

NUVEEN PREMIUM INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND INC  
Form N-CSRS  
July 08, 2011

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED  
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-05570

Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nuveen Investments  
333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Kevin J. McCarthy  
Nuveen Investments  
333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 917-7700

Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: April 30, 2011

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. ss. 3507.

ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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#### INVESTMENT ADVISER NAME CHANGE

Effective January 1, 2011, Nuveen Asset Management, the Funds' investment adviser, changed its name to Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. ("Nuveen Fund Advisors").

Concurrently, Nuveen Fund Advisors formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, to house its portfolio management capabilities.

#### NUVEEN INVESTMENTS COMPLETES STRATEGIC COMBINATION WITH FAF ADVISORS

On December 31, 2010, Nuveen Investments completed the strategic combination between Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, the largest investment affiliate of Nuveen Investments, and FAF Advisors. As part of this transaction, U.S. Bancorp – the parent of FAF Advisors – received cash consideration and a 9.5% stake in Nuveen Investments in exchange for the long-term investment business of FAF Advisors, including investment management responsibilities for the non-money market mutual funds of the First American Funds family.

The approximately \$27 billion of mutual fund and institutional assets managed by FAF Advisors, along with the investment professionals managing these assets and other key personnel, have become part of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC. With these additions to Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, this affiliate now manages more than \$100 billion of assets across a broad range of strategies from municipal and taxable fixed income to traditional and specialized equity investments.

This combination does not affect the investment objectives or strategies of the Funds in this report. Over time, Nuveen Investments expects that the combination will provide even more ways to meet the needs of investors who work with financial advisors and consultants by enhancing the multi-boutique model of Nuveen Investments, which also includes highly respected investment teams at HydePark, NWQ Investment Management, Santa Barbara Asset Management, Symphony Asset Management, Tradewinds Global Investors and Winslow Capital. Nuveen Investments managed approximately \$206 billion of assets as of March 31, 2011.

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Chairman's  
Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

In 2010, the global economy recorded another year of recovery from the financial and economic crises of 2008, but many of the factors that caused the downturn still weigh on the prospects for continued improvement. In the U.S., ongoing weakness in housing values has put pressure on homeowners and mortgage lenders. Similarly, the strong earnings recovery for corporations and banks is only slowly being translated into increased hiring or more active lending. Globally, deleveraging by private and public borrowers has inhibited economic growth and that process is far from complete.

Encouragingly, constructive actions are being taken by governments around the world to deal with economic issues. In the U.S., the recent passage of a stimulatory tax bill relieved some of the pressure on the Federal Reserve to promote economic expansion through quantitative easing and offers the promise of sustained economic growth. A number of European governments are undertaking programs that could significantly reduce their budget deficits. Governments across the emerging markets are implementing various steps to deal with global capital flows without undermining international trade and investment.

The success of these government actions could determine whether 2011 brings further economic recovery and financial market progress. One risk associated with the extraordinary efforts to strengthen U.S. economic growth is that the debt of the U.S. government will continue to grow to unprecedented levels. Another risk is that over time there could be inflationary pressures on asset values in the U.S. and abroad, because what happens in the U.S. impacts the rest of the world economy. Also, these various actions are being taken in a setting of heightened global economic uncertainty, primarily about the supplies of energy and other critical commodities. In this challenging environment, your Nuveen investment team continues to seek sustainable investment opportunities and to remain alert to potential risks in a recovery still facing many headwinds. On your behalf, we monitor their activities to assure they maintain their investment disciplines.

As you will note elsewhere in this report, on December 31, 2010, Nuveen Investments completed a strategic combination with FAF Advisors, Inc., the manager of the First American Funds. The combination adds highly respected and distinct investment teams to meet the needs of investors and their advisors and is designed to benefit all fund shareholders by creating a fund organization with the potential for further economies of scale and the ability to draw from even greater talent and expertise to meet those investor needs.

As of the end of May 2011, Nuveen Investments had completed the refinancing of all of the Auction Rate Preferred Securities issued by its taxable closed-end funds and 91% of the MuniPreferred shares issued by its tax-exempt closed-end funds. Please consult the Nuveen Investments web site, [www.Nuveen.com](http://www.Nuveen.com), for the current status of this important refinancing program.

