



TORTOISE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the "Fund," "we," "us," or "our"), is a newly-organized non-diversified, closed-end management investment company.

This statement of additional information relates to an offering of our common stock and does not constitute a prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with our prospectus relating thereto dated July 26, 2012. This statement of additional information does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing any of our common stock. You should obtain and read our prospectus prior to purchasing any of our common stock. A copy of our prospectus may be obtained without charge from us by calling 1-866-362-9331. You also may obtain a copy of our prospectus on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this statement of additional information have the meanings ascribed to them in the prospectus.

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This statement of additional information is dated July 26, 2012.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

This section supplements the disclosure in the prospectus and provides additional information on our investment limitations. Investment limitations identified as fundamental may only be changed with the approval of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities (which for this purpose and under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) means the lesser of (1) 67% of the voting shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares are represented or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares).

Investment limitations stated as a maximum percentage of our assets are only applied immediately after, and because of, an investment or a transaction by us to which the limitation is applicable (other than the limitations on borrowing). Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether the investment complies with our investment limitations. All limitations are based on a percentage of our Total Assets. We define “Total Assets” as the value of securities, cash or other assets held, including securities or assets obtained through leverage, and interest accrued but not yet received.

Fundamental Investment Limitations

The following are our fundamental investment limitations set forth in their entirety. We may not:

- (1) issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder;
- (2) borrow money, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder;
- (3) make loans, except by the purchase of debt obligations, by entering into repurchase agreements or through the lending of portfolio securities and as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and interpretive positions of the SEC thereunder;
- (4) concentrate (invest 25% or more of our Total Assets) our investments in any particular industry or group of related industries, except that we will concentrate our assets in the energy industry;
- (5) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that we may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), in the disposition of restricted securities held in our portfolio;
- (6) purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, except that we may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies that invest in real estate or interests therein (including REITs); and
- (7) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of the ownership of securities or other instruments, except that we may purchase or sell options and futures contracts or invest in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities.

All other investment policies are considered non-fundamental and may be changed by our Board of Directors (the “Board of Directors” or the “Board”) without prior approval of our outstanding voting securities.

Non-fundamental Investment Policies

We have adopted the following non-fundamental policies:

- Under normal circumstances, we will invest at least 80% of our Total Assets in equity securities of North American energy companies, including at least 70% of our Total Assets in equity securities of upstream energy companies;
- We may invest up to 35% of our Total Assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). An issuer of a security generally will be considered to be a non-U.S. issuer if it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, a country other than the United States;
- We may invest up to 30% of our Total Assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, all of which may be illiquid securities, primarily through direct investments in securities of listed companies. For purposes of this limitation, “restricted securities” include (i) registered securities of public companies subject to a lock-up period, (ii) unregistered securities of public companies with registration rights, and (iii) unregistered securities of public companies that become freely tradable with the passage of time;
- We will not invest in privately held companies;
- We may invest up to 20% of our Total Assets in debt securities, including those rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as “junk bonds”;
- We will not invest more than 10% of our Total Assets in any single issuer; and
- We will not engage in short sales.

In addition, to comply with federal tax requirements for qualification as a RIC, our investments will be limited so that at the close of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of our Total Assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited for purposes of such calculation, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of our Total Assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of our Total Assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs), the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of any two or more issuers that we control and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (which includes MLPs). These tax-related limitations may be changed by the Board of Directors to the extent appropriate in light of changes to applicable tax requirements.

Currently under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of indebtedness (i.e., such indebtedness may not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of our Total Assets, including the amount borrowed, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities). In addition, currently under the 1940 Act, we may not declare any distribution on any class of shares of our stock, or purchase any such stock, unless our aggregate indebtedness has, at the time of the declaration of any such distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be, except that distributions may be declared upon any preferred stock if such senior security representing indebtedness has an asset coverage of at least 200% at the time of declaration of such distribution and after deducting the amount of such distribution. Currently under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance we have asset coverage of at least 200% of the total of the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of the outstanding preferred stock (i.e., the aggregate principal amount of such indebtedness and liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the value of our Total Assets, including the proceeds of such issuance, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities). In addition, currently under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to declare any distribution on our common stock or purchase any such common stock unless, at the time of such declaration or purchase, we would satisfy this 200% asset coverage requirement test after deducting the amount of such distribution or share price.

Under the 1940 Act, a “senior security” does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within sixty days and is not extended or renewed. Both transactions involving indebtedness and any preferred stock issued by us would be considered senior securities under the 1940 Act, and as such, are subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above.

Currently under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to lend money or property to any person, directly or indirectly, if such person controls or is under common control with us, except for a loan from us to a company which owns all of our outstanding securities. Currently, under interpretative positions of the staff of the SEC, we may not have on loan at any given time securities representing more than one-third of our Total Assets.

We interpret our policies with respect to borrowing and lending to permit such activities as may be lawful, to the full extent permitted by the 1940 Act or by exemption from the provisions thereof pursuant to an exemptive order of the SEC.

We interpret our policy with respect to concentration to include North American energy companies, as defined in the prospectus and below. See “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies.”

Under the 1940 Act, we may, but do not intend to, invest up to 10% of our Total Assets in the aggregate in shares of other investment companies and up to 5% of our Total Assets in any one investment company, provided that the investment does not represent more than 3% of the voting stock of the acquired investment company at the time such shares are purchased. As a stockholder in any investment company, we will bear our ratable share of that investment company’s expenses and would remain subject to payment of our advisory fees and other expenses with respect to assets so invested. Holders of common stock would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent we invest in other investment companies. In addition, the securities of other investment companies also may be leveraged and will therefore be subject to the same leverage risks described herein and in the prospectus. The net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile and the yield to stockholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares. A material decline in net asset value may impair our ability to maintain asset coverage on any preferred stock and debt securities, including any interest and principal for debt securities.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The prospectus presents our investment objective and principal investment strategies and risks. This section supplements the disclosure in our prospectus and provides additional information on our investment policies, strategies and risks. Restrictions or policies stated as a maximum percentage of our assets are only applied immediately after a portfolio investment to which the policy or restriction is applicable (other than the limitations on borrowing). Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether the investment complies with our restrictions and policies.

Our investment objective is to provide our stockholders a high level of total return, with an emphasis on making current distributions. For purposes of our investment objective, total return includes capital appreciation of, and all distributions received from, securities in which we invest regardless of the tax character of the distribution. There is no assurance that we will achieve our objective. Our investment objective and the investment policies discussed below are non-fundamental. The Board of Directors may change the investment objective, or any policy or limitation that is not fundamental, without a stockholder vote. Stockholders will receive at least 60 days prior written notice of any change to the non-fundamental investment policy of investing at least 80% of our Total Assets in equity securities of North American energy companies.

Under normal circumstances, we will invest at least 80% of our Total Assets in equity securities of North American energy companies, including at least 70% of our Total Assets in equity securities of upstream energy companies. We define “Total Assets” as the value of securities, cash or other assets held, including securities or assets obtained through leverage, and interest accrued but not yet received. We will invest in equity securities that are publicly traded on an exchange or in the OTC, primarily consisting of common stock, but also including, among others, MLP and LLC common units.

We consider a company to be a North American energy company if (i) it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, the U.S. or Canada, and (ii) at least 50% of its assets, cash flow or revenue is associated with the exploration, development, drilling, completion or production of crude oil, condensate, natural gas and natural gas liquids (“NGLs”), or providing associated transportation, processing, storage, servicing and equipment. We consider a company to be an upstream energy company if (i) at least 50% of its assets, cash flow or revenue is associated with the exploration, development, drilling, completion or production of crude oil, condensate, natural gas and NGLs or (ii) its business is related to energy production or refining as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (“SIC”) system.

We may invest up to 35% of our Total Assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). An issuer of a security generally will be considered to be a non-U.S. issuer if it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, a country other than the United States.

We also may invest in other securities, consistent with our investment objective and fundamental and non-fundamental policies. As a RIC, we may invest up to 25% of our Total Assets in securities of MLPs. We may invest up to 30% of our Total Assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, all of which may be illiquid securities, primarily through direct investments in securities of listed companies.

We will also seek to provide current income from gains earned through an option strategy. We currently intend to write (sell) call options on selected equity securities in our portfolio (“covered calls”). The notional amount of such calls is expected to initially be approximately 30% to 40% of the total value of our portfolio, although this percentage may vary over time depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on our Adviser’s assessment of market conditions. We initially intend to write out of the money options in which the strike price of the option is above the market price of the security. As the writer of such call options, in effect, during the term of the option, in exchange for the premium we receive, we sell the potential appreciation above the exercise price in the value of the security or securities covered by the options. Therefore, we may forego part of the potential appreciation for part of our equity portfolio in exchange for the call premium received.

The following pages contain more detailed information about the types of issuers and instruments in which we may invest, strategies our Adviser may employ in pursuit of our investment objective and a discussion of related risks. Our Adviser does not intend to buy these instruments or use these techniques unless it believes that doing so will help us achieve our objective.

Our Investments

The types of securities in which we may invest include, but are not limited to, the following:

Equity Securities. Equity investments generally represent an equity ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of an issuer’s bankruptcy. An adverse event, such as unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular equity investment we hold. Prices of equity investments are sensitive to general movements in the stock market, and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of equity investments that we own. Equity investment prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors’ perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or rising interest rates, which increases borrowing costs and the costs of capital. We currently expect that such equity investments will include the following:

Common Stock. Common stock represents an ownership interest in the profits and losses of a corporation, after payment of amounts owed to bondholders, other debt holders, and holders of preferred stock. Holders of common stock generally have voting rights, but we do not generally expect to have voting control in any of the companies in which we invest. In addition to the general risks set forth in the prospectus, investments in common stock are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which we invest is liquidated, the holders of preferred

stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to us as holders of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to the holders of common stock.

Common Units of MLPs. As a RIC, we may invest no more than 25% of our Total Assets in securities of MLPs. An MLP is a publicly traded company organized as a limited partnership or LLC and treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. MLP common units represent an equity ownership interest in a partnership and provide limited voting rights. MLP common unit holders have a limited role in the partnership's operations and management. Some energy infrastructure companies in which we may invest have been organized as LLCs, which are treated in the same manner as MLPs for federal income tax purposes. Common units of an LLC represent an equity ownership in an LLC. Unlike stockholders of a corporation, common unitholders do not elect directors annually and generally have the right to vote only on certain significant events, such as mergers, a sale of substantially all of the assets, removal of the general partner or material amendments to the partnership agreement. MLPs are required by their partnership agreements to distribute a large percentage of their current operating earnings. Common unitholders generally have first right to a minimum quarterly distribution ("MQD") prior to distributions to the subordinated unitholders or the general partner (including incentive distributions). Common unitholders typically have arrearage rights if the MQD is not met. In the event of liquidation, MLP common unitholders have first rights to the partnership's remaining assets after bondholders, other debt holders, and preferred unitholders have been paid in full. MLP common units trade on a national securities exchange or OTC.

