. The analysts screen the equity universe and apply

quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify mid-cap and large-cap companies in the Utility Industry and other market sectors that meet Reaves' general investment standards, provide critical products and services and pay above average dividends. The analysts also look for and evaluate informally on a daily basis and more formally at weekly meetings a variety of factors, including a company's earnings and cash flow capabilities, dividend prospects and tax treatment of dividends, strength of business franchises and estimates of net value. In selecting investments from among companies recommended by the analysts, the portfolio managers also consider positive catalysts that may unlock market value, such as industry consolidation, management and regulatory change and other developments that may result in future broad market recognition. Many of the considerations entering into the analysts' recommendations and the portfolio managers' decisions are subjective.

The Fund's portfolio will be actively managed and securities may be bought or sold on a daily basis. Investments are added to the portfolio if they satisfy value-based criteria or contribute to the portfolio's risk profile. Investments are removed from the portfolio if they exceed full value, add inefficient risk or the initial investment thesis fails. In general, stocks with lower than market volatility, correlation and similar characteristics are preferred in an equity investment process that focuses on bottom-up stock selection.

Securities of the Utility Industry

The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its total assets in the securities of domestic and foreign companies involved to a significant extent in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications activities or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airport, toll roads and municipal services ("Utilities" or the "Utility Industry"). The Utility Industry is among the highest yielding equity sectors and has experienced less volatile historic returns relative to the broader stock market. For the twenty-five year period from December 31, 1978 to December 31, 2003, the average beta of utilities securities in the Dow Jones Utility Average was .37. Beta is a commonly used measurement of volatility relative to the broader stock market, which generally has a beta of 1. Because of their historically low correlation to the broader equity market, bond market and other types of investments, utilities securities can provide effective diversification to an overall investment portfolio.

Demand for electricity and gas energy is forecasted to increase. The Energy Information Administration, a division of the U.S. Department of Energy, estimates that demand for primary energy will increase 43% between 2001 and 2025.

Certain segments of the industry and individual companies within such segments may not perform as well as the industry as a whole. Many utility companies historically have been subject to risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital improvement programs and costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other governmental regulations. In particular, regulatory changes with respect to nuclear and conventionally fueled power generating and transmission facilities could increase costs or impair the ability of the utility companies to operate and utilize such facilities, thus reducing the utility companies' earnings or resulting in losses. Rates of return on investment of certain utility companies are subject to review by government regulators. There can be no assurance that changes in regulatory policies or accounting standards will not negatively affect utility companies' earnings or dividends. Costs incurred by utilities, such as fuel and purchased power costs, often are subject to immediate market action resulting from such things as political or military forces operating in geographic regions where oil production is concentrated or global or regional weather conditions, such as droughts, while the rates of return of utility companies generally are subject to review and limitation by state public utility commissions, which results ordinarily in a lag or an absence of correlation between costs and return. It is also possible that costs may not be offset by return. Utilities have, in recent years, been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such utilities. Electric

utilities may also be subject to increasing economic pressures due to deregulation of generation, transmission and other aspects of their business.

Portfolio Investments

Common Stocks

Common stock represents an equity ownership interest in an issuer. The Fund will have substantial exposure to common stocks. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed-income securities over the long term, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, the price of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stock, like common stock, represents an equity ownership in an issuer. Generally, preferred stock has a priority of claim over common stock in dividend payments and upon liquidation of the issuer. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not usually have voting rights. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common stock.

Although they are equity securities, preferred stocks have certain characteristics of both debt and common stock. They are debt-like in that their promised income is contractually fixed. They are common stock-like in that they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Furthermore, they have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

In order to be payable, dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors or trustees. In addition, distributions on preferred stock may be subject to deferral and thus may not be automatically payable. Income payments on some preferred stocks are cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if not declared by the board of directors or trustees or otherwise made payable. Other preferred stocks are non-cumulative, meaning that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred stocks in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. The Fund may invest in non-cumulative preferred stock, although Reaves would consider, among other factors, their non-cumulative nature in making any decision to purchase or sell such securities.

Shares of preferred stock have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market values of preferred stock may be affected by favorable and unfavorable changes impacting the issuers' industries or sectors. They may also be affected by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in the tax status of the security and by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in tax laws, such as changes in corporate and individual income tax rates and in the dividends received deduction or the characterization of dividends as tax-advantaged as described herein.

Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred stock may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on the stock or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem

preferred stock, generally after an initial period of call protection in which the stock is not redeemable. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher dividend-paying preferred stocks may be reduced and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

Corporate Bonds and Other Debt Securities

If deemed advisable by Reaves to increase income or total return or to reduce risk, the Fund may also invest in corporate bonds, debentures and other debt securities of companies in the Utility Industry or other industries and sectors. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. Bonds and other debt securities generally are issued by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain debt securities are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date.

The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in securities rated below investment grade. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of securities already owned by the Fund in the event of a change in assessment of credit quality or the removal of a rating.

Warrants

The Fund may invest in equity and index warrants of domestic and international issuers. Equity warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe for equity issues of the issuing company or a related company at a fixed price either on a certain date or during a set period. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss.

Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Convertible Securities and Bonds with Warrants Attached

The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and fixed-income obligations that are convertible into common stocks of domestic and foreign issuers, and bonds issued as a unit with warrants to purchase equity or fixed income securities. Convertible securities in which the Fund may invest, comprised of both convertible debt and convertible preferred stock, may be converted at either a stated price or at a stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Because of this feature, convertible securities generally enable an investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. Convertible securities often provide higher yields than the underlying equity securities, but generally offer lower yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. The value of convertible securities fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates like bonds, and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock.

Bonds with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible bonds and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock. Bonds may also be issued with warrants attached to purchase additional fixed income securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit the Fund to buy additional bonds at a favorable rate or to sell the warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, the warrants would generally expire with no value.

Investment Techniques

The Fund may from time to time employ a variety of investment techniques, including those described below, to hedge against fluctuations in the price of portfolio securities, to enhance total return or to provide a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Some of these techniques, such as purchases of put and call options, options on stock indices and stock index futures and entry into certain credit derivative transactions and short sales, are hedges against or substitutes for investments in equity investments. Other techniques such as the purchase of interest rate futures and entry into transactions involving interest rate swaps, options on interest rate swaps and certain credit derivatives are hedges against or substitutes for investments in debt securities. The Fund will not utilize the techniques related to investments in debt securities unless and until Reaves determines that such investments are advisable to increase income or total return or to reduce risk, and, if appropriate, retains or acquires expertise in the use of such techniques. The Fund's ability to utilize any of the techniques described below may be limited by restrictions imposed on its operations in connection with obtaining and maintaining its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Options on Securities

In order to hedge against adverse market shifts, the Fund may utilize up to 5% of its total assets to purchase put and call options on securities. In addition, the Fund may seek to increase its income or may hedge a portion of its portfolio investments through writing (*i.e.*, selling) covered put and call options. A put option embodies the right of its purchaser to compel the writer of the option to purchase from the option holder an underlying security or its equivalent at a specified price at any time during the option period. In contrast, a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the underlying security or its equivalent covered by the option or its equivalent from the writer of the option at the stated exercise price. Under interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission currently in effect, which may change from time to time, a "covered" call option means that so long as the Fund is obligated as the writer of the option, it will own (1) the underlying instruments subject to the option, (2) instruments convertible or exchangeable into the instruments subject to the option or (3) a call option on the relevant instruments with an exercise price no higher than the exercise price on the call option written.

Similarly, the Securities and Exchange Commission currently requires that, to support its obligation to purchase the underlying instruments if a put option written by the Fund is exercised, the Fund must (1) deposit with its custodian in a segregated account liquid securities having a value at least equal to the exercise price of the underlying securities, (2) continue to own an equivalent number of puts of the same "series" (that is, puts on the same underlying security having the same exercise prices and expiration dates as those written by the Fund), or an equivalent number of puts of the same "class" (that is, puts on the same underlying security) with exercise prices greater than those it has written (or, if the exercise prices of the puts it holds are less than the exercise prices of those it has written, it will deposit the difference with its custodian in a segregated account) or (3) sell short the securities underlying the put option at the same or a higher price than the exercise price on the put option written.

The Fund will receive a premium when it writes put and call options, which increases the Fund's return on the underlying security in the event the option expires unexercised or is closed out at a profit. By writing a call, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option for as long as the Fund's obligation as the writer of the option continues. Upon the exercise of a put option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the price at which the Fund is required to purchase the underlying security and its market value at the time of the option exercise, less the premium received for writing the option. Upon the exercise of a call option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to an amount not less than the excess of the

security's market value at the time of the option exercise over the Fund's acquisition cost of the security, less the sum of the premium received for writing the option and the difference, if any, between the call price paid to the Fund and the Fund's acquisition cost of the security. Thus, in some periods the Fund might receive less total return and in other periods greater total return from its hedged positions than it would have received from leaving its underlying securities unhedged.