As always, I encourage you to contact your financial consultant if you have any questions about your investment in a Nuveen Fund. On behalf of the other members of your Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Bremner  
Chairman of the Board  
June 21, 2011

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## Portfolio Managers' Comments

Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc. (NPI)  
Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Inc. (NPM)  
Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc. (NPT)

Portfolio managers Paul Brennan and Chris Drahn review key investment strategies and the six-month performance of these three national Funds. With 20 years of investment experience, including 14 years at Nuveen, Paul has managed NPI and NPM since 2006. Chris, who has 31 years of financial industry experience, assumed portfolio management responsibility for NPT from Paul in January 2011.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2011?

After rallying through most of 2010, municipal bond prices declined during this six-month period, impacted by investor concerns about inflation, the federal deficit, and the deficit's impact on demand for U.S. Treasury securities. Adding to this market pressure was media coverage of the strained finances of many state and local governments. As a result, money began to flow out of municipal bond funds, yields rose and valuations declined. Toward the end of this period, we saw the environment in the municipal market improve, as some buyers were attracted by municipal bond valuations and yields, resulting in declining yields and rising valuations.

The municipal bond market also was affected by a significant decline in new tax-exempt issuance during this period. One reason for this decrease was the heavy issuance of taxable municipal debt at the end of 2010 under the Build America Bond (BAB) program. During November and December 2010, taxable BABs issuance nationwide totaled \$31.5 billion, accounting for 34.5% of new bonds in the municipal market. Since interest payments from BABs represent taxable income, we did not view these bonds as appropriate investment opportunities for these Funds. The BAB program expired December 31, 2010, after Congress failed to include legislation extending the program in the tax bill it passed earlier that month. In addition to the BAB program's impact on tax-exempt issuance during the November-December period, borrowers trying to take advantage of the program's favorable terms before its termination at year end accelerated issuance that potentially would have come to market as tax-exempt bonds in 2011, choosing instead to issue taxable BABs during the last two months of 2010. Due in part

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements. Discussions of specific investments are for illustration only and are not intended as recommendations of individual investments. The forward-looking statements and other views expressed herein are those of the portfolio managers as of the date of this report. Actual future results or occurrences may differ significantly from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, and the views expressed herein are subject to change at any time, due to numerous market and other factors. The Funds disclaim any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or views expressed herein.

Any reference to credit ratings for portfolio holdings denotes the highest rating assigned by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) such as Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's or Fitch. AAA, AA, A and BBB ratings are investment grade; BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D ratings are below investment grade. Holdings and ratings may change over time.

to this, national municipal issuance was down 49% for the first four months of 2011 compared with the same period in 2010.

In this environment of constrained tax-exempt municipal bond issuance, we continued to take a bottom-up approach to discovering undervalued sectors and individual credits with the potential to perform well over the long term. During this period, we found value in essential services sectors such as health care, transportation, specifically tollroads and airports and general obligation and other tax-supported bonds issued by state and local governments for infrastructure projects. NPT also purchased higher education credits. For the most part, the Funds focused on purchasing longer bonds in order to take advantage of attractive yields at the longer end of the municipal yield curve. The purchase of longer bonds also provided some protection for the Funds' durations and yield curve positionings. In general, NPI and NPM emphasized bonds with credit ratings of A or higher, while NPT's purchases were diversified across the rating spectrum.

During the last months of 2010, some of our investment activity resulted from opportunities created by the provisions of the BAB program. For example, tax-exempt supply was more plentiful in the health care and higher education sectors because, as 501(c)(3) (nonprofit) organizations, hospitals and private universities generally did not qualify for the BAB program and continued to issue bonds in the tax-exempt municipal market. In addition, bonds with proceeds earmarked for refundings, working capital, and private activities were not covered by the BAB program, and this resulted in attractive opportunities in other sectors of the market, such as airports.