Equity Securities of MLP Affiliates. In addition to securities of MLPs, we may also invest in equity securities issued by MLP affiliates, such as MLP I-Shares and common shares of corporations that own MLP general partner interests. I-Shares represent an indirect ownership interest in MLP common units issued by an MLP affiliate, which is typically a publicly traded LLC. The I-Share issuer's assets consist exclusively of I-units. I-Shares differ from MLP common units primarily in that instead of receiving cash distributions, holders of I-Shares receive distributions in the form of additional I-Shares. Issuers of MLP I-Shares are corporations and not partnerships for tax purposes; however, the MLP does not allocate income or loss to the I-Share issuer. Because the issuers of MLP I-Shares are not partnerships for tax purposes, MLP I-Shares are not subject to the 25% limitation regarding investments in MLPs and other entities treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships. MLP affiliates also include the publicly traded equity securities of LLCs that own, directly or indirectly, general partner interests of MLPs. General partner interests often confer direct board participation rights and in many cases, operating control, over the MLP.

Other Equity Securities. We may also invest in all types of publicly traded equity securities, including but not limited to, preferred equity, convertible securities, depository receipts, limited partner interests, rights and warrants of underlying equity securities, exchange traded funds, limited liability companies and REITs.

Non-U.S. Securities. We may invest up to 35% of our Total Assets in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). These securities may be issued by companies organized and/or having securities traded on an exchange outside the U.S. or may be securities of U.S. companies that are denominated in the currency of a different country. An issuer of a security generally will be considered to be a non-U.S. issuer if it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, a country other than the United States.

Investments in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers involve certain considerations and risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. Some of these risks include: (1) there may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; (2) non-U.S. securities markets are smaller, may be less liquid and more volatile than the U.S. securities markets; (3) fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls may adversely affect the value of our investments; (4) the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession even during periods in which the U.S. economy performs well; (5) the impact of economic, political, regulatory, social or diplomatic events; (6) certain non-U.S. countries may impose restrictions on the ability of non-U.S. issuers to make payments of principal and interest to investors located in the United States due to restrictions on exchanges of currency or otherwise; (7) non-U.S. withholding and other taxes may decrease our investment return; (8) the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining the necessary data to determine whether distributions paid by non-U.S. issuers qualify as tax-advantaged dividends, ordinary income or return of capital; and (9) other investment controls

imposed by the governments of non-U.S. countries, especially countries with emerging markets, which controls may limit or preclude investments in non-U.S. countries. These investment controls may include (a) requiring governmental approval prior to investment by foreign persons; (b) limiting the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular country; (c) limiting investments by foreign persons to only a specific class of securities of a company that may have less advantageous terms than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries; or (d) imposing additional taxes on foreign investors.

We may also purchase American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or U.S. dollar-denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. While ADRs may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted, many of the risks associated with non-U.S. securities may also apply to ADRs. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute stockholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

Restricted Securities. We may invest up to 30% of our total assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, all of which may be illiquid securities. Restricted securities (including restricted securities that are eligible for resale under Rule 144A) are less liquid than freely tradable securities because of statutory and/or contractual restrictions on resale. Such securities are not freely tradable in the open market. This lack of liquidity creates special risks for us. However, we could sell such securities in private transactions with a limited number of purchasers or in public offerings under the 1933 Act if we have registration rights for the resale of such securities. Certain restricted securities generally become freely tradable upon the passage of time and satisfaction of other applicable conditions.

Restricted securities generally can be sold in private transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1933 Act, or in a registered public offering. To enable us to sell our holdings of a restricted security not registered under the 1933 Act, we may have to cause those securities to be registered. When we must arrange registration because we wish to sell the security, a considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered so that we can sell it. We would bear the risks of any downward price fluctuation during that period.

In recent years, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, including private placements, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities and corporate bonds and notes. These instruments are often restricted securities because the securities are either themselves exempt from registration or were sold in transactions not requiring registration, such as Rule 144A transactions. Institutional investors generally may not seek to sell these instruments to the general public, but instead will often depend on an institutional market in which such unregistered securities can be resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. Therefore, the fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or certain institutions is not dispositive of the liquidity of such investments.

We may also invest in securities that may not be restricted, but are thinly-traded. Although securities of certain MLPs trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), the NASDAQ National Market or other securities exchanges or markets, such securities may have a lower trading volume less than those of larger companies due to their relatively smaller capitalizations. Such securities may be difficult to dispose of at a favorable price during times when we believe it is desirable to do so. Investment of capital in thinly-traded securities may restrict our ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with thinly-traded securities may be particularly acute in situations in which our operations require cash and could result in us borrowing to meet our short term needs or incurring losses on the sale of thinly-traded securities.

Rule 144A Securities. We may purchase Rule 144A securities, which are securities generally traded on a secondary market accessible to certain qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. There is no limit to our investment in Rule 144A securities and Rule 144A securities will not be counted towards the Fund’s 30% limitation on investing in restricted securities.

Institutional markets for securities that exist or may develop as a result of Rule 144A may provide both readily ascertainable fair values for those Rule 144A securities as well as the ability to liquidate investments in those securities. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A-eligible securities held by us, however, could affect adversely the marketability of certain Rule 144A securities, and we might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. To the extent that liquid Rule 144A securities that the Fund holds become illiquid, due to the lack of sufficient qualified institutional buyers or market or other conditions, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid assets would increase.

Debt Securities. We may invest up to 20% of our Total Assets in debt securities, including securities rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Our debt securities may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and reset terms, including fixed rate, floating rate, adjustable rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred, and payment in kind features, and may include securities that are or are not exchange traded. To the extent that we invest in below investment grade debt securities, such securities will be rated, at the time of investment, at least B- by S&P or B3 by Moody's or a comparable rating by at least one other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. If a security satisfies our minimum rating criteria at the time of purchase and is subsequently downgraded below such rating, we will not be required to dispose of such security. If a downgrade occurs, the Adviser will consider what action, including the sale of such security, is in the best interest of us and our stockholders.

Repurchase Agreements. We may enter into "repurchase agreements" backed by U.S. Government securities. A repurchase agreement arises when we purchase a security and simultaneously agree to resell it to the vendor at an agreed upon future date. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed upon market rate of return that is effective for the period of time we hold the security and that is not related to the coupon rate on the purchased security. Such agreements generally have maturities of not more than seven days and could be used to permit us to earn interest on assets awaiting long-term investment. We require continuous maintenance by the custodian for our account in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book Entry System of collateral in an amount equal to, or in excess of, the market value of the securities that are the subject of a repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid securities. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, we could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses, including: (a) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while we seek to enforce our rights thereto; (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period; and (c) expenses incurred in connection with enforcing our rights.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. We may enter into reverse repurchase agreements for temporary purposes with banks and securities dealers in an amount up to 33 1/3% of our Total Assets if the creditworthiness of the bank or securities dealer has been determined by our Adviser to be satisfactory. A reverse repurchase agreement is a repurchase agreement in which we are the seller of, rather than the investor in, securities and agree to repurchase them at an agreed-upon time and price. Use of a reverse repurchase agreement may be preferable to a regular sale and later repurchase of securities because it avoids certain market risks and transaction costs.

At the time when we enter into a reverse repurchase agreement, liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. Government securities or other "high-grade" debt obligations) of ours having a value at least as great as the purchase price of the securities to be purchased will be segregated on our books and held by the custodian throughout the period of the obligation. The use of reverse repurchase agreements by us creates leverage which increases our investment risk. If the income and gains on securities purchased with the proceeds of these transactions exceed the cost, our earnings or net asset value will increase faster than otherwise would be the case; conversely, if the income and gains fail to exceed the cost, earnings or net asset value would decline faster than otherwise would be the case. We intend to enter into reverse repurchase agreements only if the income from the investment of the proceeds is expected to be greater than the expense of the transaction, because the proceeds are invested for a period no longer than the term of the reverse repurchase agreement.

Margin Borrowing. We may use margin borrowing of up to 33 1/3% of our Total Assets for investment purposes when our Adviser believes it will enhance returns. Margin borrowing creates certain additional risks. For example, should the securities that are pledged to brokers to secure margin accounts decline in value, or should brokers from which we have borrowed increase their maintenance margin requirements (i.e., reduce the percentage of a position that can be financed), then we could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which we must either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a precipitous drop in the value of our assets, we might not be able to liquidate

assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt and might suffer mandatory liquidation of positions in a declining market at relatively low prices, thereby incurring substantial losses. For these reasons, the use of borrowings for investment purposes is considered a speculative investment practice. Any use of margin borrowing by us would be subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, including the prohibition on our issuing more than one class of senior securities, and the asset coverage requirements discussed earlier in this statement of additional information.

Hedging and Risk Management. In addition to writing covered call options as part of our investment strategy, the risks of which are described herein, we may utilize certain other derivative instruments for hedging or risk management purposes.

In an attempt to reduce the interest rate risk arising from our leveraged capital structure, we may, but are not obligated to, use interest rate transactions intended to reduce our interest rate risk with respect to our interest and distribution payment obligations under our outstanding leverage. Such interest rate transactions would be used to protect us against higher costs on our leverage resulting from increases in short-term interest rates. We anticipate that the majority of such interest rate hedges would be interest rate swap contracts and interest rate caps and floors purchased from financial institutions. There is no assurance that the interest rate hedging transactions into which we may enter will be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate risk. Hedging transactions are subject to correlation risk, which is the risk that payment on our hedging transactions may not correlate exactly with our payment obligations on senior securities. The use of interest rate transactions is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. In an interest rate swap, we would agree to pay to the other party to the interest rate swap (known as the “counterparty”) a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay to us a variable rate payment intended to approximate our variable rate payment obligations on outstanding leverage. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap. In an interest rate cap, we would pay a premium to the counterparty up to the interest rate cap and, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate of interest, would receive from the counterparty payments equal to the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. In an interest rate floor, we would be entitled to receive, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, our use of interest rate transactions could affect our ability to make required interest or distribution payments on our outstanding leverage. To the extent there is a decline in interest rates, the value of the interest rate transactions could decline. If the counterparty to an interest rate transaction defaults, we would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the interest rate transaction to offset our cost of financial leverage.