The Fund may purchase and write options on securities that are listed on national securities exchanges or are traded over the counter, although it expects, under normal circumstances, to effect such transactions on national securities exchanges.

As a holder of a put option, the Fund will have the right to sell the securities underlying the option and as the holder of a call option, the Fund will have the right to purchase the securities underlying the option, in each case at their exercise price at any time prior to the option's expiration date. The Fund may choose to exercise the options it holds, permit them to expire or terminate them prior to their expiration by entering into closing sale transactions. In entering into a closing sale transaction, the Fund would sell an option of the same series as the one it has purchased. The ability of the Fund to enter into a closing sale transaction with respect to options purchased and to enter into a closing purchase transaction with respect to options sold depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund so desires. The Fund's ability to terminate option positions established in the over-the-counter market may be more limited than in the case of exchange-traded options and may also involve the risk that securities dealers participating in such transactions would fail to meet their obligations to the Fund.

In purchasing a put option, the Fund will seek to benefit from a decline in the market price of the underlying security, while in purchasing a call option, the Fund will seek to benefit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security. If an option purchased is not sold or exercised when it has remaining value, or if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, in the case of a put, or remains equal to or below the exercise price, in the case of a call, during the life of the option, the option will expire worthless. For the purchase of an option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must decline sufficiently below the exercise price, in the case of a put, and must increase sufficiently above the exercise price, in the case of a call, to cover the premium and transaction costs. Because option premiums paid by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the instruments underlying the options, buying options can result in large amounts of leverage. The leverage offered by trading in options could cause the Fund's net asset value to be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuation than would be the case if the Fund did not invest in options.

Options on Stock Indices

The Fund may utilize up to 5% of its total assets to purchase put and call options on domestic stock indices to hedge against risks of market-wide price movements affecting its assets. In addition, the Fund may write covered put and call options on stock indices. A stock index measures the movement of a certain group of stocks by assigning relative values to the common stocks included in the index. Options on stock indices are similar to options on securities. Because no underlying security can be delivered, however, the option represents the holder's right to obtain from the writer, in cash, a fixed multiple of the amount by which the exercise price exceeds (in the case of a put) or is less than (in the case of a call) the closing value of the underlying index on the exercise date. The advisability of using stock index options to hedge against the risk of market-wide movements will depend on the extent of diversification of the Fund's investments and the sensitivity of its investments to factors influencing the underlying index. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index options as a hedging technique will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the Fund's securities investments correlate with price movements in the stock index selected. In addition, successful use by the Fund of options on

stock indices will be subject to the ability of Reaves to predict correctly changes in the relationship of the underlying index to the Fund's portfolio holdings. No assurance can be given that Reaves' judgment in this respect will be correct.

When the Fund writes an option on a stock index, it will establish a segregated account with its custodian in which the Fund will deposit liquid securities in an amount equal to the market value of the option, and will maintain the account while the option is open.

Short Sales

The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale against-the-box). In a short sale against-the-box, the short seller is exposed to the risk of being forced to deliver stock that it holds to close the position if the borrowed stock is called in by the lender, which would cause gain or loss to be recognized on the delivered stock. The Fund expects normally to close its short sales against-the-box by delivering newly acquired stock.

The ability to use short sales against-the-box strategies as a tax-efficient management technique with respect to holdings of appreciated securities is limited to circumstances in which the hedging transaction is closed out within thirty days of the end of the Fund's taxable year and the underlying appreciated securities position is held unhedged for at least the next sixty days after the hedging transaction is closed. Not meeting these requirements would trigger the recognition of gain on the underlying appreciated securities position under the federal tax laws applicable to constructive sales. Dividends received on securities with respect to which the Fund is obligated to make related payments (pursuant to short sales or otherwise) will be treated as fully taxable ordinary income.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts

The Fund may enter into interest rate and stock index futures contracts and may purchase and sell put and call options on such futures contracts. The Fund will enter into such transactions for hedging and other appropriate risk-management purposes or to increase return, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

An interest rate futures contract is a standardized contract for the future delivery of a specified security (such as a U.S. Treasury Bond or U.S. Treasury Note) or its equivalent at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. A stock index futures contract is an agreement to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the beginning and at the end of the contract period. The Fund may only enter into futures contracts traded on regulated commodity exchanges.

Parties to a futures contract must make "initial margin" deposits to secure performance of the contract. There are also requirements to make "variation margin" deposits from time to time as the value of the futures contract fluctuates. Reaves has claimed an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") and, therefore, Reaves is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. The Fund reserves the right to engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon and in accordance with the Fund's policies. In addition, certain provisions of the Code may limit the extent to which the Fund may enter into futures contracts or engage in options transactions.

Under regulations of the SEC currently in effect, which may change from time to time, with respect to futures contracts to purchase securities or stock indices, call options on futures contracts purchased by the Fund and put options on futures contracts written by the Fund, the Fund will set

aside in a segregated account liquid securities with a value at least equal to the value of instruments underlying such futures contracts less the amount of initial margin on deposit for such contracts. The current view of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission is that the Fund's long and short positions in futures contracts as well as put and call options on futures written by it must be collateralized with cash or certain liquid assets held in a segregated account or "covered" in a manner similar to that described below for covered options on securities (see "Investment Objectives and Policies Investment Techniques Options on Securities") in order to counter the impact of any potential leveraging.

The Fund may either accept or make delivery of cash or the underlying instrument specified at the expiration of an interest rate futures contract or cash at the expiration of a stock index futures contract or, prior to expiration, enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to futures contracts are effected on the exchange on which the contract was entered into (or a linked exchange).

The Fund may purchase and write put and call options on interest rate futures contracts and stock index futures contracts in order to hedge all or a portion of its investments and may enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to options written by the Fund in order to terminate existing positions. There is no guarantee that such closing transactions can be effected at any particular time or at all. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations on exchanges on which the Fund conducts its futures and options transactions may prevent the prompt liquidation of positions at the optimal time, thus subjecting the Fund to the potential of greater losses.

An option on an interest rate futures contract or stock index futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser of the option the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a stock index futures contract or interest rate futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time on or before the expiration date of the option. Upon exercise of an option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's futures margin account, which represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option on the futures contract. The potential loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option (plus transaction costs).

With respect to options purchased by the Fund, there are no daily cash payments made by the Fund to reflect changes in the value of the underlying contract; however, the value of the option does change daily and that change would be reflected in the net asset value of the Fund.

While the Fund may enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts for hedging purposes, the use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in any such transactions. If, for example, the Fund had insufficient cash, it might have to sell a portion of its underlying portfolio of securities in order to meet daily variation margin requirements on its futures contracts or options on futures contracts at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so. There may be an imperfect correlation between the Fund's portfolio holdings and futures contracts or options on futures contracts entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. Further, the Fund's use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts to reduce risk involves costs and will be subject to Reaves' ability to predict correctly changes in interest rate relationships or other factors. No assurance can be given that Reaves' judgment in this respect will be correct.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions

New issues of preferred and debt securities may be offered on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, which means that delivery and payment for the security normally take place within 45 days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the dividends that will be received on the security are fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. The Fund will make commitments to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis only with the intention of acquiring the securities, but may sell these securities before the settlement date if Reaves deems it advisable. No additional when-issued or delayed delivery commitments will be made if more than 20% of the Fund's total assets would be so committed. Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may be subject to changes in value based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may expose the Fund to risk because they may experience these fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. The Fund will not accrue income with respect to a debt security it has purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis prior to its stated delivery date but will accrue income on a delayed delivery security it has sold. Purchasing or selling securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. A segregated account of the Fund consisting of liquid securities equal at all times to the amount of the Fund's when-issued and delayed delivery purchase commitments will be established and maintained with the Fund's custodian. Placing securities rather than cash in the segregated account may have a leveraging effect on the Fund's net asset value per share; that is, to the extent that the Fund remains substantially fully invested in securities at the same time that it has committed to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, greater fluctuations in its net asset value per share may occur than if it has set aside cash to satisfy its purchase commitments.

