WALKER LOUISE A
Form 4
November 16, 2010

FORM 4

Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. *See* Instruction 1(b).

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number:	3235-0287
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(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
WALKER LOUISE A

(Last) (First) (Middle)

195 NORTH FIRST STREET

(Street)

DIXON, CA 95620

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name **and** Ticker or Trading Symbol
FIRST NORTHERN COMMUNITY BANCORP [FNRN]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
11/15/2010

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

_____ Director _____ 10% Owner
__X__ Officer (give title below) _____ Other (specify below)
SEVP/CFO

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
_X_ Form filed by One Reporting Person
___ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1.Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)		4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)			5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Beneficial Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V	Amount	(A) or (D)	Price			
Common Stock	11/15/2010		S (1)		128	D	$ 4.65	83,070	I	One of three Trustees of First Northern Bank of Dixon Profit Sharing Plan.
Common Stock	11/16/2010		S (2)		132	D	$ 4.45	82,938	I	One of three

Trustees of First Northern Bank of Dixon Profit Sharing Plan.

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(*e.g.*, puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)		5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)		6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)		7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)		8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Nu Deriv Secur Bene Owne Follo Repo Trans (Instr
				Code	V	(A)	(D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares		

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
WALKER LOUISE A 195 NORTH FIRST STREET DIXON, CA 95620			SEVP/CFO	

Signatures

Lynn Campbell, AVP/Corporate Secretary	11/16/2010
**Signature of Reporting Person	Date

Explanation of Responses:

* If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).

** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

(1) Stock given as "Employee Recognition Awards" to 4 employees, 32 shares each for the month of October 2010.

(2) Stock given as "Employee Recognition Awards" to 4 employees, 33 shares each for the month of November 2010.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure.
Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. ER-BOTTOM:1px solid #282828">

Total expenses

1.70% 1.75% 1.79% 1.82%[5] 1.28%[5]

Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly

1.70% 1.75% 1.78% 1.82%[5] 1.26%[5]

Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs[6]

1.51%[7] 1.55%[7] 1.51%[7] 1.50%[5,7] 1.17%[5]

Net investment income

4.72% 5.18% 5.20% 5.38%[5] 6.50%[5]

Distributions to AMPS Shareholders

0.01% 0.16%

Net investment income to Common Shareholders

4.72% 5.18% 5.20% 5.37% 6.34%

Supplemental Data

Net assets applicable to Common Shareholders, end of year (000)

$96,587 $97,276 $84,262 $100,865 $92,411

AMPS outstanding at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year (000)

$40,575

Asset coverage per AMPS at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year

$81,938

VRDP Shares outstanding at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year (000)

$40,500 $40,500 $40,500 $40,500

Asset coverage per VRDP Shares at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year

$ 338,486 $ 340,188 $ 308,055 $ 349,050

Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)

$18,091 $17,431 $17,054 $20,920 $ 10,409

Portfolio turnover rate

20%   24%   25%   24%   24%

1 Based on average Common Shares outstanding.

2 Amount is greater than $(0.005) per share.

3 Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations.

4 Total returns based on market price, which can be significantly greater or less than the net asset value, may result in substantially different returns. Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

5 Does not reflect the effect of distributions to AMPS Shareholders.

[6] Interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs related to TOB Trusts and/or VRDP Shares. See Note 4 and Note 10 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details of municipal bonds transferred to TOB Trusts and VRDP Shares, respectively.

[7] For the year ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014, August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, the total expense ratio after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees, amortization of offering costs, liquidity and remarketing fees were 1.09%, 1.09%, 1.09% and 1.13%, respectively.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Financial Highlights

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II (BFY)

