

NICHOLAS EQUITY INCOME FUND, INC. - NSEIX

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus and contains information in addition to and more detailed than that set forth in the current Prospectus of Nicholas Equity Income Fund, Inc. (the "Fund"), dated July 31, 2010. It is intended to provide you with additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Fund, and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's current Prospectus, as it may be revised from time to time, and the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, which are incorporated herein by reference. The Fund's Prospectuses provide the basic information you should know before investing in the Fund.

To obtain a free copy of the Fund's Prospectus and Annual and/or Semiannual Report, please write or call the Fund at the address and telephone number set forth above.

NO LOAD FUND - NO SALES OR REDEMPTION CHARGE BY THE FUND

Investment Adviser:
NICHOLAS COMPANY, INC.

July 31, 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Nicholas Equity Income Fund, Inc. (the "Fund") was incorporated under the laws of Maryland on September 1, 1993. The Fund is an open-end, diversified management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). This type of investment company is commonly called a mutual fund. As an open-end investment company, it obtains its assets by continuously selling shares of its common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, to the public. Proceeds from such sales are invested by the Fund in securities of other companies. In this manner, the resources of many investors are combined and each individual investor has an interest in every one of the securities owned by the Fund. The Fund provides each individual investor with diversification by investing in the securities of many different companies in a variety of industries and furnishes experienced management to select and watch over its investments. As an open-end investment company, the Fund will redeem any of its outstanding shares on demand of the owner at the net asset value next determined following receipt of the redemption request. The investment adviser to the Fund is Nicholas Company, Inc. (the "Adviser").

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The investment objectives and strategies of the Fund described in this Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), supplement the investment objectives and investment strategies disclosures in the Fund's Prospectuses under the caption "INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS." Please read the Prospectus in conjunction with this Statement of Additional Information. Set forth below is additional information on the other Fund investment strategies and permissible investments, and their associated risks, which the Fund may use in an effort to obtain its primary objectives.

Except as otherwise may be stated, all percentage limitations on the Fund's investment practices apply at the time of an investment or a transaction. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and restrictions on illiquid securities, a later change in any percentage resulting from a change in value of the investment or the total value of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

Equity Securities. The equity securities which may be purchased by the Fund include common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks, and securities having equity characteristics such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. See "Convertible Securities." Common stocks and preferred stocks represent equity ownership interests in a corporation and participate in the corporation's earnings through dividends that may be declared by the corporation. Unlike common stocks, preferred stocks are entitled to stated dividends payable from the corporation's earnings, which in some cases may be "cumulative" if prior stated dividends have not been paid. Dividends payable on preferred stock have priority over distributions to holders of common stock, and preferred stocks generally have preferences on the distribution of assets in the event of the corporation's liquidation. Preferred stocks may be "participating," which means that they may be entitled to dividends in excess of the stated dividend in certain cases. The rights of common and preferred stocks are generally subordinate to rights associated with a corporation's debt securities.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities include, but are not limited to, convertible debt obligations and convertible preferred stock. A convertible security entitles the holder to exchange it for a fixed number of shares of common stock (or other equity security), usually at a fixed price within a specified period of time. Until conversion, the holder receives the interest paid on a convertible bond or the dividend preference of a preferred stock.

Convertible securities have an "investment value" which is the theoretical value determined by the yield it provides in comparison with similar securities without the conversion feature. The investment value changes based upon prevailing interest rates and other factors. They also have a "conversion value" which is the worth in market value if the security were exchanged for the underlying equity security. Conversion value fluctuates directly with the price of the underlying security. If conversion value is substantially below investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. If the conversion value is near or above investment value, the price of the convertible security generally will rise above investment value and may represent a premium over conversion value due to the combination of the convertible security's right to interest (or dividend preference) and the possibility of capital appreciation from the conversion feature. A convertible security's price, if influenced primarily by its conversion value, will generally yield less than a senior non-convertible security of comparable investment value. Convertible securities may be purchased at varying price levels above their investment values or conversion values. However, there is no assurance that any premium above investment value or conversion value will be recovered because prices change and, as a result, the ability to achieve capital appreciation through conversion may never be realized.

Initial Public Offerings. The Fund also may invest in Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs") of equity securities. IPOs involve special risks because they are new issues and have not been previously publicly traded. Some of these risks include, but are not limited to, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company and limited operating history, all of which may contribute to price volatility.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies including, but not limited to, shares of closed-end investment companies, unit investments trusts, open-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") to the extent permitted by applicable law or SEC exemptions. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or discount to their net asset value. Others are continuously offered at their net asset value, but may also be traded in the secondary market. ETFs are entities that acquire and hold either: (i) shares of all the companies that are represented by a particular index in the same proportion that is represented by the indices themselves; or (ii) shares of a sampling of the companies that are represented by a particular index in a proportion meant to parallel the performance of the entire index.

Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but may involve additional expenses. In addition, investments in other investment companies involve additional fees. The purchase and sale of securities of other investment companies may include brokerage commissions. The Fund may be limited in its ability to redeem its shares of other investment companies.

Special Corporate Situation Investments. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that may be involved in special corporate situations, the occurrence of which would favorably affect the values of the companies' equity securities. Such situations could include, among other developments, the following: a change in management or management policies; the acquisition of a significant equity position in the company by an investor or investor group; a merger, reorganization or the sale of a division; the spin-off of a subsidiary, division, or other substantial assets; or a third-party or issuer tender offer. The primary risk of this type of investing is that if the contemplated transaction is abandoned, revised, delayed or becomes subject to unanticipated uncertainties, the market price of the securities may decline below the purchase price paid by the Fund.

In general, securities that are the subject of a special corporate situation sell at a premium to their market prices immediately prior to the announcement of the situation. However, the increased market price of these securities sometimes reflects a discount from what the stated or appraised value of the security would be if the contemplated transaction were approved or consummated. These investments may be advantageous when the following occur: (1) the discount significantly overstates the risk of the contingencies involved; (2) the discount significantly undervalues the securities, assets or cash to be received by shareholders of the prospective portfolio company as a result of the contemplated transactions; or (3) the discount fails adequately to recognize the possibility that the offer or proposal may be replaced or superseded by an offer or proposal of greater value. The evaluation of these contingencies requires unusually broad knowledge and experience on the part of the Adviser, which must appraise not only the value of the issuer and its component businesses as well as the assets or securities to be received as a result of the contemplated transaction, but also the financial resources and business motivation of the offeror as well as the dynamics of the business climate when the offer or proposal is in progress.

The Fund's special corporate situation investments may tend to increase its turnover ratio, thereby increasing its brokerage and other transaction expenses. The Adviser attempts to select investments of the type described that, in its view, have a reasonable prospect of capital appreciation that is significant in relation to both the risk involved and the potential of available alternate investments.

Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in bonds and other types of debt obligations of U.S. and foreign issuers. Fixed income securities purchased by the Fund may include, among others: bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities ("U.S. Government Securities"); municipal securities; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments, their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions, or by government owned, controlled or sponsored entities, including central banks. The Fund has no restrictions regarding the rating or credit quality of the debt securities it may purchase or hold in its portfolio. Investors should recognize that, although securities ratings issued by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P"), a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO's") provide a generally useful guide as to credit risks, they do not offer any criteria to evaluate interest rate risk. Changes in interest rate levels generally cause fluctuations in the prices of fixed income securities and will, therefore, cause fluctuations in the net asset value per share of the Fund. Subsequent to the purchase of a fixed income security by the Fund, the ratings or credit quality of such security may deteriorate. Subsequent adverse changes in the rating or quality of a security held by the Fund would not require the Fund to sell the security.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Fixed income securities purchased by the Fund may include variable and floating rate securities. The interest rates payable on these securities are adjusted either at pre-designated periodic intervals or whenever there is a change in an established market rate of interest. Other features may include a right whereby the Fund may demand prepayment of the principal amount prior to the stated maturity (a "demand feature") and the right of an issuer to prepay the principal amount prior to maturity. One benefit of variable and floating rate securities is that, because of interest rate adjustments on the obligation, changes in market value that would normally result from fluctuations in prevailing interest rates are reduced. One benefit of a demand feature is enhanced liquidity.

Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities. Non-investment grade debt securities (typically called "junk bonds") are securities that are considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Companies that issue certain of these debt securities often are highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with higher-grade securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of these securities may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be affected adversely by specific corporate developments, forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss because of default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of these securities because such securities generally are unsecured and often are subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

Because there is no established retail secondary market for many of these debt securities, the Fund anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market for these securities does exist, it generally is not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-grade securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and yield of the issue and the Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities also may make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio and calculating its net asset value. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of these securities. In such cases, judgment may play a greater role in valuation because less reliable, objective data may be available.

These debt securities also may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that an economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

The Fund may acquire these securities during an initial offering. Such securities may involve special risks because they are new issues. The Fund has no arrangement with any person concerning the acquisition of such securities, and the Adviser will review the credit and other characteristics pertinent to such new issues.

Zero Coupon Securities. Fixed income securities purchased by the Fund may include zero coupon securities. These securities do not pay any interest until maturity and, for this reason, zero coupon securities of longer maturities may trade at a deep discount from their face or par values and may be subject to greater fluctuations in market value than ordinary debt obligations of comparable maturity. Current federal tax law requires the holder of a zero coupon security to accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as income each year even though the holder receives no interest payment that year.

Foreign Securities. Although the Fund invests principally in equity securities of U.S. companies, it may invest in equity and fixed income securities of foreign issuers, including depository receipts (such as American Depositary Receipts) that represent an indirect interest in securities of foreign issuers. Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the U.S. With respect to such securities, there may be more limited information publicly available concerning the issuer than would be the case with respect to domestic securities, different accounting standards may be used by foreign issuers and foreign trading markets may not be as liquid as U.S. markets. Foreign securities also involve such risks as currency risks, possible imposition of withholding or confiscatory taxes, possible currency transfer restrictions, expropriation or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. These risks may be greater in emerging markets and in less developed countries.

The purchase of securities denominated in foreign currencies will subject the value of the Fund's investments in those securities to fluctuations due to changes in foreign exchange rates. To hedge against the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates, the Fund may enter into foreign exchange contracts. These contracts represent agreements to exchange an amount of currency at an agreed upon future date and rate. The Fund will generally use foreign exchange contracts only to "lock in" the price in U.S. dollars of a foreign security that the Fund plans to purchase or to sell, but in certain limited cases may use such contracts to hedge against an anticipated substantial decline in the price of a foreign currency. Foreign exchange contracts will not be used in all cases and, in any event, cannot completely protect the Fund against all changes in the values of foreign securities resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. For hedging purposes, the Fund may also use options on foreign currencies, which expose the Fund to certain risks. See "Derivative Investments -- Options on Foreign Currency."

