

Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals
Form N-CSR
May 04, 2012

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM N-CSR
CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT
INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Investment Company Act file number 811-06537
Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)**

1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Colin Meadows 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309

(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 626-1919

Date of fiscal year end: 2/28

Date of reporting period: 2/29/12

Item 1. Reports to Stockholders.

Annual Report to Shareholders

February 29, 2012

Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

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Management's Discussion of Trust Performance

Performance summary

This is the annual report of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2012. The Trust's return can be calculated based on either the market price or the net asset value (NAV) of its shares. NAV per share is determined by dividing the value of the Trust's portfolio securities, cash and other assets, less all liabilities and preferred shares, by the total number of common shares outstanding. Market price reflects the supply and demand for Trust shares. As a result, the two returns can differ, as they did during the reporting period. A main contributor to the Trust's return on an NAV basis was its exposure to education bonds.

Performance

Total returns, 2/28/11 to 2/29/12

Trust at NAV	24.64%
Trust at Market Value	28.25
Barclays New York Municipal Index	11.33
Market Price Premium to NAV as of 2/29/12	3.21

Source: Barclays via FactSet Research Systems Inc.

The performance data quoted represent past performance and cannot guarantee comparable future results; current performance may be lower or higher. Investment return, net asset value and common share market price will fluctuate so that you may have a gain or loss when you sell shares. Please visit invesco.com/us for the most recent month-end performance. Performance figures reflect Trust expenses, the reinvestment of distributions (if any) and changes in net asset value (NAV) for performance based on NAV and changes in market price for performance based on market price.

Since the Trust is a closed-end management investment company, shares of the Trust may trade at a discount or premium from the NAV. This characteristic is separate and distinct from the risk that NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities and may be a greater risk to investors expecting to sell their shares after a short time. The Trust cannot predict whether shares will trade at, above or below NAV. The Trust should not be viewed as a vehicle for trading purposes. It is designed primarily for risk-tolerant long-term investors.

How we invest

We seek to provide investors with a high level of current income exempt from federal income tax, as well as New York state and New York City income taxes, primarily through investment in a diversified portfolio of investment grade municipal securities.

We seek to achieve the Trust's investment objective by investing primarily in municipal securities that are rated investment grade by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and that are exempt from federal and/or New York income tax. Municipal obligations include municipal bonds, municipal notes, municipal commercial paper and lease obligations. The Trust also may invest in non-investment grade and unrated securities that we determine to be of comparable or higher quality. From time to time, we may invest in New York municipal securities that pay interest that is subject to the federal alternative

minimum tax.

We employ a bottom-up, research-driven approach to identify securities that have attractive risk/reward characteristics for the sectors in which we invest. We also integrate macroeconomic analysis and forecasting into our evaluation and ranking of various sectors and individual securities. Finally, we employ leverage in an effort to enhance the Trust's income and total return.

Sell decisions are based on:

- n A deterioration or likely deterioration of an individual issuer's capacity to meet its debt obligations on a timely basis.
- n A deterioration or likely deterioration of the broader fundamentals of a particular industry or sector.
- n Opportunities in the secondary or primary market to exchange into a security with better relative value.

Market conditions and your Trust

For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2012, the municipal market performed strongly. The Barclays Municipal Bond Index returned 12.42%, outperforming other fixed income indexes such as the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index, which returned 8.37%; the Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which returned 6.94%; the Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index, which returned 10.37%; and the Barclays U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index, which returned 6.44%.¹

During 2011, credit fundamentals remained strong, and default rates continued their downward trend. In line with the drop exhibited from 2009 to 2010, the number of defaults in 2011 was muted and lower than 2010. Despite a few high profile bankruptcies such as Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Jefferson County, Alabama and Central Falls, Rhode Island, defaults came nowhere near the hundreds of billions of dollars predicted by well-known analyst Meredith Whitney at the end of 2010.²

In terms of municipal fund flows, Whitney's prediction raised concerns regarding the credit stability of municipalities and the heightened risk of unprecedented defaults in 2011. Retail investors, who already had been making withdrawals from municipal bond mutual funds, heeded Ms. Whitney's warning and began to sell shares at a record pace.³ Money was withdrawn from municipal mutual funds for 29 straight weeks³, but by the end of the third quarter of 2011, the tide

Portfolio Composition

By credit sector, based on total investments

Revenue Bonds	85.0%
General Obligation Bonds	8.1
Pre-refunded Bonds	2.4
Other	4.5

Top Five Fixed Income Holdings

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1. New York (City of) Transitional Finance Authority	5.8%
2. New York (City of) Trust for Cultural Resources (Lincoln Center)	5.8
3. New York (City of) Municipal Water Finance Authority	5.6
4. New York (City of)	4.8
5. New York & New Jersey (States of) Port Authority	4.8

Total Net Assets	
Applicable to Common Shares	\$237.8 million

Total Number of Holdings	145
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The Trust's holdings are subject to change, and there is no assurance that the Trust will continue to hold any particular security.

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had changed. This increase in demand in the third quarter had a positive effect on municipal market performance during the reporting period.

New York continues to benefit from a broad-based, wealthy economy with strong demographics and a highly-educated workforce. Challenges remain, however, including the cyclical nature of the economy; the state's dependence on the New York City-based financial services industry; the state's above-average dependence on income taxes; and high recurring expenditures due to the state's generous social service programs. The state's pension system is well funded compared to other states.

The Trust's exposure to the 15-year to 20-year part of the yield curve and the long end (20+ years) of the yield curve added to Trust returns as municipal yields approached all-time lows³ during the reporting period. Some of our yield curve and duration positioning was obtained through the use of inverse floating rate securities. Inverse floating rate securities are instruments which have an inverse relationship to a referenced interest rate. Inverse floating rate securities can be a more efficient means of managing duration, yield curve exposure and credit exposure. Also, they potentially can enhance yield.

Strong security selection among highly rated bonds also added to the Trust's performance for the reporting period.

At the sector level, our exposure to education, hospital, industrial revenue, pollution control and leasing bonds contributed to returns for the reporting period. Our allocation to transportation bonds detracted from returns.

One important factor impacting the return of the Trust relative to its comparative index was the Trust's use of structural leverage. The Trust uses leverage because we believe that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, if the prices of securities held by a trust decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. Conversely, leverage may enhance common share returns during periods when the prices of securities held by a trust generally are rising. Leverage made a positive contribution to the performance of the Trust during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the Trust achieved a leveraged position through the use of tender option bonds and auction rate preferred shares. As of the close of the reporting period, leverage accounted for 38% of the Trust's total assets. For more information about the Trust's use of leverage, see the Notes to Financial Statements later in this report.

As stated earlier, the Trust trades at a market price and also has an NAV. The market price of the Trust fluctuated between trading at a discount and trading at a premium during the reporting period.

Thank you for investing in Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals and for sharing our long-term investment horizon.

1 Source: Lipper Inc.

2 Source: CBS News

3 Source: *The Bond Buyer*

The views and opinions expressed in management's discussion of Trust performance are those of Invesco Advisers, Inc. These views and opinions are subject to change at any time based on factors such as market and economic conditions. These views and opinions may not be relied upon as investment advice or recommendations, or as an offer for a particular security. The information is not a complete analysis of every aspect of any market, country, industry, security or the Trust. Statements of fact are from sources considered reliable, but Invesco Advisers, Inc. makes no representation or warranty as to their completeness or accuracy. Although historical performance is no guarantee of future results, these insights may help you understand our investment management philosophy.

See important Trust and, if applicable, index disclosures later in this report.

Thomas Byron

Portfolio manager, is manager of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals. He joined Invesco in 2010. Mr. Byron was associated with the Trust's previous investment adviser or its investment advisory affiliates in an investment capacity from 1981 to 2010 and began managing the Trust in 2011. He earned a B.S. in finance from Marquette University and an M.B.A. in finance from DePaul University.

Robert Stryker

Chartered Financial Analyst, portfolio manager, is manager of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals. He joined Invesco in 2010. Mr. Stryker was associated with the Trust's previous investment adviser or its investment advisory affiliates in an investment capacity from 1994 to 2010 and began managing the Trust in 2007. He earned a B.S. in finance from the University of Illinois, Chicago.

Julius Williams

Portfolio manager, is manager of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals. He joined Invesco in 2010. Mr. Williams was associated with the Trust's previous investment adviser or its investment advisory affiliates in an investment capacity from 2000 to 2010 and began managing the Trust in 2009. He earned a B.A. in economics and sociology, and a Master of Education degree in educational psychology from the University of Virginia.

Robert Wimmel

Portfolio manager, is manager of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals. He joined Invesco in 2010. Mr. Wimmel was associated with the Trust's previous investment adviser or its investment advisory affiliates in an investment capacity from 1996 to 2010 and began managing the Trust in 2011. He earned a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Cincinnati and an M.A. in economics from the University of Illinois, Chicago.

Effective March 1, 2012, after the close of the reporting period, Stephen Turman left the management team.

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Additional Information

- n Unless otherwise stated, information presented in this report is as of February 29, 2012, and is based on total net assets applicable to common shares.
- n Unless otherwise noted, all data provided by Invesco.
- n To access your Trust's reports, visit invesco.com/fundreports.

About indexes used in this report

- n The **Barclays New York Municipal Index** is an index of New York investment grade municipal bonds.
- n The **Barclays Municipal Bond Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of the tax-exempt bond market.
- n The **Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US investment-grade, fixed-rate bond market.
- n The **Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index** is an unmanaged index that covers the universe of fixed-rate, noninvestment-grade debt.
- n The **Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of fixed-rate, investment-grade taxable bond debt.
- n The **Barclays U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index** is an unmanaged index comprising 15- and 30-year fixed-rate securities backed by mortgage pools of Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.
- n The Trust is not managed to track the performance of any particular index, including the index(es) defined here, and consequently, the performance of the Trust may deviate significantly from the performance of the index(es).
- n A direct investment cannot be made in an index. Unless otherwise indicated, index results include reinvested dividends, and they do not reflect sales charges. Performance of the peer group, if applicable, reflects trust expenses; performance of a market index does not.

Other information

- n The Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation is globally recognized and attests to a charterholder's success in a rigorous and comprehensive study program in the field of investment management and research analysis.
- n The returns shown in management's discussion of Trust performance are based on net asset values calculated for shareholder transactions. Generally accepted accounting principles require adjustments to be made to the net assets of the Trust at period end for financial reporting purposes, and as such, the net asset values for shareholder transactions and the returns based on those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns reported in the Financial Highlights.

NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NO BANK GUARANTEE

NYSE Symbol

VTN

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The dividend reinvestment plan (the Plan) offers you a prompt and simple way to reinvest your dividends and capital gains distributions (Distributions) into additional shares of your Trust. Under the Plan, the money you earn from Distributions will be reinvested automatically in more shares of your Trust, allowing you to potentially increase your investment over time.

Plan benefits

n Add to your account:

You may increase the amount of shares in your Trust easily and automatically with the Plan.

n Low transaction costs:

Shareholders who participate in the Plan are able to buy shares at below-market prices when the Trust is trading at a premium to its net asset value (NAV). In addition, transaction costs are low because when new shares are issued by a Trust, there is no fee, and when shares are bought in blocks on the open market, the per share fee is shared among all Participants.

n Convenience:

You will receive a detailed account statement from Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the Agent) which administers the Plan. The statement shows your total Distributions, date of investment, shares acquired, and price per share, as well as the total number of shares in your reinvestment account. You can also access your account via the Internet. To do this, please go to invesco.com/us.

n Safekeeping:

The Agent will hold the shares it has acquired for you in safekeeping.

How to participate in the Plan

If you own shares in your own name, you can participate directly in the Plan. If your shares are held in street name in the name of your brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution you must instruct that entity to participate on your behalf. If they are unable to participate on your behalf, you may request that they reregister your shares in your own name so that you may enroll in the Plan.

How to enroll

To enroll in the Plan, please read the Terms and Conditions in the Plan Brochure. You can enroll in the Plan by visiting invesco.com/us, calling toll-free 800 341 2929 or notifying us in writing at Invesco Closed-End Funds, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940-3078. Please include your Trust name and account number and ensure that all shareholders listed on the account sign these written instructions. Your participation in the Plan will begin with the next Distribution payable after the Agent receives your authorization, as long as they receive it before the record date, which is generally 10 business days before such Distributions are paid. If your authorization arrives after such record date, your participation in the Plan will begin with the following Distributions.

How the Plan works

If you choose to participate in the Plan, your Distributions will be promptly reinvested for you, automatically increasing your reinvestment shares. If the Trust is trading at a share price that is equal to its NAV, you'll pay that amount for your reinvested shares. However, if the Trust is trading above or below NAV, the price is determined by one of two ways:

1. **Premium:** If the Trust is trading at a premium a market price that is higher than its NAV you'll pay either the NAV or 95 percent of the market price, whichever is greater. When the Trust trades at a premium, you'll pay less for your reinvested shares than an investor purchasing shares on the stock exchange. Keep in mind, a portion of your price reduction may be taxable because you are receiving shares at less than market price.

2. Discount: If the Trust is trading at a discount a market price that is lower than NAV you will pay the market price for your reinvested shares.

Costs of the Plan

There is no direct charge to you for reinvesting Distributions because the Plan's fees are paid by your Trust. If your Trust is trading at or above its NAV, your new shares are issued directly by the Trust and there are no brokerage charges or fees. However, if your Trust is trading at a discount, the shares are purchased on the open market, and you will pay your portion of per share fees. These per share fees are typically less than the standard brokerage charges for individual transactions because shares are purchased for all Participants in blocks, resulting in lower fees for each individual Participant. Any service or per share fees are added to the purchase price. Per share fees include any applicable brokerage commissions the Agent is required to pay.

Tax implications

The automatic reinvestment of Distributions does not relieve you of any income tax that may be due on Distributions. You will receive tax information annually to help you prepare your federal income tax return.

Invesco does not offer tax advice. The tax information contained herein is general and is not exhaustive by nature. It was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by any taxpayer for avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer under U.S. federal tax laws. Federal and state tax laws are complex and constantly changing. Shareholders should always consult a legal or tax adviser for information concerning their individual situation.

How to withdraw from the Plan

You may withdraw from the Plan at any time by calling 800 341 2929, visiting invesco.com/us or by writing to Invesco Closed-End Funds, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940-3078. Simply indicate that you would like to withdraw from the Plan, and be sure to include your Trust name and account number. Also, ensure that all shareholders listed on the account have signed these written instructions. If you withdraw, you have three options with regard to the shares held in the Plan:

1. If you opt to continue to hold your non-certificated whole shares (Investment Plan Book Shares), they will be held by the Agent electronically as Direct Registration Book-Shares (Book-Entry Shares) and fractional shares will be sold at the then-current market price. Proceeds will be sent via check to your address of record after deducting applicable fees.
2. If you opt to sell your shares through the Agent, we will sell all full and fractional shares and send the proceeds via check to your address of record after deducting a \$2.50 service fee and applicable per share fees. Per share fees include any applicable brokerage commissions the Agent is required to pay.
3. You may sell your shares through your financial adviser through the Direct Registration System (DRS). DRS is a service within the securities industry that allows Trust shares to be held in your name in electronic format. You retain full ownership of your shares, without having to hold a share certificate. You should contact your financial adviser to learn more about any restrictions or fees that may apply.

To obtain a complete copy of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan, please call our Client Services department at 800 341 2929 or visit invesco.com/us.

Schedule of Investments*February 29, 2012*

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (000)	Value
Municipal Obligations 161.84%				
New York 148.94%				
Albany (City of) Industrial Development Agency (St. Peter's Hospital); Series 2008 D, Civic Facility RB	5.75%	11/15/27	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,103,790
Albany Capital Resource Corp. (St. Peter's Hospital); Series 2011, RB	6.25%	11/15/38	1,860	2,054,891
Battery Park City Authority; Series 2009 B, Sr. RB	5.00%	11/01/34	3,200	3,796,992
Brooklyn Arena Local Development Corp. (Barclays Center); Series 2009, PILOT CAB RB ^(a)	0.00%	07/15/34	6,700	1,917,339
Series 2009, PILOT RB	6.25%	07/15/40	825	891,413
Series 2009, PILOT RB	6.38%	07/15/43	825	893,599
Chautauqua (County of) Industrial Development Agency (NRG Energy, Inc. Dunkirk Power LLC); Series 2009, Exempt Facility RB	5.88%	04/01/42	2,340	2,520,016
Dutchess (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Elant at Fishkill, Inc.); Series 2007 A, Civic Facility RB	5.25%	01/01/37	920	743,489
East Rochester (Village of) Housing Authority (Woodland Village, Inc.); Series 2006, Ref. Senior Living RB	5.50%	08/01/33	2,400	2,170,584
Erie (County of) Industrial Development Agency (City of Buffalo School District); Series 2011 A, School Facility RB ^(b)	5.25%	05/01/28	2,500	2,886,200
Series 2011 A, School Facility RB ^(b)	5.25%	05/01/30	2,305	2,651,234

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Essex (County of) Industrial Development Agency (International Paper); Series 2005 A, Ref. Solid Waste Disposal RB ^(c)	5.20%	12/01/23	2,150	2,189,280
Hempstead (Town of) Industrial Development Agency (Adelphi University); Series 2002, Civic Facility RB ^{(d)(e)}	5.50%	06/01/12	2,000	2,027,280
Hempstead Town Local Development Corp. (Molloy College); Series 2009, RB	5.75%	07/01/39	2,655	2,899,287
Hudson Yards Infrastructure Corp.; Series 2011 A, RB	5.75%	02/15/47	1,695	1,918,554
Long Island Power Authority; Series 2006 E, Electric System General RB	5.00%	12/01/17	1,975	2,303,146
Series 2009 A, Electric System General RB	6.25%	04/01/33	1,860	2,234,176
Madison (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Morrisville State College Foundation); Series 2005 A, Civic Facility RB (INS CIFG ^(f))	5.00%	06/01/28	1,000	1,016,390
Madison (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Oneida Health Systems, Inc.); Series 2007, Civic Facility RB	5.50%	02/01/32	750	758,490
Metropolitan Transportation Authority; Series 2005 B, RB (INS BHAC ^{(g)(f)})	5.00%	11/15/31	10,000	11,176,000
Series 2009 B, Dedicated Tax Fund RB	5.25%	11/15/27	1,535	1,776,609
Subseries 2011 B-2, Dedicated Tax Fund RB	5.00%	11/15/32	1,000	1,139,770
Monroe County Industrial Development Corp. (Nazareth College of Rochester); Series 2011, RB	5.50%	10/01/41	700	758,821
Monroe County Industrial Development Corp. (University of Rochester); Series 2011 A, RB	5.00%	07/01/36	1,605	1,759,770
Nassau (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Amsterdam at Harborside); Series 2007 A, Continuing Care Retirement Community RB	6.70%	01/01/43	5,000	3,922,100
New York & New Jersey (States of) Port Authority (JFK International Air Terminal LLC); Series 1997, Special Obligation RB (INS NATL ^{(g)(f)})	5.75%	12/01/22	2,000	2,000,180
Series 1997 6, Special Obligation RB (INS NATL ^{(g)(f)})	5.75%	12/01/25	2,500	2,499,975
Series 2010, Special Obligation RB	6.00%	12/01/42	1,540	1,723,014
New York & New Jersey (States of) Port Authority;				