We may, but do not currently intend to, use other hedging and risk management strategies to seek to manage other market risks. Such hedging strategies may be utilized to seek to protect against possible adverse changes in the market value of securities held in our portfolio (such as through changes in commodity prices or currencies) or to otherwise protect the value of our portfolio. We may, but do not currently intend to, enter into forward agreements or purchase futures contracts to hedge or exposure to commodity prices. We may, but do not currently intend to, enter into currency exchange transactions to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk to the extent we invest in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. Our currency transactions will generally be limited to portfolio hedging involving portfolio positions. Portfolio hedging is the use of a forward contract with respect to a portfolio security position denominated or quoted in a particular currency. A forward contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are usually entered into with banks, foreign exchange dealers or broker-dealers, are not exchange-traded, and are usually for less than one year. The Fund may also purchase and sell other derivative investments such as exchange-listed and OTC options on securities or indices, futures contracts and options thereon. The Fund also may purchase derivative investments that combine features of these instruments.

Securities Lending. We may lend securities to parties such as broker-dealers or institutional investors. Securities lending allows us to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, to earn additional income. Because there may be delays in the recovery of loaned securities, or even a loss of rights in collateral supplied should the borrower fail financially, loans will be made only to parties deemed by our Adviser to be of good credit and legal standing. Furthermore, loans of securities will only be made if, in our Adviser’s judgment, the consideration to be earned from such loans would justify the risk.

Our Adviser understands that it is the current view of the SEC staff that we may engage in loan transactions only under the following conditions: (1) we must receive 100% collateral in the form of cash or cash equivalents (e.g., U.S. Treasury bills or notes) from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase the collateral whenever the market value of the securities loaned (determined on a daily basis) rises above the value of the collateral; (3) after giving notice, we must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) we must receive reasonable interest on the loan or a flat fee from the borrower, as well as amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the securities loaned and to any increase in market value; (5) we may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (6) the Board must be able to vote proxies on the securities loaned, either by terminating the loan or by entering into an alternative arrangement with the borrower.

Temporary Investments and Defensive Investments. Pending investment of the proceeds of this offering (which we expect may take up to approximately three to six months following the closing of this offering), we may invest offering proceeds in mutual funds, cash, cash equivalents, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities or agencies, high quality, short-term money market instruments, short-term debt securities, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial or other liquid securities – all of which are expected to provide a lower yield than the securities of energy companies. We may also invest in these instruments on a temporary basis to meet working capital needs, including, but not limited to, for collateral in connection with certain investment techniques, to hold a reserve pending payment of distributions, and to facilitate the payment of expenses and settlement of trades. We anticipate that under normal market conditions and following the investment of the proceeds of this offering not more than 5% of our total assets will be invested in these instruments.

Under adverse market or economic conditions, we may invest 100% of our Total Assets in these securities. The yield on these securities may be lower than the returns on energy companies or yields on lower rated fixed income securities. To the extent we invest in these securities for defensive purposes, we may not achieve our investment objective.

Covered Call Options Strategy

We will also seek to provide current income from gains earned through our covered call strategy. We currently intend to write (sell) call options on selected equity securities in our portfolio and to only write call options on securities we hold in our portfolio ("covered calls"); however we may also write call options on indices. The notional amount of such calls is expected to initially be approximately 30% to 40% of the total value of our portfolio, although this percentage may vary over time depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on our Adviser's assessment of market conditions.

A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of such call option the right to buy the security underlying the call option from the writer of such call option at a specified price (exercise price) at any time during the term of the option. At the time the call option is sold, the writer of a call option receives a premium from the buyer of such call option.

If we write a call option on a security or basket of securities, we have the obligation upon exercise of such call option to deliver the underlying security or securities upon payment of the exercise price. As the writer of such call options, in effect, during the term of the option, in exchange for the premium received by us, we sell the potential appreciation above the exercise price in the value of securities covered by the options. Therefore, we forgo part of the potential appreciation for part of our equity portfolio in exchange for the call premium received, but retain the risk of potential decline in those securities below the price which is equal to the excess of the exercise price of the call option over the premium per share received on the call option.

If we write a call option, we may terminate our obligation by effecting a closing purchase transaction. This is accomplished by purchasing a call option with the same terms as the option previously written. However, once we have been assigned an exercise notice, we will be unable to effect a closing purchase transaction. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase transaction can be effected when we so desire.

Other principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price and price volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date of the option. Gains and losses on investments in options depend, in part, on the ability of our Adviser to predict correctly the effect of these factors.

When we write a call option, an amount equal to the premium received by us will be recorded as a liability and will be subsequently adjusted to the current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing options that expire unexercised are treated by us as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. If we repurchase a written call option prior to its exercise, the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option is treated as a realized gain or realized loss. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security in determining whether we have realized a gain or loss.

We may also purchase and sell options on stock indices or sectors. Because index and sector options both refer to options on baskets of securities and generally have similar characteristics, we refer to these types of options collectively as “index” options. Options on an index differ from options on individual securities because (i) the exercise of an index option requires cash payments and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities, (ii) the holder of an index option has the right to receive cash upon exercise of the option if the level of the index upon which the option is based is greater, in the case of a call, or less, in the case of a put, than the exercise price of the option and (iii) index options reflect price-fluctuations in a group of securities or segments of the securities market rather than price fluctuations in a single security. We may execute a closing purchase transaction with respect to an index option it has sold and sell another option (with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both).

Although our Adviser will attempt to take appropriate measures to minimize the risks relating to writing covered call options, there can be no assurance that we will succeed in any option-writing program we undertake.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Directors and Officers

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Board of Directors provides broad supervision over our affairs, including supervision of the duties performed by our Adviser. Our officers are responsible for our day-to-day operations. Our Board of Directors is currently comprised of four directors, three of whom are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of our Adviser or its affiliates. The names, ages and addresses of each of our directors and officers, together with their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, are set forth below. Each director and officer will hold office until his successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he resigns or is removed in the manner provided by law. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each director and officer is 11550 Ash Street, Leawood, Kansas 66211.

NAME AND AGE	POSITION(S) HELD WITH COMPANY, TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY DIRECTOR (1)	OTHER PUBLIC COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
Independent Directors				
Conrad S. Ciccotello (Born 1960)	Director since 2012	Associate Professor of Risk Management and Insurance, Robinson College of Business, Georgia State University	7	Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation

NAME AND AGE	POSITION(S) HELD WITH COMPANY, TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY DIRECTOR (1)	OTHER PUBLIC COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
John R. Graham (Born 1945)	Director since 2012	<p>(faculty member since 1999); Director of Personal Financial Planning Program; Investment Consultant to the University System of Georgia for its defined contribution retirement plan; Formerly Faculty Member, Pennsylvania State University (1997-1999); Published a number of academic and professional journal articles on investment company performance and structure, with a focus on MLPs.</p> <p>Executive-in-Residence and Professor of Finance (part-time), College of Business Administration, Kansas State University (has served as a professor or adjunct professor since 1970); Chairman of the Board, President and CEO, Graham Capital Management, Inc., primarily a real estate development, investment and venture capital company; Owner of Graham Ventures, a business services and venture capital firm; Part-time Vice President Investments, FB Capital Management, Inc. (a registered investment adviser), since 2007; formerly, CEO, Kansas Farm Bureau Financial Services, including seven affiliated insurance or financial service companies (1979-2000).</p>	7	Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation

<u>NAME AND AGE</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH COMPANY, TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY DIRECTOR (1)</u>	<u>OTHER PUBLIC COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
Charles E. Heath (Born 1942)	Director since 2012	Retired in 1999, Formerly Chief Investment Officer, GE Capital's Employers Reinsurance Corporation (1989-1999). Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA") designation since 1974.	7	Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation
Interested Directors and Officers (2)				
H. Kevin Birzer (Born 1959)	Director and Chairman of the Board since 2012	Managing Director of the Adviser since 2002; Member, Fountain Capital Management, LLC ("Fountain Capital"), a registered investment adviser, (1990-May 2009); Director and Chairman of the Board of each of TYG, TYY, TYN, TPZ, NTG and TTP since its inception, and of Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation ("TTO") from inception through November 2011; CFA designation since 1988.	7	Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation
Terry C. Matlack (Born 1956)	Chief Executive Officer since 2012	Managing Director of the Adviser since 2002; Director of each of TYG, TYY, TYN, TTO and TPZ from its inception to September 15, 2009; Chief Executive Officer of NTG since 2010, of TTP since inception and of each of TYG, TYY, TYN and TPZ since May 2011; Chief Financial Officer of each of TYG, TYY, TYN and TPZ from inception to May 2011 and of TTO from inception to June 2012. CFA designation since 1985.	N/A	Tortoise Capital Resources Corporation, Epiq Systems, Inc.