Cash And Cash Equivalents. Although the Fund's primary investment objective is growth, and the Fund intends to be primarily invested in common stocks, the Fund also may invest in cash, cash equivalents and repurchase agreements. Cash and cash equivalent securities will generally be retained by the Fund in an amount sufficient to provide moderate liquid reserves so that the Fund has sufficient cash to meet shareholder redemption requests and other operating expenses. In addition, if the Fund's Adviser believes the market conditions are unfavorable for profitable investing, or when the Adviser is otherwise unable to locate attractive investment opportunities, the Fund's position in cash or cash equivalent securities may increase. There is no limitation as to the percentage of Fund assets that may be invested in cash or cash equivalents. Certain circumstances, such as significant adverse market, economic, and political circumstances may arise in which the Fund takes a temporary defensive position. For defensive purposes, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in high quality fixed income securities and money market instruments, or may temporarily hold cash in such amounts as the Adviser deems appropriate.

Money Market Instruments. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed income obligations (which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less), and may include: U.S. Government Securities; commercial paper; certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances issued by domestic branches of United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and repurchase agreements for U.S. Government Securities. In lieu of purchasing money market instruments, the Fund may purchase shares of money market mutual funds that invest primarily in U.S. Government Securities and repurchase agreements involving those securities, subject to certain limitations imposed by the 1940 Act. The Fund, as an investor in a money market fund, will indirectly bear the fees and expenses of that fund, which will be in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements involving the types of securities which are eligible for purchase by the Fund. However, there is no limitation upon the maturity of the securities underlying the repurchase agreements. Repurchase Agreements may be utilized by the Fund in lieu of purchasing money market instruments. Repurchase agreements, which may be viewed as a type of secured lending by the Fund, typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities (collectively, "U.S. Government Securities") or other securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell back to the institution, and that the institution will repurchase, the underlying security ("collateral") at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future, usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The Fund will receive interest from the institution until the time when the repurchase is to occur. Although such date is deemed to be the maturity date of a repurchase agreement, the maturities of securities subject to repurchase agreements are not subject to any limits and may exceed one year.

Repurchase agreements involve certain risks not associated with direct investments in debt securities. Repurchase agreements are agreements under which the Fund purchases securities from a bank or a securities dealer that agrees to repurchase the securities from the Fund at a higher price on a designated future date. If the seller under a repurchase agreement becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to dispose of the securities may be restricted, or the value of the securities may decline before the Fund is able to dispose of them. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the securities before the repurchase of the securities under a repurchase agreement is accomplished, the Fund may encounter delay and incur costs, including a decline in the value of the securities, before being able to sell the securities. If the seller defaults, the value of such securities may decline before the Fund is able to dispose of them. If the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement that is subject to foreign law and the other party defaults, the Fund may not enjoy protections comparable to those provided to certain repurchase agreements under U.S. bankruptcy law, and may suffer delays and losses in disposing of the collateral as a result.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund also may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund agrees to sell a security in its portfolio and then to repurchase a security at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. The Fund will maintain cash or high-grade liquid debt securities with a value equal or greater to the Fund's obligation under the agreement, including accrued interest, in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian. The securities subject to reverse repurchase agreements will be marked-to-market daily. Although reverse repurchase agreements are borrowings under the 1940 Act, the Fund does not treat these agreements as borrowings under its investment restriction so long as the segregated account is properly maintained.

Short Sales. The Fund may engage in short sale transactions when and to the extent deemed advisable by the Adviser. Short selling involves the sale of borrowed securities in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. The Fund may have to pay a premium to borrow the security and is obligated to pay the lender amounts equal to any dividends or interest that accrue during the period of the loan. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss. Conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the premium and transaction costs described above. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, the potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

While the short sale is outstanding, the Fund is required to collateralize its obligations, which has the practical effect of limiting the extent to which the Fund may engage in short sales. The proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet its margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. In general, the Fund will also be required to pledge additional cash or liquid securities to the broker as collateral for its obligations, such that the cash held by the broker and the additional pledged cash and securities equals at least 150% of the current market value of the securities sold short. Until the Fund closes its short position, the Fund will be required to (a) maintain with its custodian a segregated account, which will be marked to market daily, containing cash or liquid securities (which may include equity securities) such that (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current market value of the security sold short or (b) otherwise cover the Fund's short position (known as a short sale "against-the-box"). The Fund may also cover its short position by owning the security sold short or by holding a call option on the security with a strike price no higher than the price at which the security was sold.

The Fund may make a short sale in order to hedge against market risks when it believes that the price of a security owned by the Fund may decline or when the Fund does not want to sell the security it owns. The Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest expense, in connection with opening, maintaining and closing short sales.

When-Issued And Delayed Delivery Securities. The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis subject to applicable limits under the 1940 Act. In these transactions, securities are purchased or sold by the Fund with payment and delivery taking place as much as a month or more in the future. The Fund engages in these transactions to secure an advantageous price or yield at the time of entering into the transactions. However, the value of securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis is subject to market fluctuation such that a loss may occur if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, or if the value of the security to be sold increases prior to the settlement date. No dividends or interest accrues to the purchaser during the period before the settlement date. The Fund will not enter into a when-issued and delayed delivery transaction, if as a result, when-issued and delayed delivery positions which are not "covered" would exceed one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets. For this purpose, a position will be "covered" if the Fund's custodian maintains, in a segregated account for the Fund, cash and other liquid securities held by the Fund and having a value (determined daily) equal to or greater than the position.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are those securities that the Fund cannot sell or dispose of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value at which the Fund carries the securities. These securities include restricted securities and repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days. Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), and thus, may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Subject to the adoption of guidelines by the Board of Directors of the Fund, certain restricted securities that may be sold to institutional investors pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and non-exempt commercial paper may be determined to be liquid by the Adviser. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Adviser or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities.

Lending Portfolio Securities .-The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions as permitted under the 1940 Act. Currently the 1940 Act requires that the value of the loaned securities may not exceed one-third of the Fund's total net assets and loans of the portfolio securities must be fully collateralized based on the values that are marked-to-market daily. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. Government Securities or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. The Fund may, subject to certain notice requirements, at any time call the loan and obtain the return of the securities loaned. The Fund will be entitled to payments equal to the interest and dividends on the loaned securities and may receive a premium for lending the securities. The advantage of such loans is that the Fund continues to receive the income on the loaned securities while at the same time earning interest on the cash amounts deposited as collateral, which will be invested in short-term investments.

A loan may be terminated by the borrower on one business day's notice, or by the Fund on four business days' notice. If the borrower fails to deliver the loaned securities within four days after receipt of notice, the Fund could use the collateral to replace the securities while holding the borrower liable for any excess of replacement cost exceeding the collateral. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery and in some cases even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. In addition, securities lending involves a form of leverage, and the Fund may incur a loss if securities purchased with the collateral from securities loans decline in value or if the income earned does not cover the Funds transactions costs. However, loans of securities will only be made to firms deemed by the Board of Directors to be creditworthy (such creditworthiness will be monitored on an ongoing basis) and when the income which can be earned from such loans justifies the attendant risks. Upon termination of the loan, the borrower is required to return the securities. Any gain or loss in the market price during the loan period would inure to the Fund.

Borrowing. The Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes, including meeting redemption requests, and for investment purposes, subject to the Fund's investment restrictions and as permitted by the 1940 Act, by applicable exemptions, no-action letter, interpretations and other pronouncements by the SEC or any other regulatory authority, See "Investment Restrictions." Borrowing involves special risk considerations. Interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds (or on the assets that were retained rather than sold to meet the needs for which the monies were borrowed). Under adverse market conditions, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Derivatives.- The Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest in derivatives, including but not limited to, futures, forward contracts and foreign exchange contracts, options on individual securities, options on securities indices, options on foreign currency and warrants (collectively, "Derivatives"). It may do so for a variety of reasons, including to hedge certain market risks, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential income gain. Derivatives may provide a less costly, quicker or more specifically focused way for the Fund to invest than "traditional" securities and currencies would. The principal derivatives transactions in which the Fund may engage are noted and described in detail below. The discussion below also provides information regarding the risks associated with those transactions and other transactions in derivatives in which the Fund may engage, as well as the risk of derivatives generally and use of options on securities indices.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the Fund's portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities or currencies.

Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on the Fund's performance.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or over-the-counter through privately negotiated transactions. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency, which is the issuer or counter party to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a daily payment system (i.e., variation margin requirements) operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce settlement risks. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counter party credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. By contrast, no clearing agency guarantees over-the-counter derivatives. Therefore, each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that the counter party will default. Accordingly, the Investment Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of counter parties to over-the-counter derivatives in the same manner as it would review the credit quality of a security to be purchased by the Fund. Over-the-counter derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Futures contracts. The Fund may purchase futures contracts for securities and currencies. Futures contracts are exchange-traded agreements to buy or sell a security or a basket of securities at a specified price at a future date unless the contract is closed before the delivery date. The Fund also may enter into closing purchase and sale transactions with respect to these futures contracts. The Fund will engage in futures transactions only for bona fide hedging or other appropriate risk management purposes. All futures contracts entered into by the Fund must be traded on U.S. exchanges or boards of trade licensed and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or on foreign exchanges, and the Fund's futures transactions must constitute permissible transactions pursuant to regulations promulgated by the CFTC.

When securities prices are falling, the Fund may offset a decline in the value of its current portfolio securities through the sale of futures contracts. When prices are rising, the Fund can attempt to secure better prices than might be available when it intends to buy securities through the purchase of futures contracts. Similarly, a Fund can sell futures contracts on a specified currency in an attempt to protect against a decline in the value of that currency and its portfolio securities denominated in that currency. The Funds can buy futures contracts on a foreign currency to fix the price in U.S. dollars of a security denominated in that currency that the Fund has purchased or expects to buy.

Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held to maturity, but are liquidated through offsetting transactions that may result in a profit or a loss. While the Fund's futures contracts on securities and currencies will usually be liquidated in this manner, the Fund may instead make or take delivery of the underlying securities or currencies whenever it appears economically advantageous to do so. A clearing corporation associated with the exchange on which futures on securities or currencies are traded guarantees that, if still open, the sale or purchase will be performed on the settlement date.