	Year Ended August 31, 2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance					
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 15.66	$ 13.36	$ 16.09	$ 14.66	$ 15.33
Net investment income[1]	0.82	0.84	0.89	0.92	1.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.07)	2.30	(2.73)	1.50	(0.69)
Distributions to AMPS Shareholders from net investment income				(0.00)[2]	(0.03)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.75	3.14	(1.84)	2.42	0.33
Distributions to Common Shareholders from net investment income:[3]	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.89)	(0.99)	(1.00)
Net asset value, end of year	$ 15.57	$ 15.66	$ 13.36	$ 16.09	$ 14.66
Market price, end of year	$ 14.16	$ 14.02	$ 12.56	$ 16.81	$ 14.38
Total Return Applicable to Common Shareholders[4]					
Based on net asset value	5.33%	24.75%	(12.01)%	17.00%	2.56%
Based on market price	7.00%	18.80%	(20.82)%	24.61%	(0.37)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders					
Total expenses	1.83%	1.96%	1.97%	2.03%[5]	1.27%[5]
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly	1.83%	1.95%	1.97%	1.95%[5]	1.18%[5]
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs[6]	1.69%[7]	1.78%[7]	1.71%[7]	1.62%[5,7]	1.18%[5]
Net investment income	5.25%	5.76%	5.68%	5.96%[5]	7.34%[5]
Distributions to AMPS Shareholders				0.01%	0.22%
Net investment income to Common Shareholders	5.25%	5.76%	5.68%	5.95%	7.12%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to Common Shareholders, end of year (000)	$ 77,854	$ 78,304	$ 66,772	$ 80,228	$ 72,817
AMPS outstanding at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year (000)					$ 44,475
Asset coverage per AMPS at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year					$ 65,931
VRDP Shares outstanding at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year (000)	$ 44,400	$ 44,400	$ 44,400	$ 44,400	
Asset coverage per VRDP Shares at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year	$ 275,347	$ 276,360	$ 250,387	$ 280,693	
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	$ 5,895	$ 5,725	$ 5,198	$ 7,591	$ 160
Portfolio turnover rate	20%	21%	30%	25%	20%

[1] Based on average Common Shares outstanding.

[2] Amount is greater than $(0.005) per share.

[3] Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations.

[4] Total returns based on market price, which can be significantly greater or less than the net asset value, may result in substantially different returns. Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

[5] Does not reflect the effect of distributions to AMPS Shareholders.

[6] Interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs related to TOB Trusts and/or VRDP Shares. See Note 4 and Note 10 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details of municipal bonds transferred to TOB Trusts and VRDP Shares, respectively.

[7] For the years ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014, August 31, 2013, and August 31, 2012, the total expense ratio after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees, amortization of offering costs, liquidity and remarketing fees were 1.13%, 1.15%, 1.14%, and 1.11%, respectively.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Financial Highlights

BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust (BHV)

	Year Ended August 31, 2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Per Share Operating Performance					
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 15.95	$ 14.03	$ 16.74	$ 15.33	$ 16.02
Net investment income[1]	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.97	1.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.01)	1.95	(2.64)	1.45	(0.60)
Distributions to AMPS Shareholders from:					
Net investment income				(0.02)	(0.03)
Net realized gain					(0.00)[2]
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.80	2.78	(1.80)	2.40	0.39
Distributions to Common Shareholders from:[3]					
Net investment income	(0.85)	(0.86)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(1.00)
Net realized gain					(0.08)
Total distributions to Common Shareholders	(0.85)	(0.86)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(1.08)
Net asset value, end of year	$ 15.90	$ 15.95	$ 14.03	$ 16.74	$ 15.33
Market price, end of year	$ 16.70	$ 16.35	$ 14.91	$ 19.58	$ 17.77
Total Return Applicable to Common Shareholders[4]					
Based on net asset value	5.02%	20.31%	(11.96)%	15.19%	1.98%
Based on market price	7.61%	16.06%	(20.01)%	16.23%	0.89%
Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shareholders					
Total expenses	1.98%	2.01%	2.18%	1.69%[5]	1.66%[5]
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly	1.77%	1.96%	2.18%	1.64%[5]	1.52%[5]
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs[6]	1.30%[7]	1.38%	1.58%	1.43%[5,7]	1.44%[5]
Net investment income	5.08%	5.52%	5.18%	6.03%[5]	6.81%[5]
Distributions to AMPS Shareholders				0.09%	0.17%
Net investment income to Common Shareholders	5.08%	5.52%	5.18%	5.94%	6.64%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to Common Shareholders, end of year (000)	$ 25,336	$ 25,373	$ 22,256	$ 26,466	$ 24,155
AMPS outstanding at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year (000)					$ 11,675
Asset coverage per AMPS at $25,000 liquidation preference, end of year					$ 76,725
VRDP Shares outstanding at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year (000)	$ 11,600	$ 11,600	$ 11,600	$ 11,600	
Asset coverage per VRDP Shares at $100,000 liquidation value, end of year	$ 318,414	$ 318,733	$ 291,862	$ 328,157	

Explanation of Responses:

Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	$ 3,019	$ 3,019	$ 3,019	$ 4,108	$ 2,020
Portfolio turnover rate	9%	11%	8%	23%	12%

1 Based on average Common Shares outstanding.

2 Amount is greater than $(0.005) per share.

3 Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations.