<u>NAME AND AGE</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH COMPANY, TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY DIRECTOR (1)</u>	<u>OTHER PUBLIC COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
Zachary A. Hamel (Born 1965)	President since 2012	Managing Director of the Adviser since 2002; Partner, Fountain Capital (1997-present). President of TTP since inception, of NTG since 2010 and of each of TYG, TYY and TPZ since May 2011; Senior Vice President of TTO from 2005 through November 2011, of TYN since 2007, of TYY from 2005 to May 2011, of TYG from 2007 to May 2011, and of TPZ from inception to May 2011; Secretary of each of TYG, TYY, TYN and TTO from their inception to April 2007. CFA designation since 1998.	N/A	None
P. Bradley Adams (Born 1960)	Chief Financial Officer since 2012	Director of Financial Operations of the Adviser since 2005; Chief Financial Officer of TTP since inception, of NTG since 2010 and of each of TYG, TYY, TYN and TPZ since May 2011; Assistant Treasurer of TYG, TYY and TYN from November 2005 to May 2011, of TPZ from inception to May 2011, and of TTO from inception to June 2012.	N/A	None

<u>NAME AND AGE</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH COMPANY, TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY DIRECTOR (1)</u>	<u>OTHER PUBLIC COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
Kenneth P. Malvey (Born 1965)	Senior Vice President and Treasurer since 2012	Managing Director of the Adviser since 2002; Partner, Fountain Capital (2002-present); Treasurer of each of TYG, TYY, and TYN since 2005, of TTO from 2005 through November 2011, and of each of TPZ, NTG and TTP since their inception; Senior Vice President of TYY since 2005, of each of TYG and TYN since 2007, of each of TPZ, NTG and TTP since their inception and of TTO from 2005 through November 2011; CFA designation since 1996	N/A	None
David J. Schulte (Born 1961)	Senior Vice President since 2012	Managing Director of the Adviser since 2002; Senior Vice President of NTG since 2010, of TTP since inception, and of each of TYG, TYY, TYN and TPZ since May 2011; President and Chief Executive Officer of each of TYG, TYY and TPZ from inception to May 2011; Chief Executive Officer of TYN from 2005 to May 2011 and President of TYN from 2005 to September 2008; Chief Executive Officer of TTO since 2005 and President of TTO from 2005 to April 2007 and since June 2012; CFA designation since 1992.	N/A	None

- (1) This number includes us, TYG, TYY, TYN, TPZ, NTG and TTP. Our Adviser also serves as the investment adviser to TYG, TYY, TYN, TPZ, NTG, TTP and an open-end investment company.
- (2) As a result of their respective positions held with our Adviser or its affiliates, these individuals are considered “interested persons” of ours within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

Each director was selected to join our Board of Directors based upon their character and integrity; their service as a director for other funds in the Tortoise fund complex; and their willingness and ability to serve and commit the time necessary to perform the duties of a director. In addition, as to each director other than Mr. Birzer, their status as not being an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act; and, as to Mr. Birzer, his role with our Adviser was an important factor in his selection as a director. No factor was by itself controlling.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, each director possesses the following attributes that were considered when selecting such director to join our Board of Directors: Mr. Ciccotello, experience as a college professor, a Ph.D. in finance and knowledge of energy infrastructure MLPs; Mr. Graham, experience as a college professor, executive leadership and business executive; Mr. Heath, executive leadership and business experience; and Mr. Birzer, investment management experience as an executive, portfolio manager and leadership roles with our Adviser.

Mr. Birzer serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Birzer is an “interested person” of ours within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The appointment of Mr. Birzer as Chairman reflects the Board of Director’s belief that his experience, familiarity with our day-to-day operations and access to individuals with responsibility for our management and operations provides the Board of Directors with insight into our business and activities and, with his access to appropriate administrative support, facilitates the efficient development of meeting agendas that address our business, legal and other needs and the orderly conduct of meetings of the Board of Directors. Mr. Heath serves as Lead Independent Director. The Lead Independent Director will, among other things, chair executive sessions of the three directors who are not “interested persons” of ours within the meaning of the 1940 Act (“Independent Directors”), serve as a spokesperson for the Independent Directors and serve as a liaison between the Independent Directors and our management. The Independent Directors will regularly meet outside the presence of management and are advised by independent legal counsel. The Board of Directors also has determined that its leadership structure, as described above, is appropriate in light of our size and complexity, the number of Independent Directors and the Board of Directors’ general oversight responsibility. The Board of Directors also believes that its leadership structure not only facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Directors from management, but also enhances the independent and orderly exercise of its responsibilities.

We have an audit committee consisting of three Independent Directors (the “Audit Committee”). The Audit Committee members are Conrad S. Ciccotello (Chairman), John R. Graham and Charles E. Heath. The Audit Committee’s function is to oversee our accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system. The Audit Committee makes recommendations regarding the selection of our independent registered public accounting firm, reviews the independence of such firm, reviews the scope of the audit and internal controls, considers and reports to the Board on matters relating to our accounting and financial reporting practices, and performs such other tasks as the full Board deems necessary or appropriate.

We have a nominating and governance committee that consists exclusively of three Independent Directors (the “Nominating Committee”). The Nominating Committee members are Conrad S. Ciccotello, John R. Graham (Chairman) and Charles E. Heath. The Nominating Committee’s function is to nominate and evaluate Independent Director candidates, review the compensation arrangements for each of the directors, review corporate governance issues and developments, and develop and recommend to the Board corporate governance guidelines and procedures, to the extent appropriate. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by stockholders so long as such recommendations are made in accordance with our Bylaws. Nominees recommended by stockholders in compliance with our Bylaws will be evaluated on the same basis as other nominees considered by the Nominating Committee.

We also have a compliance committee that consists exclusively of three Independent Directors (the “Compliance Committee”). The Compliance Committee’s function is to review and assess management’s compliance with applicable securities laws, rules and regulations, monitor compliance with our Code of Ethics, and handle other matters as the Board or committee chair deems appropriate. The Compliance Committee members are Conrad S. Ciccotello, John R. Graham and Charles E. Heath (Chairman).

The Board of Directors' role in our risk oversight reflects its responsibility under applicable state law to oversee generally, rather than to manage, our operations. In line with this oversight responsibility, the Board of Directors will receive reports and makes inquiry at its regular meetings and as needed regarding the nature and extent of significant risks (including investment, compliance and valuation risks) that potentially could have a materially adverse impact on our business operations, investment performance or reputation, but relies upon our management to assist it in identifying and understanding the nature and extent of such risks and determining whether, and to what extent, such risks may be eliminated or mitigated. In addition to reports and other information received from our management regarding our investment program and activities, the Board of Directors as part of its risk oversight efforts will meet at its regular meetings and as needed with the our Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer to discuss, among other things, risk issues and issues regarding our policies, procedures and controls. The Board of Directors may be assisted in performing aspects of its role in risk oversight by the Audit Committee and such other standing or special committees as may be established from time to time. For example, the Audit Committee regularly meets with our independent public accounting firm to review, among other things, reports on our internal controls for financial reporting.

The Board of Directors believes that not all risks that may affect us can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve our goals and objectives, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the directors as to risk management matters are typically summaries of relevant information and may be inaccurate or incomplete. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the risk management oversight of the Board of Directors is subject to substantial limitations.

Directors and officers who are interested persons of ours will receive no salary or fees from us. For the 2012 fiscal year, each Independent Director will receive from us an annual retainer in an amount to be determined following this offering and a fee of \$2,000 (and reimbursement for related expenses) for each meeting of the Board or Audit Committee attended in person (or \$1,000 for each Board or Audit Committee meeting attended telephonically, or for each Audit Committee meeting attended in person that is held on the same day as a Board meeting), and an additional \$1,000 for each other committee meeting attended in person or telephonically. No director or officer is entitled to receive pension or retirement benefits from us.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each director of the Fund as of December 31, 2011.

Name of Director	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Securities Beneficially Owned By Director**	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies*
Independent Directors		
Conrad S. Ciccotello	—	Over \$100,000
John R. Graham	—	Over \$100,000
Charles E. Heath	—	Over \$100,000
Interested Directors		
H. Kevin Birzer	—	Over \$100,000

* Includes the Fund, TYG, TYY, TYN, TTO, TPZ, NTG and TTP.

** As of December 31, 2011, the officers and directors of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of any class of the Fund's outstanding shares of stock.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Maryland law permits a Maryland corporation to include in its charter a provision limiting the liability of its directors and officers to the corporation and its stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from (a) actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or (b) active and deliberate dishonesty which is established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action. Our Charter contains such a provision which eliminates directors' and officers' liability to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act.

Our Charter authorizes, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act, us to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while a director or officer of ours and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee, from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her status as a present or former director or officer of ours or as a present or former director, officer, partner or trustee of another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, and to pay or reimburse his or her reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our Bylaws obligate us, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law to indemnify any present or former director or officer or any individual who, while a director of ours and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee and who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity from and against any claim or liability to which that person may become subject or which that person may incur by reason of his or her status as a present or former director or officer of ours and to pay or reimburse his or her reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding. Our obligation to indemnify any director, officer or other individual, however, is limited by the 1940 Act which prohibits us from indemnifying any director, officer or other individual from any liability resulting from the willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence in the performance of duties or reckless disregard of applicable obligations and duties of the directors, officers or other individuals. To the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and the 1940 Act, our Charter and Bylaws also permit us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of ours in any of the capacities described above and any employee or agent of ours or a predecessor of ours.

Maryland law requires a corporation (unless its charter provides otherwise, which our Charter does not) to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful in the defense of any proceeding to which he is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his service in that capacity. Maryland law permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that (a) the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and (1) was committed in bad faith, or (2) was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (b) the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services or (c) in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

However, under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation or for a judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received, unless in either case a court orders indemnification and then only for expenses. In addition, Maryland law permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of (a) a written affirmation by the director or officer of his good faith belief that he has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation, and (b) a written undertaking by him or on his behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the standard of conduct was not met. Our obligation to indemnify any director, officer or other individual, however, is limited by the 1940 Act, which prohibits us from indemnifying any director, officer or other individual from any liability resulting from the willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence in the performance of duties or reckless disregard of applicable obligations and duties of the directors, officers or other individuals.

Investment Adviser

Tortoise Capital Advisors, L.L.C. serves as our investment adviser pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Our Adviser specializes in managing portfolios of investments in listed energy infrastructure companies. Our Adviser was formed in 2002 to provide portfolio management services to institutional and high-net worth investors seeking professional management of their MLP investments. Our Adviser is wholly-owned by Tortoise Holdings, LLC, a holding company. Montage Investments, LLC ("Montage Investments"), a registered investment adviser, owns a majority interest in Tortoise Holdings, LLC with the remaining interests held by the five Managing Directors of our Adviser and certain other senior employees of our Adviser.

Our Adviser is located at 11550 Ash Street, Suite 300, Leawood, Kansas 66211. As of June 30, 2012, our Adviser managed investments of approximately \$7.7 billion in the energy sector, including the assets of publicly traded closed-end funds, an open-end fund and other accounts.

Subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, our investment committee is responsible for management of our investments. Our investment committee determines which portfolio securities will be purchased or sold, arranges for the placing of orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, manages our covered call option strategy, selects brokers or dealers to place those orders, maintains books, provides certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services and records with respect to our securities transactions and reports to the Board of Directors on our investments and performance.

The investment committee's members are H. Kevin Birzer, Zachary Hamel, Kenneth Malvey, Terry Matlack, David Schulte and Robert Thummel, all of whom share responsibility for management of our investments. It is the policy of the investment committee that any investment decision relating to our portfolio must be approved by their unanimous vote. The members of the investment committee have the following years of investment experience: Mr. Birzer – 30 years; Mr. Hamel—23 years; Mr. Malvey—24 years; Mr. Matlack—29 years; Mr. Schulte – 22 years and Mr. Thummel – 17 years.