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One Hundred Fifty-Second Series 2008, Consolidated RB ^{(b)(c)}	5.00%	11/01/25	10,000	11,038,800
One Hundred Forty-Fourth Series 2006, Consolidated RB ^(b)	5.00%	10/01/35	10,000	11,331,000
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (7 World Trade Center, LLC); Series 2005 B, Liberty RB	6.75%	03/01/15	2,000	2,005,280
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (IAC/InterActiveCorp); Series 2005, Liberty RB	5.00%	09/01/35	3,440	3,443,818
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (New York Stock Exchange); Series 2009 A, Ref. Special Facility RB	5.00%	05/01/21	2,445	2,861,848
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (Polytechnic University); Series 2007, Ref. Civic Facility RB (INS ACA ^(g))	5.25%	11/01/37	3,500	3,563,245

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

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	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (000)	Value
New York (continued)				
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (Queens Baseball Stadium); Series 2006, PILOT RB (INS AMBAC [®])	5.00%	01/01/36	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,870,420
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (Staten Island University Hospital); Series 2001 B, Civic Facility RB ^{(d)(e)}	6.38%	07/01/12	1,670	1,704,886
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (Terminal One Group Association, L.P.); Series 2005, Special Facility RB ^{(c)(d)(g)}	5.50%	01/01/19	3,710	4,041,674
Series 2005, Special Facility RB ^{(c)(d)(g)}	5.50%	01/01/20	3,000	3,244,440
Series 2005, Special Facility RB ^{(c)(d)(g)}	5.50%	01/01/21	4,000	4,310,920
New York (City of) Industrial Development Agency (YMCA of Greater New York); Series 1997, Civic Facility RB	5.80%	08/01/16	920	922,972
New York (City of) Municipal Water Finance Authority; Series 2005 C, Water & Sewer System RB ^(b)	5.00%	06/15/31	10,000	11,047,600
Series 2005 D, Water & Sewer System RB ^(b)	5.00%	06/15/37	12,000	13,218,120
Series 2007, VRD Second General Water & Sewer System RB ^(h)	0.08%	06/15/33	3,650	3,650,000
Series 2009 FF-2, Water & Sewer System RB	5.50%	06/15/40	1,500	1,732,815
New York (City of) Transitional Finance Authority; Series 2008 S-1, Building Aid RB	5.50%	07/15/38	2,950	3,303,292
Series 2008 S-2, Building Aid RB	6.00%	07/15/33	1,350	1,588,167
Series 2009 S-3, Building Aid RB ^(b)	5.25%	01/15/27	4,500	5,208,120
Series 2009 S-3, Building Aid RB ^(b)	5.25%	01/15/39	2,000	2,200,020
Subseries 2011 D-1, Future Tax Sec. RB ^(b)	5.00%	11/01/33	12,000	13,821,840

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Subseries 2011 E, Future Tax Sec. RB	5.00%	11/01/24	1,135	1,373,815
New York (City of) Trust for Cultural Resources (American Museum of Natural History); Series 2004 A, Ref. RB (INS NATL ^(f))	5.00%	07/01/44	10,890	11,219,858
New York (City of) Trust for Cultural Resources (Carnegie Hall); Series 2009 A, RB	5.00%	12/01/39	1,500	1,608,900
New York (City of) Trust for Cultural Resources (Lincoln Center); Series 2008 A-1, Ref. VRD RB (LOC Bank of America N.A. ^(h))	0.15%	12/01/35	13,770	13,770,000
New York (City of) Trust for Cultural Resources (Museum of Modern Art); Series 2008 1A, Ref. RB	5.00%	04/01/31	1,550	1,725,724
New York (City of); Subseries 2008 F-1, Unlimited Tax GO Bonds	5.50%	11/15/28	3,300	3,877,962
Subseries 2008 I-1, Unlimited Tax GO Bonds ^(b)	5.00%	02/01/26	10,000	11,340,400
Subseries 2008 L-1, Unlimited Tax GO Bonds ^(b)	5.00%	04/01/27	10,000	11,318,000
Subseries 2009 I-1, Unlimited Tax GO Bonds	5.25%	04/01/32	4,000	4,627,440
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Brooklyn Law School); Series 2003 B, RB (INS SGI ^(f))	5.38%	07/01/23	2,340	2,425,293
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Catholic Health Services of Long Island St. Francis Hospital); Series 2004, RB	5.00%	07/01/27	2,200	2,259,180
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (City of New York); Series 2005 A, Court Facilities Lease RB (INS AMBAC ^(f))	5.50%	05/15/30	1,750	2,230,637
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Convent of The Sacred Heart); Series 2011, RB (INS AGM ^(f))	5.75%	11/01/40	1,255	1,458,260
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Cornell University); Series 2010 A, RB	5.00%	07/01/40	1,000	1,121,840
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Education); Series 2008 B, State Personal Income Tax RB	5.75%	03/15/36	2,150	2,522,143
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Fashion Institute of Technology Student Housing Corp.); Series 2007, RB (INS NATL ^(f))	5.25%	07/01/28	1,655	1,880,990

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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Fordham University);

Series 2008 B, RB (INS AGC ^(f))	5.00%	07/01/33	915	992,647
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Series 2011 A, RB	5.13%	07/01/29	500	570,000
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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (General Purpose); Series 2011 A, State Personal Income Tax RB^(b)

5.00%	03/15/30	2,400	2,795,280
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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Maimonides Medical Center); Series 2004, Mortgage Hospital RB (INS NATL^(f))

5.00%	08/01/33	1,950	2,098,629
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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Manhattan College); Series 2007 A, RB (INS Radian^(f))

5.00%	07/01/41	2,315	2,331,020
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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center); Series 1998, RB (INS NATL^(f))

5.50%	07/01/23	3,750	4,805,512
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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Mount Sinai Hospital Obligated Group); Series 2011 A, RB

5.00%	07/01/31	1,695	1,810,243
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See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

7 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (000)	Value
New York (continued)				
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Mount Sinai School of Medicine of New York University); Series 2009, RB	5.13%	07/01/39	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,888,478
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (New York University); Series 2001 1, RB (INS AMBAC ^(f))	5.50%	07/01/31	2,000	2,607,660
Series 2001 1, RB (INS BHAC ^(f))	5.50%	07/01/31	830	1,085,540
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (North Shore Long Island Jewish Obligated Group); Series 2009 A, RB	5.50%	05/01/37	1,250	1,390,950
Subseries 2005 A, RB	5.00%	11/01/26	2,125	2,285,671
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Orange Regional Medical Center); Series 2008, RB	6.50%	12/01/21	3,000	3,263,970
Series 2008, RB	6.13%	12/01/29	1,000	1,035,740
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Pratt Institution); Series 2009 C, Non State Supported Debt RB (INS AGC ^(f))	5.13%	07/01/39	600	645,888
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Rochester Institute of Technology); Series 2010, RB	5.00%	07/01/40	1,350	1,471,338
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Rockefeller University); Series 2010 A, RB	5.00%	07/01/41	1,500	1,682,760
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (School Districts Financing Program); Series 2008 D, RB (INS AGC ^(f))	5.75%	10/01/24	2,000	2,402,920
Series 2011 A, RB	5.00%	10/01/25	950	1,108,147
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (St. Joseph's College); Series 2010, RB	5.25%	07/01/35	1,000	1,087,470

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New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (State University Educational Facilities); Series 1993 A, RB (INS NATL ^(f))	5.25%	05/15/15	3,600	3,974,904
Series 1993 B, RB	5.25%	05/15/19	5,010	5,816,209
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (The New School); Series 2010, RB	5.50%	07/01/40	2,200	2,460,854
Series 2011, Ref. RB	5.00%	07/01/31	1,400	1,551,284
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority (Vassar College); Series 2007, RB	5.00%	07/01/46	1,670	1,778,801
New York (State of) Dormitory Authority; Series 1993 A, Second General City University System Consolidated RB	5.75%	07/01/13	1,320	1,368,906
Series 1995 A, City University System Consolidated RB	5.63%	07/01/16	3,000	3,392,730
Series 2007 A, Mental Health Services Facilities Improvement RB (INS AGM ^(f))	5.00%	02/15/27	2,000	2,179,520
Series 2008 C, Mental Health Services Facilities Improvement RB (INS AGM ^(f))	5.25%	02/15/28	2,000	2,144,020
New York (State of) Mortgage Agency; Series 2007 145, Homeowner Mortgage RB ^(c)	5.05%	10/01/29	1,555	1,593,098
New York (State of) Power Authority; Series 2011 A, RB	5.00%	11/15/38	1,415	1,592,738
New York (State of) Thruway Authority; Series 2008 B, Second General Highway & Bridge Trust Fund RB	5.00%	04/01/27	1,000	1,147,380
New York (State of) Urban Development Corp. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Center for Industrial Innovation); Series 1995, Ref. RB	5.50%	01/01/13	440	453,015
New York City Health & Hospital Corp.; Series 2010 A, Health System RB	5.00%	02/15/30	2,230	2,458,196
New York Liberty Development Corp. (4 World Trade Center); Series 2011, Ref. Liberty RB	5.00%	11/15/31	1,695	1,878,399
New York Liberty Development Corp. (Bank of America Tower at One Bryant Park); Series 2010, Ref. Second Priority Liberty RB	6.38%	07/15/49	2,230	2,425,972
	5.00%	10/15/39	1,505	1,671,874

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New York State Environmental Facilities Corp. (2010
Master Financing Program); Series 2010 C, RB

New York State Environmental Facilities Corp. (Municipal Water Finance Authority); Series 2011 B, State Clean Water & Drinking Water Revolving Funds RB	5.00%	06/15/31	1,270	1,476,312
New York State Environmental Facilities Corp. (New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority); Series 1994 A, State Water PCR ^(e)	5.75%	06/15/12	300	304,977
Series 1994 A, State Water PCR ^(e)	5.75%	06/15/12	500	508,295
Series 1994 A, State Water PCR	5.75%	06/15/12	95	96,575
New York State Urban Development Corp.; Series 1993 A, Ref. Correctional Facilities RB	5.50%	01/01/14	1,895	1,995,359
Series 2008 B, Ref. Service Contract RB	5.25%	01/01/25	2,000	2,278,360

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

8 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (000)	Value
New York (continued)				
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (Buffalo Niagara International Airport); Series 1999 A, Airport RB (INS NATL ^(g) ^(f))	5.63%	04/01/29	\$ 3,570	\$ 3,623,550
Oneida (County of) Industrial Development Agency (St. Elizabeth Medical Center Facility); Series 1999 B, Civic Facility RB	6.00%	12/01/19	1,180	1,180,779
Onondaga Civic Development Corp. (Le Moyne College); Series 2010, RB	5.38%	07/01/40	1,950	2,073,688
Rockland (County of) Solid Waste Management Authority; Series 2003 B, RB (INS AMBAC ^(g) ^(f))	5.13%	12/15/28	1,000	1,020,020
Saratoga (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Saratoga Hospital); Series 2007 B, Civic Facility RB	5.13%	12/01/27	1,000	1,050,180
Seneca (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Seneca Meadows, Inc.); Series 2005, RB ^{(c)(d)(g)(i)}	6.63%	10/01/13	1,500	1,516,470
Sodus Central School District; Series 2002, Ref. Unlimited Tax GO Bonds ^{(c)(d)}	5.13%	06/15/12	1,250	1,265,188
Suffolk (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Eastern Long Island Hospital Association); Series 2007, Civic Facility RB ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.38%	01/01/27	1,950	1,751,529
Suffolk County Economic Development Corp. (Peconic Landing at Southold, Inc.); Series 2010, Ref. RB	6.00%	12/01/40	825	887,387
Tompkins (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Cornell University); Series 2008 A, Civic Facility RB	5.00%	07/01/37	750	844,290
Troy Capital Resource Corp. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute); Series 2010 A, RB	5.00%	09/01/30	2,000	2,178,340
TSASC, Inc.; Series 2006 1, Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed RB	5.00%	06/01/34	2,000	1,488,600
Series 2006 1, Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed RB	5.13%	06/01/42	1,660	1,193,523

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United Nations Development Corp.; Series 2009 A, Ref. RB	5.00%	07/01/25	1,000	1,137,890
Westchester (County of) Industrial Development Agency (Kendal on Hudson); Series 2003 A, Continuing Care Retirement Community Mortgage RB ^{(d)(e)}	6.50%	01/01/13	3,000	3,158,730
Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corp.; Series 2005, Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed RB	5.13%	06/01/45	2,750	2,113,512
Yonkers Economic Development Corp. (Charter School of Educational Excellence); Series 2010 A, Educational RB	6.25%	10/15/40	1,200	1,208,628
				354,202,053
Puerto Rico 8.84%				
Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of) Aqueduct & Sewer Authority; Series 2012 A, Sr. Lien RB	5.13%	07/01/37	2,000	2,002,400
Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of) Electric Power Authority; Series 2008 WW, RB	5.50%	07/01/21	1,000	1,131,580
Series 2008 WW, RB	5.00%	07/01/28	1,000	1,065,540
Series 2008 WW, RB	5.25%	07/01/33	1,500	1,588,050
Series 2010 XX, RB	5.75%	07/01/36	600	658,404
Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of) Infrastructure Financing Authority; Series 2005 C, Ref. Special Tax RB (INS AMBAC [®])	5.50%	07/01/27	1,225	1,384,348
Puerto Rico (Commonwealth of) Public Buildings Authority; Series 2004 I, Government Facilities RB ^{(d)(e)}	5.25%	07/01/14	75	83,134
Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corp.; First Subseries 2009 A, RB	5.75%	08/01/37	870	973,721
First Subseries 2009 A, RB	6.38%	08/01/39	1,500	1,760,955
First Subseries 2010 A, RB	5.38%	08/01/39	945	1,022,783
First Subseries 2010 C, RB	5.25%	08/01/41	1,000	1,077,110
Series 2011 C, RB ^(b)	5.00%	08/01/40	2,820	3,059,080

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Series 2011 C, RB ^(b)	5.25%	08/01/40	4,695	5,223,892
				21,030,997

Guam 2.71%

Guam (Territory of) (Section 30); Series 2009 A, Limited Obligation RB	5.63%	12/01/29	750	802,387
Series 2009 A, Limited Obligation RB	5.75%	12/01/34	500	532,580
Guam (Territory of) Power Authority; Series 2010 A, RB	5.50%	10/01/40	820	832,284
Guam (Territory of) Waterworks Authority; Series 2010, Water & Wastewater System RB	5.63%	07/01/40	3,000	3,012,630

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

9 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (000)	Value
Guam (continued)				
Guam (Territory of); Series 2011 A, Business Privilege Tax RB	5.25%	01/01/36	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,251,461
				6,431,342
Virgin Islands 1.35%				
Virgin Islands (Government of) Public Finance Authority (Gross Receipts Taxes Loan Note); Series 1999 A, RB	6.38%	10/01/19	1,370	1,373,713
Virgin Islands (Government of) Public Finance Authority (Matching Fund Loan Note Diageo); Series 2009 A, Sub. RB	6.63%	10/01/29	1,600	1,831,936
				3,205,649
TOTAL INVESTMENTS ⁽ⁱ⁾ 161.84% (Cost \$357,909,607)				384,870,041
FLOATING RATE NOTE OBLIGATIONS (29.57)%				
Notes with interest rates ranging from 0.13% to 0.26% at 02/29/12, and contractual maturities of collateral ranging from 11/01/25 to 07/01/44 ^(k) (See Note 1I)				(70,320,000)
OTHER ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES 0.05%				114,906
PREFERRED SHARES (32.32)%				(76,850,000)
NET ASSETS APPLICABLE TO COMMON SHARES 100.00%				\$ 237,814,947

Investment Abbreviations:

ACA	ACA Financial Guaranty Corp.
AGC	Assured Guaranty Corp.
AGM	Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.
AMBAC	American Municipal Bond Assurance Corp.
BHAC	Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corp.

CAB	Capital Appreciation Bonds
CIFG	CIFG Assurance North America, Inc.
GO	General Obligation
INS	Insurer
LOC	Letter of Credit
NATL	National Public Finance Guarantee Corp.
PCR	Pollution Control Revenue Bonds
PILOT	Payment-in-Lieu-of-Tax
Radian	Radian Asset Assurance, Inc.
RB	Revenue Bonds
Ref.	Refunding
Sec.	Secured
SGI	Syncora Guarantee, Inc.
Sr.	Senior
Sub.	Subordinated
VRD	Variable Rate Demand

Notes to Schedule of Investments:

- (a) Zero coupon bond issued at a discount.
- (b) Underlying security related to Dealer Trusts entered into by the Trust. See Note 11.
- (c) Security subject to the alternative minimum tax.
- (d) Security has an irrevocable call by the issuer or mandatory put by the holder. Maturity date reflects such call or put.
- (e) Advance refunded; secured by an escrow fund of U.S. Government obligations or other highly rated collateral.
- (f) Principal and/or interest payments are secured by the bond insurance company listed.
- (g) Interest or dividend rate is redetermined periodically. Rate shown is the rate in effect on February 29, 2012.
- (h) Demand security payable upon demand by the Trust at specified time intervals no greater than thirteen months. Interest rate is redetermined periodically. Rate shown is the rate in effect on February 29, 2012.
- (i) Security purchased or received in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The security may be resold pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1933 Act, typically to qualified institutional buyers. The aggregate value of these securities at February 29, 2012 was \$3,267,999, which represented 1.37% of the Trust's Net Assets.
- (j) This table provides a listing of those entities that have either issued, guaranteed, backed or otherwise enhanced the credit quality of more than 5% of the securities held in the portfolio. In instances where the entity has guaranteed, backed or otherwise enhanced the credit quality of a security, it is not primarily responsible for the issuer's obligations but may be called upon to satisfy the issuer's obligations.

Entities

Percentage

National Public Finance Guarantee Corp.

8.3%

- (k) Floating rate note obligations related to securities held. The interest rates shown reflect the rates in effect at February 29, 2012. At February 29, 2012, the Trust's investments with a value of \$129,535,444 are held by Dealer Trusts and serve as collateral for the \$70,320,000 in the floating rate note obligations outstanding at that date.