To the extent the Fund enters into a futures contract, it will maintain a segregated account with its custodian bank, cash or U.S. Treasury obligations equal to a specified percentage of the value of the futures contract (the initial margin), as required by the relevant contract market and futures commission merchant. The futures contract will be marked-to-market daily. Should the value of the futures contract decline relative to the Fund's position, the Fund, if required by law, will pay the futures commission merchant an amount equal to the change in value.

Although financial futures contracts by their terms call for the actual delivery or acquisition of securities, or the cash value of the index, in most cases the contractual obligation is fulfilled before the date of the contract without having to make or take delivery of the securities or cash. A contractual obligation is offset by buying (or selling, as the case may be) on a commodities exchange an identical financial futures contract calling for delivery in the same month. This transaction, which is effected through a member of an exchange, cancels the obligation to make or take delivery of the securities or cash. Since all transactions in the futures market are made, offset or fulfilled through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded, the Fund will incur brokerage fees when it buys or sells financial futures contracts.

Forward contracts and foreign exchange contracts. The Fund is authorized to enter into forward contracts and foreign exchange contracts. A forward contract is a legal contract between two parties to purchase and sell a specific quantity of a financial instrument, such as a Government security, at a price specified at the time of the contract with delivery at a specified future date. Forward contracts generally lack liquidity and there is a risk of default by the counter party. To mitigate the risk of forward contracts, the Fund monitors the credit worthiness of the counter party. Foreign exchange contracts represent agreements to exchange an amount of currency at an agreed upon future date and rate. The rate can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. A foreign exchange contract generally has no deposit requirement, and such transactions do not involve commissions. By entering into a foreign exchange contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency invested in an equity or fixed income security of a foreign issuer (a "foreign security"), the Fund can hedge against possible variations in the value of the dollar versus the subject currency either between the date the foreign security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received ("transaction hedging"), or during the time the Fund holds the foreign security ("position hedging"). Hedging against a decline in the value of a currency through the use of foreign exchange contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of securities or prevent losses if the prices of securities decline. Hedging transactions preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged currency should rise. If the Fund enters into a "position hedging transaction," which is the sale of forward non-U.S. currency with respect to a security held by it and denominated in such foreign currency, the Fund's custodian will place cash or liquid securities in a separate account in an amount equal to the value of the Fund's total assets committed to the consummation of such forward contract. If the value of the securities placed in the account declines, additional cash or securities will be placed in the account so that the value of cash or securities in the account will equal the amount of the Fund's commitments with respect to such contracts. Foreign exchange contracts will not be used in all cases and, in any event, cannot completely protect the Fund against all changes in the values of foreign securities resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Options on Securities. The Fund may purchase call and put options on securities to seek capital appreciation or for hedging purposes. The Fund may also write and sell covered call and put options for hedging purposes. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Similarly, a call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option.

A call option written by the Fund is "covered" if the Fund owns the underlying security or holds related securities (i.e., securities whose price movements correlate to the price movements of the securities underlying the option) during the term of the option. By writing a covered call option, the Fund foregoes the opportunity to realize any appreciation in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price and incurs the risk of having to continue to hold a security that it might otherwise have subsequently determined to sell based on investment considerations. A put option written by the Fund is "covered" (i) if the Fund maintains at all times cash, U.S. Government Securities or other liquid securities having a value equal to the option exercise price in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian, (ii) by segregating an equal value of such liquid securities on the Fund's books, or (iii) if the Fund has bought and holds a put on the same security (and on the same amount of securities) where the exercise price of the put held by the Fund is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written by the Fund. By writing a put option, the Fund is exposed to the risk, during the term of the option, of a decline in the price of the underlying security, which the Fund would be required to purchase at a higher price.

After the Fund has written an option, it may close out its position by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. The Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Fund would ordinarily make a similar "closing sale transaction," which involves liquidating the Fund's position by selling the option previously purchased, although the Fund would be entitled to exercise the option should it deem it advantageous to do so.

The Fund may also invest in so-called "synthetic" options or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers, including options on baskets of specified securities. Synthetic options transactions involve the use of two financial instruments that, together, have the economic effect of an options transaction. The risks of synthetic options are generally similar to the risks of actual options, with the addition of increased market risk, liquidity risk, counter party credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. Other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers, which may be utilized by the Fund, include derivative instruments that are both consistent with the Fund's investment objective and legally permissible for the Fund. The risks of such derivative instruments include market risk, liquidity risk, counter party credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. Synthetic options transactions and transactions involving other derivative instruments are deemed to be subject to the Fund's limitation on the purchase of illiquid securities.

Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. The Fund's over-the-counter options positions may be of the American or the European variety. The holder may exercise an American style option at any time after it is purchased until it expires. A European style option may be exercised only on its expiration date. When options are purchased over-the-counter, the Fund bears the risk that the counter party that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. In addition, the Fund may have difficulty closing out its positions in over-the-counter options, which could result in losses to the Fund. Options transactions that are effected in the over-the-counter market are subject to the Fund's limitation on the purchase of illiquid securities.

Options on Securities Indices. The Fund may purchase and may write and sell call and put options on stock indices (such as the S&P 500 Index) listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging purposes. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index options to hedge the Fund's investment positions will depend upon the extent to which price movements of securities held by the Fund correlate with price movements of the stock index selected. Because the value of an index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular stock, whether the Fund will realize a gain or loss from the purchase or writing of options on an index depends upon movements in the level of stock prices in the stock market generally or, in the case of certain indexes, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of a particular stock. Accordingly, successful use by the Fund of options on stock indices will be subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

A put option on an index may be purchased to hedge against a general decline in the stock market or in a particular market segment or industry. A call option on an index may be purchased in an attempt to reduce the risk of missing a general market advance or an increase in the prices of securities within a particular market segment or industry.

Put and call options on stock indices written by the Fund must be "covered." A call option on an index written by the Fund will be covered if the Fund segregates in a separate account with its custodian cash, U.S. Government Securities or other liquid securities with a value equal to its obligations under the option or segregates an equal value of such liquid securities on the Fund's books. A put option written on an index will be "covered" (i) if the Fund maintains cash, U.S. Government Securities or other liquid securities with a value equal to the exercise price of the option in a segregated account with its custodian, (ii) segregates an equal amount of such liquid securities on the Fund's books, or (iii) if the Fund has bought and holds a put on the same index (and in the same amount) where the exercise price of the put held is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written.

The purchase and sale of options on securities indices will be subject to risks applicable to options transactions generally. In addition, the distinctive characteristics of options on indices create certain risks that are not present with securities options. Index prices may be distorted if trading of certain securities included in the index is interrupted. Trading in index options also may be interrupted in certain circumstances such as if trading were halted in a substantial number of securities included in the index or if dissemination of the current level of an underlying index is interrupted. If this occurred, the Fund would not be able to close out options that it had purchased and, if restrictions on exercise were imposed, may be unable to exercise an option it holds, which could result in losses if the underlying index moves adversely before trading resumes. However, it is the Fund's policy to purchase options only on indices that include a sufficient number of securities so that the likelihood of a trading halt in the index is minimized.

The purchaser of an index option may also be subject to a timing risk. If an option is exercised by the Fund before final determination of the closing index value for that day, the risk exists that the level of the underlying index may subsequently change. If such a change caused the exercised option to fall out-of-the-money (that is, the exercising of the option would result in a loss, not a gain), the Fund would be required to pay the difference between the closing index value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer. Although the Fund may be able to minimize this risk by withholding exercise instructions until just before the daily cutoff time, it may not be possible to eliminate this risk entirely because the exercise cutoff times for index options may be earlier than those fixed for other types of options and may occur before definitive closing index values are announced. Alternatively, when the index level is close to the exercise price, the Fund may sell rather than exercise the option. Although the markets for certain index option contracts have developed rapidly, the markets for other index options are not as liquid. The ability to establish and close out positions on such options will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. It is not certain that this market will develop in all index option contracts. The Fund will not purchase or sell any index option contract unless and until in the opinion of the Adviser the market for such options has developed sufficiently that such risk in connection with such transactions is no greater than such risk in connection with options on securities.

Options on Foreign Currencies. The Fund may write and purchase covered put and call options on foreign currencies. The Fund may engage in these transactions for the purpose of protecting against declines in the U.S. dollar value of portfolio securities or in the U.S. dollar of dividends or interest expected to be received on those securities. These transactions may also be used to protect against increases in the U.S. dollar cost of securities to be acquired by the Fund. As with other types of options, however, writing an option on foreign currency constitutes only a partial hedge, up to the amount of the premium received, and the Fund could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. Certain options on foreign currencies are traded on the over-the-counter market and involve liquidity and credit risks that may not be present in the case of exchange traded currency options.

Swaps. The Fund is authorized to participate in other derivative transactions. The Fund may take advantage of opportunities in the area of swaps, swaptions and certain other customized derivative instruments (provided such other instruments are used in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and investment restrictions).

A swap is a contract under which two parties agree to make payments to each other based on specified interest rates or the value of an index or other instrument, applied to a stated or "notional" amount. Swaps in which the Fund may participate generally include, but are not limited to, interest rate swaps, currency swaps or equity swaps, depending on the type of index or instrument used to calculate the payments. Such swaps would increase or decrease the Fund's investment exposure to the particular interest rate, currency or equity involved. A swaption is an option entitling one party to enter into a swap agreement with a counter party. In addition to swaps and swaptions, the Fund may become a party to various other customized derivative instruments entitling the counter party to certain payments on the gain or loss on the value of an underlying or referenced instrument. Certain swaps, swaptions and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, counter party credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. In addition, swaps and other derivatives can involve significant economic leverage and may, in some cases, involve significant risks of loss.

Future Developments. The Fund may invest in options, futures, options on futures and any other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use by the Fund or that are not currently available, but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are consistent with the Fund's investment goals and legally permissible for the Fund.

Except as otherwise may be stated, all percentage limitations on the Fund's investment practices apply at the time of an investment or a transaction. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and restrictions on illiquid securities, a later change in any percentage resulting from a change in value of the investment or the total value of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has adopted the following restrictions, which are matters of fundamental policy and cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of its outstanding shares, or, if less, 67% of the shares represented at a meeting of shareholders at which 50% or more of the holders are represented in person or by proxy.