All members of our investment committee are employees of our Adviser.

The following table provides information about the number of and total assets in other accounts managed on a day-to-day basis by each investment committee member as of April 30, 2012.

<u>Name of Manager</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets of Accounts</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee</u>
H. Kevin Birzer				
Registered investment companies	9	5,505,078,757	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	5	62,030,827	1	21,443,853
Other accounts	590	2,421,432,490	0	—
Zachary A. Hamel				
Registered investment companies	9	5,505,078,757	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	7	94,396,992	1	21,443,853
Other accounts	601	3,576,391,011	0	—
Kenneth P. Malvey				
Registered investment companies	9	5,505,078,757	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	7	94,396,992	1	21,443,853
Other accounts	601	3,576,391,011	0	—
Terry C. Matlack				
Registered investment companies	9	5,505,078,757	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	5	62,030,827	1	21,443,853
Other accounts	590	2,421,432,490	0	—
David J. Schulte				
Registered investment companies	9	5,505,078,757	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	5	62,030,827	1	21,443,853
Other accounts	590	2,421,432,490	0	—
Robert Thummel				
Registered investment companies	0	—	0	—
Other pooled investment vehicles	0	—	0	—
Other accounts	0	—	0	—

None of Messrs. Birzer, Hamel, Malvey, Matlack, Schulte or Thummel receive any direct compensation from us or any other of the managed accounts reflected in the table above. Messrs. Birzer, Hamel, Malvey, Matlack Schulte and Thummel are full-time employees of our Adviser and receive a fixed salary for the services they provide. Each of Messrs. Birzer, Hamel, Malvey, Matlack, Schulte and Thummel own an equity interest in Tortoise Holdings, LLC, the sole member of our Adviser, and each thus benefits from increases in the net income of our Adviser.

The Adviser has hired 440 Investment Group, LLC (“440 Investment Group”) to provide research assistance and option market analysis for its covered call option strategy. 440 Investment Group, an affiliate of the Adviser owned by Montage Investments, is a registered investment adviser that specializes in alternative investments, including option strategies. The founders of 440 Investment Group have over a decade of alternative investment experience, including managing commodity, agriculture and index option investment strategies.

In addition to portfolio management services, our Adviser is obligated to supply our Board and officers with certain statistical information and reports, to oversee the maintenance of various books and records and to arrange for the preservation of records in accordance with applicable federal law and regulations. Under the Advisory Agreement, we pay our Adviser a fee equal to 1.10% annually of our average monthly Managed Assets for the services rendered by it. Managed Assets means our Total Assets minus the sum of accrued liabilities other than (1) debt entered into for the purpose of leverage and (ii) the aggregate liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock. The Adviser has agreed to a fee waiver of 0.15%, 0.15%, 0.10% and 0.10% of our average monthly Managed Assets for the first, second, third and fourth years following this offering, respectively. Because the fee paid to the Adviser is determined on the basis of our Managed Assets, the Adviser’s interest in determining whether we should incur additional leverage will conflict with our interests.

Because the management fees paid to our Adviser are based upon a percentage of our Managed Assets, fees paid to our Adviser are higher when we are leveraged; thus, our Adviser will have an incentive to leverage us. Our Adviser intends to leverage us only when it believes it will serve the best interests of our stockholders. Our average monthly Managed Assets are determined for the purpose of calculating the management fee by taking the average of the monthly determinations of Managed Assets during a given calendar quarter. The fees are payable for each calendar quarter within five (5) days of the end of that quarter.

The Advisory Agreement provides that we will pay all expenses other than those expressly stated to be payable by our Adviser, which expenses payable by us shall include, without implied limitation: (1) expenses of maintaining and continuing our existence and related overhead, including, to the extent services are provided by personnel of our Adviser or its affiliates, office space and facilities and personnel compensation, training and benefits, (2) our registration under the 1940 Act, (3) commissions, spreads, fees and other expenses connected with the acquisition, holding and disposition of securities and other investments, including placement and similar fees in connection with direct placements entered into on our behalf, (4) auditing, accounting and legal expenses, (5) taxes and interest, (6) governmental fees, (7) expenses of listing our shares with a stock exchange, and expenses of issue, sale, repurchase and redemption (if any) of our shares, including expenses of conducting tender offers for the purpose of repurchasing our shares, (8) expenses of registering and qualifying us and our shares under federal and state securities laws and of preparing and filing registration statements and amendments for such purposes, (9) expenses of communicating with stockholders, including website expenses and the expenses of preparing, printing and mailing press releases, reports and other notices to stockholders and of meetings of stockholders and proxy solicitations therefor, (10) expenses of reports to governmental officers and commissions, (11) insurance expenses, (12) association membership dues, (13) fees, expenses and disbursements of custodians and subcustodians for all services to us (including without limitation safekeeping of funds, securities and other investments, keeping of books, accounts and records, and determination of net asset value), (14) fees, expenses and disbursements of transfer agents, dividend and interest paying agents, stockholder servicing agents and registrars for all services to us, (15) compensation and expenses of our directors who are not members of our Adviser's organization, (16) pricing and valuation services employed by us, (17) all expenses incurred in connection with leveraging of our assets through a line of credit or other indebtedness or issuing and maintaining notes or preferred stock, (18) all expenses incurred in connection with offerings of our common and preferred stock and debt securities, and (19) such non-recurring items as may arise, including expenses incurred in connection with litigation, proceedings and claims and our obligation to indemnify our directors, officers and stockholders with respect thereto.

The Advisory Agreement provides that our Adviser will not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities comprising the portfolio if it has satisfied the duties and the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth in the Advisory Agreement. However, our Adviser will be liable to us for any loss, damage, claim, cost, charge, expense or liability resulting from our Adviser's willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence or disregard by our Adviser of our Adviser's duties or standard of care, diligence and skill set forth in the Advisory Agreement or a material breach or default of our Adviser's obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement has a term ending on the second anniversary of this offering and may be continued from year to year thereafter as provided in the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement will be submitted to the Board of Directors for renewal each year following its initial term. The Advisory Agreement will continue from year to year, provided such continuance is approved by a majority of the Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities. In addition, the Advisory Agreement must be approved annually by vote of a majority of the Independent Directors. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated by our Adviser or us, without penalty, on sixty (60) days' written notice to the other. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

Code of Ethics

We and our Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, which is applicable to officers, directors and designated employees of us and our Adviser (collectively, the "Codes"). Subject to certain limitations, the Codes permit those officers, directors and designated employees of ours, and our Adviser ("Covered Persons") to invest in securities, including

securities that may be purchased or held by us. The Codes contain provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities of Covered Persons and the interests of investment advisory clients such as ours. Among other things, the Codes prohibit certain types of transactions absent prior approval, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities, and requires submission of duplicate broker confirmations and statements and quarterly reporting of securities transactions. Exceptions to these and other provisions of the Codes may be granted in particular circumstances after review by appropriate personnel.

The Code of Ethics can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. Our code of ethics is also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549.

Our Code of Ethics is also available on our Adviser's website at www.tortoiseadvisors.com.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Execution of Portfolio Transactions

Our Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for us, broker-dealer selection, negotiation of brokerage commission rates, and management of our covered call strategy. Our Adviser's primary consideration in effecting a security transaction will be to obtain the best execution. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute each particular transaction, our Adviser will initially consider their ability to execute transactions at the most favorable prices and lowest overall execution costs, while also taking into consideration other relevant factors, such as the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker-dealer, the size of and difficulty in executing the order, the quality of execution and custodial services, and the provision of valuable research services that can be reasonably expected to enhance the investment return of clients managed by our Adviser. Research services may include reports on energy infrastructure companies, the market, the economy and other general widely distributed research, and may be used by our Adviser in servicing all funds and accounts managed by the Adviser, including us. Receipt of research is one of a number of factors considered in assigning an overall internal ranking to brokers. The price to us in any transaction may be less favorable than that available from another broker-dealer if the difference is reasonably justified by other aspects of the execution services offered.

We may, from time to time, enter into arrangements with placement agents in connection with direct placement transactions. In evaluating placement agent proposals, our Adviser will consider each broker's access to issuers of pipeline and other energy infrastructure company securities and experience in the energy infrastructure market, particularly the direct placement market. In addition to these factors, our Adviser will consider whether the proposed services are customary, whether the proposed fee schedules are within the range of customary rates, whether any proposal would obligate us to enter into transactions involving a minimum fee, dollar amount or volume of securities, or into any transaction whatsoever, and other terms such as indemnification provisions.

Subject to such policies as the Board may from time to time determine, our Adviser shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached any duty solely by reason of its having caused us to pay a broker or dealer that provides brokerage and research services to our Adviser an amount of commission for effecting an investment transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction, if our Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker or dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or our Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to us and to other clients of our Adviser as to which our Adviser exercises investment discretion. Our Adviser is further authorized to allocate the orders placed by it on behalf of the Fund to such brokers and dealers who also provide research or statistical material or other services to us, our Adviser or to any sub-adviser. Such allocation shall be in such amounts and proportions as our Adviser shall determine and our Adviser will report on said allocations regularly to the Board of Directors indicating the brokers to whom such allocations have been made and the basis therefor.

Portfolio Turnover

Our annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. We may, but under normal market conditions, do not intend to, engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities. Although we cannot accurately predict our portfolio turnover rate, we expect to maintain relatively low (e.g., less than 30% under normal market circumstances) turnover of our core equity portfolio under normal market conditions, not including purchases and sales of equity securities and call options in connection with our call option program. On an overall basis, our annual turnover rate may exceed 100%. A high turnover rate involves greater trading costs to us and may result in greater realization of taxable capital gains.

NET ASSET VALUE

We compute the net asset value of our common stock as of the close of trading of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) no less frequently than the last business day of each calendar month and at such other times as the Board of Directors may determine. When considering an offering of common stock, we calculate our net asset value on a more frequent basis, generally daily, to the extent necessary to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act. We currently intend to make our net asset value available for publication weekly on our Adviser's website. The net asset value per common share equals our net asset value divided by the number of outstanding shares of common stock. Our net asset value equals the value of our Total Assets less: (i) all of our liabilities (including accrued expenses); (ii) accumulated and unpaid dividends on any outstanding preferred stock; (iii) the aggregate liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock; (iv) accrued and unpaid interest payments on any outstanding indebtedness; (v) the aggregate principal amount of any outstanding indebtedness; and (vi) any distributions payable on our common stock.