Interest Rate Swaps and Options Thereon ("Swaptions")

The Fund may enter into interest rate swap agreements and may purchase and sell put and call options on such swap agreements, commonly referred to as swaptions. The Fund will enter into such transactions for hedging some or all of its interest rate exposure in its holdings of preferred securities and debt securities. Interest rate swap agreements and swaptions are highly specialized investments and are not traded on or regulated by any securities exchange or regulated by the CFTC or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties where one party agrees to pay a contractually stated fixed income stream, usually denoted as a fixed percentage of an underlying "notional" amount, in exchange for receiving a variable income stream, usually based on LIBOR, and denoted as a percentage of the underlying notional amount. From the perspective of a fixed rate payer, if interest rates rise, the payer will expect a rising level of income since the payer is a receiver of floating rate income. This would cause the value of the swap contract to rise in value, from the payer's perspective, because the discounted present value of its obligatory payment stream is diminished at higher interest rates, all at the same time it is receiving higher income. Alternatively, if interest rates fall, the reverse occurs and it simultaneously faces the prospects of both a diminished floating rate income stream and a higher discounted present value of his fixed rate payment obligation. For purposes of completing the analysis, these value changes all work in reverse from the perspective of a fixed rate receiver.

A swaption is an agreement between two parties where one party purchases the right from the other party to enter into an interest rate swap at a specified date and for a specified "fixed rate" yield (or "exercise" yield). In a pay-fixed swaption, the holder of the swaption has the right to enter into an interest rate swap as a payer of fixed rate and receiver of variable rate, while the writer of the swaption has the obligation to enter into the other side of the interest rate swap. In a received-fixed swaption,

the holder of the swaption has the right to enter into an interest rate swap as a receiver of fixed rate and a payer of variable rate, while the writer of the swaption has the obligation to enter into the opposite side of the interest rate swap.

A pay-fixed swaption is analogous to a put option on Treasury securities in that it rises in value as interest rate swap yields rise. A receive-fixed swaption is analogous to a call option on Treasury securities in that it rises in value as interest rate swap yields decline. As with other options on securities, indices, or futures contracts, the price of any swaption will reflect both an intrinsic value component, which may be zero, and a time premium component. The intrinsic value component represents what the value of the swaption would be if it were immediately exercisable into the underlying interest rate swap. The intrinsic value component measures the degree to which an option is in-the-money, if at all. The time premium represents the difference between the actual price of the swaption and the intrinsic value.

It is customary market practice for swaptions to be "cash settled" rather than an actual position in an interest rate swap being established at the time of swaption expiration. For reasons set forth more fully below, Reaves expects to enter strictly into cash settled swaptions, *i.e.*, where the exercise value of the swaption is determined by reference to the market for interest rate swaps then prevailing.

Credit Derivatives

The Fund may enter into credit derivative transactions, either to hedge credit exposure or to gain exposure to an issuer or group of issuers more economically than can be achieved by investing directly in preferred or debt securities. Credit derivatives fall into two broad categories: credit default swaps and market spread swaps, both of which can reference either a single issuer or obligor or a portfolio of preferred and/or debt securities. In a credit default swap, which is the most common form of credit derivative, the purchaser of credit protection makes a periodic payment to the seller (swap counterparty) in exchange for a payment by the seller should a referenced security or loan, or a specified portion of a portfolio of such instruments, default during the life of the swap agreement. If there were a default event as specified in the swap agreement, the buyer either (i) would receive from the seller the difference between the par (or other agreed-upon) value of the referenced instrument(s) and the then-current market value of the instrument(s) or (ii) have the right to make delivery of the reference instrument to the counterparty. If there were no default, the buyer of credit protection would have spent the stream of payments and received no benefit from the contract. Market spread swaps are based on relative changes in market rates, such as the yield spread between a preferred security and a benchmark Treasury security, rather than default events.

In a market spread swap, two counterparties agree to exchange payments at future dates based on the spread between a reference security (or index) and a benchmark security (or index). The buyer (fixed-spread payer) would receive from the seller (fixed-spread receiver) the difference between the market rate and the reference rate at each payment date, if the market rate were above the reference rate. If the market rate were below the reference rate, then the buyer would pay to the seller the difference between the reference rate and the market rate. The Fund may utilize market spread swaps to "lock in" the yield (or price) of a security or index without having to purchase the reference security or index. Market spread swaps may also be used to mitigate the risk associated with a widening of the spread between the yield or price of a security in the Fund's portfolio relative to a benchmark Treasury security. Market spread options, which are analogous to swaptions, give the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) the referenced market spread at a fixed price from the seller. Similarly, the seller of a market spread option has the obligation to sell (in the case of a call) or buy (in the case of a put) the referenced market spread at a fixed price from the buyer. Credit derivatives are highly specialized investments and are not traded on or regulated by any securities exchange or regulated by the CFTC or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Interest Rate Swaps, Swaptions, and Credit Derivatives (General)

The pricing and valuation terms of interest rate swaps, swaptions and credit derivatives are not standardized and there is no clearinghouse whereby a party to the agreement can enter into an offsetting position to close out a contract. Interest rate swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives are usually (1) between an institutional investor and a broker-dealer firm or bank or (2) between institutional investors. In addition, substantially all swaps are entered into subject to the standards set forth by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA"). ISDA represents participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry. It helps formulate the investment industry's position on regulatory and legislative issues, develops international contractual standards, and offers arbitration on disputes concerning market practice.

Under the rating agency guidelines imposed in connection with the intended issuance of AMPS by the Fund, it is expected that the Fund will be authorized to enter into swaptions and to purchase credit default swaps without limitation but will be subject to limitation on entering into interest rate swap agreements or selling credit protection. Certain rating agency guidelines may be changed from time to time and it is expected that those relating to interest rate swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives would be able to be revised by the Board of Trustees, without shareholder vote of the Common Shares, or the AMPS and any other preferred shares of the Fund ("Other Preferred Shares"), so long as the relevant rating agency(ies) has given written notice that such revisions would not adversely affect the rating of the Fund's AMPS or Other Preferred Shares then in effect.

The Board of Trustees has currently limited the Fund's use of interest rate and credit swaps and swaptions as follows: (1) swaps and swaptions must be U.S. dollar denominated and used for hedging purposes only; (2) no more than 5% of the Fund's total assets, at the time of purchase, may be invested in time premiums paid for swaptions; (3) swaps and swaptions must conform to the standards of the ISDA Master Agreement; and (4) the counterparty must be a bank or broker-dealer firm regulated under the laws of the United States of America that is (a) on a list approved by the Board of Trustees, (b) with capital of at least \$100 million, and (c) which is rated investment grade by both Moody's and S&P. These criteria can be modified by the Board of Trustees at any time in its discretion.

The market value of the Fund's investments in credit derivatives and/or premiums paid therefor as a buyer of credit protection will not exceed 10% of the Fund's total assets and the notional value of the credit exposure to which the Fund is subject when it sells credit derivatives sold by the Fund will not exceed 33¹/₃% of the Fund's total assets.

Reaves expects that the Fund will be subject to the initial and subsequent mark-to-market collateral requirements that are standard among ISDA participants. These requirements help insure that the party who is a net obligor at current market value has pledged for safekeeping, to the counterparty or its agent, sufficient collateral to cover any losses should the obligor become incapable, for whatever reason, of fulfilling its commitments under the swap or swaption agreements. This is analogous, in many respects, to the collateral requirements in place on regular futures and options exchanges. The Fund will be responsible for monitoring the market value of all derivative transactions to insure that they are properly collateralized.

If Reaves determines it is advisable for the Fund to enter into such transactions, the Fund will institute procedures for valuing interest rate swap, swaption, or credit derivative positions to which it is party. Interest rate swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives will be valued by the counterparty to the swap or swaption in question. Such valuation will then be compared with the valuation provided by a broker-dealer or bank that is not a party to the contract. In the event of material discrepancies, the Fund has procedures in place for valuing the swap or swaption, subject to the direction of the Board of Trustees, which include reference to (1) third-party information services, such as Bloomberg, and (2) comparison with Reaves' valuation models.

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The use of interest rate swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives, as the foregoing discussion suggests, are subject to risks and complexities beyond what might be encountered in standardized, exchange traded options and futures contracts. Such risks include operational risks, valuation risks, credit risks, and/or counterparty risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the counterparty cannot or will not perform its obligations under the agreement). In addition, at the time the interest rate swap, swaption, or credit derivative reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund will not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement will not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Fund.

While the Fund may utilize interest rate swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives for hedging purposes or to enhance total return, their use might result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in any such transactions. If, for example, the Fund had insufficient cash, it might have to sell or pledge a portion of its underlying portfolio of securities in order to meet daily mark-to-market collateralization requirements at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so.