1. The Fund will not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder or pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC; provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of portfolio securities, regardless of whether the Fund may be considered an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and does not prevent the Fund from selling its own shares.
2. The Fund may not make loans of money or securities, except that the Fund may lend money through the purchase of permitted investments, including repurchase agreements, and may lend its portfolio securities subject to the applicable percent of net assets prescribed by the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, currently an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.
3. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate unless as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities of other instruments backed by real estate or interests therein or in securities of companies that deal in real estate or mortgages.
4. The Fund will not purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities.
5. The Fund may not borrow money or issue any class of senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, currently 33 1/3% of the net assets of the Fund and any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund.
6. The Fund may purchase the securities of any one issuer only to the extent that such purchases are consistent with the Fund's classification as a "diversified company" as defined by the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations promulgate thereunder, which currently provide that, with respect to at least 75% of the Fund's total assets, the Fund may not (a) invest more than 5% of the value of such assets in the securities of any one issuer, or (b) invest in more than 10% of the voting securities of any one issuer.
7. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in any particular industry. Whether the Fund is concentrating in an industry shall be determined in accordance with the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund.

Except as otherwise may be stated, all percentage limitations on the Fund's investment practices apply at the time of an investment or a transaction. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and restrictions on illiquid securities, a later change in any percentage resulting from a change in value of the investment or the total value of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

Investment Restrictions Which May Be Changed Without Shareholder Approval

The Fund's Board of Directors (the "Board") has adopted the following investment restrictions which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval:

- The Fund may not purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund.
- The Fund may not purchase securities which are illiquid, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, if as a result more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.
- In accordance with fundamental policy No. 5, the Fund may not issue senior securities or borrow money in excess of 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets at the time of issuance or borrowing, except that the Fund may borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets (not including the borrowed amount) for temporary purposes. The Fund may borrow from banks for temporary or emergency purposes (such as meeting redemption requests) and for investment purposes.

The Board will give advance notice to shareholders of any change to these investment restrictions.

The Fund will not make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in the investments suggested by the Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing the Fund's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice.

Except as otherwise may be stated, all percentage limitations on the Fund's investment practices apply at the time of an investment or a transaction. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing and restrictions on illiquid securities, a later change in any percentage resulting from a change in value of the investment or the total value of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

Portfolio Turnover Rate

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio investments for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio investments owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities, including options, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by changes in the holdings of specific issuers, by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enable the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment.

Although the Fund does not intend to invest for the purpose of seeking short-term profits, securities in the portfolio will be sold whenever the investment adviser believes it is appropriate to do so in light of the Funds' investment objective without regard to the length of time a particular security may have been held. For the year ended March 31, 2010, the turnover rate for the Fund was 36.43% compared to 35.79% for the year ended March 31, 2009.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Board has approved policies and procedures developed by the Adviser governing the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that disclosure of portfolio holdings and information about portfolio holdings is in the best interests of Fund shareholders and consistent with applicable law. In addition, the Fund's policies and procedures are designed to appropriately address the potential for conflicts of interest. There can be no assurance that the policy on portfolio holdings disclosure will be effective in protecting the Fund from the potential misuse of holdings by individuals or firms in possession of that information.

The policy and procedures generally prohibit the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio schedule until it has been made available to the public through regulatory filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or posted to the Fund's website. The Fund's complete portfolio holdings are made available to the public on a quarterly basis generally no later than 60 days after the end of each calendar quarter end. A summary of the Fund's portfolio composition is also posted to the Fund's website at www.nicholasfunds.com under the heading "Quarterly Factsheet" generally 10 days or more following a calendar quarter end. This summary composition may include the Fund's top ten holdings and a breakdown by sector.

The policy and procedures provide for certain exceptions to the portfolio holdings release policy described above where (i) disclosures are made for legitimate business purposes, (ii) recipients are subject to a duty of confidentiality and (iii) recipients are subject to a duty to refrain from trading based on the disclosed information or otherwise using the information except as necessary in providing services to the Fund. At the time, the Fund has ongoing arrangements for the disclosure of portfolio holdings for legitimate business purposes with:

1. Designed employees of the Fund's Adviser in the course of performing daily operations of the Fund, including but not limited to, portfolio analysis, accounting and administration, who receive such information daily.
2. Various service providers that require such information in order to assist the Fund with its operations: the Fund's custodian, currently U.S. Bank N.A., independent registered public accounting firm, currently Deloitte & Touche LLP, legal counsel, currently Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, and proxy voting service, currently Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (a division of RiskMetrics Group, Inc.). U.S. Bank N.A and Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. receive such information on a daily bases, while Deloitte & Touche LLP and Michael Best & Friedrich LLP receive such information as necessary in connection with professional services provided to the Fund.
3. Financial printers in connection with the printing of Fund publications for distribution to shareholders. Information is provided to printers as soon as practicable after completion of a required reporting period or a reasonable period before a publication target date.
4. Portfolio analysis services: Bloomberg and Factset. Such information is provided daily.
5. Rating and ranking organizations in connection with those firms' research on and classification of the Fund and in order to gather information about how the Fund attributes (such as turnover and industry and sector diversification) compare with those of peer funds, currently provided within 15 days of month-end: Lipper Inc. and Morningstar.

The Adviser's compliance committee, which is comprised of the Chief Compliance Officer and members of the Adviser's compliance committee designated by the Chief Compliance Officer, have the authority to authorize portfolio disclosures to other third-party service providers not included herein, such as, rating and ranking organizations and intermediaries that may distribute the Fund's shares. Each initial disclosure to an entity or organization of the Fund's portfolio holdings must be authorized by the Chief Compliance Officer or a member of the Adviser's compliance committee designated by the Chief Compliance Officer in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser designed to ensure compliance with the 1940 Act and the Investment Advisor's Act of 1940.

The Fund and its Adviser do not receive compensation or other consideration relating to the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio securities.

The Board will review this policy periodically as part of its ongoing oversight of the Fund's compliance program in addition to receiving periodic reports from the Chief Compliance Officer as to the disclosures made under this policy. The Adviser's compliance committee will review compliance with and the effectiveness of the policies and procedures on an ongoing basis.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISER

Nicholas Company, Inc., located at 700 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser furnishes the Fund with continuous investment service and is responsible for overall management of the Fund's business affairs, subject to supervision by the Fund's Board of Directors. The Adviser is the investment adviser to five other mutual funds and numerous institutions and individuals with substantial investment portfolios.

The annual fee paid to the Adviser is paid monthly and is based on the average net asset value of the Fund, as determined by valuations made at the close of each business day of the month. The annual fee is seven-tenths of one percent (0.70 of 1%) of the average net asset value of the Fund, up to and including \$50,000,000, and six-tenths of one percent (0.60 of 1%) of the average net asset value in excess of \$50,000,000. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, total net assets of the Fund were \$61,741,796.

From time to time, the Adviser may voluntarily waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or absorb certain Fund expenses without further notification of the commencement or termination of such waiver or absorption. Any such waiver or absorption will temporarily lower the Fund's overall expense ratio and increase the Fund's overall return to investors. Effective February 12, 1996, the Adviser began to absorb all expenses for the Fund in excess of 0.90% of net assets. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Fund paid the Adviser an aggregate of \$266,022 (after reimbursement from the Adviser of \$65,459), \$146,388 (after reimbursement from the Adviser of \$92,128) and \$205,166 (after reimbursement from the Adviser of \$83,541), respectively, in management fees.

Under an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Fund, the Adviser, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, furnishes the Fund with office space, office facilities, executive officers and executive expenses (such as health insurance premiums for executive officers). The Adviser also pays all sales and promotional expenses of the Fund, other than expenses incurred in complying with laws regulating the issue or sale of securities. In addition, the Fund is required to pay for all of its operating expenses, including, but not limited to, the costs of preparing and printing post-effective amendments to its registration statements required under the Securities Act of 1933 and the 1940 Act, and any amendments thereto, the expense of registering its shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in the various states, the printing and distribution cost of prospectuses mailed to existing shareholders and to persons making unsolicited requests for information, the cost of stock certificates, reports to shareholders, interest charges, taxes and legal fees and expenses. Other operating expenses that the Fund is required to pay under the Investment Advisory Agreement include accounting and administrative services provided to the Fund by the Adviser. On July 24, 2006, the Board of Directors, including a majority of the independent directors, approved a proposal by the Adviser providing for the payment for future accounting and administrative services provided by the Adviser in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement, subject to the following guidelines: (i) up to five basis points, on an annual basis, of the average net asset value of the Fund up to and including \$2 billion and up to three basis points, on an annual basis, of the average net asset value of the Fund greater than \$2 billion, based on the average net asset value of the Fund as determined by valuations made at the close of each business day of each month, and (ii) where the preceding calculation results in an annual payment of less than \$50,000, the Adviser, in its discretion, may charge the Fund up to \$50,000 for such services. Without regard to the actual expenses charged to the Fund by the Adviser, the quality and quantity of services may not be reduced and must be consistent with past practice. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Fund paid the Adviser an aggregate of \$50,000 in accounting and administrative fees each year. Prior to November 1, 2004, with limited exceptions, the Adviser did not charge, and was not paid by the Fund, for providing such services. Also included as operating expenses that are paid by the Fund are fees of directors who are not interested persons of the Adviser or officers or employees of the Fund, salaries of administrative and clerical personnel, association membership dues, auditing, accounting and tax consulting services, fees and expenses of any custodian or trustee having custody of Fund assets, printing and mailing expenses, postage, charges and expenses of dividend disbursing agents, registrars and stock transfer agents, including the cost of keeping all necessary shareholder records and accounts and handling any problems related thereto, and certain other costs related to the aforementioned items.

The Investment Advisory Agreement with the Adviser is not assignable and may be terminated by either party, without penalty, on 60 days notice. Otherwise, the Investment Advisory Agreement continues in effect so long as it is approved annually by (i) the Board of Directors or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund and (ii) in either case, by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors who are not parties to the Investment Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" of the Adviser or of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting for such approval.

Albert O. Nicholas is President, Portfolio Manager and a Director of the Fund, is Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of the Adviser, and is a controlling person of the Adviser through his ownership of 97% of the outstanding voting securities of the Adviser. David L. Johnson is Executive Vice President of the Fund and Executive Vice President of the Adviser. He is a brother-in-law of Albert O. Nicholas. David O. Nicholas, Senior Vice President of the Fund, is Chief Investment Officer and a Director of the Adviser. Lynn S. Nicholas, Senior Vice President of the Fund, is Senior Vice President of the Adviser. David O. Nicholas and Lynn S. Nicholas are the son and daughter, respectively, of Albert O. Nicholas. Jeffrey T. May, Senior Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund, is Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser. Lawrence J. Pavelec, Senior Vice President of the Fund, is Senior Vice President of the Adviser. Candace L. Lesak, Vice President of the Fund, is an employee of the Adviser. K. Thor Lundgren, 100 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a Director of the Adviser. Mr. Lundgren is a partner with the law firm of Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, legal counsel to the Fund.