We will determine the value of our assets and liabilities in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by our Board of Directors. Securities for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at "market value." If a market value cannot be obtained or if our Adviser determines that the value of a security as so obtained does not represent value as of the measurement date (due to a significant development subsequent to the time its price is determined or otherwise), value for the security shall be determined pursuant to the methodologies established by our Board of Directors.

- The value for equity securities and equity-related securities is determined by using readily available market quotations from the principal market. For equity and equity-related securities that are freely tradable and listed on a securities exchange or over the counter market, value is determined using the last sale price on that exchange or OTC market on the measurement date. If the security is listed on more than one exchange, we will use the price of the exchange that we consider to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Securities listed on the NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If a security is traded on the measurement date, then the last reported sale price on the OTC market on which the security is principally traded, up to the time of valuation, is used. If there were no reported sales on the security's principal exchange or OTC market on the measurement date, then the average between the last bid price and last asked price, as reported by the pricing service, shall be used. We will obtain direct written broker-dealer quotations if a security is not traded on an exchange or quotations are not available from an approved pricing service. Exchange-traded options will be valued at the mean of the best bid and best asked prices across all option exchanges.
- An equity security of a publicly traded company acquired in a private placement transaction without registration is subject to restrictions on resale that can affect the security's liquidity and value. Such securities that are convertible into publicly traded common shares or securities that may be sold pursuant to Rule 144, shall generally be valued based on the value of the freely tradable common share counterpart less an applicable discount. Generally, the discount will initially be equal to the discount at which we purchased the securities. To the extent that such securities are convertible or otherwise become freely tradable within a time frame that may be reasonably determined, an amortization schedule may be determined for the discount.

- Fixed income securities (other than the short-term securities as described below) are valued by (i) using readily available market quotations based upon the last updated sale price or a market value from an approved pricing service generated by a pricing matrix based upon yield data for securities with similar characteristics or (ii) by obtaining a direct written broker-dealer quotation from a dealer who has made a market in the security.
- A fixed income security acquired in a private placement transaction without registration is subject to restrictions on resale that can affect the security's liquidity and value. Among the various factors that can affect the value of a privately placed security are (i) whether the issuing company has freely trading fixed income securities of the same maturity and interest rate (either through an initial public offering or otherwise); (ii) whether the company has an effective registration statement in place for the securities; and (iii) whether a market is made in the securities. The securities normally will be valued at amortized cost unless the portfolio company's condition or other factors lead to a determination of value at a different amount.
- Short-term securities, including bonds, notes, debentures and other fixed income securities, and money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and obligations of domestic and foreign banks, with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, for which reliable market quotations are readily available are valued on an amortized cost basis.
- Other assets will be valued at market value pursuant to written valuation procedures adopted by our Board of Directors, or if a market value cannot be obtained or if our Adviser determines that the value of a security as so obtained does not represent value as of the measurement date (due to a significant development subsequent to the time its price is determined or otherwise), value shall be determined pursuant to the methodologies established by our Board of Directors.

Valuations of public company securities determined pursuant to fair value methodologies will be presented to our Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof for approval at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its stockholders. The discussion reflects applicable U.S. federal income tax laws of the U.S. as of the date of this prospectus, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the IRS, possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income, estate or gift, or state, local or foreign tax concerns affecting the Fund and its stockholders (including stockholders owning large positions in the Fund). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in the Fund.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status, such as a financial institution, REIT, insurance company, RIC, individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes the Fund's stock is held by U.S. persons and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. holder is a beneficial owner that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. stockholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of shares of the Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust, or estate and is not a U.S. holder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of the Fund, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership.

Taxation as a RIC

The Fund intends to elect to be treated as, and to qualify each year for the special tax treatment afforded, a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As long as the Fund meets certain requirements that govern the Fund’s source of income, diversification of assets and distribution of earnings to stockholders, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed (or treated as distributed, as described below) to its stockholders. With respect to the source of income requirement, the Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships. A qualified publicly traded partnership is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Section 7704 of the Code, but does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above. For purposes of the income test, the Fund will be treated as receiving directly its share of the income of any partnership that is not a qualified publicly traded partnership.

With respect to the diversification of assets requirement, the Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s Total Assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited for purposes of such calculation, 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 (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s Total Assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs), the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes to its stockholders at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income,” as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other items, dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to stockholders. However, if the Fund retains any investment company taxable income or “net capital gain” (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates (currently at a maximum rate of 35%) on the amount retained. The Fund intends to distribute at least annually substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain. Under the Code, the Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the undistributed portion of its ordinary income and capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to each calendar year. In order to avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31), and (iii) certain amounts from previous years to the extent such amounts have not been treated as distributed or been subject to tax under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal market conditions, does not currently expect to be subject to this excise tax.

The Fund intends to invest a portion of its assets in MLPs. Net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership, which generally includes MLPs, is included in the sources of income from which a RIC must derive 90% of its gross income. However, not more than 25% of the value of a RIC's Total Assets can be invested in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund intends to invest only in MLPs that will constitute qualified publicly traded partnerships for purposes of the RIC rules, and not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's Total Assets will be invested in the securities of publicly traded partnerships.

Federal Income Taxation of MLPs

MLPs are similar to corporations in many respects, but differ in others, especially in the way they are taxed for federal income tax purposes. A corporation is a distinct legal entity, separate from its stockholders and employees and is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes as well. Like individual taxpayers, a corporation must pay a federal income tax on its income. To the extent the corporation distributes its income to its stockholders in the form of dividends, the stockholders must pay federal income tax on the dividends they receive. For this reason, it is said that corporate income is double-taxed, or taxed at two levels.

An MLP that satisfies the Qualifying Income rules described below, and does not elect otherwise, is treated for federal income tax purposes as a pass-through entity. No federal income tax is paid at the partnership level. A partnership's income is considered earned by all the partners; it is allocated among all the partners in proportion to their interests in the partnership (generally as provided in the partnership agreement), and each partner pays tax on his, her or its share of the partnership's income. All the other items that go into determining taxable income and tax owed are passed through to the partners as well — capital gains and losses, deductions, credits, etc. Partnership income is thus said to be single-taxed or taxed only at one level — that of the partner.

The Code generally requires “publicly traded partnerships” to be treated as corporations for federal income tax purposes. However, if the publicly traded partnership satisfies certain requirements and does not elect otherwise, the publicly traded partnership will be taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, referred to herein as an MLP. Under these requirements, an MLP must derive each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from Qualifying Income.

Qualifying Income for MLPs includes interest, dividends, real estate rents, gain from the sale or disposition of real property, certain income and gain from commodities or commodity futures, and income and gain from certain mineral or natural resources activities. Mineral or natural resources activities that generate Qualifying Income include income and gains from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation (including pipelines transporting gas, oil or products thereof), or the marketing of any mineral or natural resource (including fertilizer, geothermal energy, and timber). Most MLPs today are in energy, timber, or real estate related businesses.

Because the MLP itself does not pay federal income tax, its income or loss is allocated to its investors, irrespective of whether the investors receive any cash payment from the MLP. MLPs generally make quarterly cash distributions. Although they resemble corporate dividends, MLP distributions are treated differently. The MLP distribution is treated as a return of capital to the extent of the investor's basis in his MLP interest and, to the extent the distribution exceeds the investor's basis in the MLP interest, capital gain. The investor's original basis is the price paid for the units. The basis is adjusted downward with each distribution and allocation of deductions (such as depreciation) and losses, and upwards with each allocation of income.

When the units are sold, the difference between the sales price and the investor's adjusted basis is the gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. The partner generally will not be taxed on distributions until (1) he sells his MLP units and pays tax on his gain, which gain is increased resulting from the basis decrease resulting from prior distributions; or (2) his basis reaches zero.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If the Fund is unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to the Fund's stockholders will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate stockholders, and non-corporate stockholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income taxation in taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the stockholders' tax basis in their Fund shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. Earnings and profits are generally treated, for federal income tax purposes, as first being used to pay distributions on preferred stock, and then to the extent remaining, if any, to pay distributions on the common stock. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Fund would be required to satisfy the source-of-income, the asset diversification, and the annual distribution requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that requalify as a RIC no later than the second year following the nonqualifying year, the Fund would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 10 years, unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its requalification as a RIC.

Taxation for U.S. Stockholders

Assuming the Fund qualifies as a RIC, distributions paid to you by the Fund from its investment company taxable income will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. A portion of such distributions (if designated by the Fund) may qualify (i) in the case of corporate stockholders, for the dividends received deduction under Section 243 of the Code to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from certain entities, including REITs, or (ii) in the case of individual stockholders for taxable years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2012, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at reduced rates under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code (which generally provides for a maximum rate of 15%) to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, and provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (e.g., generally, if the issuer is incorporated in a possession of the United States or in a country with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or if the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). To be treated as qualified dividend income, the stockholder must hold the shares paying otherwise qualifying dividend income more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. A stockholder's holding period may be reduced for purposes of this rule if the stockholder engages in certain risk reduction transactions with respect to the stock. A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation that, for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company. Distributions made to you from an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to you but retained by the Fund, will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Fund, regardless of the length of time you have owned our shares. The maximum tax rate on capital gain dividends received by individuals is generally 15% for such gain realized before January 1, 2013.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will be treated by you, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of your shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will generally constitute capital gain to you. Under current law, the maximum 15% tax rate on long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income will cease to apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012; beginning in 2013, the maximum rate on long-term capital gains is scheduled to increase to 20%, and all ordinary dividends (including amounts treated as qualified dividends under the law currently in effect) will be taxed as ordinary income. After the close of its taxable year, the Fund will provide you with information on the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions.

As a RIC, the Fund will be subject to the AMT, but any items that are treated differently for AMT purposes must be apportioned between the Fund and the stockholders and this may affect the stockholders' AMT liabilities. The Fund intends in general to apportion these items in the same proportion that dividends paid to each stockholder bear to the Fund's taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction).