There may be an imperfect correlation between the Fund's portfolio holdings and swaps, swaptions, or credit derivatives entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. Further, the Fund's use of swaps, swaptions, and credit derivatives to reduce risk involves costs and will be subject to Reaves' ability to predict correctly changes in interest rate relationships, volatility, credit quality or other factors. No assurance can be given that Reaves' judgment in this respect will be correct.

Temporary Investments

During unusual market circumstances, the Fund may invest temporarily in cash, money market securities, money market mutual funds or cash equivalents, which may be inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. Government obligations.

Portfolio Turnover

As noted above, Reaves may sell securities to realize capital losses that can be used to offset capital gains (but not tax-advantaged dividends or other ordinary income) or in connection with dividend recapture strategies. Use of these strategies will increase portfolio turnover. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its portfolio turnover rate, it may exceed 100% (excluding turnover of securities having a maturity of one year or less). A high turnover rate (100% or more) necessarily involves greater expenses to the Fund and may result in realization of net short-term capital gains.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The value of foreign assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions. Currency futures contracts are exchange-traded and change in value to reflect movements of a currency or a basket of currencies. Settlement must be made in a designated currency.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or when the Fund anticipates receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security. A forward contract can then "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest

payment, as the case may be. Additionally, when Reaves believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. The Fund may engage in cross-hedging by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency if Reaves determines that there is an established historical pattern of correlation between the two currencies (or the basket of currencies and the underlying currency). Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Fund may use forward contracts to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets.

Currency transactions are subject to the risk of a number of complex political and economic factors applicable to the countries issuing the underlying currencies. Furthermore, unlike trading in most other types of instruments, there is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to the foreign currencies underlying the derivative currency transactions. As a result, available information may not be complete. In an over-the-counter trading environment, there are no daily price fluctuation limits. There may be no liquid secondary market to close out options purchased or written, or forward contracts entered into, until their exercise, expiration or maturity. There is also the risk of default by, or the bankruptcy of, the financial institution serving as a counterparty.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or are otherwise illiquid. Illiquid securities include securities legally restricted as to resale, such as commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A thereunder. Section 4(2) and Rule 144A securities may, however, be treated as liquid by Reaves pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, which require consideration of factors such as trading activity, availability of market quotations and number of dealers willing to purchase the security. If the Fund invests in Rule 144A securities, the level of portfolio illiquidity may be increased to the extent that eligible buyers become uninterested in purchasing such securities.

It may be difficult to sell such securities at a price representing their fair value until such time as such securities may be sold publicly. Where registration is required, a considerable period may elapse between a decision to sell the securities and the time when it would be permitted to sell. Thus, the Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable a price as that prevailing at the time of the decision to sell. The Fund may also acquire securities through private placements under which it may agree to contractual restrictions on the resale of such securities. Such restrictions might prevent their sale at a time when such sale would otherwise be desirable.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund temporarily transfers possession of a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash. At the same time, the Fund agrees to repurchase the instrument at an agreed upon time (normally within seven days) and price, which reflects an interest payment. The Fund may enter into such agreements when it is able to invest the cash acquired at a rate higher than the cost of the agreement, which would increase earned income.

When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, any fluctuations in the market value of either the securities transferred to another party or the securities in which the proceeds may be invested would affect the market value of the Fund's assets. As a result, such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's assets. While there is a risk that large fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's assets could affect net asset value, this risk is not significantly increased by entering into reverse repurchase agreements, in the opinion of Reaves. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. Such agreements will be treated as subject to investment restrictions regarding "borrowings." If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

EFFECT OF LEVERAGE

The Fund may issue Other Preferred Shares in addition to the AMPS, or borrow or issue short term debt securities to increase its assets available for investment. The Fund is authorized to issue preferred shares, borrow or issue debt obligations. Before issuing such preferred shares, including the AMPS, to increase its assets available for investment, the Fund must have received confirmation from S&P and Fitch or any substitute rating agency that the proposed issuance will not adversely affect such rating agency's then-current rating on the AMPS. The Fund generally will not issue preferred shares or borrow unless Reaves expects that the Fund will achieve a greater return on such borrowed funds than the additional costs the Fund incurs as a result of such borrowing. The Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of the Fund's holdings. When the Fund leverages its assets, the fees paid to Reaves and ALPS for investment advisory and administration services will be higher than if the Fund did not borrow because those fees are calculated based on the Fund's total assets, which include the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or any outstanding borrowings.

The Fund's use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the Fund's preferred share dividends or borrowing cost will be lower than the return the Fund achieves on its investments with the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or borrowings. Such difference in return may result from the Fund's higher credit rating or the short-term nature of its borrowings compared to the long-term nature of its investments. Since the total assets of the Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) will be invested in the higher yielding portfolio investments or portfolio investments with the potential for capital appreciation, the holders of common shares will be the beneficiaries of the incremental return. Should the differential between the return on the underlying assets and cost of leverage narrow, the incremental return "pick up" will be reduced. Furthermore, if long-term rates rise or the Fund otherwise incurs losses on its investments, the Fund's net asset value attributable to its Common Shares will reflect the decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return to common shareholders will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund to common shareholders will be less than if leverage had not been used. Reaves may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it expects that the long term benefits to the Fund's Common Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return. Capital raised through the issuance of preferred shares or borrowing will be subject to dividend payments or interest costs that may or may not exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements will increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more nationally recognized rating organizations which may issue ratings for the preferred shares or short-term debt instruments 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. Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants. The Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowing. Reaves does not anticipate that these covenants or restrictions will adversely affect its ability to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Due to these covenants or restrictions, the Fund may be forced to liquidate investments at times and at prices that are not favorable to the Fund, or the Fund may be forced to forgo investments that Reaves otherwise views as favorable.

If and to the extent that the Fund employs leverage will depend on many factors, the most important of which are investment outlook, market conditions and interest rates.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund.

Risks of Investing in AMPS

Leverage Risk

The Fund uses financial leverage for investment purposes. In addition to issuing AMPS, the Fund may make further use of financial leverage through borrowing, including the issuance of Other Preferred Shares, commercial paper and/or notes.

If the Fund issues any senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act), under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by such senior securities, must be at least equal, immediately after the issuance of any such senior securities representing indebtedness, to 300% of the aggregate amount of such senior securities. Upon the issuance of AMPS, the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities, must be at least equal, immediately after the issuance of the AMPS, to 200% of the aggregate amount of any senior securities and the liquidation preference on the AMPS. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Rate Periods Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments."

If the Fund seeks an investment grade rating from one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for any Borrowings, asset coverage or portfolio composition provisions in addition to and more stringent than those required by the 1940 Act may be imposed in connection with the issuance of such a rating. In addition, restrictions may be imposed on certain investment practices in which the Fund may otherwise engage. Any lender with respect to borrowings by the Fund may require additional asset coverage and portfolio composition provisions as well as restrictions on the Fund's investment practices.

The money borrowed pursuant to any Borrowings may constitute a substantial lien and burden on the AMPS by reason of their prior claim against the income of the Fund and against the net assets of the Fund in liquidation. The Fund may not be permitted to declare dividends or other distributions, including with respect to AMPS, or purchase or redeem shares, including AMPS, unless (i) at the time thereof the Fund meets certain asset coverage requirements and (ii) there is no event of default under any Borrowings that is continuing. See "Description of the Auction Market Preferred

Shares Dividends and Rate Periods Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments." In the event of a default under any Borrowings, the lenders may have the right to cause a liquidation of the collateral (i.e., sell portfolio securities) and if any such default is not cured, the lenders may be able to control the liquidation as well.

Because the fees paid to Reaves and to ALPS are calculated on the basis of total assets, the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, giving Reaves and ALPS an incentive to utilize leverage.

Interest Rate Risk

The AMPS pay dividends based on short-term interest rates. The Fund will use the proceeds of the AMPS, in part, to buy obligations that pay interest based on longer-term yields. Longer-term bond obligation yields are typically, although not always, higher than short-term interest rates. Both long-term and short-term interest rates may fluctuate. If short-term interest rates rise, AMPS rates may rise such that the amount of dividends paid to AMPS holders exceeds the income from the portfolio securities purchased with the proceeds from the sale of AMPS. Because income from the Fund's entire investment portfolio (not just the portion purchased with the proceeds of the AMPS offering) is available to pay AMPS dividends, however, AMPS dividend rates would need to greatly exceed the Fund's net portfolio income before the Fund's ability to pay AMPS dividends would be jeopardized. If long-term rates rise, the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will decline, reducing the amount of assets serving as asset coverage for the AMPS.