MANAGEMENT - DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGERS OF THE FUND

The overall operations of the Fund are conducted by the officers of the Fund under the control and direction of its Board of Directors. The Board of Directors governs the Fund and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Board of Directors consists of individuals who meet periodically throughout the year to oversee the Fund's activities and review the Fund's performance. This review also includes a periodic review of the fees charged to the Fund. The following table sets forth the pertinent information about the Fund's officers and directors as of June 30, 2010. Unless otherwise listed, the business address of each director and officer is 700 North Water Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202. For each Director, information concerning the number of other directorships/trusteeships held by the Director has also been included. Each Director's education, professional training, business, not-for-profit and/or public service background and commitment to participation on the Board and to the interests of Fund shareholders contribute to his qualification to serve on the Board. In addition, the Directors have the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that are related to each Director's service as a director in light of the Fund's business and structure.

Mr. Albert Nicholas has more than forty years experience in advising the Fund, as well as over forty years executive and investment management experience in other funds and private accounts and in managing a registered investment adviser.

Mr. Robert Bock has extensive board experience with expertise in corporate governance.

Mr. Timothy Reiland has extensive business experience, including experience related to investment management and financial matters.

Mr. Jay Robertson has extensive business experience, including board service and experience related to financial matters, insurance and risk management.

The Board is comprised of three Independent Directors, i.e., directors who are not "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act, and one interested director. Information for Independent Directors is set forth separately from information for the Interested Director below. The chairman of the Board, Robert Bock, is an independent director. The role of the chairman includes, among other things, coordinating communications with management and other service providers and assisting with administration of Board operations. The Board's oversight function involves supervision of the Adviser and the Fund's operations and its compliance program, with particular focus on risk management, through periodic Board reporting. The Board has no standing committees as the three independent directors perform the functions such as those of an auditing or nominating committee.

<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Positions Held With Fund</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupations during Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director during the Past Five Years</u>
<u>INTERESTED</u>					
<u>DIRECTOR</u>					
Albert O. Nicholas, 79 (1), (3)	President, Director and Portfolio Manager	Annual, 17 years	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund. He has been Portfolio Manager for and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolios of the Fund and Nicholas Fund, Inc. He served as Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund from July 2001 until April 2008 and Nicholas Fund, Inc. from November 1996 until April 2008. He formerly was the sole Portfolio Manager of these funds, since the time the Adviser managed them. He formerly was the Co-Portfolio Manager of Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	3	None
<u>DISINTERESTED</u>					
<u>DIRECTORS</u>					
Robert H. Bock, 78	Director	(2), 17 years	Private Investor, Dean Emeritus of Business Strategy and Ethics, University of Wisconsin School of Business, 1997 to present.	5	None
Timothy P. Reiland, 53	Director	(2), 8 years	Private Investor, Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Musicnotes, Inc., October 2001 to present. Investment Analyst from 1987 to October 2001, Tucker Anthony Incorporated, a brokerage firm for its division Tucker Anthony Cleary Gull. Prior to its acquisition by Tucker Anthony in November 1998, Cleary Gull was known as Cleary Gull Reiland and McDevitt Inc. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	5	None

<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Positions Held With Fund</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupations during Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director during the Past Five Years</u>
Jay H. Robertson, 58	Director	(2), 6 years	Private Investor, April 2000 to present. Chairman of the Board of Robertson-Ryan and Associates, Inc., an insurance brokerage firm from 1993 to March 2000.	6	None
<u>OFFICERS</u>					
David O. Nicholas, 49 (3)	Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager	Annual, 17 years	Chief Investment Officer and Director, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund and employed by the Adviser since 1986. He has been Portfolio Manager for, and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolios of Nicholas II, Inc. and Nicholas Limited Edition, Inc. since March 1993. He also served as Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund from July 2001 until April 2008, Nicholas Fund, Inc. from November 1996 until April 2008 and Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. from April 2001 until April 2008. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	N/A	N/A
David L. Johnson, 68 (3)	Executive Vice President	Annual, 17 years	Executive Vice President, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund, and employed by the Adviser since 1980. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	N/A	N/A
Jeffrey T. May, 54	Senior Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer	Annual, 17 years	Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund, and employed by the Adviser since July 1987. He is Portfolio Manager for Nicholas Money Market Fund, Inc. He is a Certified Public Accountant.	N/A	N/A

<u>Name and Age</u>	<u>Positions Held With Fund</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupations during Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director during the Past Five Years</u>
Lynn S. Nicholas, 54 (3)	Senior Vice President	Annual, 17 years	Senior Vice President, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund, and employed by the Adviser since September 1983. She is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	N/A	N/A
Lawrence J. Pavelec, 51	Senior Vice President	Annual, 6 years	Senior Vice President, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund, and employed by the Adviser since April 2003. He is Portfolio Manager for and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolio of Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc., since April 2008. He served as Co-Portfolio Manager of Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. from April 2003 until April 2008. He was a portfolio manager for Brandes Investment Partners from 1999 to April 2003. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst.	N/A	N/A
Candace L. Lesak, 52	Vice President	Annual, 17 years	Employee, Nicholas Company, Inc., the Adviser to the Fund, since February 1983. She is a Certified Financial Planner.	N/A	N/A

- (1) Albert O. Nicholas is the only director of the Fund who is an "interested person" of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act because Mr. Nicholas also is Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Adviser.
- (2) Until duly elected or re-elected at a subsequent annual meeting of the Fund.
- (3) David O. Nicholas and Lynn S. Nicholas are the son and daughter, respectively, of Albert O. Nicholas. David L. Johnson is a brother-in-law of Albert O. Nicholas.

See "The Fund's Investment Adviser" for a description of the relationships of the officers of the Fund to the Adviser and the family relationships between directors of the Adviser and officers and directors of the Fund.

The table below sets forth the aggregate dollar range of shares owned beneficially by each director of the Fund as of December 31, 2009. In addition, the table sets forth the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each director of the other mutual funds that Nicholas Company, Inc. advises which are overseen by such director as of December 31, 2009.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies</u>
Albert O. Nicholas	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Robert H. Bock	\$50,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Timothy P. Reiland	None	None
Jay H. Robertson	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

The Investment Advisory Agreement between the Fund and Nicholas Company, Inc. states that the Fund shall pay the directors' fees of directors who are not interested persons of Nicholas Equity Income Fund, Inc., Inc. The amount of such fees is subject to increase or decrease at any time, but is subject to the overall limitation on the Fund's annual expenses.

The table below sets forth the aggregate compensation received by all directors of the Fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. No officers of the Fund receive any compensation from the Fund, but rather, are compensated by the Adviser in accordance with its investment advisory agreement with the Fund.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Fund (1)</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Directors(1)</u>
Albert O. Nicholas (2)	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Robert H. Bock (2)	1,500	0	0	26,875
Timothy P. Reiland (2)	1,925	0	0	26,556
Jay H. Robertson (2)	1,500	0	0	26,875

- (1) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, the Fund and other funds in its Fund Complex (i.e., those funds which also have Nicholas Company, Inc. as its investment adviser, namely Nicholas Fund, Inc., Nicholas II, Inc., Nicholas Limited Edition, Inc., Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. and Nicholas Money Market Fund, Inc.) compensated those directors who are not "interested persons" of the Adviser in the form of meeting attendance fees. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, the Fund compensated the disinterested directors at a rate of \$375 per director per meeting attended. In addition, Mr. Reiland was paid \$106.25 per meeting in fiscal 2010 in his capacity as the audit committee financial expert. The disinterested directors did not receive any other form or amount of compensation from the Fund Complex during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. All other directors and officers of the Fund were compensated by the Adviser in accordance with its investment advisory agreement.
- (2) Mr. Nicholas also is a member of the Board of Directors of Nicholas Fund, Inc., and Nicholas Money Market Fund, Inc. Mr. Bock also is a member of the Board of Directors of Nicholas Fund, Inc., Nicholas Limited Edition, Inc., Nicholas II, Inc. and Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. Mr. Reiland also is a member of the Board of Directors of Nicholas Limited Edition, Inc., Nicholas II, Inc., Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. and Nicholas Money Market Fund, Inc. Mr. Robertson also is a member of the Board of Directors of Nicholas Fund, Inc., Nicholas Limited Edition, Inc., Nicholas II, Inc., Nicholas High Income Fund, Inc. and Nicholas Money Market Fund, Inc.

Two officers of the Fund have investments aggregating \$200,000 in the common stock of Musicnotes, Inc., a company in which Timothy P. Reiland is the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer. Those investments represent approximately 2% of the outstanding common stock of Musicnotes, Inc.

The Fund and the Adviser adhere to Codes of Ethics ("Codes") established and adopted by their Boards of Directors pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Codes govern the personal trading activities of all "Access Persons" of the Fund and the Adviser. Access Persons include every director and officer of the Adviser and the investment companies managed by the Adviser, including the Fund, as well as certain employees of the Adviser and Fund who, in connection with their regular functions and duties, make, participate in, or obtain information regarding the purchase or sale of a security by the Adviser or the Fund, or whose functions relate to the making of a recommendation with respect to such purchases or sales. The Codes are based on the principle that such Access Persons have a fiduciary duty to place the interests of the Fund and the Adviser's clients above their own.

The Codes provide for trading "black out" periods of fifteen calendar days during which time Access Persons may not trade in securities which have been purchased or sold, or are being considered for purchase or sale, by the Fund or any other registered investment company or account to which the Adviser serves as investment adviser, unless the transaction is pre-approved by the Fund or the Adviser, as applicable. In addition, the Codes ban Access Persons from engaging in any manipulative or deceptive practices in connection with certain securities held or to be acquired by the Fund. The Codes also require that Access Persons obtain pre-approval prior to investing in any initial public offering or private placement.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

As a shareholder of the companies in which the Fund invests, the Fund receives proxies to vote at those companies' annual or special meetings. The Fund has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Proxy Voting Policies") pursuant to which the Fund votes shares owned by the Fund. The Fund always endeavors to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities in accordance with its best judgment as to the advancement of the Fund's investment objectives. The Fund's management reviews the Proxy Voting Policies annually.

Subject to the Board's oversight, the Fund has final authority and fiduciary responsibility for voting proxies received by the Fund; however, it has delegated the implementation of the Fund's Proxy Voting Policies to a proxy voting service that is not affiliated with the Fund or its Adviser. In general, the Fund will vote in accordance with the proxy voting recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services (a division of RiskMetrics Group, Inc.) ("ISS"). ISS is an independent firm that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to institutional investment managers, plan sponsors, custodians, consultants and other institutional investors. ISS services provided include in-depth research, global issuer analysis and voting recommendations. While the Fund generally will review and utilize the recommendations of ISS in making voting decisions, the Fund is in no way obligated to follow such recommendations. In addition to research and recommendations, ISS provides vote execution, reporting and recordkeeping.