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

10 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

February 29, 2012

Assets:

Investments, at value (Cost \$357,909,607)	\$ 384,870,041
Receivable for: Interest	4,149,474
Fund expenses absorbed	7,541
Total assets	389,027,056

Liabilities:

Floating rate note obligations	70,320,000
Payable for: Amount due custodian	3,818,399
Dividends declared on preferred shares	6,405
Accrued other operating expenses	217,305
Total liabilities	74,362,109
Preferred shares (\$0.01 par value, authorized 100,000,000 shares, 3,074 issued with liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share)	76,850,000
Net assets applicable to common shares	\$ 237,814,947

Net assets applicable to common shares consist of:

Shares of beneficial interest common shares	\$ 233,702,334
Undistributed net investment income	5,432,122
Undistributed net realized gain (loss)	(28,279,943)
Unrealized appreciation	26,960,434
	\$ 237,814,947

Shares outstanding, \$0.01 par value per common share, with an unlimited number of shares authorized:

Common shares outstanding	15,242,695
Net asset value per common share	\$ 15.60
Market value per common share	\$ 16.10

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

11 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

Statement of Operations

For the year ended February 29, 2012

Investment income:

Interest	\$ 17,774,649
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Expenses:

Advisory fees	1,986,120
Administrative services fees	80,361
Custodian fees	12,241
Interest, facilities and maintenance fees	596,754
Transfer agent fees	45,941
Trustees and officers fees and benefits	37,458
Professional services fees	263,675
Other	33,802
Total expenses	3,056,352
Less: Fees waived	(94,910)
Net expenses	2,961,442
Net investment income	14,813,207

Realized and unrealized gain (loss) from:

Net realized gain (loss) from investment securities	(1,177,421)
Change in net unrealized appreciation of investment securities	35,115,947
Net realized and unrealized gain	33,938,526
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	48,751,733

Distributions to preferred shareholders from net investment income	(174,977)
Net increase in net assets from operations applicable to common shares	\$ 48,576,756

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

12 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended February 29, 2012, the period November 1, 2010 to February 28, 2011 and the year ended October 31, 2010

	Year ended February 29, 2012	Four months ended February 28, 2011	Year ended October 31, 2010
Operations:			
Net investment income	\$ 14,813,207	\$ 5,293,681	\$ 15,573,859
Net realized gain (loss)	(1,177,421)	442,171	(551,101)
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	35,115,947	(24,688,721)	15,789,211
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	48,751,733	(18,952,869)	30,811,969
Distributions to preferred shareholders from net investment income	(174,977)	(105,695)	(235,168)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations applicable to common shares	48,576,756	(19,058,564)	30,576,801
Distributions to common shareholders from net investment income	(15,343,635)	(5,105,451)	(15,200,294)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets applicable to common shares	33,233,121	(24,164,015)	15,376,507
Share transactions net:			
Increase from transactions in common shares of beneficial interest	555,362	203,084	559,268
Net increase (decrease) in net assets	33,788,483	(23,960,931)	15,935,775
Net assets applicable to common shares:			
Beginning of period	204,026,464	227,987,395	212,051,620
	\$ 237,814,947	\$ 204,026,464	\$ 227,987,395

End of period (includes undistributed net investment
income of \$5,432,122, \$6,286,447 and
\$6,328,895, respectively)

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

13 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended February 29, 2012

Cash provided by operating activities:

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations applicable to common shares	\$ 48,576,756
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Adjustments to reconcile the change in net assets from operations applicable to common shares to net cash provided by operating activities:

Purchases of investments	(75,803,826)
Proceeds from sales of investments	75,521,272
Amortization of premium	813,979
Accretion of discount	(370,545)
Net realized loss from investment securities	1,177,421
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments	(35,115,947)
Decrease in interest receivable and other assets	306,074
Increase in accrued expenses and other payables	41,611
Net cash provided by operating activities	15,146,795

Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities:

Proceeds from redemptions of preferred shares	(10,150,000)
Dividends paid to common shareholders from net investment income	(14,797,224)
Increase in payable for amount due custodian	3,818,399
Proceeds from floating rate note obligations	5,485,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(15,643,825)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(497,030)
Cash at the beginning of the period	497,030

Cash at the end of the period \$

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Cash paid during the period for interest, facilities and maintenance fees \$ 651,006

Notes to Financial Statements

February 29, 2012

NOTE 1 Significant Accounting Policies

Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals (the Trust), a Massachusetts business trust, is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as a diversified, closed-end management investment company.

The Trust's investment objective is to seek to provide a high level of current income which is exempt from federal as well as New York State and New York City income taxes, consistent with preservation of capital. The Trust will invest substantially all of its assets in New York municipal securities rated investment grade at the time of investment but may invest up to 20% of its assets in unrated securities which are believed to be of comparable quality to those rated investment grade.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies followed by the Trust in the preparation of its financial statements.

A. Security Valuations

Securities, including restricted securities, are valued according to the following policy.

Securities are fair valued using an evaluated quote provided by an independent pricing service approved by the Board of Trustees. Evaluated quotes provided by the pricing service may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices and may reflect appropriate factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, individual trading characteristics and other market data. Securities with a demand feature exercisable within one to seven days are valued at par. Debt securities are subject to interest rate and credit risks. In addition, all debt securities involve some risk of default with respect to interest and principal payments.

Securities for which market quotations either are not readily available or are unreliable are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the supervision of the Trust's officers following procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Some of the factors which may be considered in determining fair value are fundamental analytical data relating to the investment; the nature and duration of any restrictions on transferability or disposition; trading in similar securities by the same issuer or comparable companies; relevant political, economic or issuer specific news; and other relevant factors under the circumstances.

14 Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

Valuations change in response to many factors including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of the issuer's assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, the values reflected in the financial statements may materially differ from the value received upon actual sale of those investments.

- B. Securities Transactions and Investment Income** Securities transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realized gains or losses on sales are computed on the basis of specific identification of the securities sold. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis from settlement date. Dividend income (net of withholding tax, if any) is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized and/or accreted for financial reporting purposes.

The Trust may periodically participate in litigation related to Trust investments. As such, the Trust may receive proceeds from litigation settlements. Any proceeds received are included in the Statement of Operations as realized gain (loss) for investments no longer held and as unrealized gain (loss) for investments still held.

Brokerage commissions and mark ups are considered transaction costs and are recorded as an increase to the cost basis of securities purchased and/or a reduction of proceeds on a sale of securities. Such transaction costs are included in the determination of net realized and unrealized gain (loss) from investment securities reported in the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets and the net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on securities per share in the Financial Highlights. Transaction costs are included in the calculation of the Trust's net asset value and, accordingly, they reduce the Trust's total returns. These transaction costs are not considered operating expenses and are not reflected in net investment income reported in the Statement of Operations and Statement of Changes in Net Assets, or the net investment income per share and ratios of expenses and net investment income reported in the Financial Highlights, nor are they limited by any expense limitation arrangements between the Trust and the investment adviser.

- C. Country Determination** For the purposes of making investment selection decisions and presentation in the Schedule of Investments, the investment adviser may determine the country in which an issuer is located and/or credit risk exposure based on various factors. These factors include the laws of the country under which the issuer is organized, where the issuer maintains a principal office, the country in which the issuer derives 50% or more of its total revenues and the country that has the primary market for the issuer's securities, as well as other criteria. Among the other criteria that may be evaluated for making this determination are the country in which the issuer maintains 50% or more of its assets, the type of security, financial guarantees and enhancements, the nature of the collateral and the sponsor organization. Country of issuer and/or credit risk exposure has been determined to be the United States of America, unless otherwise noted.

- D. Distributions** The Trust declares and pays monthly dividends from net investment income to common shareholders. Distributions from net realized capital gain, if any, are generally paid annually and are distributed on a pro rata basis to common and preferred shareholders. The Trust may elect to treat a portion of the proceeds from redemptions as distributions for federal income tax purposes.

- E. Federal Income Taxes** The Trust intends to comply with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company and to distribute substantially all of the Trust's taxable earnings to shareholders. As such, the Trust will not be subject to federal income taxes on otherwise taxable income (including net realized capital gain) that is distributed to shareholders. Therefore, no provision for federal income taxes is recorded in the financial statements.

In addition, the Trust intends to invest in such municipal securities to allow it to qualify to pay shareholders exempt dividends, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

The Trust files tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and certain other jurisdictions. Generally, the Trust is subject to examinations by such taxing authorities for up to three years after the filing of the return for the tax period.

- F. Accounting Estimates** The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period including estimates and assumptions

related to taxation. Actual results could differ from those estimates by a significant amount. In addition, the Trust monitors for material events or transactions that may occur or become known after the period-end date and before the date the financial statements are released to print.

- G. Indemnifications** Under the Trust's organizational documents, each Trustee, officer, employee or other agent of the Trust is indemnified against certain liabilities that may arise out of performance of their duties to the Trust. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Trust enters into contracts, including the Trust's servicing agreements that contain a variety of indemnification clauses. The Trust's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Trust that have not yet occurred. The risk of material loss as a result of such indemnification claims is considered remote.
- H. Cash and Cash Equivalents** For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows the Trust defines Cash and Cash Equivalents as cash (including foreign currency), money market funds and other investments held in lieu of cash and excludes investments made with cash collateral received.
- I. Floating Rate Note Obligations** The Trust invests in inverse floating rate securities, such as Residual Interest Bonds (RIBs) or Tender Option Bonds (TOBs) for investment purposes and to enhance the yield of the Trust. Inverse floating rate investments tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when interest rates decline or remain relatively stable. Such transactions may be purchased in the secondary market without first owning the underlying bond or by the sale of fixed rate bonds by the Trust to special purpose trusts established by a broker dealer (Dealer Trusts) in exchange for cash and residual interests in the Dealer Trusts' assets and cash flows, which are in the form of inverse floating rate securities. The Dealer Trusts finance the purchases of the fixed rate bonds by issuing floating rate notes to third parties and allowing the Trust to retain residual interest in the bonds. The floating rate notes issued by the Dealer Trusts have interest rates that reset weekly and the floating rate note holders have the option to tender their notes to the Dealer Trusts for redemption at par at each reset date. The residual interests held by the Trust (inverse floating rate investments) include the right of the Trust (1) to cause the holders of the floating rate notes to tender their notes at par at the next interest rate reset date, and (2) to transfer the municipal bond from the Dealer Trusts to the Trust, thereby collapsing the Dealer Trusts.

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TOBs are presently classified as private placement securities. Private placement securities are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or are otherwise not readily marketable. As a result of the absence of a public trading market for these securities, they may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Trust or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities.

The Trust accounts for the transfer of bonds to the Dealer Trusts as secured borrowings, with the securities transferred remaining in the Trust's investment assets, and the related floating rate notes reflected as Trust liabilities under the caption *Floating rate note obligations* on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The Trust records the interest income from the fixed rate bonds under the caption *Interest* and records the expenses related to floating rate obligations and any administrative expenses of the Dealer Trusts as a component of *Interest, facilities and maintenance fees* on the Statement of Operations.

The Trust generally invests in inverse floating rate securities that include embedded leverage, thus exposing the Trust to greater risks and increased costs. The primary risks associated with inverse floating rate securities are varying degrees of liquidity and the changes in the value of such securities in response to changes in market rates of interest to a greater extent than the value of an equal principal amount of a fixed rate security having similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturity which may cause the Trust's net asset value to be more volatile than if it had not invested in inverse floating rate securities. In certain instances, the short-term floating rate interests created by the special purpose trust may not be able to be sold to third parties or, in the case of holders tendering (or putting) such interests for repayment of principal, may not be able to be remarketed to third parties. In such cases, the special purpose trust holding the long-term fixed rate bonds may be collapsed. In the case of RIBs or TOBs created by the contribution of long-term fixed income bonds by the Trust, the Trust will then be required to repay the principal amount of the tendered securities. During times of market volatility, illiquidity or uncertainty, the Trust could be required to sell other portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time to raise cash to meet that obligation.

- J. Interest, Facilities and Maintenance Fees** Interest, Facilities and Maintenance Fees include interest and related borrowing costs such as commitment fees and other expenses associated with lines of credit and interest and administrative expenses related to establishing and maintaining Auction Rate Preferred Shares and floating rate note obligations, if any.
- K. Other Risks** The value of, payment of interest on, repayment of principal for and the ability to sell a municipal security may be affected by constitutional amendments, legislative enactments, executive orders, administrative regulations, voter initiatives and the economics of the regions in which the issuers are located.

Since many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal securities market and a Trust's investments in municipal securities.

There is some risk that a portion or all of the interest received from certain tax-free municipal securities could become taxable as a result of determinations by the Internal Revenue Service.

NOTE 2 Advisory Fees and Other Fees Paid to Affiliates

The Trust has entered into a master investment advisory agreement with Invesco Advisers, Inc. (the Adviser or Invesco). Under the terms of the investment advisory agreement, the Trust pays an advisory fee to the Adviser based on the annual rate 0.55% of the Trust's average daily managed assets including current preferred shares and leverage entered into to retire preferred shares of the Trust.

Under the terms of a master sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and each of Invesco Asset Management Deutschland GmbH, Invesco Asset Management Limited, Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited, Invesco Australia Limited, Invesco Hong Kong Limited, Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc. and Invesco Canada Ltd. (collectively, the Affiliated Sub-Advisers) the Adviser, not the Trust, may pay 40% of the fees paid to the Adviser to any such Affiliated Sub-Adviser(s) that provide(s) discretionary investment management services to the Trust based

on the percentage of assets allocated to such Sub-Adviser(s).

The Adviser has contractually agreed, through at least June 30, 2012, to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Trust's expenses (excluding certain items discussed below) to 1.02%. In determining the Adviser's obligation to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses, the following expenses are not taken into account, and could cause the Trust's expenses to exceed the limit reflected above: (1) interest, facilities and maintenance fees; (2) taxes; (3) dividend expense on short sales; (4) extraordinary or non-routine items, including litigation expenses; and (5) expenses that the Trust has incurred but did not actually pay because of an expense offset arrangement. Unless the Board of Trustees and Invesco mutually agree to amend or continue the fee waiver agreement, it will terminate on June 30, 2012.

For the year ended February 29, 2012, the Adviser waived advisory fees of \$94,910.

The Trust has entered into a master administrative services agreement with Invesco pursuant to which the Trust has agreed to pay Invesco for certain administrative costs incurred in providing accounting services to the Trust. For the year ended February 29, 2012, expenses incurred under this agreement are shown in the Statement of Operations as administrative services fees.

Certain officers and trustees of the Trust are officers and directors of Invesco.

NOTE 3 Additional Valuation Information

GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, under current market conditions. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods giving the highest priority to readily available unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) generally when market prices are not readily available or are unreliable. Based on the valuation inputs, the securities or other investments are tiered into one of three levels. Changes in valuation methods may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level:

Level 1 Prices are determined using quoted prices in an active market for identical assets.

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Level 2 Prices are determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants may use in pricing a security. These may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, loss severities, default rates, discount rates, volatilities and others.

Level 3 Prices are determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the period), unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Trust's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in determining fair value of the securities or instruments and would be based on the best available information.

The following is a summary of the tiered valuation input levels, as of February 29, 2012. The level assigned to the securities valuations may not be an indication of the risk or liquidity associated with investing in those securities. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, the values reflected in the financial statements may materially differ from the value received upon actual sale of those investments.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, there were no significant transfers between investment levels.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Municipal Obligations	\$	\$ 384,870,041	\$	\$ 384,870,041

NOTE 4 Trustees and Officers Fees and Benefits

Trustees and Officers Fees and Benefits include amounts accrued by the Trust to pay remuneration to certain Trustees and Officers of the Trust.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Trust paid legal fees of \$64,202 for services rendered by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP as counsel to the Trust. A trustee of the Trust is of counsel with the firm.

NOTE 5 Cash Balances and Borrowings

The Trust is permitted to temporarily carry a negative or overdrawn balance in its account with State Street Bank and Trust Company, the custodian bank. Such balances, if any at period end, are shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities under the payable caption *amount due custodian*. To compensate the custodian bank for such overdrafts, the overdrawn Trust may either (1) leave funds as a compensating balance in the account so the custodian bank can be compensated by earning the additional interest; or (2) compensate by paying the custodian bank at a rate agreed upon by the custodian bank and Invesco, not to exceed the contractually agreed upon rate.

Inverse floating rate obligations resulting from the transfer of bonds to Dealer Trusts are accounted for as secured borrowings. The average floating rate notes outstanding and average annual interest and fees related to inverse floating rate note obligations during the year ended February 29, 2012 were \$60,073,077 and 0.79%, respectively.

NOTE 6 Distributions to Shareholders and Tax Components of Net Assets

Tax Character of Distributions to Shareholders Paid During the Year Ended February 29, 2012, the Period November 1, 2010 to February 28, 2011 and the Year Ended October 31, 2010:

Year ended	Four months ended	Year ended
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	February 29, 2012	February 28, 2011	October 31, 2010
Ordinary income	\$	\$	\$ 310,602
Tax-exempt income	15,518,612	5,211,146	15,124,860
Total distributions	\$ 15,518,612	\$ 5,211,146	\$ 15,435,462

Tax Components of Net Assets at Period-End:

	2012
Undistributed ordinary income	\$ 4,748,761
Net unrealized appreciation investments	27,829,801
Post-October deferrals	(1,302,642)
Capital loss carryforward	(27,163,307)
Shares of beneficial interest-common shares	233,702,334
Total net assets	\$ 237,814,947

The difference between book-basis and tax-basis unrealized appreciation (depreciation) is due to differences in the timing of recognition of gains and losses on investments for tax and book purposes. The Trust's net unrealized appreciation difference is attributable primarily to book/tax accretion and amortization differences and TOBs.

Capital loss carryforward is calculated and reported as of a specific date. Results of transactions and other activity after that date may affect the amount of capital loss carryforward actually available for the Trust to utilize. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the Act) eliminated the eight-year carryover period for capital losses that arise in taxable years beginning after its enactment date of December 22, 2010. Consequently, these capital

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losses can be carried forward for an unlimited period. However, capital losses with an expiration period may not be used to offset capital gains until all net capital losses without an expiration date have been utilized. Additionally, post-enactment capital loss carryovers will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses instead of as short-term capital losses as under prior law. The ability to utilize capital loss carryforward in the future may be limited under the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations based on the results of future transactions.

The Trust utilized \$888,541 of capital loss carryforward in the current period to offset net realized capital gain for federal income tax purposes. The Trust has a capital loss carryforward as of February 29, 2012, which expires as follows:

Expiration	Capital Loss Carryforward*		
	Short-Term	Long-Term	Total
February 28, 2015	\$ 1,658,127	\$	\$ 1,658,127
February 29, 2016	10,017,739		10,017,739
February 28, 2017	15,077,563		15,077,563
February 28, 2018	409,878		409,878
	\$ 27,163,307	\$	\$ 27,163,307

* Capital loss carryforward as of the date listed above is reduced for limitations, if any, to the extent required by the Internal Revenue Code.

NOTE 7 Investment Securities

The aggregate amount of investment securities (other than short-term securities, U.S. Treasury obligations and money market funds, if any) purchased and sold by the Trust during the year ended February 29, 2012 was \$60,463,288 and \$75,519,613, respectively. Cost of investments on a tax basis includes the adjustments for financial reporting purposes as of the most recently completed Federal income tax reporting period-end.

Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investment Securities on a Tax Basis

Aggregate unrealized appreciation of investment securities	\$ 33,980,609
Aggregate unrealized (depreciation) of investment securities	(6,150,808)
Net unrealized appreciation of investment securities	\$ 27,829,801

Cost of investments for tax purposes is \$357,040,240.

NOTE 8 Reclassification of Permanent Differences

Primarily as a result of differing book/tax treatment of taxable income, on February 29, 2012, undistributed net investment income was decreased by \$148,920, undistributed net realized gain (loss) was increased by \$8,801 and shares of beneficial interest was increased by \$140,119. This reclassification had no effect on the net assets of the Trust.

NOTE 9 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

Transactions in common shares of beneficial interest were as follows:

	Year ended February 29, 2012	Four months ended February 28, 2011	Year ended October 31, 2010
Beginning Shares	15,204,293	15,189,326	15,150,969
Shares Issued Through Dividend Reinvestment	38,402	14,967	38,357
Ending Shares	15,242,695	15,204,293	15,189,326

The Trustees have approved share repurchases whereby the Trust may, when appropriate, purchase shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions at a price not above market value or net asset value, whichever is lower at the time of purchase.

NOTE 10 Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest

The Trust has issued Auction Rate Preferred Shares (preferred shares) which have a liquidation value of \$25,000 per share plus the redemption premium, if any, plus accumulated but unpaid dividends, whether or not declared, thereon to the date of distribution. The Trust may redeem such shares, in whole or in part, at the original purchase price of \$25,000 per share plus accumulated but unpaid dividends, whether or not declared, thereon to the date of redemption.

Historically, the Trust paid annual fees equivalent to 0.25% of the preferred share liquidation value for the remarketing efforts associated with the preferred auction. Effective March 16, 2009, the Trust decreased this amount to 0.15% due to auction failures. In the future, if auctions no longer fail, the Trust may return to an annual fee payment of 0.25% of the preferred share liquidation value. These fees are included as a component of Interest, facilities and maintenance fees expense on the Statement of Operations.

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Dividends, which are cumulative, are reset through auction procedures.

Series	Shares ⁺	Amount (000 s omitted)	Rate ⁺	Reset Date	Range of Dividend Rates ⁺⁺
A	1,272	\$ 31,800	0.229%	03/08/2012	0.107-0.411%
B	954	23,850	0.122	03/13/12	0.033-0.243
C	848	21,200	0.244	03/01/12	0.107-0.411

⁺ As of February 29, 2012.

⁺⁺ For the year ended February 29, 2012.

Subsequent to February 29, 2012 and up through April 5, 2012, the Trust paid dividends to preferred shareholders at rates ranging from 0.110% to 0.331% in the aggregate amount of \$15,312.

The Trust is subject to certain restrictions relating to the preferred shares. Failure to comply with these restrictions could preclude the Trust from declaring any distributions to common shareholders or purchasing common shares and/or could trigger the mandatory redemption of preferred shares at liquidation value.

Beginning February 13, 2008 and continuing through February 29, 2012, all series of preferred shares of the Trust were not successfully remarketed. As a result, the dividend rates of these preferred shares were reset to the maximum applicable rate.

The preferred shares, which are entitled to one vote per share, generally vote with the common shares but vote separately as a class to elect two Trustees and on any matters affecting the rights of the preferred shares.

The preferred shares are not listed on an exchange. Investors in preferred shares may participate in auctions through authorized broker-dealers; however, such broker-dealers are not required to maintain a secondary market in preferred shares, and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop, or if it does develop, a secondary market may not provide you with liquidity. When a preferred share auction fails, investors may not be able to sell any or all of their preferred shares and because of the nature of the market for preferred shares, investors may receive less than the price paid for their preferred shares if sold outside of the auction.

The Trust entered into additional floating rate note and dealer trust obligations as an alternative form of leverage in order to redeem a portion of its preferred shares. Transactions in preferred shares were as follows:

	Series A		Series B		Series C	
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value	Shares	Value
Outstanding at February 28, 2011	1,440	\$ 36,000,000	1,080	\$ 27,000,000	960	\$ 24,000,000
Shares redeemed	(168)	(4,200,000)	(126)	(3,150,000)	(112)	(2,800,000)
Outstanding at February 29, 2012	1,272	\$ 31,800,000	954	\$ 23,850,000	848	\$ 21,200,000

NOTE 11 Dividends

The Fund declared the following dividends from net investment income subsequent to February 29, 2012:

Declaration Date	Amount Per Share	Record Date	Payable Date
March 1, 2012	\$ 0.084	March 14, 2012	March 30, 2012
April 2, 2012	\$ 0.084	April 13, 2012	April 30, 2012

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NOTE 12 Financial Highlights

The following schedule presents financial highlights for a share of the Trust outstanding throughout the periods indicated.

	Year ended February 29, 2012	Four months ended February 28, 2011	2010	Year ended October 31, 2009	2008	2007
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.42	\$ 15.01	\$ 14.00	\$ 11.34	\$ 15.80	\$ 16.96
Net investment income ^(a)	0.97	0.35	1.03	1.15	1.21	1.10
Net realized gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)	2.23	(1.59)	1.00	2.41	(4.59)	(1.01)
Distributions paid to preferred shareholders from: Net investment income	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.29)	(0.32)
Net realized gain (losses)						(0.04)
Total income (loss) from investment operations	3.19	(1.25)	2.01	3.52	(3.67)	(0.27)
Less distributions to common shareholders from: Net investment income	(1.01)	(0.34)	(1.00)	(0.86)	(0.79)	(0.78)
Net realized gains						(0.11)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 15.60	\$ 13.42	\$ 15.01	\$ 14.00	\$ 11.34	\$ 15.80
Market value, end of period	\$ 16.10	\$ 13.46	\$ 15.46	\$ 14.38	\$ 10.80	\$ 14.91

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Total return at net asset value ^(b)	24.64%	(8.36)%	14.83%			
Total return at market value ^(c)	28.25%	(10.76)%	15.14%	43.22%	(23.21)%	4.38%
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of period (000s omitted)	\$ 237,815	\$ 204,026	\$ 227,987	\$ 212,052	\$ 171,762	\$ 243,701
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	17%	5%	14%	28%	43%	19%

Ratios/supplemental data based on average net assets applicable to common shares:

Ratio of expenses:

With fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements ^(e)	1.36%(g)	1.34%(h)(i)	1.35%	1.50%	2.24%	2.06%
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With fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements excluding interest, facilities and maintenance fees ^{(e)(f)}	1.08%(g)	1.02%(h)(i)	1.08%	1.14%	0.97%	1.04%
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Without fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements ^(e)	1.40%(g)	1.34%(h)(i)	1.45%	1.68%	2.41%	2.21%
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Ratio of net investment income before preferred share dividends	6.77%(g)	7.79%(i)	7.07%	9.12%	8.19%	6.71%
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Preferred share dividends	0.08%(g)	0.15%(i)				
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Ratio of net investment income after preferred share dividends ^(f)	6.69%(g)	7.64%(i)	6.96%	8.79%	6.25%	4.78%
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Senior securities:

76,850	87,000	87,000	99,500	116,000	145,000
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Total amount of
preferred shares
outstanding (000 s
omitted)

Asset coverage per preferred shares ^(j)	\$ 102,363	\$ 83,628	\$ 90,514	\$ 78,280	\$ 62,029	\$ 67,031
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Liquidating preference per preferred share	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
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- (a) Calculated using average shares outstanding.
- (b) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.
- (c) Total return assumes an investment at the common share market price at the beginning of the period indicated, reinvestment of all distributions for the period in accordance with the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan, and sale of all shares at the closing common share market price at the end of the period indicated. Not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.
- (d) Portfolio turnover is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.
Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to auction rate preferred shareholders; income ratios reflect income earned on investments made with assets attributable to auction rate preferred shares.
- (e) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to preferred shareholders.
- (f) For the years ended October 31, 2010, and prior, ratios do not exclude facilities and maintenance fees.
- (g) Ratios are based on average net assets applicable to common shares (000 s omitted) of \$218,963.
- (h) Ratios include an adjustment for a change in accounting estimate for professional services fees during the period. Ratios excluding this adjustment would have been higher by 0.06%.
- (i) Annualized.
- (j) Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including the preferred shares) from the Trust's total assets and dividing this by the number of preferred shares outstanding.

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NOTE 13 Significant Event

The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the **Board**) approved the redomestication of the Trust, a Massachusetts business trust, into a Delaware statutory trust pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Redomestication (the **Redomestication**). The Board also approved an Agreement and Plan of Merger pursuant to which Invesco New York Quality Municipal Securities (the **Target Trust**) would merge with and into the Trust in accordance with the Delaware Statutory Trust Act (the **Merger**). As a result of the Merger, all assets and liabilities of the Target Fund will become assets and liabilities of the Trust and the Target Fund's shareholders will become shareholders of the Trust. The Redomestication and the Agreement are subject to shareholder approval.

In addition, the Board also approved a plan to redeem all of the outstanding auction rate preferred shares at their respective liquidation preferences. These redemptions are anticipated to be funded with proceeds received from the issuance of Variable Rate Munifund Term Preferred Shares (**VMTPS**) and Tender Option Bonds (**TOBs**). VMTPS are a variable rate form of preferred stock with a mandatory redemption date. These redemptions and this issuance of VMTPS are targeted to occur in the first half of 2012.

NOTE 14 Legal Proceedings

Terms used in the Legal Proceedings Note are defined terms solely for the purpose of this note.

Pending Litigation and Regulatory Inquiries

The Trust received a shareholder demand letter dated March 25, 2011, from one of the Trust's shareholders, alleging that the Board and the officers of the Trust breached their fiduciary duty and duty of loyalty and wasted Trust assets by causing the Trust to redeem Auction Rate Preferred Securities (ARPS) at their liquidation value. Specifically, the shareholder claims that the Board and officers had no obligation to provide liquidity to the ARPS shareholders, the redemptions were improperly motivated to benefit the prior adviser by preserving business relationships with the ARPS holders, i.e., institutional investors, and the market value and fair value of the ARPS were less than par at the time they were redeemed. The letter alleges that the redemption of the ARPS occurred at the expense of the Trust and its common shareholders. The letter demands that: 1) the Board take action against the prior adviser and trustees/officers to recover damages; 2) the Board refrain from authorizing further redemptions or repurchases of ARPS by the Trust at prices in excess of fair value or market value at the time of the transaction; and 3) if the Trust does not commence appropriate action, the shareholder will commence a shareholder derivative action on behalf of the Trust. The Board formed a Special Litigation Committee (**SLC**) to investigate these claims and to make a recommendation to the Board regarding whether pursuit of these claims is in the best interests of the Trusts. Upon completion of its evaluation, the SLC recommended that the Board reject the demands specified in the shareholder demand letters, after which the Board announced on June 24, 2011, that it had adopted the SLC's recommendation and voted to reject the demands. The Trust has accrued \$150,284 in expenses relating to these matters during the year ended February 29, 2012.

Management of Invesco and the Trust believe that the outcome of the demand letter described above will have no material adverse effect on the Trust or on the ability of Invesco to provide ongoing services to the Trust.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals:

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investments, and the related statements of operations, of changes in net assets and of cash flows and the financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals (hereafter referred to as the Trust) at February 29, 2012, the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and the changes in its net assets and financial highlights for the year then ended, the period ended February 28, 2011 and the year ended October 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements and financial highlights (hereafter referred to as financial statements) are the responsibility of the Trust's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements 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 financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits, which included confirmation of securities at February 29, 2012 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. The financial highlights of the Trust for the periods ended October 31, 2009 and prior were audited by other independent auditors whose report dated December 21, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

April 23, 2012
Houston, Texas

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Tax Information

Form 1099-DIV, Form 1042-S and other year-end tax information provide shareholders with actual calendar year amounts that should be included in their tax returns. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors.

The following distribution information is being provided as required by the Internal Revenue Code or to meet a specific state's requirement.

The Trust designates the following amounts or, if subsequently determined to be different, the maximum amount allowable for its fiscal year ended February 29, 2012:

Federal and State Income Tax

Qualified Dividend Income*	0.00%
Corporate Dividend Received Deduction*	0.00%
Tax-Exempt Interest Dividends*	98.99%

* The above percentages are based on ordinary income dividends paid to shareholders during the Trust's fiscal year.

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Supplemental Information

The disclosure concerning the investment objective, principal investment strategies and principal risks of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals (the Fund) is being updated. The investment objective has not changed; however the Board of Trustees of the Fund approved a revised statement of the principal investment strategies for the Fund. The revised disclosure of the investment objective, principal investment strategies and associated principal risks for the Fund is set forth below.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals (the Fund) is to provide Common Shareholders with a high level of current income exempt from federal as well as from New York State and New York City income taxes, consistent with preservation of capital.

The investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act).

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in municipal securities. The policy stated in the foregoing sentence is a fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the 1940 Act. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's investment adviser, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (the Adviser), seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund's total assets in investment grade New York municipal securities. Investment grade securities are: (i) securities rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (S&P) or Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or an equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO); (ii) comparably rated short-term securities; or (iii) unrated municipal securities determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in municipal securities rated below investment grade or that are unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase. Lower-grade securities are commonly referred to as junk bonds and involve greater risks than investments in higher-grade securities. The Fund does not purchase securities that are in default or rated in categories lower than B- by S&P or B3 by Moody's or unrated securities of comparable quality.

The foregoing percentage and rating limitations apply at the time of acquisition of a security based on the last previous determination of the Fund's net asset value. Any subsequent change in any rating by a rating service or change in percentages resulting from market fluctuations or other changes in the Fund's total assets will not require elimination of any security from the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may invest all or a substantial portion of its total assets in New York municipal securities that may subject certain investors to the federal alternative minimum tax and, therefore, a substantial portion of the income produced by the Fund may be taxable for such investors under the federal alternative minimum tax. Accordingly, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for investors who are already subject to the federal alternative minimum tax or could become subject to the federal alternative minimum tax as a result of an investment in the Fund.

The Adviser buys and sells securities for the Fund with a view towards seeking a high level of current income exempt from federal income tax, as well as from New York State and New York City income taxes, consistent with preservation of capital, subject to reasonable credit risk. As a result, the Fund will not necessarily invest in the highest yielding New York municipal securities permitted by its investment policies if the Adviser determines that market risks or credit risks associated with such investments would subject the Fund's portfolio to undue risk. The potential realization of capital gains or losses resulting from possible changes in interest rates will not be a major consideration and frequency of portfolio turnover generally will not be a limiting factor if the Adviser considers it advantageous to purchase or sell securities.

The Adviser employs a bottom-up, research-driven approach to identify securities that have attractive risk/reward characteristics for the sectors in which the Fund invests. The Adviser also integrates macroeconomic analysis and forecasting into its evaluation and ranking of various sectors and individual securities. Finally, the Fund employs leverage in an effort to enhance the Fund's income and total return. Sell decisions are based on: (i) a deterioration or likely deterioration of an individual issuer's capacity to meet its debt obligations on a timely basis; (ii) a deterioration or likely deterioration of the broader fundamentals of a particular industry or sector; and (iii) opportunities in the secondary or primary market to purchase a security with better relative value.

Municipal Securities. Municipal securities are obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories or possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and their cities, counties, political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the interest on which, in the opinion of bond counsel or other counsel to the issuers of such securities is, at the time of issuance, exempt from federal income tax. New York municipal securities are municipal securities the interest on which, in the opinion of bond counsel or other counsel to the issuers of such securities is, at the time of issuance, exempt from New York State and New York City individual income tax. The Adviser does not conduct its own analysis of the tax status of the interest paid by municipal securities held by the Fund, but will rely on the opinion of counsel to the issuer of each such instrument.

The issuers of municipal securities obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as airports, highways, bridges, schools, hospitals, housing, mass transportation, streets and water and sewer works. Other public purposes for which municipal securities may be issued include refunding outstanding obligations, obtaining funds for general operating expenses and obtaining funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities. Certain types of municipal securities are issued to obtain funding for privately operated facilities.

The yields of municipal securities depend on, among other things, general money market conditions, general conditions of the municipal securities market, size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and rating of the issue. There is no limitation as to the maturity of the municipal securities in which the Fund may invest. The ratings of S&P and Moody's represent their opinions of the quality of the municipal securities they undertake to rate. These ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, municipal securities with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields while municipal securities of the same maturity and coupon with different ratings may have the same yield.

The two principal classifications of municipal securities are general obligation and revenue or special delegation securities. General obligation securities are secured by the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue securities are usually payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source.

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Industrial development bonds are usually revenue securities, the credit quality of which is normally directly related to the credit standing of the industrial user involved.

Within these principal classifications of municipal securities, there are a variety of types of municipal securities, including:

Variable rate securities, which bear rates of interest that are adjusted periodically according to formulae intended to reflect market rates of interest.

Municipal notes, including tax, revenue and bond anticipation notes of short maturity, generally less than three years, which are issued to obtain temporary funds for various public purposes.

Variable rate demand notes, which are obligations that contain a floating or variable interest rate adjustment formula and which are subject to a right of demand for payment of the principal balance plus accrued interest either at any time or at specified intervals. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note may be based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and may be adjusted when such rate changes, or the interest rate may be a market rate that is adjusted at specified intervals. The adjustment formula maintains the value of the variable rate demand note at approximately the par value of such note at the adjustment date.

Municipal leases, which are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. Certain municipal lease obligations may include non-appropriation clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis.

Private activity bonds, which are issued by, or on behalf of, public authorities to finance privately operated facilities.

Participation certificates, which are obligations issued by state or local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. They may represent participations in a lease, an installment purchase contract or a conditional sales contract.

Municipal securities that may not be backed by the faith, credit and taxing power of the issuer.

Municipal securities that are privately placed and that may have restrictions on the Fund's ability to resell, such as timing restrictions or requirements that the securities only be sold to qualified institutional investors.

Municipal securities that are insured by financial insurance companies.

Derivatives. The Fund may use derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging and risk management, and (other than for futures or swaps) for portfolio management or to earn income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of another underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. Derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund may use include:

Futures. A futures contract is a standardized agreement between two parties to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Futures contracts are bilateral agreements, with both the purchaser and the seller equally obligated to complete the transaction. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date.

Swaps. A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty.

Inverse Floating Rate Obligations. The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate obligations. Inverse floating rate obligations are variable rate debt instruments that pay interest at rates that move in the opposite direction of prevailing interest rates. Because the interest rate paid to holders of such obligations is generally determined by subtracting a variable or floating rate from a predetermined amount, the interest rate paid to holders of such obligations will decrease as such variable or floating rate increases and increase as such variable or floating rate decreases. The inverse

floating rate obligations in which the Fund may invest include derivative instruments such as residual interest bonds (RIBs) or tender option bonds (TOBs). Such instruments are typically created by a special purpose trust that holds long-term fixed rate bonds and sells two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests, which are sold to third party investors, and inverse floating residual interests, which are purchased by the Fund. The short-term floating rate interests have first priority on the cash flow from the bond held by the special purpose trust and the Fund (as holder of the inverse floating residual interests) is paid the residual cash flow from the bond held by the special purpose trust.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued and delayed delivery basis, which means that the Fund buys or sells a security with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The payment obligation and the interest rate are fixed at the time the Fund enters into the commitment. No income accrues on such securities until the date the Fund actually takes delivery of the securities.