Auction Risk

Investors may not be able to sell AMPS at an Auction if the auction fails; that is, if there are more AMPS offered for sale than there are buyers for those AMPS. Also, if a hold order is placed at an auction (an order to retain AMPS) only at a specified rate, and that bid rate exceeds the rate set at the Auction, the AMPS will not be retained. If you elect to buy or retain AMPS without specifying a rate below which you would not wish to continue to hold those AMPS, and the auction sets a below market rate, you may receive a lower rate of return on your AMPS than the market rate. Finally, the dividend periods for the AMPS may be changed by the Fund, subject to certain conditions and with notice to the holders of the AMPS, that could also affect the liquidity of an investment in the AMPS. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares" and "The Auction Auction Procedures."

Secondary Market Risk

It may not be possible to sell AMPS between auctions or it may only be possible to sell them for a price of \$25,000 per share plus any accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period (a dividend period of more than seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS and 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS), changes in interest rates could affect the price of AMPS sold in the secondary market. You may transfer AMPS outside of an Auction only to or through a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund (a "Broker-Dealer"), a broker dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer, or such other person as the Fund permits. Broker-dealers may maintain a secondary trading market in the AMPS outside of Auctions; however, they have no obligation to do so and there can be no assurance that a secondary market for the AMPS will develop or, if it does develop, that it will provide holders with a liquid trading market (i.e., trading will depend on the presence of willing buyers and sellers and the trading price is subject to variables to be determined at the time of the trade by the broker-dealers). The AMPS will not be registered on any stock exchange or on any automated quotation system. An increase in the level of interest rates likely will have an adverse effect on the secondary market price of the AMPS, and a selling shareholder may only be able to sell AMPS between Auctions at a price per share of less than \$25,000. Accrued AMPS dividends, however, should at least partially compensate for the increased market interest rate.

Ratings Downgrade Risk

A rating agency could downgrade the rating of the AMPS, which may make AMPS less liquid at an Auction or in the secondary market, although the downgrade would probably result in higher dividend rates. A preferred stock rating is an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock obligations. The ratings on the AMPS are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell those shares, inasmuch as the ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The rating agency guidelines described in this prospectus also do not address the likelihood that an owner of the AMPS will be able to sell such shares in an auction or otherwise. See "Description of Auction Market Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines" for a description of the asset maintenance tests the Fund must meet.

General Risks of Investing in the Fund

Non-Diversified Status

As a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not limited in the proportion of its assets that may be invested in securities of a single issuer, and accordingly, may invest a greater portion of its assets in a more limited number of issuers than a diversified fund. However, the Fund intends to conduct its operations so as to qualify as a regulated investment company for purposes of the Code, which generally will relieve the Fund of any liability for federal income tax to the extent its earnings are distributed to shareholders. See "Taxes" in the Statement of Additional Information. To so qualify, among other requirements, the Fund will limit its investments so that at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities of any issuer (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) or of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses. Because the Fund, as a non-diversified investment company, may invest in a smaller number of individual issuers than a diversified investment company, an investment in the Fund may, under certain circumstances, present greater risk to an investor than an investment in a diversified company because changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value.

Limited Operating History

The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with a limited operating history.

Issuer Risk

The value of common and preferred stocks may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Income Risk

The income shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the dividends and interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of the Fund's holdings of preferred stock and bonds could drop as well, which could reduce the amount of income available to pay dividends with respect to the AMPS.

Tax Risk

The Fund's investment program and the tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations, including changes as a result of the "sunset" provisions that currently apply to the favorable tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends. There can be no assurance that any portion of the Fund's income distributions will not be fully taxable as ordinary income. In order to avoid corporate income tax at the level of the Fund, it must qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Sector/Industry Risk

The Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of issuers in the Utility Industry. This may make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting this sector. As concentration in a sector increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the net asset value of the Fund.

The Utility Industry generally includes companies involved in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas or water, (ii) telecommunications services or (iii) infrastructure operations, such as airports, toll roads and municipal services. Certain segments of the Utility Industry and individual companies within such segments may not perform as well as the Utility Industry as a whole. Many Utilities historically have been subject to risks of increases in fuel, purchased power and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital improvement programs and costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other governmental regulations. In particular, changes to, or a repeal of, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as has been proposed by certain members of Congress, could negatively impact Utilities. Further, regulatory changes with respect to nuclear and conventionally fueled power generating and transmission facilities could increase costs or impair the ability of Utilities to operate and utilize such facilities, thus reducing the utility companies' earnings or resulting in losses. Rates of return on investment of certain utility companies are subject to review by government regulators. There can be no assurance that changes in regulatory policies or accounting standards will not negatively affect Utilities' earnings or dividends. Costs incurred by Utilities, such as fuel and purchased power costs, often are subject to immediate market action resulting from such things as political or military forces operating in geographic regions where oil production is concentrated or global or regional weather conditions, such as droughts, while the rate of return of Utilities generally are subject to review and limitation by state public utility commissions, which often results in a lag or an absence of correlation between costs and return. It is also possible that costs may not be offset by return. Utilities have, in recent years, been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such utilities. Electric utilities may also be subject to increasing economic pressures due to deregulation of generation, transmission and other aspects of their business.

Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk

The Fund's investments in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality, if any, are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Issuers of below investment grade quality preferred stocks and bonds are more likely to default on their payments of dividends/interest and liquidation value/principal owed to the Fund, and such defaults will reduce the Fund's net asset value and income distributions. The prices of these lower quality preferred stocks and bonds are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse business conditions, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or an economic downturn, generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, such a security may lose significant

value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in securities rated below investment grade. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of securities already owned by the Fund in the event of a change in assessment of credit quality or the removal of a rating.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that preferred stocks paying fixed dividend rates, fixed-rate debt securities and, to a lesser extent, certain utility company common stocks will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When interest rates rise the market value of such securities generally will fall. The Fund's investment in preferred stocks and fixed-rate debt securities means that the net asset value per share may decline if market interest rates rise. Interest rates are currently low relative to historic levels. During periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of preferred stock or fixed-rate debt securities may exercise its option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected payments. This may lock in a below market yield, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security.

Hedging Strategy Risk

Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging or, under certain circumstances, to increase income or total return, will expose the Fund to risks. In addition to the hedging techniques described elsewhere, *i.e.*, positions in Treasury Bond or Treasury Note futures contracts, use of options on these positions, positions in interest rate swaps, options thereon ("swaptions"), and credit derivatives, such investment techniques may include entering into interest rate and stock index futures contracts and options on interest rate and stock index futures contracts, purchasing and selling put and call options on securities and stock indices, purchasing and selling securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, entering into repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities and making short sales of securities "against the box." The Fund intends to comply with regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission involving "covering" or segregating assets in connection with the Fund's use of options and futures contracts.

There are economic costs of hedging reflected in the pricing of futures, swaps, options, and swaption contracts which can be significant, particularly when long-term interest rates are substantially above short-term interest rates, as is the case at present. The desirability of moderating these hedging costs will be a factor in Reaves' choice of hedging strategies, although costs will not be the exclusive consideration in selecting hedge instruments. In addition, the Fund may select individual investments based upon their potential for appreciation without regard to the effect on current income, in an attempt to mitigate the impact on the Fund's assets of the expected normal cost of hedging.

There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and hedging positions entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, the Fund's success in using hedge instruments is subject to Reaves' ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings, and there can be no assurance that Reaves' judgment in this respect will be accurate. Consequently, the use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a preferred or debt security will become unable to meet its obligation to make dividend, interest and principal payments. In general, lower rated preferred or debt securities carry a greater degree of credit risk. If rating agencies lower their ratings of preferred or debt securities in the Fund's portfolio, the value of those obligations could decline, which could jeopardize the rating agencies' ratings of the AMPS or Other Preferred Shares. In addition, the underlying revenue source for a preferred or debt security may be insufficient to pay dividends, interest or principal in a timely manner. Because the primary source of income for the Fund is the dividend, interest and principal payments on the preferred or debt securities in which it invests, any default by an issuer of a preferred or debt security could have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to pay dividends on the AMPS. Even if the issuer does not actually default, adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition may negatively affect its credit rating or presumed creditworthiness. These developments would adversely affect the market value of the issuer's obligations or the value of credit derivatives if the Fund has sold credit protection.

Derivatives Risk

Derivative transactions (such as futures contracts and options thereon, options, swaps and short sales) subject the Fund to increased risk of principal loss due to imperfect correlation or unexpected price or interest rate movements. The Fund also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivatives contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. As a general matter, dividends received on hedged stock positions are characterized as ordinary income and are not eligible for favorable tax treatment. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify for payments by the Fund of tax-advantaged dividends.