The following is a summary of the manner in which the Fund would normally expect to vote on certain matters that typically are included in the proxies that the Fund receives each year; however, each proxy needs to be considered separately and the Fund's vote may vary depending upon the actual circumstances presented. Proxies for extraordinary matters, such as mergers, reorganizations and other corporate transactions, are necessarily considered on a case-by-case basis in light of the merits of the individual transactions.

Election Of Directors, Corporate Governance And Routine Matters. Generally, the Fund supports the company's nominees to serve as directors. The Fund generally supports management on routine corporate matters and matters relating to corporate governance. For example, the Fund generally expects to support management on the following matters: provisions of the corporate charter addressing indemnification of directors and officers; stock repurchase plans; and the selection of independent accountants. The types of matters on corporate governance that the Fund would expect to vote against include: the issuance of preferred shares where the board of directors has complete freedom as to the terms of the preferred; the adoption of a classified board; the adoption of poison pill plans or similar anti-takeover measures; and the authorization of a class of shares not held by the Fund with superior voting rights.

Compensation Arrangements And Stock Option Plans. The Fund reviews on a case-by-case basis, utilizing ISS research, compensation arrangements and the establishment of stock option plans. The Fund generally believes, if its view of management is favorable enough that the Fund has invested in the company, arrangements that align the interests of management and shareholders are beneficial to long-term performance. However, some arrangements or plans have features that the Fund would oppose. For example, the Fund would vote against an option plan that has the potential to unreasonably dilute the interests of existing shareholders, permit equity overhang that exceed certain levels or that allow for the repricing of outstanding options.

Social Policy Based Proposals. The Fund considers proposals relating to social, political and environmental issues on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they will have a financial impact on shareholder value. However, the Fund generally votes against proposals requesting reports that are duplicative, related to matters that are not material to the business or that would impose unnecessary or excessive costs.

If the Fund's management believes that a material conflict of interest exists with respect to its exercise of any proxy received by the Fund, the Fund will generally rely on the recommendations of the independent proxy voting service. The Adviser's compliance staff will review any votes where a potential conflict exists and the Fund does not rely on the proxy voting services recommendations. A material conflict of interest may arise, for example, if the company to which the proxy relates is a client of the Adviser or one of its affiliates or if the Adviser or one of its affiliates has a material business relationship with that company.

In August of each year the Fund files with the SEC information regarding the voting of proxies by the Fund for the 12-month period ending the preceding June 30th. Shareholders will be able to view such filings on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> or at the Fund's website at <http://www.nicholasfunds.com>. Shareholders may also obtain a copy of the Proxy Voting Policies by contacting the Fund at 800-544-6547 (toll-free).

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Albert O. Nicholas, President and a Director of the Fund, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Adviser, and owner of 97% of the outstanding voting securities of the Adviser, owned no shares of the Fund as of June 30, 2010. The Nicholas Family Foundation owned of record 382,416 shares of the Fund. Ms. Nancy Nicholas, the spouse of Mr. A. Nicholas, owned of record 873,481 shares; the Williams Heart Foundation, of which Mrs. Nicholas is Treasurer, owned of record 31,713 shares; the Church of the Atonement, of which Mr. Nicholas is Treasurer, owned of record 6,866 shares; the Samaritan Foundation for Church and Family Wellness Inc., of which Mr. Nicholas is trustee, owned of record 426,107 shares; and the Nicholas Company, Inc. Profit-Sharing Trust, of which Mr. Nicholas is trustee, owned 126,425 shares of the Fund. The collective beneficial ownership of Mr. Nicholas was 1,847,008 shares of the Fund or 33.33% as of June 30, 2010. As a beneficial owner of more than 25% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Fund, Mr. Nicholas may be deemed to "control" the Fund, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Ameritrade Inc. for the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers, P.O. Box 2226, Omaha, Nebraska 68103, owned of record 882,034 shares of the Fund, or 15.92%, as of June 30, 2010.

Susan N. Fasciano, 2533 Indian Ridge Drive, Glenview, Illinois 60026, owned 385,882 shares of the Fund, or 6.96%, as of June 30, 2010. Ms. Fasciano is the daughter of Albert O. Nicholas.

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers, 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104, owned of record 375,586 shares of the Fund, or 6.78%, as of June 30, 2010.

No other persons are known to the Fund to own beneficially or of record 5% or more of the shares of the Fund as of June 30, 2010. All directors and executive officers of the Fund as a group (10 in number) beneficially owned approximately 37.43% of the outstanding shares of the Fund as of June 30, 2010.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER OF THE FUND

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, Mr. Albert O. Nicholas was the Portfolio Manager of the Fund and was primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The following table identifies the number of accounts (other than the Fund) for which he is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of and total assets of other such accounts within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts as of March 31, 2010.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies, Pooled Investment Vehicles and Other Accounts
Albert O. Nicholas	1 registered investment company with \$1.5 billion in total assets under management and no pooled investment vehicles or other accounts

There are no accounts with respect to which the advisory fees are based on the performance of the account.

Material conflicts of interest may arise when the Fund's portfolio manager also has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other funds or other accounts, as is the case for Mr. Albert O. Nicholas. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple funds and/or accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those funds and/or accounts. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where funds and/or accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and/or accounts for which he exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and/or accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and/or accounts.

Selection of Brokers - Dealers. Portfolio managers may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the funds and/or accounts that they supervise. In addition to executing trades, some brokers and dealers provide portfolio managers with brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might have otherwise been available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the portfolio manager determine in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the fund, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds and/or accounts that he manages.

The Adviser and the Fund have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are designed to address various conflicts of interest that may arise for the Adviser and the individuals that it employs. For example, the Adviser has adopted trade allocation procedures that are designed to facilitate the fair allocation of limited investment opportunities among multiple funds and accounts. There is no guarantee, however, that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser and the Fund will be able to detect and/or prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may appear.

The Fund's Portfolio Manager is employed and compensated by the Fund's Adviser, not the Fund. The Adviser compensates its portfolio managers based on the investment performance results of the funds and accounts they manage, the value of the assets in the funds and accounts they manage, in addition to the profitability of the Adviser. As of the Fund's most recently completed fiscal year, March 31, 2010, the Fund's Portfolio Manager compensation consisted of a base salary and an annual discretionary bonus. The Adviser reviews the base salary of the Portfolio Manager annually to ensure that it reflects their performance, is competitive within the industry and coincides with the skill level necessary to manage the Fund. The annual discretionary bonus is determined by the Adviser's Board of Directors based on a number of subjective and objective factors believed by the Adviser's Board of Directors to be material to its decision. Those factors that may be considered include, without limitation, the Fund's relative and actual long-term, intermediate, and short-term performance before taxes, the Fund's performance relative to its benchmarks and peer group, and the portfolio manager's overall contributions to the organization. The benchmarks and peer groups that the Adviser's Board of Directors may consider are determined annually in the board's discretion and may include, without limitation, the Standard and Poor's Indices and the Russell Indices.

The table below identifies beneficial ownership of the Fund's shares by the Portfolio Manager as of March 31, 2010.

Portfolio Manager
Albert O. Nicholas

Dollar Range of Ownership of Securities
Over \$1,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, is the distributor of the Funds' shares pursuant to a Distributor Agreement dated May 1, 2005. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF FUND SHARES

The sections captioned "PURCHASE OF FUND SHARES" and "REDEMPTION AND EXCHANGE OF FUND SHARES" in the Fund's Prospectus discuss how you may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Fund and are incorporated into this SAI by reference.

Although not anticipated, it is possible that conditions may arise in the future which would, in the opinion of the Fund's Adviser or Board of Directors, make it undesirable for the Fund to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such cases, the Board may authorize payment to be made in portfolio securities or other property of the Fund. However, the Fund has obligated itself under the 1940 Act to redeem for cash all shares presented for redemption by any one shareholder up to \$250,000 (or 1% of the Fund's net assets if that is less) in any 90-day period. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving such securities would incur brokerage costs when these securities are sold.

The right of redemption may be suspended and the date of payment postponed for more than seven days for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed other than the customary weekend and holiday closings, and may be suspended for any period during which trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), or the SEC has by order permitted such suspension, or the SEC has determined that an emergency exists as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine fairly the value of its net assets.

Shareholder purchase, redemption and exchange orders are processed using the net asset value ("NAV") next calculated after receipt of such request in proper order by the Fund (or an Authorized Agent of the Fund). The NAV is determined by dividing the total value in U.S. dollars of the Fund's total net assets by the total number of shares outstanding at that time. Net assets of the Fund are determined by deducting the liabilities of the Fund from the total assets of the Fund. The NAV is determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE on each day the NYSE is open for unrestricted trading. The NYSE is open for trading Monday through Friday except New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Additionally, if any of the aforementioned holidays falls on a Saturday, the NYSE generally will not be open for trading on the preceding Friday, and when any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the NYSE generally will not be open for trading on the succeeding Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist (such as the ending of a monthly or yearly accounting period).

Equity securities traded on a stock exchange will ordinarily be valued on the basis of the last sale price on the date of valuation, on the securities principal exchange, or in the absence of any sale on that day, the closing bid price. For valuing securities traded on the NASDAQ market, the Fund uses the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). Most debt securities, excluding short-term investments, are valued at the current evaluated bid price. Bid prices for debt securities are obtained from the Fund's pricing service, which utilizes both dealer-supplied valuations and computerized pricing models. Debt securities listed on a national exchange may be priced at the last sales price if the Fund's pricing service believes such price represents market value of the security for institutional trades. The pricing of all debt securities takes into account the fact that the Fund trades in institutional size trading units. Under certain circumstances, fixed-income securities that are not valued by the pricing service are temporarily valued by the Fund utilizing both dealer-supplied valuations and computerized pricing models. Securities for which there are no readily available market quotations will be valued at their then current fair value using methods determined in good faith by the Board of Directors. As an example, a market quotation may not be readily available if the trading of a security is halted by its primary exchange and does not resume before the markets close or the primary exchange experiences technical difficulties. If a security is valued using fair value pricing, the Fund's value for that security is likely to be different than the last quoted market value.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Fund has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the Fund's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's transfer agent has established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including the Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND FEDERAL TAX STATUS

The Fund intends to qualify annually as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and intends to take all other action required to ensure that little or no federal income or excise taxes will be payable by the Fund. As a result, the Fund generally will seek to distribute annually to its shareholders substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gain (after utilization of any available capital loss carryovers). If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code, its income will be subject to federal income tax, and dividends paid to shareholders will continue to be subject to federal income tax.