Preferred Shares. The Fund uses leverage in the form of Preferred Shares. Dividends on the Preferred Shares will typically be comparable to the yields on investment grade short-term municipal securities, although the assets attributable to the Preferred Shares will generally be invested in longer-term municipal securities, which typically have higher yields than short-term municipal securities. Assuming such a yield differential, this leveraged capital structure enables the Fund to pay a potentially higher yield on the Common Shares than similar investment companies that do not use leverage.

The Fund will generally maintain an asset coverage of the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by the Preferred Shares, of 200% of the aggregate liquidation value of the Preferred Shares. The liquidation value of the Preferred Shares is their aggregate original purchase price, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund generally will not engage in the trading of securities for the purpose of realizing short-term profits, but it will adjust its portfolio as it deems advisable in view of prevailing or anticipated market conditions to accomplish the Fund's investment objective. For example, the Fund may sell portfolio securities in anticipation of a movement in interest rates. Other than for tax purposes, frequency of portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor if the Fund considers it advantageous to purchase or sell securities. The Fund does not anticipate that the annual portfolio turnover rate of the Fund will be in excess of 100%. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater brokerage commission and transaction expenses than a lower rate, which

expenses must be borne by the Fund and the shareholders. High portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of substantial net short-term capital gains, and any distributions resulting from such gains will be taxable at ordinary income rates for federal income tax purposes.

Temporary Defensive Strategy. When market conditions dictate a more defensive investment strategy, the Fund may, on a temporary basis, hold cash or invest a portion or all of its assets in high-quality, short-term municipal securities. If such municipal securities are not available or, in the judgment of the Adviser, do not afford sufficient protection against adverse market conditions, the Fund may invest in taxable instruments. Such taxable securities may include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; other investment grade quality fixed income securities; prime commercial paper; certificates of deposit; bankers' acceptances and other obligations of domestic banks; repurchase agreements; and money market funds (including money market funds affiliated with the Adviser). In taking a defensive position, the Fund would temporarily not be pursuing its principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective.

Zero Coupon/PIK Bonds. The Fund may invest in securities not producing immediate cash income, including zero coupon securities or pay-in-kind (PIK) securities, when their effective yield over comparable instruments producing cash income makes these investments attractive. PIK securities are debt securities that pay interest through the issuance of additional securities. Zero coupon securities are debt securities that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest. They are issued and traded at a discount from their face amounts or par value, which discount varies depending on the time remaining until cash payments begin, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. The securities do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity, which prevents any reinvestment of interest payments at prevailing interest rates if prevailing interest rates rise. On the other hand, because there are no periodic interest payments to be reinvested prior to maturity, zero coupon securities eliminate the reinvestment risk and may lock in a favorable rate of return to maturity if interest rates drop. In addition, the Fund would be required to distribute the income on these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, the Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, to make income distributions to the Common Shareholders.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any fund investment, loss of money is a risk of investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. As with any managed fund, the Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The risks associated with an investment in the Fund can increase during times of significant market volatility.

Municipal Securities Risk. Under normal market conditions, longer-term municipal securities generally provide a higher yield than shorter-term municipal securities. The Adviser may adjust the average maturity of the Fund's portfolio from time to time depending on its assessment of the relative yields available on securities of different maturities and its expectations of future changes in interest rates. The yields of municipal securities may move differently and adversely compared to the yields of the overall debt securities markets. Certain kinds of municipal securities are subject to specific risks that could cause a decline in the value of those securities:

Lease Obligations. Certain lease obligations contain non-appropriation clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for that purpose by the appropriate legislative body on an annual or other periodic basis. Consequently, continued lease payments on those lease obligations containing non-appropriation clauses are dependent on future legislative actions. If these legislative actions do not occur, the holders of the lease obligation may experience difficulty in exercising their rights, including disposition of the property.

Private Activity Bonds. The issuers of private activity bonds in which the Fund may invest may be negatively impacted by conditions affecting either the general credit of the user of the private activity project or the project itself. Conditions such as regulatory and environmental restrictions and economic downturns may lower the need for these facilities and the ability of users of the project to pay for the facilities. Private activity bonds may also pay interest

subject to the alternative minimum tax.

In 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. to AA+ from AAA with a negative outlook. Following S&P's downgrade of the long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S., the major rating agencies have also placed many municipalities on review for potential downgrades, which could impact the market price, liquidity and volatility of the municipal securities held by the Fund in its portfolio. If the universe of municipal securities meeting the Fund's ratings and credit quality requirements shrinks, it may be more difficult for the Fund to meet its investment objectives and the Fund's investments may become more concentrated in fewer issues. Future downgrades by other rating agencies could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on municipal issuers and the Fund.

Many state and municipal governments that issue securities are under significant economic and financial stress and may not be able to satisfy their obligations. In response to the national economic downturn, governmental cost burdens have been and may continue to be reallocated among federal, state and local governments. The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among federal, state and local governments. Also, as a result of the downturn and related unemployment, declining income and loss of property values, many state and local governments have experienced significant reductions in revenues and consequently difficulties meeting ongoing expenses. As a result, certain of these state and local governments may have difficulty paying or default in the payment of principal or interest on their outstanding debt, may experience ratings downgrades of their debt. The taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited by provisions of state constitutions or laws and an entity's credit will depend on many factors, including the entity's tax base, the extent to which the entity relies on federal or state aid, and other factors which are beyond the entity's control. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes.

In addition, municipalities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, thereby affecting the repayment of their outstanding debt. Issuers of municipal securities might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of municipal securities could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and such holders may not be able to collect all principal and interest to which they are entitled. Certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear. Further, the application of state law to municipal securities issuers could produce varying results

among the states or among municipal securities issuers within a state. These uncertainties could have a significant impact on the prices of the municipal securities in which the Fund invests. The value of municipal securities generally may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal markets as a result of legislation or litigation, including legislation or litigation that changes the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt and could jeopardize the Fund's status as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code.

The U.S. economy may be in the process of deleveraging, with individuals, companies and municipalities reducing expenditures and paying down borrowings. In such event, the number of municipal borrowers and the amount of outstanding municipal securities may contract, potentially without corresponding reductions in investor demand for municipal securities. As a result, the Fund may have fewer investment alternatives, may invest in securities that it previously would have declined and may concentrate its investments in a smaller number of issuers.

Insurance Risk. Financial insurance guarantees that interest payments on a bond will be made on time and that principal will be repaid when the bond matures. Insured municipal obligations would generally be assigned a lower rating if the rating were based primarily on the credit quality of the issuer without regard to the insurance feature. If the claims-paying ability of the insurer were downgraded, the ratings on the municipal obligations it insures may also be downgraded. Insurance does not protect the Fund against losses caused by declines in a bond's value due to a change in market conditions.

Market Risk. Market risk is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the Fund will decline. The net asset value of the Fund will change with changes in the value of its portfolio securities, and the value of the Fund's investments can be expected to fluctuate over time. The financial markets in general are subject to volatility and may at times experience extreme volatility and uncertainty, which may affect all investment securities, including debt securities and derivative instruments. Volatility may be greater during periods of general economic uncertainty.

Interest Rate Risk. Because the Fund invests primarily in fixed income municipal securities, the net asset value of the Fund can be expected to change as general levels of interest rates fluctuate. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed income securities generally can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed income securities generally can be expected to decline. The prices of longer term municipal securities generally are more volatile with respect to changes in interest rates than the prices of shorter term municipal securities. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to an issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest and principal when due. Municipal securities, like other debt obligations, are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment. The ability of issuers of municipal securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be adversely affected by general economic downturns and as relative governmental cost burdens are allocated and reallocated among federal, state and local governmental units. Private activity bonds used to finance projects, such as industrial development and pollution control, may also be negatively impacted by the general credit of the user of the project. Nonpayment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. The Adviser continuously monitors the issuers of securities held in the Fund.

The Fund will rely on the Adviser's judgment, analysis and experience in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer. In its analysis, the Adviser may consider the credit ratings of NRSROs in evaluating securities, although the Adviser does not rely primarily on these ratings. Credit ratings of NRSROs evaluate only the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market risk. In addition, ratings are general and not absolute standards of quality, and the creditworthiness of an issuer may decline significantly before an NRSRO lowers the issuer's rating. A rating downgrade does not require the Fund to dispose of a security.

Medium-grade obligations (for example, bonds rated BBB by S&P) possess speculative characteristics so that changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to make principal and interest payments than in the case of higher-rated securities. Securities rated below investment

grade are considered speculative by NRSROs with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to pay interest and principal.

Income Risk. The income you receive from the Fund is based primarily on prevailing interest rates, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If interest rates decrease, your income from the Fund may decrease as well.

Call Risk. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of securities with high interest rates will prepay or call their securities before their maturity dates. In this event, the proceeds from the called securities would likely be reinvested by the Fund in securities bearing the new, lower interest rates, resulting in a possible decline in the Fund's income and distributions to shareholders.

Market Segment Risk. The Fund generally considers investments in municipal securities issued by governments or political subdivisions not to be subject to industry concentration policies (because such issuers are not in any industry). The Fund may, however, invest in municipal securities issued by entities having similar characteristics. For example, the issuers may be located in the same geographic area or may pay their interest obligations from revenue of similar projects, such as hospitals, airports, utility systems and housing finance agencies. This may make the Fund's investments more susceptible to similar economic, political or regulatory occurrences, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in a segment of the municipal securities market with similar characteristics if the Adviser determines that the yields available from obligations in a particular segment justify the additional risks of a larger investment in that segment. The Fund may not, however, invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal securities, such as many private activity bonds or industrial development revenue bonds, issued for non-governmental entities that are in the same industry.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, among other things, the Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources. If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and all distributions from the Fund (including underlying distributions attributable to tax exempt interest income) would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

The value of the Fund's investments and its net asset value may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities.

This could in turn affect the Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Additionally, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments.

The Fund may invest all or a substantial portion of its total assets in municipal securities subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund could cause shareholders to be subject to (or result in an increased liability under) the federal alternative minimum tax. As a result, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for investors who are already subject to the federal alternative minimum tax or who could become subject to the federal alternative minimum tax as a result of an investment in the Fund.

Subsequent to the Fund's acquisition of a municipal security, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as qualified dividend income), and capital gain dividends will be taxed at long-term capital gain rates. In certain circumstances, the Fund will make payments to holders of Preferred Shares to offset the tax effects of a taxable distribution.

Generally, to the extent the Fund's distributions are derived from interest on municipal securities of a particular state (and, in some cases qualifying obligations of U.S. territories and possessions), its distributions are exempt from the personal income tax of that state. In some cases, the Fund's shares may (to the extent applicable) also be exempt from personal property taxes of such state. However, some states require that the Fund meet certain thresholds with respect to the portion of its portfolio consisting of municipal securities of such state in order for such exemption to apply.

Risks of Using Derivative Instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument or instrument being hedged, risks of default by the other party to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the derivatives may not be liquid. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives may involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet earmarking or segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable SEC rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. The Fund could suffer losses related to its derivative positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses may potentially be unlimited. Although the Adviser may seek to use derivatives to further the Fund's investment objective, the Fund is not required to use derivatives and may choose not to do so and there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative transactions entered into by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Futures Risk. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. Therefore, swaps are subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected.

Tax Risk. The use of derivatives may generate taxable income. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation as a regulated investment company or the Fund's intention to pay dividends that are exempt from federal and New York State and New York City income taxes. The tax treatment of derivatives may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legal authority, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

Inverse Floating Rate Obligations Risk. Like most other fixed-income securities, the value of inverse floating rate obligations will decrease as interest rates increase. They are more volatile, however, than most other fixed-income securities because the coupon rate on an inverse floating rate obligation typically changes at a multiple of the change in the relevant index rate. Thus, any rise in the index rate (as a consequence of an increase in interest rates) causes a correspondingly greater drop in the coupon rate of an inverse floating rate obligation while a drop in the index rate causes a correspondingly greater increase in the coupon of an inverse floating rate obligation. Some inverse floating rate obligations may also increase or decrease substantially because of changes in the rate of prepayments. Inverse floating rate obligations tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when interest rates decline or remain relatively stable. Inverse floating rate obligations have varying degrees of liquidity.

The Fund generally invests in inverse floating rate obligations that include embedded leverage, thus exposing the Fund to greater risks and increased costs. The market value of leveraged inverse floating rate obligations generally will fluctuate in response to changes in market rates of interest to a greater extent than the value of an unleveraged investment. The extent of increases and decreases in the value of inverse floating rate obligations generally will be larger than changes in an equal principal amount of a fixed rate security having similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturity, which may cause the Fund's net asset value to be more volatile than if it had not invested in inverse floating rate obligations.

In certain instances, the short-term floating rate interests created by a special purpose trust may not be able to be sold to third parties or, in the case of holders tendering (or putting) such interests for repayment of principal, may not be able to be remarketed to third parties. In such cases, the special purpose trust holding the long-term fixed rate bonds may be collapsed. In the case of inverse floating rate obligations created by the Fund, the Fund would then be

required to repay the principal amount of the tendered securities. During times of market volatility, illiquidity or uncertainty, the Fund could be required to sell other portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time to raise cash to meet that obligation.

The use of short-term floating rate obligations may require the Fund to segregate or earmark cash or liquid assets to cover its obligations. Securities so segregated or earmarked will be unavailable for sale by the Fund (unless replaced by other securities qualifying for segregation requirements), which may limit the Fund's flexibility and may require that the Fund sell other portfolio investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to sell such assets.

Risks of Investing in Lower-Grade Securities. Securities that are in the lower-grade categories generally offer higher yields than are offered by higher-grade securities of similar maturities, but they also generally involve greater risks, such as greater credit risk, market risk, volatility and liquidity risk. In addition, the amount of available information about the financial condition of certain lower-grade issuers may be less extensive than other issuers, making the Fund more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than a fund investing only in higher-grade securities. To minimize the risks involved in investing in lower-grade securities, the Fund does not purchase securities that are in default or rated in categories lower than B- by S&P or B3 by Moody's or unrated securities of comparable quality.

Secondary market prices of lower-grade securities generally are less sensitive than higher-grade securities to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to general adverse economic changes or specific developments with respect to the particular issuers. A significant increase in interest rates or a general economic downturn may significantly affect the ability of municipal issuers of lower-grade securities to pay interest and to repay principal, or to obtain additional financing, any of which could severely disrupt the market for lower-grade municipal securities and adversely affect the market value of such securities. Such events also could lead to a higher incidence of default by issuers of lower-grade securities. In addition, changes in credit risks, interest rates, the credit markets or periods of general economic uncertainty can be expected to result in increased volatility in the price of the lower-grade securities and the net asset value of the Fund. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on rational analysis, may affect the value, volatility and liquidity of lower-grade securities.

In the event that an issuer of securities held by the Fund experiences difficulties in the timely payment of principal and interest and such issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings, the Fund may incur additional expenses and may determine to invest additional assets with respect to such issuer or the project or projects to which the Fund's securities relate. Further, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal on its portfolio holdings and the Fund may be unable to obtain full recovery on such amounts.

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and interest and whether certain exchanges of debt obligations in a workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund, in the event it invests in or holds such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity relates to the ability of a fund to sell a security in a timely manner at a price which reflects the value of that security. The amount of available information about the financial condition of municipal securities issuers is generally less extensive than that for corporate issuers with publicly traded securities, and the market for municipal securities is generally considered to be less liquid than the market for corporate debt obligations. Certain municipal securities in which the Fund may invest, such as special obligation bonds, lease obligations, participation certificates and variable rate instruments, may be particularly less liquid. To the extent the Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted securities, these securities may involve special registration requirements, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties.

The effects of adverse publicity and investor perceptions may be more pronounced for securities for which no established retail market exists as compared with the effects on securities for which such a market does exist. An economic downturn or an increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for such securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding securities or the ability of the issuers to repay principal and interest. Further, the Fund

may have more difficulty selling such securities in a timely manner and at their stated value than would be the case for securities for which an established retail market does exist.

The markets for lower-grade securities may be less liquid than the markets for higher-grade securities. To the extent that there is no established retail market for some of the lower-grade securities in which the Fund may invest, trading in such securities may be relatively inactive. Prices of lower-grade securities may decline rapidly in the event a significant number of holders decide to sell. Changes in expectations regarding an individual issuer of lower-grade securities generally could reduce market liquidity for such securities and make their sale by the Fund at their current valuation more difficult.

From time to time, the Fund's investments may include securities as to which the Fund, by itself or together with other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, holds a major portion or all of an issue of municipal securities. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments and, in some cases, there may be contractual restrictions on resales, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities at a time when the Adviser believes it is advisable to do so.

Preferred Shares Risk. The Fund's use of leverage through Preferred Shares may result in higher volatility of the net asset value of the Common Shares, and fluctuations in the dividend rates on the Preferred Shares (which are expected to reflect yields on short term municipal securities) may affect the yield to the Common Shareholders. So long as the Fund is able to realize a higher net return on its investment portfolio than the then current dividend rate of the Preferred Shares, the effect of the leverage provided by the Preferred Shares will be to cause the Common Shareholders to realize a higher current rate of return than if the Fund were not so leveraged. On the other hand, to the extent that the then current dividend rate on the Preferred Shares approaches the net return on the Fund's investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the Common Shareholders will be reduced, and if the then current dividend rate on the Preferred Shares were to exceed the net return on the Fund's portfolio, the Fund's leveraged capital structure would result in a lower rate of return to the Common Shareholders than if the Fund were not so structured.

Similarly, because any decline in the net asset value of the Fund's investments will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders, the effect of leverage in a declining market would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to the Common Shareholders than if the Fund were not so leveraged. Any such decrease would likely be reflected in a decline in the market price for Common Shares. If the Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet dividend

requirements on the Preferred Shares, the Fund might have to liquidate certain of its investments in order to meet required dividend payments, thereby reducing the net asset value attributable to the Fund's Common Shares.

The amount of Preferred Shares outstanding from time to time may vary, depending on the Adviser's analysis of conditions in the municipal securities market and interest rate movements. Management of the amount of outstanding Preferred Shares places greater reliance on the ability of the Adviser to predict trends in interest rates than if the Fund did not use leverage. In the event the Adviser later determines that all or a portion of such Preferred Shares should be reissued so as to increase the amount of leverage, no assurance can be given that the Fund will subsequently be able to reissue Preferred Shares on terms and/or with dividend rates that are beneficial to the Common Shareholders. Further, redemption and reissuance of the Preferred Shares, and any related trading of the Fund's portfolio securities, results in increased transaction costs to the Fund and its Common Shareholders. Because the Common Shareholders bear these expenses, changes to the Fund's outstanding leverage and any losses resulting from related portfolio trading will have a proportionately larger impact on the Common Shares' net asset value and market price.