Preferred Securities Risk

In addition to credit risk, investment in preferred securities carries certain risks including:

Deferral Risk Fully taxable or hybrid preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for up to 20 consecutive quarters. Traditional preferreds also contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions to skip (in the case of "noncumulative" preferreds) or defer (in the case of "cumulative preferreds"), dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any income.

Redemption Risk Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return.

Limited Voting Rights Preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue.

Subordination Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

Liquidity Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate debt, or common stocks.

Debt Securities Risk

In addition to credit risk, investment in debt securities carries certain risks including:

Redemption Risk Debt securities sometimes contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return.

Limited Voting Rights Debt securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when interest payments have not been made and the issuer is in default.

Liquidity Certain debt securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities or common stocks.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the purchasing power of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the AMPS and dividends thereon can decline.

Foreign Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in foreign securities. If the Fund invests in securities of foreign issuers, it may be subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers. These risks can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, foreign currency exchange controls, social, political and economic instability, differences in securities regulation and trading, expropriation or nationalization of assets, and foreign taxation issues. In addition, changes in government administrations or economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad could result in appreciation or depreciation of the Fund's securities. It may also be more difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment against a foreign issuer. Any foreign investments made by the Fund must be made in compliance with U.S. and foreign currency restrictions and tax laws restricting the amounts and types of foreign investments.

Management Risk

The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. Reaves and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. Additionally, Reaves does not have experience selecting and managing debt obligations.

Market Disruption Risk

The terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 had a disruptive effect on the securities markets. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. These terrorist attacks and related events, including the war in Iraq, have led to increased short-term market volatility and may have long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets could impact interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the AMPS.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of inhibiting the Fund's possible conversion to open-end status and limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or the Board of Trustees. In certain circumstances, these provisions might also inhibit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing

market prices. See "Description of Capital Structure Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Declaration of Trust."

Portfolio Turnover Risk

The techniques and strategies contemplated by the Fund might result in a high degree of portfolio turnover. The Fund cannot accurately predict its securities portfolio turnover rate, but anticipates that its annual portfolio turnover rate will not exceed 100% under normal market conditions, although it could be materially higher under certain conditions. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees And Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by Reaves. There are six trustees of the Fund. Two of the trustees are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The name and business address of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the Statement of Additional Information.

Investment Adviser

W.H. Reaves & Co., Inc., located at 10 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Reaves is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Reaves is also a broker-dealer, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange and NASD, Inc. Reaves began conducting business in 1961. As of March 31, 2004, Reaves had approximately \$1.4 billion of assets under management, including approximately \$520 million relating to the Fund. Since 1977, its principal advisory business has been providing investment management services to institutional investors such as corporations, corporate pension funds, employee savings plans, foundations, and endowments. In the course of its business as a registered broker-dealer, Reaves regularly effects transactions in equity securities for its investment advisory clients. While Reaves generally will not act as executing broker for the Fund, it may execute trades for the Fund's account from time to time.

Reaves is currently the investment subadviser for both the Strong Dividend Income Fund and the Strong Advisor Utility and Energy Fund, two funds in a family of mutual funds managed by Strong Capital Management, Inc. ("Strong"). In September, October and November 2003, seven separate class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin against Strong, several business entities related to Strong, numerous mutual funds managed by Strong, including the Strong Dividend Income Fund, and several individuals participating in the management of these funds, including William H. Reaves and William A. Ferer, portfolio managers of the Fund. In March 2004, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin derivatively on behalf of the Strong Dividend Income Fund against Strong, a related business entity and several individuals participating in the management of that fund, including William H. Reaves, William A. Ferer and Ronald J. Sorenson, the portfolio managers of the Fund, and Mark D. Luftig, the Senior Utility Strategist at Reaves. These complaints allege violations of the federal securities laws and include common law claims involving late trading and market timing in shares of Strong mutual funds. Pursuant to orders of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, these actions were transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland and have been consolidated with other actions, similarly transferred from other United States District Courts, relating

to mutual funds managed by Strong. Also in March 2004, a complaint was filed in the Circuit Court for Waukesha County, State of Wisconsin derivatively on behalf of several mutual funds managed by Strong, including the Strong Dividend Income Fund, against Canary Investment Management, L.L.C., a related individual and several individuals participating in the management of these funds, including Mr. Reaves and Mr. Ferer, portfolio managers of the Fund. As a result of a second amendment to the complaint, Mr. Reaves is no longer named as a defendant in this action. The second amended complaint alleges violations of Wisconsin laws and includes common law claims involving market timing in shares of these Strong mutual funds. In May 2004, Mr. Ferrer and other defendants moved to stay this action pending determination of the federal actions transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. The motion to stay has not been decided by the Wisconsin state court. Reaves believes that the allegations and claims contained in the complaints that pertain to Mr. Reaves, Mr. Ferer, Mr. Sorenson and Mr. Luftig are without merit.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory and Management Agreement, Reaves has agreed to provide a continuous investment program for the Fund, including investment research and management with respect to the assets of the Fund. Reaves is entitled to receive management fees of .575% of the average daily total assets of the Fund.

The Senior Utility Strategist at Reaves is Mark Luftig. Mr. Luftig has been with Reaves since 1995 as a portfolio manager and analyst. From 1992 to 1995, Mr. Luftig was Director of Equity Research and the senior electric utility analyst at Kemper Securities (now Wachovia Securities). Prior to that, Mr. Luftig was Vice President at National Economic Research Associates, Director-Research at Salomon Brothers, Inc. and General Attorney at the New York Telephone Company. Mr. Luftig intends to retire in December 2004.

The following individuals are the Fund's portfolio managers.

William H. Reaves

William H. Reaves has been chief investment officer, portfolio manager, and utilities analyst of Reaves since 1961. Mr. Reaves was President of Reaves from 1961 to February 2003; he became Chairman of Reaves in February 2003. He has worked as a utilities analyst since 1946.

William A. Ferer

William A. Ferer has been a portfolio manager and analyst for Reaves since 1987. He was a Vice President of Reaves from 1987 to November 1997, an Executive Vice President of Reaves from November 1997 to February 2003, and has been President of Reaves since February 2003. He has worked as a securities analyst since 1971.

Ronald J. Sorenson

Ronald J. Sorenson was a Vice President of Reaves from 1991 to November 2002 and has been Executive Vice President of Reaves since November 2002. He has been a portfolio manager of Reaves since 1991. For three years prior to 1991, he was a partner and portfolio manager of PVF Inc., an investment advisory firm. For two years prior to that, Mr. Sorenson was the Chairman of the Board and chairman of the investment committee of The American Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Sorenson has acted as President of RWS Energy Services, Chief Financial Officer of Emerging Market Services A.G., Controller of Triad Holding Corporation S.A., and was a CPA for Arthur Young & Co. (an accounting firm).

Administrator

ALPS, located at 1625 Broadway, Suite 2200, Denver, Colorado 80202, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement, ALPS is responsible for calculating the net asset value of the Common Shares, and generally managing the business affairs of the Fund. The Administration, Bookkeeping and Pricing Services Agreement between the Fund and ALPS provides that ALPS will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund, with the exception of advisory fees, trustees' fees, portfolio transactions expenses, litigation expenses, taxes, costs of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, expenses of conducting repurchase offers for the purpose of repurchasing Fund shares and extraordinary expenses. ALPS is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of .265% of the Fund's average daily total assets.

Estimated Expenses

Reaves and ALPS are each obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by the agreements to which they are parties, including compensation of and office space for their respective officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management and administration of the Fund. Reaves and ALPS are each obligated to pay the fees of any Director of the Fund who is affiliated with it. ALPS will pay all expenses incurred by the Fund, with the exception of advisory fees, trustees' fees, portfolio transactions expenses, litigation expenses, taxes, costs of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, expenses of conducting repurchase offers for the purpose of repurchasing Fund shares and extraordinary expenses. The fees and expenses incident to the offering and issuance of AMPS (which include certain marketing expenses of the underwriters, Reaves and ALPS) will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the AMPS.

On the basis of the anticipated size of the Fund immediately following the offering, ALPS estimates that the Fund's annual operating expenses will be approximately \$6,070,000. No assurance can be given, in light of the Fund's investment objectives and policies, however, that actual annual operating expenses will not be substantially more or less than this estimate.

DESCRIPTION OF AUCTION MARKET PREFERRED SHARES

The following is a brief description of the terms of the AMPS. For the complete terms of the AMPS, please refer to the detailed description of the AMPS in the Statement attached as Appendix A to the Statement of Additional Information.