Cash for new purchases during this period was generated primarily by the proceeds from bond calls and maturing bonds, which we worked to redeploy to keep the Funds as fully invested as possible. NPT also took advantage of strong bids to sell a few holdings at attractive prices, mainly from the health care and industrial development revenue sectors.

As of April 30, 2011, all three of these Funds continued to use inverse floating rate securities. We employ inverse floaters as a form of leverage for a variety of reasons, including duration management, income enhancement and total return enhancement.

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How did the Funds perform?

Individual results for these Funds, as well as relevant index and peer group information, are presented in the accompanying table.

Average Annual Total Returns on Common Share Net Asset Value\*

For periods ended 4/30/11

Fund	6-Month	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NPI	-5.42%	0.33%	3.41%	4.93%
NPM	-4.22%	1.45%	4.17%	5.42%
NPT	-5.83%	0.02%	3.79%	4.70%
Standard & Poor's (S&P) National Municipal Bond Index <sup>1</sup>	-1.99%	1.98%	4.18%	4.94%
Lipper General Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Average <sup>2</sup>	-5.81%	0.10%	3.04%	5.25%

For the six months ended April 30, 2011, the cumulative returns on common share net asset value (NAV) for these three Funds underperformed the return for the Standard & Poor's (S&P) National Municipal Bond Index. For the same period, NPI and NPM exceeded the average return for the Lipper General Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Average, while NPT performed in line with this benchmark.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns during this period included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation. The use of structural leverage also had an impact on the Funds' performance. Leverage is discussed in more detail on page eight.

During this period, municipal bonds with shorter maturities generally outperformed other maturity categories, with credits at the longest end of the yield curve posting the weakest returns. The underperformance of longer bonds was due in part to the rise in municipal yields at the longer end of the curve. Among these three Funds, NPM was the most advantageously situated in terms of duration and yield curve positioning, with more exposure to the outperforming shorter end of the yield curve. NPT, on the other hand, had the longest duration among these three Funds, and its greater exposure to the underperforming long part of the curve detracted from its performance for this period. Overall, variations in duration and yield curve positioning among the Funds accounted for the majority of the differences in performance.

Credit exposure also played a role in performance. During the market reversal of late 2010, as the redemption activity in municipal bond funds and, especially, high-yield funds increased, lower-rated credits were negatively impacted. For the period as a whole, bonds rated BBB generally underperformed those rated AAA. All of these Funds

\* Six-month returns are cumulative; all other returns are annualized.

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares.

For additional information, see the individual Performance Overview for your Fund in this report.

1 The Standard & Poor's (S&P) National Municipal Bond Index is an unleveraged, market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the tax-exempt, investment-grade U.S. municipal bond market. This index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses and is not available for direct investment.

- 2 The Lipper General Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Average is calculated using the returns of all closed-end funds in this category for each period as follows: 6-month, 74 funds; 1-year, 73 funds; 5-year, 70 funds; and 10-year, 51 funds. Lipper returns account for the effects of management fees and assume reinvestment of dividends, but do not reflect any applicable sales charges. The Lipper average is not available for direct investment.

tended to be overweighted in bonds rated BBB, which hurt their performance, with NPT having the heaviest exposure to BBB rated bonds and the smallest position in AAA bonds among these Funds.

Holdings that generally helped the Funds' returns included housing, resource recovery and general obligation and other tax-supported bonds. In general, these Funds had relatively light exposures to housing and were somewhat underweighted in tax-supported credits, which limited their participation in the performance of these sectors. During this period, pre-refunded bonds, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities, also were among the strongest performers, primarily due to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. As of April 30, 2011, all three Funds had strong weightings in pre-refunded bonds, which benefited their performance.

In contrast, the health care and transportation sectors turned in relatively weaker performance. NPT, in particular, was overweighted in the health care sector, which negatively affected its performance.

#### IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of all these Funds relative to the comparative indexes the Funds' use of structural leverage. The Funds use leverage because their managers believe that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, as the prices of securities held by a Fund decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. This is what happened in these Funds during the period, as the use of structural leverage hurt their overall performance.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE FUNDS' REDEMPTION OF AUCTION RATE PREFERRED SHARES

Shortly after their respective inceptions, each of the Funds issued auction rate preferred shares (ARPS) to create structural leverage. As noted in past shareholder reports, the ARPS issued by many closed-end funds, including these Funds, have been hampered by a lack of liquidity since February 2008. Since that time, more ARPS have been submitted for sale in each of their regularly scheduled auctions than there have been offers to buy. In fact, offers to buy have been almost completely nonexistent since late February 2008. This means that these auctions have "failed to clear," and that many, or all, of the ARPS shareholders who wanted to sell their shares in these auctions were unable to do so.

This lack of liquidity in ARPS did not lower the credit quality of these shares, and ARPS shareholders unable to sell their shares continued to receive distributions at the “maximum rate” applicable to failed auctions, as calculated in accordance with the pre-established terms of the ARPS. In the recent market, with short term rates at multi-generational lows, those maximum rates also have been low.

One continuing implication for common shareholders from the auction failures is that each Fund’s cost of leverage likely has been incrementally higher at times than it otherwise might have been had the auctions continued to be successful. As a result, each Fund’s common share earnings likely have been incrementally lower at times than they otherwise might have been.

As noted in past shareholder reports, the Nuveen funds’ Board of Directors/Trustees authorized several methods that can be used separately or in combination to refinance a portion of the Nuveen funds’ outstanding ARPS. Some funds have utilized tender option bonds (TOBs), also known as inverse floating rate securities, for leverage purposes. The amount of TOBs that a fund may use varies according to the composition of each fund’s portfolio. Some funds have a greater ability to use TOBs than others. Some funds have issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) Shares or Variable MuniFund Term Preferred (VMTP) Shares, which are a floating rate form of preferred stock with a mandatory term redemption. Some funds have issued MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares, a fixed rate form of preferred stock with a mandatory redemption period of three to five years.

While all these efforts have reduced the total amount of outstanding ARPS issued by the Nuveen funds, the funds cannot provide any assurance on when the remaining outstanding ARPS might be redeemed.

During 2010 and 2011, certain Nuveen leveraged closed-end funds (including NPI and NPM) received a demand letter from a law firm on behalf of purported holders of common shares of each such fund, alleging that Nuveen and the funds’ officers and Board of Directors/Trustees breached their fiduciary duties related to the redemption at par of the funds’ ARPS. In response, the Board established an ad hoc Demand Committee consisting of certain of its disinterested and independent Board members to investigate the claims. The Demand Committee retained independent counsel to assist it in conducting an extensive investigation. Based upon its investigation, the Demand Committee found that it was not in the best interests of each fund or its shareholders to take the actions suggested in the demand letters, and recommended that the full Board reject the demands made in the demand letters. After reviewing the findings and

recommendation of the Demand Committee, the full Board of each fund unanimously adopted the Demand Committee's recommendation.

Subsequently, the funds that received demand letters (including NPI and NPM) were named in a consolidated complaint as nominal defendants in a putative shareholder derivative action captioned Martin Safier, et al. v. Nuveen Asset Management, et al. that was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division (the "Cook County Chancery Court") on February 18, 2011 (the "Complaint"). The Complaint, filed on behalf of purported holders of each fund's common shares, also name Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. as a defendant, together with current and former Officers and interested Director/Trustees of each of the funds (together with the nominal defendants, collectively, the "Defendants"). The Complaint contains the same basic allegations contained in the demand letters. The suits seek a declaration that the Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties, an order directing the Defendants not to redeem any ARPS at their liquidation value using fund assets, indeterminate monetary damages in favor of the funds and an award of plaintiffs' costs and disbursements in pursuing the action. Nuveen Fund Advisors, Inc. believes that the Complaint is without merit, and is defending vigorously against these charges.

As of April 30, 2011, the amount of ARPS redeemed at par by the Funds is as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	ARPS Redeemed	% of Original ARPS
NPI	\$ 525,000,000	100.0%
NPM	\$ 108,475,000	18.2%
NPT	\$ 338,400,000	100.0%

#### VMTP Shares

During the current reporting period, the following Fund completed the issuance of VMTP Shares as shown in the accompanying table. The net proceeds from this offerings was used to refinance the Fund's remaining outstanding ARPS at par.