In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 200% (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution). This prohibition on the payment of dividends or other distributions might impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. The Fund intends, however, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem Preferred Shares from time to time to maintain an asset coverage of the Preferred Shares of at least 200%.

If a determination were made by the IRS to treat the Preferred Shares as debt rather than equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Common Shareholders might be subject to increased federal income tax liabilities.

Unrated Securities Risk. Many lower-grade securities are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange, and many issuers of lower-grade securities choose not to have a rating assigned to their obligations by any NRSRO. As a result, the Fund's portfolio may consist of a higher portion of unlisted or unrated securities as compared with an investment company that invests solely in higher-grade, listed securities. Unrated securities are usually not as attractive to as many buyers as are rated securities, a factor which may make unrated securities less marketable. These factors may limit the ability of the Fund to sell such securities at their fair value. The Fund may be more reliant on the Adviser's judgment and analysis in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer of unrated securities.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Risks. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions are subject to market risk as the value or yield of a security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price or the yield generally available on securities when delivery occurs. In addition, the Fund is subject to counterparty risk because it relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, and failure by the other party to complete the transaction may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous.

Zero Coupon/PIK Bond Risk. Prices on non-cash-paying instruments may be more sensitive to changes in the issuer's financial condition, fluctuations in interest rates and market demand/supply imbalances than cash-paying securities with similar credit ratings, and thus may be more speculative than are securities that pay interest periodically in cash. These securities may subject the Fund to greater market risk than a fund that does not own these types of securities. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in non-cash-paying instruments, such as zero coupon or PIK securities. The Adviser will weigh these concerns against the expected total returns from such instruments.

Special Risk Considerations Regarding New York Municipal Securities. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in a portfolio of New York municipal securities. Because the Fund invests substantially all of its assets in a portfolio of New York municipal securities, the Fund is more susceptible to political, economic, regulatory or other factors affecting issuers of New York municipal securities than a fund which does not limit its investments to such issuers. These risks include possible legislative, state constitutional or regulatory amendments that may affect the ability of state and local governments or regional governmental authorities to raise money to pay principal and interest on their municipal securities. Economic, fiscal and budgetary conditions throughout the state may also influence the Fund's performance.

Trustees and Officers

The address of each trustee and officer is 1555 Peachtree, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Generally, each trustee serves for a three year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified, and each officer serves for a one year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified. Column two below includes length of time served with predecessor entities, if any.

Name, Year of Birth and Position(s) Held with the Fund	Trustee and/ or Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorship(s) Held by Trustee
Interested Persons				
Colin Meadows 1971 Trustee, President and Principal Executive Officer	2010	Chief Administrative Officer, Invesco Advisers, Inc., since 2006; Prior to 2006, Senior Vice President of business development and mergers and acquisitions at GE Consumer Finance; Prior to 2005, Senior Vice President of strategic planning and technology at Wells Fargo Bank; From 1996 to 2003, associate principal with McKinsey & Company, focusing on the financial services and venture capital industries, with emphasis in banking and asset management sectors.	18	None
Wayne W. Whalen ¹ 1939 Trustee and Chair	1992	Of Counsel, and prior to 2010, partner in the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, legal counsel to	158	Director of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation

funds in the Fund
Complex

Independent Trustees

David C. Arch Trustee	1945	1992	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Blistex Inc., a consumer health care products manufacturer.	158	Member of the Heartland Alliance Advisory Board, a nonprofit organization serving human needs based in Chicago. Board member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association. Member of the Board of Visitors, Institute for the Humanities, University of Michigan
Jerry D. Choate Trustee	1938	2003	From 1995 to 1999, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Allstate Corporation (Allstate) and Allstate Insurance Company. From 1994 to 1995, President and Chief Executive Officer of Allstate. Prior to 1994, various management positions at Allstate.	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in the Fund Complex. Director since 1998 and member of the governance and nominating committee, executive committee, compensation and management development committee and equity award committee, of Amgen Inc., a biotechnological company. Director since 1999 and member of the nominating and governance committee and compensation and executive committee, of Valero Energy Corporation, a crude oil refining and marketing company. Previously, from 2006 to 2007, Director and member of the compensation committee and audit committee, of H&R Block, a tax preparation services company.

Rodney F. Dammeyer Trustee	1940	1992	Chairman of CAC, LLC, a private company offering capital investment and management advisory services. Formerly: Prior to January 2004, Director of TeleTech Holdings Inc.; Prior to 2002, Director of Arris Group, Inc.; Prior to 2001, Managing Partner at Equity Group Corporate Investments. Prior to 1995, Vice Chairman of Anixter International. Prior to 1985, experience includes Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Household International, Inc, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Northwest Industries, Inc. and Partner of Arthur Andersen & Co.	158	Director of Quidel Corporation and Stericycle, Inc. Prior to May 2008, Trustee of The Scripps Research Institute. Prior to February 2008, Director of Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. Prior to April 2007, Director of GATX Corporation. Prior to April 2004, Director of TheraSense, Inc.
Linda Hutton Heagy Trustee	1948	2003	Prior to June 2008, Managing Partner of Heidrick & Struggles, the second largest global executive search firm, and from 2001-2004, Regional Managing Director of U.S. operations at Heidrick & Struggles. Prior to 1997, Managing Partner of Ray & Berndtson, Inc., an executive recruiting firm. Prior to 1995, Executive Vice President of ABN AMRO, N.A., a bank holding company, with oversight for treasury	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in the Fund Complex. Prior to 2010, Trustee on the University of Chicago Medical Center Board, Vice Chair of the Board of the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago and a member of the Women's Board of the University of Chicago.

management operations including all non-credit product pricing. Prior to 1990, experience includes Executive Vice President of The Exchange National Bank with oversight of treasury management including capital markets operations, Vice President of Northern Trust Company and an Associate at Price Waterhouse.

R. Craig Kennedy Trustee	1952	2003	Director and President of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, an independent U.S. foundation created to deepen understanding, promote collaboration and stimulate exchanges of practical experience between Americans and Europeans. Formerly, advisor to the Dennis Trading Group Inc., a managed futures and option company that invests money for individuals and institutions. Prior to 1992, President and Chief Executive Officer, Director and member of the Investment Committee of the Joyce Foundation, a private foundation.	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in the Fund Complex. Director of First Solar, Inc.
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¹ Mr. Whalen is considered an interested person (within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of certain Funds in the Fund Complex by reason of he and his firm currently providing legal services as legal counsel to such Funds in the Fund Complex.

Trustees and Officers (continued)

The address of each trustee and officer is 1555 Peachtree, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Generally, each trustee serves for a three year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified, and each officer serves for a one year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified. Column two below includes length of time served with predecessor entities, if any.

Name, Year of Birth and Position(s) Held with the Fund	Trustee and/or Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorship(s) Held by Trustee
Independent Trustees				
Howard J Kerr 1935 Trustee	1992	Retired. Previous member of the City Council and Mayor of Lake Forest, Illinois from 1988 through 2002. Previous business experience from 1981 through 1996 includes President and Chief Executive Officer of Pocklington Corporation, Inc., an investment holding company, President and Chief Executive Officer of Grabill Aerospace, and President of Custom Technologies Corporation. United States Naval Officer from 1960 through 1981, with responsibilities including Commanding Officer of United States Navy destroyers and Commander of United States Navy Destroyer Squadron Thirty-Three, White House experience in 1973 through 1975 as	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in the Fund Complex. Director of the Lake Forest Bank & Trust. Director of the Marrow Foundation.

military aide to Vice Presidents Agnew and Ford and Naval Aid to President Ford, and Military Fellow on the Council of Foreign Relations in 1978-through 1979.

Jack E. Nelson Trustee	1936	2003	President of Nelson Investment Planning Services, Inc., a financial planning company and registered investment adviser in the State of Florida. President of Nelson Ivest Brokerage Services Inc., a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), Securities Investors Protection Corp. and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. President of Nelson Sales and Services Corporation, a marketing and services company to support affiliated companies.	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in the Fund Complex.
Hugo F. Sonnenschein Trustee	1940	1994	Distinguished Service Professor and President Emeritus of the University of Chicago and the Adam Smith Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago. Prior to July 2000, President of the University of Chicago.	158	Trustee of the University of Rochester and a member of its investment committee. Member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Suzanne H. Woolsey, Ph.D. Trustee	1941	2003	Chief Communications Officer of the National	18	Trustee/Director/Managing General Partner of funds in

Academy of Sciences and Engineering and Institute of Medicine/National Research Council, an independent, federally chartered policy institution, from 2001 to November 2003 and Chief Operating Officer from 1993 to 2001. Executive Director of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education at the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council from 1989 to 1993. Prior to 1980, experience includes Partner of Coopers & Lybrand (from 1980 to 1989), Associate Director of the US Office of Management and Budget (from 1977 to 1980) and Program Director of the Urban Institute (from 1975 to 1977).

the Fund Complex. Independent Director and audit committee chairperson of Changing World Technologies, Inc., an energy manufacturing company, since July 2008. Independent Director and member of audit and governance committees of Fluor Corp., a global engineering, construction and management company, since January 2004. Director of Intelligent Medical Devices, Inc., a private company which develops symptom-based diagnostic tools for viral respiratory infections. Advisory Board member of ExactCost LLC, a private company providing activity-based costing for hospitals, laboratories, clinics, and physicians, since 2008. Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Defense Analyses, a federally funded research and development center, since 2000. Trustee from 1992 to 2000 and 2002 to present, current chairperson of the finance committee, current member of the audit committee, strategic growth committee and executive committee, and former Chairperson of the Board of Trustees (from 1997 to 1999), of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, a public foundation. Lead Independent Trustee of the Rocky Mountain Institute, a non-profit energy and environmental institute; Trustee since 2004.

Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado College; Trustee since 1995. Trustee of California Institute of Technology. Previously, Independent Director and member of audit committee and governance committee of Neutrogena Corporation from 1998 to 2006; and Independent Director of Arbros Communications from 2000 to 2002

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Trustees and Officers (continued)

The address of each trustee and officer is 1555 Peachtree, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Generally, each trustee serves for a three year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified, and each officer serves for a one year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified. Column two below includes length of time served with predecessor entities, if any.

Name, Year of Birth and Position(s) Held with the Fund	Trustee and/or Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorship(s) Held by Trustee
Other Officers				
John M. Zerr 1962 Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	2010	Director, Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel, Invesco Management Group, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Management Group, Inc.) and Van Kampen Exchange Corp.; Senior Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (registered investment adviser); Senior Vice President and Secretary, Invesco Distributors, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Distributors, Inc.); Director, Vice President and Secretary, Invesco Investment Services, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Investment Services, Inc.) and IVZ Distributors, Inc. (formerly known as INVESCO Distributors, Inc.); Director and Vice	N/A	N/A

President, INVESCO
Funds Group, Inc.; Senior
Vice President, Chief
Legal Officer and
Secretary, The Invesco
Funds; Manager, Invesco
PowerShares Capital
Management LLC;
Director, Secretary and
General Counsel, Invesco
Investment Advisers LLC
(formerly known as Van
Kampen Asset
Management); Secretary
and General Counsel, Van
Kampen Funds Inc. and
Chief Legal Officer,
PowerShares
Exchange-Traded Fund
Trust, PowerShares
Exchange-Traded Fund
Trust II, PowerShares
India Exchange-Traded
Fund Trust and
PowerShares Actively
Managed
Exchange-Traded Fund
Trust
Formerly: Director and
Secretary, Van Kampen
Advisors Inc.; Director
Vice President, Secretary
and General Counsel Van
Kampen Investor Services
Inc.; Director, Invesco
Distributors, Inc.
(formerly known as
Invesco Aim Distributors,
Inc.); Director, Senior
Vice President, General
Counsel and Secretary,
Invesco Advisers, Inc.;
and Van Kampen
Investments Inc.;
Director, Vice President
and Secretary, Fund
Management Company;
Director, Senior Vice
President, Secretary,
General Counsel and Vice
President, Invesco Aim

Capital Management, Inc.;
Chief Operating Officer
and General Counsel,
Liberty Ridge Capital,
Inc. (an investment
adviser); Vice President
and Secretary, PBHG
Funds (an investment
company) and PBHG
Insurance Series Fund (an
investment company);
Chief Operating Officer,
General Counsel and
Secretary, Old Mutual
Investment Partners (a
broker-dealer); General
Counsel and Secretary,
Old Mutual Fund Services
(an administrator) and Old
Mutual Shareholder
Services (a shareholder
servicing center);
Executive Vice President,
General Counsel and
Secretary, Old Mutual
Capital, Inc. (an
investment adviser); and
Vice President and
Secretary, Old Mutual
Advisors Funds (an
investment company)

Karen Dunn Kelley Vice President	1960	2010	Head of Invesco's World Wide Fixed Income and Cash Management Group; Senior Vice President, Invesco Management Group, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Management Group, Inc.) and Invesco Advisers, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (registered investment adviser); Executive Vice President, Invesco Distributors, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Distributors,	N/A	N/A
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Inc.); Director, Invesco Mortgage Capital Inc.; Vice President, The Invesco Funds (other than AIM Treasurer's Series Trust (Invesco Treasurer's Series Trust) and Short-Term Investments Trust); and President and Principal Executive Officer, The Invesco Funds (AIM Treasurer's Series Trust (Invesco Treasurer's Series Trust) and Short-Term Investments Trust only). Formerly: Senior Vice President, Van Kampen Investments Inc.; Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.); Director of Cash Management and Senior Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc. and Invesco Aim Capital Management, Inc.; President and Principal Executive Officer, Tax-Free Investments Trust; Director and President, Fund Management Company; Chief Cash Management Officer, Director of Cash Management, Senior Vice President, and Managing Director, Invesco Aim Capital Management, Inc.; Director of Cash Management, Senior Vice President, and Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc. and The Invesco Funds (AIM Treasurer's Series Trust (Invesco Treasurer's Series Trust), Short-Term Investments Trust and

Tax-Free Investments
Trust only)

Sheri Morris 1964 Vice President, Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer	2010	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer, The Invesco Funds; Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (registered investment adviser). Formerly: Treasurer, PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II, PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust and PowerShares Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc., Invesco Aim Capital Management, Inc. and Invesco Aim Private Asset Management, Inc.; Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, The Invesco Funds and Assistant Vice President, Invesco Advisers, Inc., Invesco Aim Capital Management, Inc. and Invesco Aim Private Asset Management, Inc.	N/A	N/A
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Trustees and Officers (continued)

The address of each trustee and officer is 1555 Peachtree, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Generally, each trustee serves for a three year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified, and each officer serves for a one year term or until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified. Column two below includes length of time served with predecessor entities, if any.

Name, Year of Birth and Position(s) Held with the Fund	Trustee and/or Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorship(s) Held by Trustee
Other Officers				
Yinka Akinsola 1977 Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	2012	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (registered investment adviser); Invesco Distributors, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Distributors, Inc.), Invesco Investment Services, Inc. (formerly known as Invesco Aim Investment Services, Inc.), The Invesco Funds, Invesco Van Kampen Closed-End Funds, Van Kampen Funds Inc., PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II, PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, and PowerShares Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund	N/A	N/A

Trust

Valinda Arnett-Patton	1959	2011	Chief Compliance Officer, N/A	N/A
Chief Compliance Officer			Invesco Van Kampen Closed-End Funds.	

Office of the Fund	Investment Adviser	Auditors	Custodian
1555 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30309	Invesco Advisers, Inc. 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30309	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1201 Louisiana Street, Suite 2900 Houston, TX 77002-5678	State Street Bank and Trust Company 225 Franklin Boston, MA 02110-2801

Counsel to the Fund	Transfer Agent
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP 155 North Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606	Computershare Trust Company, N.A. P.O. Box 43078 Providence, RI 02940-3078

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Correspondence information

Send general correspondence to Computershare, P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940-3078.

Invesco privacy policy

You share personal and financial information with us that is necessary for your transactions and your account records. We take very seriously the obligation to keep that information confidential and private.

Invesco collects nonpublic personal information about you from account applications or other forms you complete and from your transactions with us or our affiliates. We do not disclose information about you or our former customers to service providers or other third parties except to the extent necessary to service your account and in other limited circumstances as permitted by law. For example, we use this information to facilitate the delivery of transaction confirmations, financial reports, prospectuses and tax forms.

Even within Invesco, only people involved in the servicing of your accounts and compliance monitoring have access to your information. To ensure the highest level of confidentiality and security, Invesco maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that meet or exceed federal standards. Special measures, such as data encryption and authentication, apply to your communications with us on our website. More detail is available to you at invesco.com/privacy.

Trust holdings and proxy voting information

The Trust provides a complete list of its holdings four times in each fiscal year, at the quarter-ends. For the second and fourth quarters, the lists appear in the Trust's semiannual and annual reports to shareholders. For the first and third quarters, the Trust files the lists with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form N-Q. Shareholders can also look up the Trust's Forms N-Q on the SEC website at sec.gov. Copies of the Trust's Forms N-Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, including information about duplicating fee charges, by calling 202 551 8090 or 800 732 0330, or by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. The SEC file number for the Trust is 811-06537.

A description of the policies and procedures that the Trust uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available without charge, upon request, from our Client Services department at 800 341 2929 or at invesco.com/proxyguidelines. The information is also available on the SEC website, sec.gov.

Information regarding how the Trust voted proxies related to its portfolio securities during the 12 months ended June 30, 2011, is available at invesco.com/proxysearch. In addition, this information is available on the SEC website at sec.gov.

Invesco Advisers, Inc. is an investment adviser; it provides investment advisory services to individual and institutional clients and does not sell securities. Invesco Distributors, Inc. is the U.S. distributor for Invesco Ltd.'s retail mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and institutional money market funds. Both are wholly owned, indirect subsidiaries of Invesco Ltd.

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Invesco Distributors, Inc.

ITEM 2. CODE OF ETHICS.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Registrant had adopted a code of ethics (the Code) that applies to the Registrant's principal executive officer (PEO) and principal financial officer (PFO). There were no amendments to the Code during the period covered by the report. The Registrant did not grant any waivers, including implicit waivers, from any provisions of the Code to the PEO or PFO during the period covered by this report.

ITEM 3. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT.

The Board of Trustees has determined that the Registrant has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee financial experts are Jerry D. Choate, Linda Hutton Heagy and R. Craig Kennedy. Jerry D. Choate, Linda Hutton Heagy and R. Craig Kennedy are independent within the meaning of that term as used in Form N-CSR.