Sales and other dispositions of the Fund's shares generally are taxable events. You should consult your own tax adviser with reference to your individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the Fund's shares is properly treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. The sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund will generally result in capital gain or loss to you equal to the difference between the amount realized and your adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if your holding period for the shares is more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends you received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) with respect to such shares. A loss you realize on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund generally will be disallowed if you acquire other substantially identical shares within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that you dispose of the shares. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gain of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate taxpayers, short-term capital gain will currently be taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, currently a maximum rate of 35%, while long-term capital gain realized before January 1, 2013 generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

For purpose of determining (i) whether the annual distribution requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a distribution that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If the Fund makes such an election, the U.S. stockholder will still be treated as receiving the distribution in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, if the Fund pays you a distribution in January that was declared in the previous October, November or December to stockholders of record on a specified date in one of such months, then such distribution will be treated for tax purposes as being paid by the Fund and received by you on December 31 of the year in which the distribution was declared. A stockholder may elect not to have all distributions automatically reinvested in Fund shares pursuant to the Plan. If a stockholder elects not to participate in the Plan, such stockholder will receive distributions in cash. For taxpayers subject to U.S. federal income tax, all distributions will generally be taxable, as discussed above, regardless of whether a stockholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the Plan in additional shares of the Fund.

If a stockholder's distributions are automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the stockholder will generally be treated as having received a taxable distribution in the amount of the cash dividend that the stockholder would have received if the stockholder had elected to receive cash. Under certain circumstances, however, if a stockholder's distributions are automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan and the Plan Agent invests the distribution in newly issued shares of the Fund, the stockholder may be treated as receiving a taxable distribution equal to the fair market value of the stock the stockholder receives.

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

Call Options

The Fund's covered call options generally will be treated as options governed by Code Section 1234. Pursuant to Code Section 1234, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close out its position and the premium received for writing the option is short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by the Fund is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will generally be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Code contains special rules that apply to “straddles,” defined generally as the holding of “offsetting positions with respect to personal property.” For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds stock and an offsetting option with respect to such stock or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must generally be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, “wash sale” rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by the Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period.

To the extent that any of the Fund’s positions constitute tax straddles which do not qualify as a “qualified covered call” under Section 1092(c)(4), the impact upon the Fund’s income taxes will include: dividends received on the long common stock leg of the straddle may not be eligible for distributions that qualify as “qualified dividend income” or for the corporate dividends received deduction, the Fund will generally realize short-term gain or loss on the long common stock leg of the straddle (to the extent losses are not otherwise deferred) and, realized losses on either the long common stock or the written (short) option legs of the straddle may be deferred for tax purposes to the extent that both legs of the straddle are not closed within the same tax year.

In general, a “qualified covered call option” is an option that is written (sold) with respect to stock that is held or acquired by a taxpayer in connection with granting the option which meets certain requirements, including: the option is exchange-traded or, if OTC, meets certain IRS requirements, is granted more than 30 days prior to expiration, is not “deep-in-the-money” (within the meaning of Section 1092), is not granted by an options dealer (within the meaning of Section 1256(g)(8)) in connection with the option dealer’s activity of dealing in options, and gain or loss with respect to such option is not ordinary income or loss. Provided the Fund’s covered calls meet the definition of qualified covered calls and are not part of a larger straddle, the general tax straddle holding period termination rules will not apply. As a result, dividend income received with respect to the long common stock leg of the straddle may be eligible for qualified dividend income and corporate dividends received deduction treatment (assuming all other relevant requirements are met). In addition, the general tax straddle rules requiring loss deferral and the capitalization of certain interest expense and carrying charges will not apply. Qualified covered call option positions are, however, subject to special rules in the case of options which are in-the-money (but still not “deep-in-the-money”) or for positions which are closed near year end (and not within the same year end).

The Fund may enter into transactions that would be treated as “Section 1256 Contracts” under the Code. In general, the Fund would be required to treat any Section 1256 Contracts as if they were sold for their fair market value at the end of the Fund’s taxable year, and would be required to recognize gain or loss on such deemed sale for federal income tax purposes even though the Fund did not actually sell the contract and receive cash. Forty percent of such gain or loss would be treated as short-term capital gain or loss and sixty percent of such gain or loss would be treated as long-term capital gain or loss.

The Code allows a taxpayer to elect to offset gains and losses from positions that are part of a “mixed straddle.” A “mixed straddle” is any straddle in which one or more but not all positions are section 1256 contracts. The Fund may be eligible to elect to establish one or more mixed straddle accounts for certain of its mixed straddle trading positions. The mixed straddle account rules require a daily “marking to market” of all open positions in the account and a daily netting of gains and losses from all positions in the account. At the end of a taxable year, the annual net gains or losses from the mixed straddle account are recognized for tax purposes. The net capital gain or loss is treated as 60 percent long-term and 40 percent short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the section 1256 contract positions, or all short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the non-section 1256 contract positions.

The Fund's transactions in options will be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (i.e., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital, or short-term or long-term), may accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and may defer Fund losses. These rules could, therefore, affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to stockholders. These provisions also (a) will require the Fund to mark-to-market certain types of the positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), and (b) may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirement for qualifying to be taxed as a RIC and the distribution requirement for avoiding excise taxes. The Fund will monitor its transactions, will make the appropriate tax elections and will make the appropriate entries in its books and records in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund from being taxed as a RIC.

Withholding and Other

Further, certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) convert distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income into short-term capital gain or ordinary income taxed at the higher rate applicable to ordinary income, (ii) treat distributions that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as ineligible for such treatment, (iii) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (iv) convert long-term capital gain into short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (v) convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (vi) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (vii) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (viii) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (ix) produce income that will not qualify as good income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. While it may not always be successful in doing so, the Fund will seek to avoid or minimize any adverse tax consequences of its investment practices.

The Fund may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries, including taxes on interest, dividends and capital gains with respect to its investments in those countries, which would, if imposed, reduce the yield on or return from those investments. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. The Fund does not expect to satisfy the requirements for passing through to its stockholders their pro rata shares of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund, with the result that stockholders will not be entitled to a tax deduction or credit for such taxes on their own US federal income tax returns, although the Fund's payment of such taxes will remain eligible for a foreign tax credit or a deduction in computing the Fund's taxable income.

The Fund is required in certain circumstances to backup withhold at a current rate of 28% (which is scheduled to increase to 31% after 2012) on taxable distributions and certain other payments paid to certain holders of the Fund's shares who do not furnish the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of individuals, their social security number) and certain certifications, or who are otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments made to you may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Medicare Tax

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, recently enacted legislation will generally impose a 3.8 percent tax on the net investment income of certain individuals with a modified adjusted gross income of over \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of joint filers) and on the undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. For these purposes, "net investment income" will generally include interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rent, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our stock) and certain other income, but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain. Thus, certain of our taxable distributions to stockholders may be subject to the additional tax.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for Non-U.S. Stockholders

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to a Non-U.S. Stockholder.

This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations for a Non-U.S. Stockholder. For example, the following does not describe income tax consequences that are assumed to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or state or local tax. In addition, this summary does not address (i) any Non-U.S. Stockholder that holds, at any time, more than 5 percent of the Fund's stock, directly or under ownership attribution rules applicable for purposes of Section 897 of the Code, or (ii) any Non-U.S. Stockholder whose ownership of shares of the Fund is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

As indicated above, the Fund intends to elect to be treated, and to qualify each year, as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This summary is based on the assumption that the Fund will qualify as a RIC in each of its taxable years. Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income to Non-U.S. Stockholders will, except as discussed below, be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable income tax treaty) to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding, a Non-U.S. Stockholder will be required to provide an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN certifying its entitlement to benefits under a treaty.

Actual or deemed distributions of the Fund's net capital gains to a Non-U.S. Stockholder, and gains realized by a Non-U.S. Stockholder upon the sale of the Fund's stock, will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax and generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the Non-U.S. Stockholder is an individual, has been present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year, and certain other conditions are satisfied.

If the Fund distributes its net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions (which the Fund may do in the future), a Non-U.S. Stockholder may be entitled to a federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the stockholder's allocable share of the tax the Fund paid on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. In order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. Stockholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. Stockholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a federal income tax return.

A Non-U.S. Stockholder who is a non-resident alien individual, and who is otherwise subject to withholding of federal income tax, may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of federal income tax on dividends unless the Non-U.S. Stockholder provides us or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN (or an acceptable substitute form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a Non-U.S. Stockholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Non-U.S. Stockholder will be allowed as a credit against such Non-U.S. Stockholder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Non-U.S. persons should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the shares.

Recently Enacted Legislation

Beginning with payments of dividends or interest made on or after January 1, 2014, and payments of gross proceeds made after January 1, 2015, recently enacted legislation will generally impose a 30% withholding tax on distributions paid with respect to our stock and the gross proceeds from a disposition of our stock paid to (i) a foreign financial institution (as defined in Section 1471(d)(4) of the Code) unless the foreign financial institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department to collect and disclose information regarding its U.S. account holders (including certain account holders that are foreign entities that have U.S. owners) and satisfies

certain other requirements, and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities unless the entity provides the payor with certain information regarding direct and indirect U.S. owners of the entity, or certifies that it has no such U.S. owners, and complies with certain other requirements. You are encouraged to consult with your own tax adviser regarding the possible implications of this recently enacted legislation on your investment in our stock.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Code and the treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its stockholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative and administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal, foreign, state, local income or other taxes.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

We and our Adviser have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policy”), which they believe are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders. Subject to the oversight of the Board of Directors, the Board has delegated responsibility for implementing the Proxy Policy to our Adviser. Because of the unique nature of certain pipeline and other energy infrastructure companies in which we primarily invest, our Adviser will evaluate each proxy on a case-by-case basis. Because proxies of MLPs are expected to relate only to extraordinary measures, we do not believe that it is prudent to adopt pre-established voting guidelines.

In the event requests for proxies are received with respect to the voting of equity securities other than MLP equity units, on routine matters, such as election of directors or approval of auditors, the proxies usually will be voted with management unless our Adviser determines that it has a conflict or our Adviser determines that there are other reasons not to vote with management. On non-routine matters, such as amendments to governing instruments, proposals relating to compensation and stock option and equity compensation plans, corporate governance proposals and stockholder proposals, our Adviser will vote, or abstain from voting if deemed appropriate, on a case by case basis in a manner that it believes to be in the best economic interest of our stockholders. In the event requests for proxies are received with respect to debt securities, our Adviser will vote on a case by case basis in a manner that it believes to be in the best economic interest of our stockholders.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for monitoring our actions and ensuring that: (1) proxies are received and forwarded to the appropriate decision makers; and (2) proxies are voted in a timely manner upon receipt of voting instructions. We are not responsible for voting proxies that we do not receive, but will make reasonable efforts to obtain missing proxies. The Chief Executive Officer will implement procedures to identify and monitor potential conflicts of interest that could affect the proxy voting process, including: (1) significant client relationships; (2) other potential material business relationships; and (3) material personal and family relationships. All decisions regarding proxy voting will be determined by the Investment Committee of our Adviser and will be executed by the Chief Executive Officer. Every effort will be made to consult with the portfolio manager and/or analyst covering the security. We may determine not to vote a particular proxy, if the costs and burdens exceed the benefits of voting (e.g., when securities are subject to loan or to share blocking restrictions).