Fund	VMTP Series	VMTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NPI	2014	\$ 402,400,000

As noted previously, VMTP is a newly-developed instrument that essentially replaces all or a portion of the ARPS used as leverage and potentially could be used to refinance all or a portion of the ARPS of other funds. VMTP is offered only to qualified institutional buyers, defined pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933.

## VRDP

As of April 30, 2011, and as noted in a previous shareholder report, the following Fund has issued and outstanding VRDP Shares, at liquidation value, as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund		VRDP Shares at Liquidation Value
NPT	\$	262,200,000

Subsequent to the reporting period, the following Fund completed the issuance of VRDP Shares as shown in the accompanying table. The net proceeds from this offerings was used to refinance the Fund's remaining outstanding ARPS at par.

Fund		VRDP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value
NPM	\$	489,500,000

(Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1 – General Information and Significant Accounting Policies and Footnote 4 – Fund Shares for further details on MTP, VMTP and VRDP Shares.)

At the time this report was prepared, all 84 of the Nuveen closed-end municipal funds that had issued ARPS have redeemed at par all or a portion of these shares. These redemptions bring the total amount of Nuveen's municipal closed-end funds' ARPS redemptions to approximately \$10.0 billion of the approximately \$11.0 billion originally outstanding.

For up-to-date information, please visit the Nuveen CEF Auction Rate Preferred Resource Center at: <http://www.nuveen.com/arps>.

## Regulatory Matters

During May 2011, Nuveen Securities, LLC entered into a settlement with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) with respect to certain allegations regarding Nuveen-sponsored closed-end fund ARPS marketing brochures. As part of this settlement, Nuveen Securities, LLC neither admitted to nor denied FINRA's allegations. Nuveen Securities, LLC is the broker-dealer subsidiary of Nuveen Investments.

The settlement with FINRA concludes an investigation that followed the widespread failure of auctions for ARPS and other auction rate securities, which generally began in mid-February 2008. In the settlement, FINRA alleged that certain marketing materials provided by Nuveen Securities, LLC were false and misleading. Nuveen Securities, LLC agreed to a censure and the payment of a \$3 million fine.

## Common Share Dividend and Share Price Information

The monthly dividends of all three Funds in this report remained stable throughout the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2011.

Due to normal portfolio activity, common shareholders of NPM received a net ordinary income distribution of \$0.0050 per share in December 2010.

All of the Funds in this report seek to pay stable dividends at rates that reflect each Fund's past results and projected future performance. During certain periods, each Fund may pay dividends at a rate that may be more or less than the amount of net investment income actually earned by the Fund during the period. If a Fund has cumulatively earned more than it has paid in dividends, it holds the excess in reserve as undistributed net investment income (UNII) as part of the Fund's NAV. Conversely, if a Fund has cumulatively paid dividends in excess of its earnings, the excess constitutes negative UNII that is likewise reflected in the Fund's NAV. Each Fund will, over time, pay all of its net investment income as dividends to shareholders. As of April 30, 2011, all three of the Funds in this report had positive UNII balances, based upon our best estimate, for tax purposes and positive UNII balances for financial reporting purposes.

## COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES AND SHARE PRICE INFORMATION

As of April 30, 2011, and since the inception of the Funds' repurchase program, NPM has cumulatively repurchased and retired common shares as shown in the accompanying table. Since the inception of the Funds' repurchase program, NPI and NPT have not repurchased any of their outstanding common shares.

Fund	Common Shares Repurchased and Retired	% of Outstanding Common Shares
NPI	—	—%
NPM	422,900	0.6%
NPT	—	—%

During the six-month reporting period, the Funds did not repurchase any of their outstanding common shares.

As of April 30, 2011, and during the six-month reporting period, the Funds' common share prices were trading at (-) discounts to their common share NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	4/30/11 (-) Discount	Six-Month Average (-) Discount
NPI	-3.63%	