ITEM 4. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.**Fees Billed by PWC Related to the Registrant**

PWC billed the Registrant aggregate fees for services rendered to the Registrant for the last two fiscal years as follows:

	Fees Billed for Services Rendered to the Registrant for fiscal year end 2/29/2012	Percentage of Fees Billed Applicable to Non-Audit Services Provided for fiscal year end 2/29/2012 Pursuant to Waiver of Pre-Approval Requirement ⁽¹⁾	Fees Billed for Services Rendered to the Registrant for fiscal year end 2/28/2011	Percentage of Fees Billed Applicable to Non-Audit Services Provided for fiscal year end 2/28/2011 Pursuant to Waiver of Pre-Approval Requirement ⁽¹⁾
Audit Fees	\$ 36,300	N/A	\$ 19,250	N/A
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 5,000	0%	\$ 4,000	0%
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$ 5,900	0%	\$ 2,300	0%
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 0	0%	\$ 1,667	0%
Total Fees	\$ 47,200	0%	\$ 27,217	0%

PWC billed the Registrant aggregate non-audit fees of \$10,900 for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2012, and \$7,967 for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2011, for non-audit services rendered to the Registrant.

- (1) With respect to the provision of non-audit services, the pre-approval requirement is waived pursuant to a de minimis exception if (i) such services were not recognized as non-audit services by the Registrant at the time of engagement, (ii) the aggregate amount of all such services provided is no more than 5% of the aggregate audit and non-audit fees paid by the Registrant to PWC during a fiscal year; and (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Registrant's Audit Committee and approved by the Registrant's Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit.
- (2) Audit-Related fees for the fiscal year end February 29, 2012 includes fees billed for agreed upon procedures related to auction rate preferred securities. Audit-Related fees for the fiscal year end February 28, 2011 includes fees billed for agreed upon procedures related to auction rate preferred securities.
- (3)

Tax fees for the fiscal year end February 29, 2012 includes fees billed for reviewing tax returns. Tax fees for the fiscal year end February 28, 2011 includes fees billed for reviewing tax returns.

- (4) All Other fees for the fiscal year end February 28, 2011 includes fees billed for completing professional services related to benchmark analysis.
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Fees Billed by PWC Related to Invesco and Invesco Affiliates

PWC billed Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco), the Registrant's adviser, and any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with Invesco that provides ongoing services to the Registrant (Invesco Affiliates) aggregate fees for pre-approved non-audit services rendered to Invesco and Invesco Affiliates for the last two fiscal years as follows:

	Fees Billed for Non-Audit Services Rendered to Invesco and Invesco	Percentage of Fees Billed Applicable to Non-Audit Services Provided for fiscal year end 2/29/2012 Pursuant to Waiver of Pre-Approval Requirement ⁽¹⁾	Fees Billed for Non-Audit Services Rendered to Invesco and Invesco	Percentage of Fees Billed Applicable to Non-Audit Services Provided for fiscal year end 2/28/2011 Pursuant to Waiver of Pre-Approval Requirement ⁽¹⁾
	Affiliates for fiscal year end 2/29/2012 That Were Required to be Pre-Approved by the Registrant's Audit Committee		Affiliates for fiscal year end 2/28/2011 That Were Required to be Pre-Approved by the Registrant's Audit Committee	
Audit-Related Fees	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%
Tax Fees	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%
All Other Fees	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%
Total Fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 0	0%	\$ 0	0%

- (1) With respect to the provision of non-audit services, the pre-approval requirement is waived pursuant to a de minimis exception if (i) such services were not recognized as non-audit services by the Registrant at the time of engagement, (ii) the aggregate amount of all such services provided is no more than 5% of the aggregate audit and non-audit fees paid by the Registrant, Invesco and Invesco Affiliates to PWC during a fiscal year; and (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Registrant's Audit Committee and approved by the Registrant's Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit.
- (2) Including the fees for services not required to be pre-approved by the registrant's audit committee, PWC billed Invesco and Invesco Affiliates aggregate non-audit fees of \$0 for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2012, and \$0 for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2011, for non-audit services rendered to Invesco and Invesco Affiliates.

The Audit Committee also has considered whether the provision of non-audit services that were rendered to Invesco and Invesco Affiliates that were not required to be pre-approved pursuant to SEC regulations, if any, is compatible with maintaining PWC's independence. To the extent that such services were provided, the Audit Committee determined that the provision of such services is compatible with PWC maintaining independence with respect to the Registrant.

**PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

As adopted by the Audit Committees of
the Invesco Funds (the Funds)

Statement of Principles

Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (Rules), the Audit Committees of the Funds (the Audit Committees) Board of Trustees (the Board) are responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of independent accountants (an Auditor). As part of this responsibility and to assure that the Auditor 's independence is not impaired, the Audit Committees pre-approve the audit and non-audit services provided to the Funds by each Auditor, as well as all non-audit services provided by the Auditor to the Funds ' investment adviser and to affiliates of the adviser that provide ongoing services to the Funds (Service Affiliates) if the services directly impact the Funds ' operations or financial reporting. The SEC Rules also specify the types of services that an Auditor may not provide to its audit client. The following policies and procedures comply with the requirements for pre-approval and provide a mechanism by which management of the Funds may request and secure pre-approval of audit and non-audit services in an orderly manner with minimal disruption to normal business operations.

Proposed services either may be pre-approved without consideration of specific case-by-case services by the Audit Committees (general pre-approval) or require the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committees (specific pre-approval). As set forth in these policies and procedures, unless a type of service has received general pre-approval, it will require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committees. Additionally, any fees exceeding 110% of estimated pre-approved fee levels provided at the time the service was pre-approved will also require specific approval by the Audit Committees before payment is made. The Audit Committees will also consider the impact of additional fees on the Auditor 's independence when determining whether to approve any additional fees for previously pre-approved services.

The Audit Committees will annually review and generally pre-approve the services that may be provided by each Auditor without obtaining specific pre-approval from the Audit Committee generally on an annual basis. The term of any general pre-approval runs from the date of such pre-approval through September 30th of the following year, unless the Audit Committees consider a different period and state otherwise. The Audit Committees will add to or subtract from the list of general pre-approved services from time to time, based on subsequent determinations.

The purpose of these policies and procedures is to set forth the guidelines to assist the Audit Committees in fulfilling their responsibilities.

Delegation

The Audit Committees may from time to time delegate pre-approval authority to one or more of its members who are Independent Trustees. All decisions to pre-approve a service by a delegated member shall be reported to the Audit Committees at the next quarterly meeting.

Audit Services

The annual audit services engagement terms will be subject to specific pre-approval of the Audit Committees. Audit services include the annual financial statement audit and other procedures such as tax provision work that is required to be performed by the independent auditor to be able to form an opinion on the Funds ' financial statements. The Audit Committees will obtain, review and consider sufficient information concerning the proposed Auditor to make a reasonable evaluation of the Auditor 's qualifications and independence.

In addition to the annual Audit services engagement, the Audit Committees may grant either general or specific pre-approval of other audit services, which are those services that only the independent auditor reasonably can provide. Other Audit services may include services such as issuing consents for the

inclusion of audited financial statements with SEC registration statements, periodic reports and other documents filed with the SEC or other documents issued in connection with securities offerings.

Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committees may provide either general or specific pre-approval of any non-audit services to the Funds and its Service Affiliates if the Audit Committees believe that the provision of the service will not impair the independence of the Auditor, is consistent with the SEC's Rules on auditor independence, and otherwise conforms to the Audit Committees' general principles and policies as set forth herein.

Audit-Related Services

Audit-related services are assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Fund's financial statements or that are traditionally performed by the independent auditor. Audit-related services include, among others, accounting consultations related to accounting, financial reporting or disclosure matters not classified as Audit services; assistance with understanding and implementing new accounting and financial reporting guidance from rulemaking authorities; and agreed-upon procedures related to mergers, compliance with ratings agency requirements and interfund lending activities.

Tax Services

Tax services include, but are not limited to, the review and signing of the Funds' federal tax returns, the review of required distributions by the Funds and consultations regarding tax matters such as the tax treatment of new investments or the impact of new regulations. The Audit Committees will scrutinize carefully the retention of the Auditor in connection with a transaction initially recommended by the Auditor, the major business purpose of which may be tax avoidance or the tax treatment of which may not be supported in the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations. The Audit Committees will consult with the Funds' Treasurer (or his or her designee) and may consult with outside counsel or advisors as necessary to ensure the consistency of Tax services rendered by the Auditor with the foregoing policy.

No Auditor shall represent any Fund or any Service Affiliate before a tax court, district court or federal court of claims.

Under rules adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and approved by the SEC, in connection with seeking Audit Committees' pre-approval of permissible Tax services, the Auditor shall:

1. Describe in writing to the Audit Committees, which writing may be in the form of the proposed engagement letter:
 - a. The scope of the service, the fee structure for the engagement, and any side letter or amendment to the engagement letter, or any other agreement between the Auditor and the Fund, relating to the service; and
 - b. Any compensation arrangement or other agreement, such as a referral agreement, a referral fee or fee-sharing arrangement, between the Auditor and any person (other than the Fund) with respect to the promoting, marketing, or recommending of a transaction covered by the service;
2. Discuss with the Audit Committees the potential effects of the services on the independence of the Auditor; and
3. Document the substance of its discussion with the Audit Committees.

All Other Auditor Services

The Audit Committees may pre-approve non-audit services classified as All other services that are not categorically prohibited by the SEC, as listed in Exhibit 1 to this policy.

Pre-Approval Fee Levels or Established Amounts

Pre-approval of estimated fees or established amounts for services to be provided by the Auditor under general or specific pre-approval policies will be set periodically by the Audit Committees. Any proposed fees exceeding 110% of the maximum estimated pre-approved fees or established amounts for pre-approved audit and non-audit services will be reported to the Audit Committees at the quarterly Audit Committees meeting and will require specific approval by the Audit Committees before payment is made. The Audit Committees will always factor in the overall relationship of fees for audit and non-audit services in determining whether to pre-approve any such services and in determining whether to approve any additional fees exceeding 110% of the maximum pre-approved fees or established amounts for previously pre-approved services.

Procedures

Generally on an annual basis, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco) will submit to the Audit Committees for general pre-approval, a list of non-audit services that the Funds or Service Affiliates of the Funds may request from the Auditor. The list will describe the non-audit services in reasonable detail and will include an estimated range of fees and such other information as the Audit Committee may request.

Each request for services to be provided by the Auditor under the general pre-approval of the Audit Committees will be submitted to the Funds' Treasurer (or his or her designee) and must include a detailed description of the services to be rendered. The Treasurer or his or her designee will ensure that such services are included within the list of services that have received the general pre-approval of the Audit Committees. The Audit Committees will be informed at the next quarterly scheduled Audit Committees meeting of any such services for which the Auditor rendered an invoice and whether such services and fees had been pre-approved and if so, by what means.

Each request to provide services that require specific approval by the Audit Committees shall be submitted to the Audit Committees jointly by the Funds' Treasurer or his or her designee and the Auditor, and must include a joint statement that, in their view, such request is consistent with the policies and procedures and the SEC Rules.

Each request to provide tax services under either the general or specific pre-approval of the Audit Committees will describe in writing: (i) the scope of the service, the fee structure for the engagement, and any side letter or amendment to the engagement letter, or any other agreement between the Auditor and the audit client, relating to the service; and (ii) any compensation arrangement or other agreement between the Auditor and any person (other than the audit client) with respect to the promoting, marketing, or recommending of a transaction covered by the service. The Auditor will discuss with the Audit Committees the potential effects of the services on the Auditor's independence and will document the substance of the discussion.

Non-audit services pursuant to the *de minimis* exception provided by the SEC Rules will be promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committees for approval, including documentation that each of the conditions for this exception, as set forth in the SEC Rules, has been satisfied.

On at least an annual basis, the Auditor will prepare a summary of all the services provided to any entity in the investment company complex as defined in section 2-01(f)(14) of Regulation S-X in sufficient detail as to the nature of the engagement and the fees associated with those services.

The Audit Committees have designated the Funds' Treasurer to monitor the performance of all services provided by the Auditor and to ensure such services are in compliance with these policies and procedures. The Funds' Treasurer will report to the Audit Committees on a periodic basis as to the results of such monitoring. Both the Funds' Treasurer and management of Invesco will immediately report to the chairman of the Audit Committees any breach of these policies and procedures that comes to the attention of the Funds' Treasurer or senior management of Invesco.

Exhibit 1 to Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services Policies and Procedures

Conditionally Prohibited Non-Audit Services (not prohibited if the Fund can reasonably conclude that the results of the service would not be subject to audit procedures in connection with the audit of the Fund's financial statements)

Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the audit client

Financial information systems design and implementation

Appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contribution-in-kind reports

Actuarial services

Internal audit outsourcing services

Categorically Prohibited Non-Audit Services

Management functions

Human resources

Broker-dealer, investment adviser, or investment banking services

Legal services

Expert services unrelated to the audit

Any service or product provided for a contingent fee or a commission

Services related to marketing, planning, or opining in favor of the tax treatment of confidential transactions or aggressive tax position transactions, a significant purpose of which is tax avoidance

Tax services for persons in financial reporting oversight roles at the Fund

Any other service that the Public Company Oversight Board determines by regulation is impermissible.

ITEM 5. AUDIT COMMITTEE OF LISTED REGISTRANTS.

- (a) The registrant has a separately-designed standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Members of the audit committee are: Jerry D. Choate, Linda Hutton Heagy and R. Craig Kennedy.

- (a) Not applicable.

ITEM 6. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS.

Investments in securities of unaffiliated issuers is included as part of the reports to stockholders filed under Item 1 of this Form.

ITEM 7. DISCLOSURE OF PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

I.2. PROXY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RETAIL

Applicable to	Retail Accounts
Risk Addressed by Policy	breach of fiduciary duty to client under Investment Advisers Act of 1940 by placing Invesco personal interests ahead of client best economic interests in voting proxies
Relevant Law and Other Sources	Investment Advisers Act of 1940
Last Tested Date	
Policy/Procedure Owner	Advisory Compliance
Policy Approver	Fund Board
Approved/Adopted Date	January 1, 2010

The following policies and procedures apply to certain funds and other accounts managed by Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco).

A. POLICY STATEMENT

Introduction

Our Belief

The Invesco Funds Boards of Trustees and Invesco's investment professionals expect a high standard of corporate governance from the companies in our portfolios so that Invesco may fulfill its fiduciary obligation to our fund shareholders and other account holders. Well governed companies are characterized by a primary focus on the interests of shareholders, accountable boards of directors, ample transparency in financial disclosure, performance-driven cultures and appropriate consideration of all stakeholders. Invesco believes well governed companies create greater shareholder wealth over the long term than poorly governed companies, so we endeavor to vote in a manner that increases the value of our investments and fosters good governance within our portfolio companies.

In determining how to vote proxy issues, Invesco considers the probable business consequences of each issue and votes in a manner designed to protect and enhance fund shareholders' and other account holders' interests. Our voting decisions are intended to enhance each company's total shareholder value over Invesco's typical investment horizon. Proxy voting is an integral part of Invesco's investment process. We believe that the right to vote proxies should be managed with the same care as all other elements of the investment process. The objective of Invesco's proxy-voting activity is to promote good governance and advance the economic interests of our clients. At no time will Invesco exercise its voting power to advance its own

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commercial interests, to pursue a social or political cause that is unrelated to our clients' economic interests, or to favor a particular client or business relationship to the detriment of others.

B. OPERATING PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Proxy administration

The Invesco Retail Proxy Committee (the "Proxy Committee") consists of members representing Invesco's Investments, Legal and Compliance departments. Invesco's Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines") are revised annually by the Proxy Committee, and are approved by the Invesco Funds Boards of Trustees. The Proxy Committee implements the Guidelines and oversees proxy voting.

The Proxy Committee has retained outside experts to assist with the analysis and voting of proxy issues. In addition to the advice offered by these experts, Invesco uses information gathered from our own research, company managements, Invesco's portfolio managers and outside shareholder groups to reach our voting decisions.

Generally speaking, Invesco's investment-research process leads us to invest in companies led by management teams we believe have the ability to conceive and execute strategies to outperform their competitors. We select companies for investment based in large part on our assessment of their management teams' ability to create shareholder wealth. Therefore, in formulating our proxy-voting decisions, Invesco gives proper consideration to the recommendations of a company's Board of Directors.

Important principles underlying the Invesco Proxy Voting Guidelines

I. Accountability

Management teams of companies are accountable to their boards of directors, and directors of publicly held companies are accountable to their shareholders. Invesco endeavors to vote the proxies of its portfolio companies in a manner that will reinforce the notion of a board's accountability to its shareholders. Consequently, Invesco votes against any actions that would impair the rights of shareholders or would reduce shareholders' influence over the board or over management.

The following are specific voting issues that illustrate how Invesco applies this principle of accountability.

Elections of directors. In uncontested director elections for companies that do not have a controlling shareholder, Invesco votes in favor of slates if they are comprised of at least a majority of independent directors and if the board's key committees are fully independent. Key committees include the Audit, Compensation and Governance or Nominating Committees. Invesco's standard of independence excludes directors who, in addition to the directorship, have any material business or family relationships with the companies they serve.

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Contested director elections are evaluated on a case-by-case basis and are decided within the context of Invesco's investment thesis on a company.

Director performance. Invesco withholds votes from directors who exhibit a lack of accountability to shareholders, either through their level of attendance at meetings or by enacting egregious corporate-governance or other policies. In cases of material financial restatements, accounting fraud, habitually late filings, adopting shareholder rights plan ("poison pills") without shareholder approval, or other areas of poor performance, Invesco may withhold votes from some or all of a company's directors. In situations where directors' performance is a concern, Invesco may also support shareholder proposals to take corrective actions such as so-called "clawback" provisions.

Auditors and Audit Committee members. Invesco believes a company's Audit Committee has a high degree of responsibility to shareholders in matters of financial disclosure, integrity of the financial statements and effectiveness of a company's internal controls. Independence, experience and financial expertise are critical elements of a well-functioning Audit Committee. When electing directors who are members of a company's Audit Committee, or when ratifying a company's auditors, Invesco considers the past performance of the Committee and holds its members accountable for the quality of the company's financial statements and reports.

Majority standard in director elections. The right to elect directors is the single most important mechanism shareholders have to promote accountability. Invesco supports the nascent effort to reform the U.S. convention of electing directors, and votes in favor of proposals to elect directors by a majority vote.

Classified boards. Invesco supports proposals to elect directors annually instead of electing them to staggered multi-year terms because annual elections increase a board's level of accountability to its shareholders.

Supermajority voting requirements. Unless proscribed by law in the state of incorporation, Invesco votes against actions that would impose any supermajority voting requirement, and supports actions to dismantle existing supermajority requirements.

Responsiveness. Invesco withholds votes from directors who do not adequately respond to shareholder proposals that were approved by a majority of votes cast the prior year.

Cumulative voting. The practice of cumulative voting can enable minority shareholders to have representation on a company's board. Invesco supports proposals to institute the practice of cumulative voting at companies whose overall corporate-governance standards indicate a particular need to protect the interests of minority shareholders.

Shareholder access. On business matters with potential financial consequences, Invesco votes in favor of proposals that would increase shareholders' opportunities to express their views to boards of directors, proposals that would lower barriers to shareholder action and proposals to promote the adoption of generally accepted best practices in corporate governance.