The Code generally imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on a regulated investment company, such as the Fund, if it does not distribute to its shareholders during the calendar year an amount equal to 98% of the Fund's net investment income, with certain adjustments, for such calendar year, plus 98% of the Fund's capital gains (if any) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such calendar year. In addition, an amount equal to any undistributed net investment income or capital gains from the previous calendar year also must be distributed to avoid the excise tax. The excise tax is imposed on the amount by which the Fund does not meet the foregoing distribution requirements. The Fund intends to make distributions necessary to avoid imposition of the excise tax.

Dividends of the Fund, if any, are paid to shareholders usually in April, July, October and December. In those years in which sales of portfolio securities result in net realized capital gains (after utilization of any available capital loss carry-overs), such gains are usually distributed to shareholders in December and/or April.

For federal income tax purposes, dividends and distributions by the Fund, whether received in cash or invested in additional shares of the Fund, will be taxable to the Fund's shareholders, except those shareholders that are not subject to tax on their income. Net realized long-term gains are paid to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Income distributed from the Fund's net investment income and net realized short-term gains are paid to shareholders as ordinary income dividends. Distributions may be taxable at different rates depending on the length of time the Fund holds a security. The Fund will provide information to shareholders concerning the character and federal tax treatment of all dividends and distributions.

Dividends paid by the Fund to individual shareholders will not qualify for any dividends received exclusion; however, corporate shareholders will be eligible for a dividends received deduction, subject to a reduction for various reasons, including the fact that the total of dividends received from domestic corporations in any year are less than 100% of the Fund's gross income.

At the time of purchase of Fund shares, the Fund may have undistributed income or capital gains included in the computation of the NAV. Therefore, a dividend or capital gain distribution received shortly after such purchase by a shareholder may be taxable to the shareholder, although it is, in whole or in part, a return of capital and may have the effect of reducing the NAV.

The foregoing tax discussion relates to federal income taxes only and is not intended to be a complete discussion of all federal tax consequences. You should consult with a tax adviser concerning the federal, state and local tax aspects of an investment in the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser decides which securities to buy for the Fund and when to sell them. It also selects the broker or dealer who places the Fund's investment business and negotiates their commissions. The Adviser selects a broker or dealer to execute a portfolio transaction on the basis that such broker or dealer will execute the order as promptly and efficiently as possible, subject to the overriding policy of the Fund. This policy is to obtain the best market price and reasonable execution for all its transactions, giving due consideration to such factors as reliability of execution and the value of research, statistical and price quotation services provided by such broker or dealer. The research services provided by brokers consist of recommendations to purchase or sell specific securities, the rendering of advice regarding events involving specific companies and events and current conditions in specific industries, and the rendering of advice regarding general economic conditions affecting the stock market and the economy. The Fund and the Adviser are not affiliated with any broker or dealer.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities are frequently placed, without any agreement or undertaking to do so, with brokers and dealers who provide the Adviser with such brokerage and research services. Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)") permits the Adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause the Fund to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research service provided by the broker or dealer. Brokerage and research services include (i) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (ii) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto. Such commissions may be less than, equal to or exceed the amount another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction.

The Adviser believes it is important to its investment decision-making process to have access to independent research. The Adviser understands that since the brokers and dealers rendering such services are compensated through commissions, such services would be unilaterally reduced or eliminated by the brokers and dealers if none of the Fund's transactions were placed through them. While these services have value which cannot be measured in dollars, the Adviser believes such services do not reduce the Fund's or the Adviser's expenses. Higher commissions may be paid by the Fund, provided (i) the Adviser determines in good faith that the amount is reasonable in relation to the services in terms of the particular transaction or in terms of the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion; (ii) such payment is made in compliance with the provisions of Section 28(e) and other applicable state and federal law; and (iii) in the Adviser's opinion, the total commissions paid by the Fund will be reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund over the long term.

In instances where the Adviser determines that the supplemental research and statistical services are of significant value, the Adviser may place the Fund's transactions with brokers or dealers that may charge a higher commission than other brokers or dealers may have charged for the same transaction. The Adviser utilizes research and other information obtained from brokers and dealers in managing its other client accounts. On the other hand, the Adviser obtains research and information from brokers and dealers who transact trades for the Adviser's other client accounts, which also are utilized by the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio.

The following table shows the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid to firms by the Fund for certain research services provided and the approximate dollar amount of the transactions involved for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

	Amount of Commissions Paid to Firms that Provided Research Services ⁽¹⁾	Amount of Brokerage Transactions Involved ⁽¹⁾
The Fund	\$14,676	\$6,187,936

- (1) The provision of such research services was not the only factor considered in the placement of all noted business with such firms. In addition, the amounts disclosed do not include commissions paid to firms who provided unsolicited research services as well as research customarily provided by brokerage firms in the normal course of business.

The Adviser does not specifically negotiate commissions and charges with a broker or dealer in advance of each transaction. The approximate brokerage discount and charges are, however, generally known to the Adviser prior to effecting the transaction. In determining the overall reasonableness of the commissions paid, the Adviser compares the commission rates to those it pays on transactions for its other client accounts and to the rates generally charged in the industry to institutional investors such as the Fund. The commissions also are considered in view of the value of the research, statistical and price quotation services, if any, rendered by the broker or dealer through whom a transaction is placed.

The Adviser may effect portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers who recommend the purchase of the Fund's shares. The Adviser may not allocate brokerage on the basis of recommendations to purchase shares of the Fund.

Over-the-counter market purchases and sales generally are transacted directly with principal market makers who retain the difference between their cost in a security and its selling price. In some circumstances where, in the opinion of the Adviser, better prices and executions are available elsewhere, the transactions are placed through brokers who are paid commissions directly.

Brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$100,622, \$77,644 and \$63,966, respectively. The increase in the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund in fiscal 2010 relative to fiscal 2009 is attributable to the increase in purchases and sales of the Fund's investments in fiscal 2010.

The Adviser, which is the investment adviser to six registered investment companies (including the Fund) and other advisory clients (collectively, "client accounts"), may occasionally make investment decisions which would involve the purchase or sale of securities for the portfolios of more than one client account at the same time. As a result, the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold may increase, and this could have an adverse effect on the price of those securities and/or the size of the position obtained or disposed of by the client accounts. It is the Adviser's policy not to favor one client account over another in making investment recommendations or in placing orders.

The Adviser has adopted procedures that provide generally for the Adviser to aggregate (or "bunch") orders for more than one client account. An aggregated order occurs when the Adviser enters a single order for the purchase or sale of a single security on behalf of more than one client account. The Adviser may aggregate orders when it deems it to be appropriate and in the best interests of the client accounts. Pursuant to the Adviser's trade allocation procedures, client accounts will participate in any aggregated order for a security at the average share price on any given date for all of the Adviser's transactions in that security on behalf of those clients participating in the aggregated order, with transaction costs shared pro rata based on participation. When an aggregated order is only partially filled, the securities purchased generally will be allocated on a pro rata basis to each client account participating in the aggregated order based upon the initial amount requested for the account (subject to certain exceptions) and each participating account will participate at the average share price for the aggregated order on the same business day. Because a pro rata allocation may not always adequately accommodate all facts and circumstances, the trade allocation procedures allow the allocation of securities on a basis other than pro rata. For example, adjustments may be made to eliminate de minimis positions, to give priority to accounts with specialized investment policies and objectives or to consider the unique characteristics of certain accounts (e.g., available cash, industry or issuer concentration, duration or credit exposure).

The Adviser also has adopted procedures governing the allocation of securities issued in initial public offerings ("IPOs") which provide that all portfolio managers for the Adviser's client accounts shall be informed of any opportunity to acquire IPO securities which is presented to or which becomes available to the Adviser or any of its clients. Each client's portfolio manager shall assess whether or not the acquisition of IPO securities is appropriate for, and in the best interests of, his client, based upon multiple factors, including but not limited to the following: (i) the investment objective of the client; (ii) risk tolerance of the client; (iii) market capitalization of the IPO issuer; (iv) nature of the IPO issuer's business and industry; (v) current composition of the client's portfolio (including cash position); and (vi) preference of the portfolio manager for IPO investment opportunities. The IPO procedures provide that a written allocation statement shall be prepared prior to the Adviser submitting an order for IPO securities which identifies the client accounts to participate, the extent of such participation and the basis for allocation among the participating clients in the event the IPO order is partially filled. The allocation in the event of a partial order fill may be based upon a number of factors including but not limited to those specified as factors to be considered in assessing whether or not a client will invest in IPO securities. The procedures provide that any deviation from the initial allocation statement shall be approved by either Albert O. Nicholas or David O. Nicholas, and the Adviser's compliance officer.

The Adviser's procedures for allocation of IPO investment opportunities are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. However, the procedures do not mandate allocation of IPO investment opportunities among its clients in equal amounts or pro rata based upon the size of the client account's assets. Adviser clients, whose accounts are actively traded, have high portfolio turnover rates or invest heavily in all types of IPOs and secondary offerings may receive a greater percentage of IPO allocations than other client accounts without such characteristics.

PERFORMANCE DATA

The average annual total return of the Fund is calculated according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ERV$$

where P equals a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000; T equals average annual total return; n equals the number of years; and ERV equals the ending redeemable value at the end of the period of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of the period.

Average annual total return, or "T" in the above formula, is computed by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value. Average annual total return assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions) of the Fund is computed by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the periods that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value, according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_D$$

where "P" equals a hypothetical initial payment of \$1000; "T" equals average annual total return (after taxes on distributions); "n" equals the number of years; and "ATV_D" equals the ending value of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment made at the beginning of the stated periods at the end of the stated periods, after taxes on Fund distributions but not after taxes on redemptions.

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares) of the Fund is computed by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the periods that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value, according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_{DR}$$

where “P” equals a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000; “T” equals average annual total return (after taxes on distributions; “n” equals the number of years; and “ATVDR” equals ending value of a hypothetical \$1,000 investment made at the beginning of the stated periods at the end of the stated periods, after taxes on Fund distributions and redemptions.

After-tax returns for the Fund are calculated using historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. In certain cases the figure representing “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sales of Fund Shares” may be higher than the other return figures of the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor. Your actual after-tax returns depend on you tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”), this information may not apply to your investment.