General

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, in one or more classes or series with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees without the approval of common shareholders. The Statement was recently amended and restated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund to provide for the AMPS being offered pursuant to this prospectus, and currently authorizes the issuance of all three series of AMPS. All AMPS will have a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share, plus accumulated but unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared).

The AMPS of each series will rank on parity with any other series of AMPS and any series of Other Preferred Shares of the Fund as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Each of the AMPS carries one vote on matters on which AMPS can be voted. The AMPS, when issued by the Fund and paid for pursuant to the terms of this prospectus, will be fully paid and nonassessable and will have no preemptive, exchange or conversion rights. Any AMPS repurchased or redeemed by the Fund will be classified as authorized and unissued AMPS. The Board of Trustees may by resolution classify or reclassify any authorized and unissued AMPS from time to time by setting or

changing the preferences, rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of such shares. The AMPS will not be subject to any sinking fund, but will be subject to mandatory redemption under certain circumstances described below.

Dividends and Dividend Rate Periods

The following is a general description of dividends and rate periods for the AMPS.

Rate Periods. The initial rate period and rate for each series of AMPS is as set forth below:

Series	Initial Rate Period	Initial Dividend Rate
M7	13 days	1.55%
F7	19 days	1.55%
W28	29 days	1.55%

Any subsequent rate periods of a series of AMPS will generally be seven days (in the case of Series M7 and Series F7) or 28 days (in the case of Series W28) (collectively, "Subsequent Rate Periods"). The Fund, subject to certain conditions, may change the length of subsequent rate periods by designating them as special rate periods. See " Designation of Special Rate Periods" below.

Dividend Payment Dates. Dividends on each series of AMPS will be payable, when, as and if declared by the Board of Trustees, out of legally available funds in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Statement and applicable law. Dividends are scheduled to be paid for each series as follows:

Series	Initial Dividend Payment Date*	Subsequent Dividend Payment Days
M7	July 13	Every 7 days
F7	July 19	Every 7 days
W28	July 29	Every 28 days

* All dates are 2004.

Dividend rate periods generally will begin on the first business day after an auction. If dividends are payable on a day that is not a business day, then dividends will generally be payable on the next day if such day is a business day, or as otherwise specified in the Statement. In addition, the Fund may specify different dividend payment dates for any special rate period of more than seven days in the case of the Series M7 AMPS and the Series F7 AMPS or 28 days in the case of the Series W28 AMPS, provided that such dates shall be set forth in the notice of special rate period relating to such special rate period.

If a dividend payment date is not a business day because the American Stock Exchange is closed for business for more than three consecutive business days due to an act of God, natural disaster, act of war, civil or military disturbance, act of terrorism, sabotage, riots or a loss or malfunction of utilities or communications services, or the dividend payable on such date can not be paid for any such reason, then:

the dividend payment date for the affected dividend period will be the next business day on which the Fund and its paying agent, if any, are able to cause the dividend to be paid using their reasonable best efforts;

the affected dividend period will end on the day it would have ended had such event not occurred and the dividend payment date had remained the scheduled date; and

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the next dividend period will begin and end on the dates on which it would have begun and ended had such event not occurred and the dividend payment date remained the scheduled date.

Dividends will be paid through DTC on each dividend payment date. The dividend payment date will normally be the first business day after the dividend period ends. DTC, in accordance with its current procedures, is expected to distribute dividends received from the auction agent in same-day funds on each dividend payment date to agent members (members of DTC that will act on behalf of existing or potential holders of AMPS). These agent members are in turn expected to distribute such dividends to the persons for whom they are acting as agents. However, each of the current Broker-Dealers has indicated to the Fund that dividend payments will be available in same-day funds on each dividend payment date to customers that use a Broker-Dealer or a Broker-Dealer's designee as agent member.

Calculation of Dividend Payment. The Fund computes the dividends per share payable on AMPS by multiplying the applicable rate in effect by a fraction. The numerator of this fraction will normally be the number of days in the rate period and the denominator will normally be 360. This rate is then multiplied by \$25,000 to arrive at the dividends per share.

Dividends on AMPS will accumulate from the date of their original issue. For each dividend payment period after the initial rate period, the dividend will normally be the dividend rate determined at auction. The dividend rate that results from an auction will not be greater than the maximum applicable rate described below.

The maximum applicable rate for any standard rate period will be (as set forth in the table below) the greater of (A) the applicable percentage of the reference rate or (B) the applicable spread plus the reference rate. The reference rate is the applicable LIBOR Rate (for a dividend period or a special dividend period of fewer than 365 days), or the applicable Treasury Index Rate (for a special dividend period of 365 days or more). In the case of a special rate period, the maximum applicable rate will be specified by the Fund in the notice of the special rate period for such dividend payment period. The applicable percentage and the applicable spread will be determined based on the lower of the credit rating or ratings assigned to the AMPS by S&P and Fitch. If S&P and Fitch or both do not make such rating available, the rate will be determined by reference to equivalent ratings issued by a substitute rating agency. The applicable spread and the applicable percentage as so determined will be further subject to upward but not downward adjustment in the discretion of the Board of Trustees after consultation with the Broker-Dealers, provided that immediately following any such increase the Fund would be in compliance with the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount (as defined in " Rating Agency Guidelines").

Credit Ratings for Preferred Shares		Applicable Percentage of Reference Rate	Applicable Spread
S&P	Fitch		
AAA	AAA	125	% 125 bps
AA- to AA+	AA- to AA+	150	% 150 bps
A- to A+	A- to A+	200	% 200 bps
BBB- to BBB+	BBB- to BBB+	250	% 250 bps
BB+ and below	BB+ and below	300	% 300 bps

The "LIBOR Rate," as described in greater detail in the Statement, is the applicable London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for deposits in U.S. dollars for the period most closely approximating the applicable rate period for a series of AMPS.

The "Treasury Index Rate," as described in greater detail in the Statement, is the average yield to maturity for certain U.S. Treasury securities having substantially the same length to maturity as the applicable rate period for a series of AMPS.

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Assuming the Fund maintains an Aaa/AAA rating on the AMPS, the practical effect of the different methods used to calculate the maximum applicable rate is shown in the table below:

Reference Rate	Maximum Applicable Rate Using the Applicable Percentage	Maximum Applicable Rate Using the Applicable Spread	Method Used to Determine the Maximum Applicable Rate
1	%	1.25%	2.25% Spread
2	%	2.50%	3.25% Spread
3	%	3.75%	4.25% Spread
4	%	5.00%	5.25% Spread
5	%	6.25%	6.25% Either
6	%	7.5%	7.25% Percentage

Prior to each dividend payment date, the Fund is required to deposit with the auction agent sufficient funds for the payment of declared dividends. The failure to make such deposit may result in the cancellation of an auction, and the dividend rate will be the maximum applicable rate until such failure to deposit is cured or, if not timely cured, a non-payment rate of 300% of the applicable reference rate. The Fund does not intend to establish any reserves for the payment of dividends.

Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not (i) declare any dividend with respect to the AMPS if, at the time of such declaration (and after giving effect thereto), asset coverage with respect to the Fund's Borrowings that are senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act), would be less than 200% (or such other percentage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness of a closed-end investment company as a condition of declaring dividends on its AMPS and Other Preferred Shares) or (ii) declare any other distribution on the AMPS or purchase or redeem AMPS if at the time of the declaration (and after giving effect thereto), asset coverage with respect to the Fund's senior securities representing indebtedness would be less than 300% (or such other percentage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness of a closed-end investment company as a condition of declaring distributions, purchases or redemptions of its shares of beneficial interest). "Senior securities representing indebtedness" generally means any bond, debenture, note or similar obligation or instrument constituting a security (other than shares of beneficial interest) and evidencing indebtedness and could include the Fund's obligations under any Borrowings. For purposes of determining asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness in connection with the payment of dividends or other distributions on or purchases or redemptions of stock, the term "senior security" does not include any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness issued in consideration of any loan, extension or renewal thereof, made by a bank or other person and privately arranged, and not intended to be publicly distributed. The term "senior security" also does not include any such promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness in any case where such a loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund at the time when the loan is made; a loan is presumed under the 1940 Act to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed; otherwise it is presumed not to be for temporary purposes. For purposes of determining whether the 200% and 300% asset coverage requirements described above apply in connection with dividends or distributions on or purchases or redemptions of AMPS, such asset coverages may be calculated on the basis of values calculated as of a time within 48 hours (not including Sundays or holidays) next preceding the time of the applicable determination.