II. Incentives

Invesco believes properly constructed compensation plans that include equity ownership are effective in creating incentives that induce managements and employees of our portfolio companies to create greater shareholder wealth. Invesco supports equity compensation plans that promote the proper alignment of incentives, and votes against plans that are overly dilutive to existing shareholders, plans that contain objectionable structural features, and plans that appear likely to reduce the value of an account's investment.

Following are specific voting issues that illustrate how Invesco evaluates incentive plans.

Executive compensation. Invesco evaluates compensation plans for executives within the context of the company's performance under the executives' tenure. Invesco believes independent compensation committees are best positioned to craft executive-compensation plans that are suitable for their company-specific circumstances. We view the election of those independent compensation committee members as the appropriate mechanism for shareholders to express their approval or disapproval of a company's compensation practices. Therefore, Invesco generally does not support shareholder proposals to limit or eliminate certain forms of executive compensation. In the interest of reinforcing the notion of a compensation committee's accountability to shareholders, Invesco supports proposals requesting that companies subject each year's compensation record to an advisory shareholder vote, or so-called "say on pay" proposals.

Equity-based compensation plans. When voting to approve or reject equity-based compensation plans, Invesco compares the total estimated cost of the plans, including stock options and restricted stock, against a carefully selected peer group and uses multiple performance metrics that help us determine whether the incentive structures in place are creating genuine shareholder wealth. Regardless of a plan's estimated cost relative to its peer group, Invesco votes against plans that contain structural features that would impair the alignment of incentives between shareholders and management. Such features include the ability to reprice or reload options without shareholder approval, the ability to issue options below the stock's current market price, or the ability to automatically replenish shares without shareholder approval.

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Employee stock-purchase plans. Invesco supports employee stock-purchase plans that are reasonably designed to provide proper incentives to a broad base of employees, provided that the price at which employees may acquire stock is at most a 15 percent discount from the market price.

Severance agreements. Invesco generally votes in favor of proposals requiring advisory shareholder ratification of executives' severance agreements. However, we oppose proposals requiring such agreements to be ratified by shareholders in advance of their adoption.

III. Capitalization

Examples of management proposals related to a company's capital structure include authorizing or issuing additional equity capital, repurchasing outstanding stock, or enacting a stock split or reverse stock split. On requests for additional capital stock, Invesco analyzes the company's stated reasons for the request. Except where the request could adversely affect the fund's ownership stake or voting rights, Invesco generally supports a board's decisions on its needs for additional capital stock. Some capitalization proposals require a case-by-case analysis within the context of Invesco's investment thesis on a company. Examples of such proposals include authorizing common or preferred stock with special voting rights, or issuing additional stock in connection with an acquisition.

IV. Mergers, Acquisitions and Other Corporate Actions

Issuers occasionally require shareholder approval to engage in certain corporate actions such as mergers, acquisitions, name changes, dissolutions, reorganizations, divestitures and reincorporations. Invesco analyzes these proposals within the context of our investment thesis on the company, and determines its vote on a case-by-case basis.

V. Anti-Takeover Measures

Practices designed to protect a company from unsolicited bids can adversely affect shareholder value and voting rights, and they create conflicts of interests among directors, management and shareholders. Except under special issuer-specific circumstances, Invesco votes to reduce or eliminate such measures. These measures include adopting or renewing poison pills, requiring supermajority voting on certain corporate actions, classifying the election of directors instead of electing each director to an annual term, or creating separate classes of common or preferred stock with special voting rights. Invesco generally votes against management proposals to impose these types of measures, and generally votes for shareholder proposals designed to reduce such measures. Invesco supports shareholder proposals directing companies to subject their anti-takeover provisions to a shareholder vote.

VI. Shareholder Proposals on Corporate Governance

Invesco generally votes for shareholder proposals that are designed to protect shareholder rights if a company's corporate-governance standards indicate that such additional protections are warranted.

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VII. Shareholder Proposals on Social Responsibility

The potential costs and economic benefits of shareholder proposals seeking to amend a company's practices for social reasons are difficult to assess. Analyzing the costs and economic benefits of these proposals is highly subjective and does not fit readily within our framework of voting to create greater shareholder wealth over Invesco's typical investment horizon. Therefore, Invesco abstains from voting on shareholder proposals deemed to be of a purely social, political or moral nature.

VIII. Routine Business Matters

Routine business matters rarely have a potentially material effect on the economic prospects of fund holdings, so we generally support the board's discretion on these items. However, Invesco votes against proposals where there is insufficient information to make a decision about the nature of the proposal. Similarly, Invesco votes against proposals to conduct other unidentified business at shareholder meetings.

Summary

These Guidelines provide an important framework for making proxy-voting decisions, and should give fund shareholders and other account holders insight into the factors driving Invesco's decisions. The Guidelines cannot address all potential proxy issues, however. Decisions on specific issues must be made within the context of these Guidelines and within the context of the investment thesis of the funds and other accounts that own the company's stock. Where a different investment thesis is held by portfolio managers who may hold stocks in common, Invesco may vote the shares held on a fund-by-fund or account-by-account basis.

Exceptions

In certain circumstances, Invesco may refrain from voting where the economic cost of voting a company's proxy exceeds any anticipated benefits of that proxy proposal.

Share-lending programs

One reason that some portion of Invesco's position in a particular security might not be voted is the securities lending program. When securities are out on loan and earning fees for the lending fund, they are transferred into the borrower's name. Any proxies during the period of the loan are voted by the borrower. The lending fund would have to terminate the loan to vote the company's proxy, an action that is not generally in the best economic interest of fund shareholders. However, whenever Invesco determines that the benefit to shareholders or other account holders of voting a particular proxy outweighs the revenue lost by terminating the loan, we recall the securities for the purpose of voting the fund's full position.

Share-blocking

Another example of a situation where Invesco may be unable to vote is in countries where the exercise of voting rights requires the fund to submit to short-term trading restrictions, a practice known as share-blocking. Invesco generally

refrains from voting proxies in share-blocking countries unless the portfolio manager determines that the benefit to fund shareholders and other account holders of voting a specific proxy outweighs the fund's or other account's temporary inability to sell the security.

International constraints

An additional concern that sometimes precludes our voting non-U.S. proxies is our inability to receive proxy materials with enough time and enough information to make a voting decision. In the great majority of instances, however, we are able to vote non-U.S. proxies successfully. It is important to note that Invesco makes voting decisions for non-U.S. issuers using these Guidelines as our framework, but also takes into account the corporate-governance standards, regulatory environment and generally accepted best practices of the local market.

Exceptions to these Guidelines

Invesco retains the flexibility to accommodate company-specific situations where strictly adhering to the Guidelines would lead to a vote that the Proxy Committee deems not to be in the best interest of the fund's shareholders and other account holders. In these situations, the Proxy Committee will vote the proxy in the manner deemed to be in the best interest of the fund's shareholders and other account holders, and will promptly inform the fund's Boards of Trustees of such vote and the circumstances surrounding it.

Resolving potential conflicts of interest

A potential conflict of interest arises when Invesco votes a proxy for an issuer with which it also maintains a material business relationship. Examples could include issuers that are distributors of Invesco's products, or issuers that employ Invesco to manage portions of their retirement plans or treasury accounts. Invesco reviews each proxy proposal to assess the extent, if any, to which there may be a material conflict between the interests of the fund shareholders or other account holders and Invesco.

Invesco takes reasonable measures to determine whether a potential conflict may exist. A potential conflict is deemed to exist only if one or more of the Proxy Committee members actually knew or should have known of the potential conflict.

If a material potential conflict is deemed to exist, Invesco may resolve the potential conflict in one of the following ways: (1) if the proposal that gives rise to the potential conflict is specifically addressed by the Guidelines, Invesco may vote the proxy in accordance with the predetermined Guidelines; (2) Invesco may engage an independent third party to determine how the proxy should be voted; or (3) Invesco may establish an ethical wall or other informational barrier between the persons involved in the potential conflict and the persons making the proxy-voting decision in order to insulate the potential conflict from the decision makers.

Because the Guidelines are pre-determined and crafted to be in the best economic interest of shareholders and other account holders, applying the Guidelines to vote client proxies should, in most instances, adequately resolve any potential conflict of

interest. As an additional safeguard against potential conflicts, persons from Invesco's marketing, distribution and other customer-facing functions are precluded from becoming members of the Proxy Committee.

On a quarterly basis, the Invesco Funds Boards of Trustees review a report from Invesco's Internal Compliance Controls Committee. The report contains a list of all known material business relationships that Invesco maintains with publicly traded issuers. That list is cross-referenced with the list of proxies voted over the period. If there are any instances where Invesco's voting pattern on the proxies of its material business partners is inconsistent with its voting pattern on all other issuers, they are brought before the Trustees and explained by the Chairman of the Proxy Committee.

Personal conflicts of interest. If any member of the Proxy Committee has a personal conflict of interest with respect to a company or an issue presented for voting, that Proxy Committee member will inform the Proxy Committee of such conflict and will abstain from voting on that company or issue.

Funds of funds. Some Invesco Funds offering diversified asset allocation within one investment vehicle own shares in other Invesco Funds. A potential conflict of interest could arise if an underlying Invesco Fund has a shareholder meeting with any proxy issues to be voted on, because Invesco's asset-allocation funds or target-maturity funds may be large shareholders of the underlying fund. In order to avoid any potential for a conflict, the asset-allocation funds and target maturity funds vote their shares in the same proportion as the votes of the external shareholders of the underlying fund.

C. RECORDKEEPING

Records are maintained in accordance with Invesco's Recordkeeping Policy.

Policies and Vote Disclosure

A copy of these Guidelines and the voting record of each Invesco Fund are available on our web site, www.invesco.com. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, all funds file a record of all proxy-voting activity for the prior 12 months ending June 30th. That filing is made on or before August 31st of each year.

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ITEM 8. PORTFOLIO MANAGERS OF CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Trust:

Thomas Byron, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2011 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2010. From 1981 to 2010, Mr. Byron was associated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. in an investment management capacity.

Robert Stryker, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2007 and has been with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2010. From 1994 to 2010, Mr. Stryker was associated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. in an investment management capacity.

Julius Williams, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2009 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2010. From 2000 to 2010, Mr. Williams was associated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. or its investment advisory affiliates in an investment management capacity.

Robert Wimmel, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2011 and has been associated with Invesco and/or its affiliates since 2010. From 1996 to 2010, Mr. Wimmel was associated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. in an investment management capacity.

Portfolio Manager Fund Holdings and Information on Other Managed Accounts

Invesco's portfolio managers develop investment models which are used in connection with the management of certain Invesco Funds as well as other mutual funds for which Invesco or an affiliate acts as sub-adviser, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals. The Investments chart reflects the portfolio managers' investments in the Funds that they manage. Accounts are grouped into three categories: (i) investments made directly in the Fund, (ii) investments made in an Invesco pooled investment vehicle with the same or similar objectives and strategies as the Fund, and (iii) any investments made in any Invesco Fund or Invesco pooled investment vehicle. The Assets Managed chart reflects information regarding accounts other than the Funds for which each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities. Accounts are grouped into three categories: (i) other registered investment companies, (ii) other pooled investment vehicles and (iii) other accounts. To the extent that any of these accounts pay advisory fees that are based on account performance (performance-based fees), information on those accounts is specifically broken out. In addition, any assets denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into U.S. Dollars using the exchange rates as of the applicable date.

Investments

The following information is as of February 29, 2012:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Investments in each Fund¹	Dollar Range of Investments in Invesco pooled investment vehicles²	Dollar Range of all Investments in Funds and Invesco pooled investment vehicles
Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals			
Thomas Byron	None	N/A	\$100,001-\$500,000
Robert Stryker	None	N/A	\$100,001-\$500,000
Julius Williams	None	N/A	\$50,001-\$100,000
Robert Wimmel	None	N/A	\$100,001-\$500,000

Assets Managed

The following information is as of February 29, 2012:

Other Registered Investment

Portfolio Manager	Companies Managed (assets in millions)		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed (assets in millions)		Other Accounts Managed (assets in millions)	
	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets
Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals						
Thomas Byron	30	\$14,254.8	None	None	None	None
Robert Stryker	30	\$14,254.8	None	None	None	None
Julius Williams	12	\$2,954.2	None	None	None	None
Robert Wimmel	30	\$14,254.8	None	None	None	None

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one Fund or other account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple Funds and/or other accounts may be presented with one or more of the following potential conflicts:

The management of multiple Funds and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each Fund and/or other account. The Adviser and each Sub-Adviser seek to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers by having portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline. Most other accounts managed by a portfolio manager are managed using the same investment models that are used in connection with the management of the Funds.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one Fund or other account, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible Funds and other accounts. To deal with these situations, the Adviser, each Sub-Adviser and the Funds have adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts.

- 1 This column reflects investments in a Fund's shares beneficially owned by a portfolio manager (as determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a) (2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Beneficial ownership includes ownership by a portfolio manager's immediate family members sharing the same household.
- 2 This column reflects portfolio managers' investments made either directly or through a deferred compensation or a similar plan in Invesco pooled investment vehicles with the same or similar objectives and strategies as the Fund

The Adviser and each Sub-Adviser determine which broker to use to execute each order for securities transactions for the Funds, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, for certain other accounts (such as mutual funds for which Invesco or an affiliate acts as sub-adviser, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser and each Sub-Adviser may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, trades for a Fund in a particular security may be placed separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of the Fund or other account(s) involved.

Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Adviser or Sub-Adviser has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one Fund or account but not all Funds and accounts for which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

The Adviser, each Sub-Adviser, and the Funds have adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Description of Compensation Structure

For the Adviser and each affiliated Sub-Adviser

The Adviser and each Sub-Adviser seek to maintain a compensation program that is competitively positioned to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. Portfolio managers receive a base salary, an incentive bonus opportunity and an equity compensation opportunity. Portfolio manager compensation is reviewed and may be modified each year as appropriate to reflect changes in the market, as well as to adjust the factors used to determine bonuses to promote competitive Fund performance. The Adviser and each Sub-Adviser evaluate competitive market compensation by reviewing compensation survey results conducted by an independent third party of investment industry compensation. Each portfolio manager's compensation consists of the following three elements:

Base Salary. Each portfolio manager is paid a base salary. In setting the base salary, the Adviser and each Sub-Adviser's intention is to be competitive in light of the particular portfolio manager's experience and responsibilities.

Annual Bonus. The portfolio managers are eligible, along with other employees of the Adviser and each Sub-Adviser, to participate in a discretionary year-end bonus pool. The Compensation Committee of Invesco Ltd. reviews and approves the amount of the bonus pool available for the Adviser and each of the Sub-Adviser's investment centers. The Compensation Committee considers investment performance and financial results in its review. In addition, while having no direct impact on individual bonuses, assets under management are considered when determining the starting bonus funding levels. Each portfolio manager is eligible to receive an annual cash bonus which is based on quantitative (i.e. investment performance) and non-quantitative factors (which may include, but are not limited to, individual performance, risk management and teamwork).

Each portfolio manager's compensation is linked to the pre-tax investment performance of the Funds/accounts managed by the portfolio manager as described in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Sub-Adviser	Performance time period³
Invesco ⁴ Invesco Australia ⁴ Invesco Deutschland	One-, Three- and Five-year performance against Fund peer group.
Invesco Advisors- Invesco Real Estate ⁵ Invesco Senior Secured ^{4,6}	Not applicable
Invesco Canada ⁴	One-year performance against Fund peer group. Three- and Five-year performance against entire universe of Canadian funds.
Invesco Hong Kong ⁴ Invesco Asset Management	One-, Three- and Five-year performance against Fund peer group.
Invesco Japan ⁷	One-, Three- and Five-year performance against the appropriate Micropol benchmark.

High investment performance (against applicable peer group and/or benchmarks) would deliver compensation generally associated with top pay in the industry (determined by reference to the third-party provided compensation survey information) and poor investment performance (versus applicable peer group) would result in low bonus compared to the applicable peer group or no bonus at all. These decisions are reviewed and approved collectively by senior leadership which has responsibility for executing the compensation approach across the organization.

Equity-Based Compensation. Portfolio managers may be granted an annual deferral award that allows them to select receipt of shares of certain Invesco Funds with a vesting period as well as common shares and/or restricted shares of Invesco Ltd. stock from pools determined from time to time by the Compensation Committee of Invesco Ltd. s Board of Directors. Awards of equity-based compensation typically vest over time, so as to create incentives to retain key talent.

Portfolio managers also participate in benefit plans and programs available generally to all employees.

ITEM 9. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY CLOSED-END MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANY AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None

ITEM 11. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

- (a) As of March 21, 2012, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the officers of the Registrant, including the PEO and PFO, to assess the

³ Rolling time periods based on calendar year-end.

⁴ Portfolio Managers may be granted an annual deferral award that vests on a pro-rata basis over a four year period and final payments are based on the performance of eligible Funds selected by the portfolio manager at the time the award is granted.

⁵ Portfolio Managers for Invesco Global Real Estate Fund, Invesco Real Estate Fund, Invesco Global Real Estate Income Fund and Invesco V.I. Global Real Estate Fund base their bonus on new operating profits of the U.S. Real Estate Division of Invesco.

- ⁶ Invesco Senior Secured's bonus is based on annual measures of equity return and standard tests of collateralization performance.
 - ⁷ Portfolio Managers for Invesco Pacific Growth Fund's compensation is based on the one-, three- and five-year performance against the appropriate Micropol benchmark.
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effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures, as that term is defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act"), as amended. Based on that evaluation, the Registrant's officers, including the PEO and PFO, concluded that, as of March 21, 2012, the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures were reasonably designed to ensure: (1) that information required to be disclosed by the Registrant on Form N-CSR is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and (2) that material information relating to the Registrant is made known to the PEO and PFO as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

- (b) There have been no changes in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the Act) that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 12. EXHIBITS.

12(a)(1) Code of Ethics.

12(a)(2) Certifications of principal executive officer and principal financial officer as required by Rule 30a-2(a) under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

12(a)(3) Not applicable.

12(b) Certifications of principal executive officer and principal financial officer as required by Rule 30a-2(b) under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Registrant: Invesco Van Kampen Trust for Investment Grade New York Municipals

By: /s/ Colin Meadows

Colin Meadows

Principal Executive Officer

Date: May 4, 2012

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Colin Meadows

Colin Meadows

Principal Executive Officer

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Sheri Morris

Sheri Morris

Principal Financial Officer

Date: May 4, 2012

EXHIBIT INDEX

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| 12(a)(1) | Code of Ethics. |
| 12(a)(2) | Certifications of principal executive officer and principal Financial officer as required by Rule 30a-2(a) under the Investment Company Act of 1940. |
| 12(a)(3) | Not applicable. |
| 12(b) | Certifications of principal executive officer and principal financial officer as required by Rule 30a-2(b) under the Investment Company Act of 1940. |