If a request for proxy presents a conflict of interest between our stockholders, on the one hand, and our Adviser, the principal underwriters, or any affiliated persons of ours, on the other hand, our management may: (1) disclose the potential conflict to the Board of Directors and obtain consent; or (2) establish an ethical wall or other informational barrier between the persons involved in the conflict and the persons making the voting decisions.

Information regarding how we vote proxies will be available without charge by calling us at (866) 362-9331. You may also access this information on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our Adviser’s website at <http://www.tortoiseadvisors.com> provides a link to all of our reports filed with the SEC.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP, 1200 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, serves as our independent registered public accounting firm. Ernst & Young provides audit and audit-related services, and tax return preparation and assistance to us.

ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN AND FUND ACCOUNTANT

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, will serve as our administrator and provide certain back-office support such as oversight and supervision of the payment of expenses and preparation of financial statements and related schedules. We will pay the administrator a monthly fee computed at an annual rate of 0.04% of the first \$1 billion of our assets, 0.01% on the next \$500 million of our assets and 0.005% on the balance of our assets.

U.S. Bank National Association, 1555 N. River Center Dr., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, will serve as our custodian.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, will serve as our fund accountant.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A Registration Statement on Form N-2, including amendments thereto, relating to the common stock, offered hereby, has been filed by us with the SEC. The prospectus and this statement of additional information do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. Please refer to the Registration Statement for further information with respect to us and the offering of our securities. Statements contained in the prospectus and this statement of additional information as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to a Registration Statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference. Copies of the Registration Statement may be inspected without charge at the SEC's principal office in Washington, D.C., and copies of all or any part thereof may be obtained from the SEC upon the payment of certain fees prescribed by the SEC. Pursuant to a notice of eligibility claiming exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator, filed with the CFTC and the National Futures Association, we are not deemed to be a "commodity pool operator" under the CEA, and accordingly, are not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA.

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Audited Financial Statements

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of May 3, 2012

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The Shareholder and Board of Directors
Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc. (“the Company”) as of May 3, 2012. The statement of assets and liabilities is the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement of assets and liabilities based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of assets and liabilities is free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of assets and liabilities, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall statement of assets and liabilities presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of assets and liabilities referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc. at May 3, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Kansas City, Missouri
May 18, 2012

TORTOISE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE FUND, INC.Statement of Assets and Liabilities
May 3, 2012

Assets:	
Cash	\$100,275
Deferred offering costs	<u>13,864</u>
Total assets	<u>\$114,139</u>
Liabilities:	
Accrued offering costs	\$ 13,864
Total liabilities	<u>13,864</u>
Net assets applicable to common stockholders	<u>\$100,275</u>
Net Assets Applicable to Common Stockholders Consist of:	
Capital stock, \$0.001 par value; 4,200 shares issued and outstanding (100,000,000 shares authorized)	\$ 4
Additional paid-in capital	<u>100,271</u>
Net assets applicable to common stockholders	<u>\$100,275</u>
Net Asset Value per common share outstanding (net assets applicable to common stock, divided by common shares outstanding)	<u>\$ 23.88</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the statement of assets and liabilities.

TORTOISE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE FUND, INC.

Notes to Statement of Assets and Liabilities
May 3, 2012

1. Organization

Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc. (the “Company”) was organized as a Maryland corporation on April 11, 2012, and is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Company has had no operations other than the sale of 4,200 shares to the seed subscriber on May 3, 2012. The Company seeks to provide its stockholders an efficient vehicle to invest in a portfolio consisting primarily of equity securities of North American energy companies. The Company is planning a public offering of its common stock as soon as practicable after the effective date of its registration statement.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a listing of the significant accounting policies that the Company will implement upon the commencement of its operations:

A. Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. Investment Valuation – The Company plans to primarily own securities that are listed on a securities exchange or over-the-counter market. The Company will value those securities at their last sale price on that exchange or over-the-counter market on the valuation date. If the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Company will use the price of the exchange that it considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Securities listed on the NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or over-the-counter market on such day, the security will be valued at the mean between the last bid price and last ask price on such day.

The Company may invest up to 30 percent of its total assets in unregistered or otherwise restricted securities. Restricted securities are subject to statutory or contractual restrictions on their public resale, which may make it more difficult to obtain a valuation and may limit the Company’s ability to dispose of them. Investments in restricted securities and other securities for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued in good faith by using fair value procedures approved by the Board of Directors. Such fair value procedures consider factors such as discounts to publicly traded issues, time until conversion date, securities with similar yields, quality, type of issue, coupon, duration and rating. If events occur that will affect the value of the Company’s portfolio securities before the net asset value has been calculated (a “significant event”), the portfolio securities so affected will generally be priced using fair value procedures.

An equity security of a publicly traded company acquired in a direct placement transaction may be subject to restrictions on resale that can affect the security’s liquidity and fair value. Such securities that are convertible or otherwise will become freely tradable will be valued based on the market value of the freely tradable security less an applicable discount. Generally, the discount will initially be equal to the discount at which the Company purchased the securities. To the extent that such securities are convertible or otherwise become freely tradable within a time frame that may be reasonably determined, an amortization schedule may be used to determine the discount.

Exchange-traded options will be valued at the mean of the highest bid and lowest asked prices across all option exchanges.

The Company will generally value short-term debt securities at prices based on market quotations for such securities, except those securities purchased with 60 days or less to maturity will be valued on the basis of amortized cost, which approximates market value.

C. Security Transactions and Investment Income – Security transactions will be accounted for on the date the securities are purchased or sold (trade date). Realized gains and losses will be reported on an identified cost basis. Interest income will be recognized on the accrual basis, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Dividend and distribution income will be recorded on the ex-dividend date. Distributions received from the Company’s investments in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) generally will be comprised of ordinary income, capital gains and return of capital from the MLPs. The Company will allocate distributions between investment income and return of capital based on estimates made at the time such distributions are received. Such estimates are based on information provided by each MLP and other industry sources. These estimates may subsequently be revised based on actual allocations received from the MLPs after their tax reporting periods are concluded, as the actual character of these distributions is not known until after the fiscal year end of the Company.

In addition, the Company may be subject to withholding taxes on foreign-sourced income. The Company will accrue such taxes when the related income is earned.

D. Distributions to Stockholders – The Company anticipates that it may take three to six months to invest substantially all of the net proceeds from an initial public offering in securities meeting its investment objectives. Once the Company is fully invested and to the extent it receives income, the Company intends to make quarterly cash distributions to common stockholders. In addition, on an annual basis, the Company may distribute additional capital gains in the last fiscal quarter if necessary to meet minimum distribution requirements and thus avoid being subject to excise taxes. The amount of any distributions will be determined by the Board of Directors. Distributions to stockholders will be recorded on the ex-dividend date. The character of distributions made during the year from net investment income, net realized gains, or other sources may differ from their ultimate characterization for federal income tax purposes.

E. Federal Income Taxation – The Company intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a result, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that it distributes each taxable year to stockholders if it meets certain minimum distribution requirements. To qualify as a RIC, the Company will be required to distribute substantially all of its income, in addition to other asset diversification requirements. The Company will be subject to a 4 percent non-deductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless the Company makes sufficient distributions to satisfy the excise tax avoidance requirement.

F. Organization Expenses and Offering Costs – Tortoise Capital Advisors, L.L.C. (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay the costs related to the Company’s formation. Deferred offering costs paid by the Company will be charged as a reduction of paid-in capital at the completion of the Company’s initial public offering. At May 3, 2012, the amount of deferred offering costs owed by the Company was \$13,864. The Adviser has also agreed to pay certain offering costs to the extent they exceed an amount per share to be determined based on the number of shares sold in the initial public offering. The Company will not pay offering costs in excess of \$0.05 per share sold in the initial public offering.

G. Derivative Financial Instruments - The Company intends to seek to provide current income from gains earned through an option strategy which will normally consist of writing (selling) call options on selected equity securities in the portfolio (“covered calls”). The premium received on a written call option will initially be recorded as a liability and subsequently adjusted to the then current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing call options that expire unexercised will be recorded as a realized gain on the expiration date. Premiums received from writing call options that are exercised will be added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security to calculate the realized gain (loss). If a written call option is repurchased prior to its exercise, the realized gain (loss) will be the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option.

H. *Indemnifications* - Under the Company's organizational documents, its officers and directors are indemnified against certain liabilities arising out of the performance of their duties to the Company. In addition, in the normal course of business, the Company may enter into contracts that provide general indemnification to other parties. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred, and may not occur. However, the Company has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts and expects the risk of loss to be remote.

3. Concentration of Risk

The Company's investment objective is to seek a high level of total return with an emphasis on current distributions paid to its shareholders. Under normal circumstances, and once fully invested in accordance with its investment objective, the Company will have at least 80 percent of its total assets (including any assets obtained through leverage) in equity securities of North American energy companies, including at least 70 percent of its total assets in equity securities of upstream energy companies. The Company considers a company to be a North American energy company if (i) it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, North America and (ii) at least 50 percent of its assets, cash flow or revenue is associated with the exploration, development, drilling, completion or production of crude oil, condensate, natural gas and natural gas liquids ("NGLs"), or that provide associated transportation, processing, equipment, storage, and servicing. The Company considers a company to be an upstream energy company if (i) at least 50 percent of its assets, cash flow or revenue is associated with the exploration, development, drilling, completion or production of crude oil, condensate, natural gas and NGLs or (ii) its business is related to energy or refining as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") system. The Company may invest up to 30 percent of its total assets in restricted securities, primarily through direct investments in securities of listed companies. The Company may also invest up to 25 percent of its total assets in securities of MLPs. The Company will not invest in privately-held companies.

4. Agreements and Affiliations

The Company intends to enter into an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Adviser. No management fees will be charged until the Company commences operations.

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. serves as the Company's transfer agent, dividend paying agent, and agent for the automatic dividend reinvestment plan.

5. Subsequent Events

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date the statement of assets and liabilities was issued and has determined that no additional items require recognition or disclosure.

Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 26, 2012