Cumulative total return represents the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period and may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship between these factors and their contributions to total return.

The Fund’s performance data represents past performance and is not intended to predict or indicate future results. The return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate, and an investor’s redemption proceeds may be more or less than the original investment amount.

The "30-day yield" of the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund's net investment income per share, as defined by the SEC, for the 30-day period by the net asset value per share on the last day of the stated period. Net investment income represents dividends and interest generated by the Fund's portfolio securities reduced by all expenses and any other charges that have been applied to all shareholder accounts. The calculation assumes the thirty day net investment income is compounded monthly for six months and then annualized. The "30-day yield" for each Class is then computed based on an allocation of outstanding shares. The Fund's distribution rate for each Class is calculated by using annualized distributions per Class and dividing by the net asset value per share for each Class on the last day of the period. Generally, the distribution rate reflects the amounts actually paid to shareholders at a point in time and is based on book income, whereas the yield reflects the earning power, net of expenses, of the Fund's portfolio securities at a point in time. The Fund's yield may be more or less than the amount actually distributed to shareholders. Methods used to calculate advertised yields and total returns are standardized for all bond and stock mutual funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Fund's yield is computed as follows:

$$Yield = 2 \left[\left(\left(\frac{A - B}{CD} \right) + 1 \right)^6 - 1 \right]$$

Where:

- A = Dividend and interest income
- B = Expenses accrued for the period (net of expense reimbursement)
- C = Average daily number of shares outstanding during the period that were entitled to receive dividends
- D = Maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Nicholas Equity Income Fund, Inc. is authorized to issue 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which 250,000,000 shares are designated Class I shares and 250,000,000 shares are designated Class N shares. Each full share of a class has one vote and all shares participate equally in dividends and other distributions by the Fund, when and as declared by the Board, and in the residual assets of the Fund in the event of liquidation. The shares are fully paid and non-assessable when issued. There are no conversion or sinking fund provisions applicable to shares, and shareholders have no preemptive rights and may not cumulate their votes in the election of directors. Shares are redeemable and are transferable. Fractional shares entitle the holder to the same rights as whole shares.

Each share of common stock of the Fund is entitled to one vote in electing directors and other matters that may be submitted to shareholders for a vote. All shares of each class have equal voting rights. However, matters affecting only a particular class can be voted on only by shareholders in that class. All shareholders are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors from time to time and as further discussed in the Prospectuses of each class.

STOCK CERTIFICATES

Share ownership is electronically recorded. Accordingly, the Fund will not issue certificates evidencing shares purchased, except the Fund will continue to issue certificates for existing shareholders who currently hold certificates if so requested. A shareholder's account will be credited with the number of shares purchased, relieving shareholders of responsibility for safekeeping of certificates and the need to deliver them upon redemption. Written confirmations are issued for all purchases of shares. For shareholders who currently hold certificates, they may deliver certificates to the Fund's transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("U.S. Bancorp"), and direct that his account be credited with the shares.

ANNUAL MEETING

Under the laws of the State of Maryland, registered investment companies, such as the Fund, may operate without an annual meeting of shareholders under specified circumstances if an annual meeting is not required by the 1940 Act. The Fund has adopted the appropriate provisions in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws and will not hold annual meetings of shareholders unless otherwise required to do so.

In the event the Fund is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders to elect directors, the Board of Directors of the Fund will promptly call a meeting of shareholders of the Fund for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of any director when requested in writing to do so by the record holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Fund. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares, cast in person or by proxy at a meeting called for such purpose, is required to remove a director of the Fund. The Fund will assist shareholders in communicating with each other for this purpose pursuant to the requirements of Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act.

SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

Shareholders will be provided at least semiannually with a report or a current prospectus showing the Fund's portfolio and other information. After the close of the Fund's fiscal year, which ends March 31, an annual report or current prospectus containing financial statements audited by the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, will be sent to shareholders.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

U.S. Bank N.A. ("U.S. Bank") acts as Custodian of the Fund. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent of the Fund. As custodian, U.S. Bank holds all securities and cash of the Fund, delivers and receives payment for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments and performs other duties, all as directed by officers of the Fund. U.S. Bank and U.S. Bancorp do not exercise any supervisory function over the management of the Fund, the purchase and sale of securities or the payment of distributions to shareholders.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Deloitte & Touche LLP, 555 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, served as the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Michael Best & Friedrich LLP, 100 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, counsel to the Fund, have passed on the legality of the shares of the Fund being offered by the current Prospectus.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The schedule of investments, the financial statements, the financial highlights and notes thereto and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm contained in the Annual Report of the Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, which have been filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 30e-1 of the 1940 Act, are incorporated herein by reference. You may obtain a free copy of the Annual Report by writing or calling the Fund.

APPENDIX A: DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

As set forth in the Prospectus, the Fund may invest in various debt securities, convertible securities and preferred stock that are assigned specific ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs"), including Standard & Poor's Corporation and Moody's Investor Services, Inc. A brief description of certain of the ratings and their meanings follows.

Debt Securities

Standard and Poor's Corporation. An S&P corporate debt rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific obligation. This assessment may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers or lessees. The ratings are based in varying degrees on the following considerations: (i) likelihood of default-capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (ii) nature of and provisions of the obligation; and (iii) protection afforded by, and the relative position of the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

S&P's rating categories are as follows:

- AAA** rated bonds are highest grade obligations. They possess the ultimate degree of protection as to principal and interest. Marketwise, they move with interest rates, and hence, provide the maximum safety on all counts.
- AA** rated bonds also qualify as high-grade obligations, and in the majority of instances differ from AAA issues only in a small degree. Here, too, prices move with the long-term money market.
- A** rated bonds are regarded as upper medium-grade. They have considerable investment strength but are not entirely free from adverse effects of changes in economic and trade conditions. Interest and principal are regarded as safe. They predominantly reflect money rates in their market behavior, but to some extent, also economic conditions.
- BBB** rated bonds, or medium-grade category bonds, are borderline between definitely sound obligations and those where the speculative element begins to predominate. These bonds have adequate asset coverage and normally are protected by satisfactory earnings. Their susceptibility to changing conditions, particularly to depressions, necessitates constant watching. Marketwise, the bonds are more responsive to business and trade conditions than to interest rates. This group is the lowest which qualifies for commercial bank investment.
- BB-B** rated bonds are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. While such bonds will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.
- CCC** rated bonds have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default, and are dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, they are not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.
- CC-C** rated bonds are usually bonds which are subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied "CCC" or "CCC-" rating. A "C" rated bond may also involve a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but debt service payments are continued.
- D** rated bonds are in payment default. They involve a situation where interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes such payments will be made during such grace period. A "D" rated bond may also involve the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

Moody's Investors Services, Inc.

Moody's bond rating categories are as follows:

- Aaa** rated bonds are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.
- Aa** rated bonds are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities, or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude, or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.
- A** rated bonds possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.
- Baa** rated bonds are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present, but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and, in fact, have speculative characteristics as well.
- Ba** rated bonds are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.
- B** rated bonds generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.
- Caa** rated bonds are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.
- Ca** rated bonds represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. They are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.
- C** rated bonds are the lowest rated class of bonds. Bonds so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

The ratings of S&P and Moody's represent their opinions as to the quality of the instruments rated by them. Such ratings, which are subject to revision or withdrawal, are general and are not absolute standards of quality.

Preferred Stock

Standard & Poor's Corporation. An S&P preferred stock rating is an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund obligations. A preferred stock rating differs from a bond rating inasmuch as it is assigned to an equity issue, which issue is intrinsically different from, and subordinated to, a debt issue. Therefore, to reflect this difference, the preferred stock rating symbol will normally not be higher than the bond rating symbol assigned to, or that would be assigned to, the senior debt of the same issuer.

The preferred stock ratings are based on the following considerations:

- I. Likelihood of payment - capacity and willingness of the issuer to meet the timely payment of preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund requirements in accordance with the terms of the obligation.
- II. Nature of, and provisions of, the issue.
- III. Relative position of the issue in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangements affecting creditors' rights.

S&P's rating categories for preferred stock are as follows:

- AAA** This is the highest rating that may be assigned by S&P to a preferred stock issue and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations.
- AA** A preferred stock issue rated "AA" also qualifies as a high-quality fixed income security. The capacity to pay preferred stock obligations is very strong, although not as overwhelming as for issues rated "AAA."
- A** An issue rated "A" is backed by a sound capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.
- BBB** An issue rated "BBB" is regarded as backed by an adequate capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make payments for a preferred stock in this category than for issues in the "A" category.
- BB, B
CCC** Preferred stock rated "BB," "B," and "CCC" are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay preferred stock obligations. "BB" indicates the lowest degree of speculation and "CCC" the highest degree of speculation. While such issues will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.
- CC** The rating "CC" is reserved for a preferred stock issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments but that is currently paying.
- C** Preferred stock rated "C" is a non-paying issue.
- D** Preferred stock rated "D" is a non-paying issue with the issuer in default on debt instruments.

Moody's Investors Services, Inc. Because of the fundamental differences between preferred stocks and bonds, Moody's uses a variation of its bond rating symbols in the quality ranking of preferred stock. The symbols, presented below, are designed by Moody's to avoid comparison with bond quality in absolute terms. It should always be borne in mind that preferred stock occupies a junior position to bonds within a particular capital structure and these securities are rated by Moody's within the universe of preferred stocks.

Moody's preferred stock ratings are as follows:

- aaa** An issue which is rated "aaa" is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.
- aa** An issue which is rated "aa" is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance the earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well maintained in the foreseeable future.
- a** An issue which is rated "a" is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While the risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the "aaa" and "aa" classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.
- baa** An issue which is rated "baa" is considered to be a medium grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.
- ba** An issue which is rated "ba" is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.
- b** An issue which is rated "b" generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.
- caa** An issue which is rated "caa" is likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. This rating designation does not purport to indicate the future status of payments.
- ca** An issue which is rated "ca" is speculative in a high degree and is likely to be in arrears on dividends with little likelihood of eventual payments.
- c** This is the lowest rated class of preferred or preference stock. Issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

General

The S&P "AA" and "A" ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Moody's bond ratings from "Aa" through "Caa" and its preferred stock ratings from "aa" through "b" may contain numerical modifiers of a generic rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category, the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking, and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

The ratings of S&P and Moody's represent their opinions as to the quality of the instruments rated by them. It should be emphasized that such ratings, which are subject to revision or withdrawal, are general and are not absolute standards of quality.