In addition, a declaration of a dividend or other distribution on or purchase or redemption of AMPS may be prohibited (i) at any time when an event of default under any Borrowings has occurred and is continuing; or (ii) after giving effect to such declaration, the Fund would not have eligible

portfolio holdings with an aggregated discounted value at least equal to any asset coverage requirements associated with such Borrowings; or (iii) the Fund has not redeemed the full amount of Borrowings, if any, required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption.

While any of the AMPS are outstanding, the Fund generally may not declare, pay or set apart for payment, any dividend or other distribution in respect of its Common Shares (other than in additional shares of common stock or rights to purchase common stock) or repurchase any of its Common Shares (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of the Fund ranking junior to the AMPS as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation) unless each of the following conditions has been satisfied:

In the case of S&P's coverage requirements, immediately after such transaction, the aggregate discounted value of the S&P eligible assets (*i.e.*, the aggregate value of the Fund's portfolio discounted according to S&P's criteria) would be equal to or greater than the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount (*i.e.*, the amount necessary to pay all outstanding obligations of the Fund with respect to the AMPS, any preferred stock outstanding, expenses for the next 90 days and any other liabilities of the Fund) (see "Rating Agency Guidelines" below);

In the case of Fitch's coverage requirements, immediately after such transaction, the aggregate discounted value of the Fitch eligible assets (*i.e.*, the aggregate value of the Fund's portfolio discounted according to Fitch criteria) would be equal to or greater than the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount;

Immediately after such transaction, the Investment Company Act Preferred Shares Asset Coverage (as defined under "Rating Agency Guidelines" below) is met;

Full cumulative dividends on the AMPS due on or prior to the date of the transaction have been declared and paid or have been declared and sufficient funds for the payment thereof deposited with the auction agent; and

The Fund has redeemed the full number of AMPS required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption contained in the Statement.

The Fund generally will not declare, pay or set apart for payment any dividend on any shares of the Fund ranking as to the payment of dividends on a parity with the AMPS unless the Fund has declared and paid or contemporaneously declares and pays full cumulative dividends on the AMPS through its most recent dividend payment date. However, if the Fund has not paid dividends in full on the AMPS through the most recent dividend payment date or upon any shares of the Fund ranking, as to the payment of dividends, on a parity with the AMPS through their most recent respective dividend payment dates, the amount of dividends declared per share on the AMPS and such other class or series of shares will in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accumulated dividends per share on the AMPS and such other class or series of shares bear to each other.

Designation of Special Rate Periods. The Fund may, in certain situations, at its sole option, declare a special rate period. Prior to declaring a special rate period, the Fund will give notice (a "notice of special rate period") to the auction agent and to each Broker-Dealer. The notice will state that the next succeeding rate period for the AMPS will be a number of days as specified in such notice. The Fund may not designate a special rate period unless sufficient clearing bids were made in the most recent auction. In addition, full cumulative dividends, any amounts due with respect to mandatory redemptions and any additional dividends payable prior to such date must be paid in full or deposited with the auction agent. The Fund also must have received confirmation from S&P and Fitch or any substitute rating agency that the proposed special rate period will not adversely affect such agency's then-current rating on the AMPS, and the lead Broker-Dealer designated by the Fund, initially Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, must not have objected to the declaration of a special rate period. The Fund also must have portfolio securities with a discounted value at least equal to the

Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount (as defined under " Rating Agency Guidelines"). A notice of special rate period also will specify whether the AMPS will be subject to optional redemption during such special rate period and, if so, the redemption, premium, if any, required to be paid by the Fund in connection with such optional redemption.

Voting Rights

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information or as otherwise required by law, holders of AMPS will have equal voting rights (one vote per share) with holders of Common Shares and any Other Preferred Shares, and will vote together with holders of Common Shares and any Other Preferred Shares as a single class.

Holders of outstanding AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two of the Fund's trustees. The remaining trustees are elected by holders of Common Shares, AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, voting together as a single class. In addition, if at any time dividends (whether or not earned or declared) on outstanding AMPS or Other Preferred Shares are due and unpaid in an amount equal to two full years of dividends, and sufficient cash or specified securities have not been deposited with the auction agent for the payment of such dividends, then, the sole remedy of holders of outstanding AMPS and Other Preferred Shares is that the number of trustees constituting the Board will be automatically increased by the smallest number that, when added to the two trustees elected exclusively by the holders of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, as described above, would constitute a majority of the Board. The holders of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares will be entitled to elect that smallest number of additional trustees at a special meeting of shareholders held as soon as possible and at all subsequent meetings at which trustees are to be elected. The terms of office of the persons who are trustees at the time of that election will continue. If the Fund thereafter shall pay, or declare and set apart for payment, in full, all dividends payable on all outstanding AMPS and Other Preferred Shares, the special voting rights stated above will cease, and the terms of office of the additional trustees elected by the holders of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares will automatically terminate.

So long as any AMPS are outstanding, the Fund will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of a majority of the AMPS outstanding at the time (voting together as a separate class),

(a) authorize, create or issue any class or series of shares ranking prior to or on a parity with the AMPS with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets on liquidation, or authorize, create or issue additional shares of any series of AMPS or any other class or series of shares ranking prior to or on a parity with the AMPS with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets on liquidation, unless, in the case of Other Preferred Shares on parity with the AMPS, the Fund obtains written confirmation from S&P (if S&P is then rating the AMPS), Fitch (if Fitch is then rating the AMPS) or any substitute rating agency (if any such substitute rating agency is then rating the AMPS) that the issuance of such additional class or series would not impair the rating then assigned by such rating agency to the AMPS and the Fund continues to comply with Section 13 of the Investment Company Act, the Investment Company Act Preferred Shares Asset Coverage requirements and the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount requirements, in which case the vote or consent of the holders of the AMPS is not required;

(b) amend, alter or repeal the provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or the Statement, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to materially and adversely affect any preference, right or power of the AMPS or holders of AMPS; provided, however, that (i) none of the actions permitted by the exception to (a) above will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers, (ii) a division of AMPS will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers only if the terms of such division materially and adversely affect the holders of AMPS and

(iii) the authorization, creation and issuance of classes or series of shares ranking junior to the AMPS with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Fund will be deemed to affect such preferences, rights or powers only if S&P or Fitch is then rating the AMPS and such issuance would, at the time thereof, cause the Fund not to satisfy the Investment Company Act Preferred Shares Asset Coverage or the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount;

(c) authorize the Fund's conversion from a closed-end to an open-end investment company; or

(d) approve any reorganization (as such term is used in the Investment Company Act) adversely affecting the AMPS.

So long as any shares of the AMPS are outstanding, the Fund shall not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of the AMPS outstanding at the time, in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting, voting as a separate class, file a voluntary application for relief under Federal bankruptcy law or any similar application under state law for so long as the Fund is solvent and does not foresee becoming insolvent.

To the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the Fund will not approve any of the actions set forth in (a) or (b) above that materially and adversely affects the rights expressly set forth in the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust or the Statement, of a holder of shares of a series of AMPS or Other Preferred Shares differently than those of a holder of shares of any other series of AMPS or Other Preferred Shares without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of each series adversely affected. However, to the extent permitted by the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust or the Statement, no vote of holders of Common Shares, either separately or together with holders of AMPS and Other Preferred Shares as a single class, is necessary to take the actions contemplated by (a) and (b) above. The holders of Common Shares will not be entitled to vote in respect of such matters, unless, in the case of the actions contemplated by (b) above, the action would materially and adversely affect the contract rights of the holders of Common Shares expressly set forth in the Fund's charter.

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

Rating Agency Guidelines

The Fund is required under S&P and Fitch guidelines to maintain assets having in the aggregate a discounted value at least equal to the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount (as defined below). S&P and Fitch have each established separate guidelines for determining discounted value. To the extent any particular portfolio holding does not satisfy the applicable rating agency's guidelines, all or a portion of such holding's value will not be included in the calculation of discounted value (as defined by the rating agency). The S&P and Fitch guidelines also impose certain diversification requirements on the Fund's overall portfolio. The "Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount" includes the sum of (i) the aggregate liquidation preference of the AMPS then outstanding (plus accrued and projected dividends), (ii) the total principal of any senior debt (plus accrued and projected interest), (iii) certain Fund expenses and (iv) certain other current liabilities.

The Fund also is required under rating agency guidelines to maintain, with respect to the AMPS, as of the last business day of each month in which AMPS are outstanding, asset coverage of at least 200% with respect to senior securities that are shares of the Fund, including the AMPS (or such other asset coverage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities that are shares of a closed-end investment company as a condition of