4 Total returns based on market price, which can be significantly greater or less than the net asset value, may result in substantially different returns. Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

5 Does not reflect the effect of distributions to AMPS Shareholders.

6 Interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs related to TOB Trusts and/or VRDP Shares. See Note 4 and Note 10 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details of municipal bonds transferred to TOB Trusts and VRDP Shares, respectively.

7 For the years ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2012, the total expense ratio after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, fees, amortization of offering costs, liquidity and remarketing fees were 1.23% and 1.38%, respectively.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Organization:

The following are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as closed-end management investment companies and are referred to herein collectively as the Trusts , or individually, a Trust :

Trust Name	Herein Referred To As	Organized	Diversification Classification
BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust	BZM	Delaware	Non-diversified
BlackRock Massachusetts Tax-Exempt Trust	MHE	Massachusetts	Non-diversified
BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc. .	MHN	Maryland	Non-diversified
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust	BLJ	Delaware	Non-diversified
BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust	BQH	Delaware	Non-diversified
BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust	BSE	Delaware	Non-diversified
BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II	BFY	Delaware	Non-diversified
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust	BHV	Delaware	Non-diversified

The Boards of Trustees/Directors of the Trusts are collectively referred to throughout this report as the Board of Trustees or the Board, and the trustees/directors thereof are collectively referred to throughout this report as Trustees. The Trusts determine and make available for publication the NAVs of their Common Shares on a daily basis.

The Trusts, together with certain other registered investment companies advised by BlackRock Advisors, LLC (the Manager) or its affiliates, are included in a complex of closed-end funds referred to as the Closed-End Complex.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), which may require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Each Trust is considered an investment company under U.S. GAAP and follows the accounting and reporting guidance applicable to investment companies. Below is a summary of significant accounting policies:

Segregation and Collateralization: In cases where a Trust enters into certain investments (e.g., financial futures contracts), or certain borrowings (e.g., TOB transactions) that would be treated as senior securities for 1940 Act purposes, a Trust may segregate or designate on their books and records cash or liquid assets having a market value at least equal to the amount of their future obligations under such investments or borrowings. Doing so allows the investment or borrowing to be excluded from treatment as a senior security. Furthermore, if required by an exchange or counterparty agreement, the Trusts may be required to deliver/deposit cash and/or securities to/with an exchange, or broker-dealer or custodian as collateral for certain investments or obligations.

Investment Transactions and Investment Income: For financial reporting purposes, investment transactions are recorded on the dates the transactions are entered into (the trade dates). Realized gains and losses on investment transactions are determined on the identified cost basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest income, including amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts on debt securities, is recognized on the accrual basis.

Distributions: Distributions from net investment income are declared and paid monthly. Distributions of capital gains are recorded on the ex-dividend date. The character and timing of distributions are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. Distributions to Preferred Shareholders are accrued and determined as described in Note 10.

Deferred Compensation Plan: Under the Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan) approved by each Trust s Board, the independent Trustees (Independent Trustees) may defer a portion of their annual complex-wide compensation. Deferred amounts earn an approximate return as though equivalent dollar amounts had been invested in common shares of certain other BlackRock Closed-End Funds selected by the Independent Trustees. This has the same economic effect for the Independent Trustees as if the Independent Trustees had invested the deferred amounts directly in certain other BlackRock Closed-End Funds.

The Plan is not funded and obligations thereunder represent general unsecured claims against the general assets of each Trust, if applicable. Deferred compensation liabilities are included in officer s and trustees fees payable in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities and will remain as a liability of the Trusts until such amounts are distributed in accordance with the Plan.

Recent Accounting Standard: In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued guidance to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under the new guidance, a Trust is required to present such costs in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the related debt liability rather than as an asset.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

The standard is effective for financial statements with fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Although still evaluating the potential impacts of this new guidance, management expects that the effects of the Trusts adoption will be limited to the reclassification of any unamortized debt issuance costs on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities and the modification of related accounting policy disclosures in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Indemnifications: In the normal course of business, a Trust enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations that provide general indemnification. A Trust s maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown because it involves future potential claims against a Trust, which cannot be predicted with any certainty.

Other: Expenses directly related to a Trust are charged to that Trust. Other operating expenses shared by several funds are prorated among those funds on the basis of relative net assets or other appropriate methods.

The Trusts have an arrangement with their custodian whereby fees may be reduced by credits earned on uninvested cash balances, which, if applicable, are shown as fees paid indirectly in the Statements of Operations. The custodian imposes fees on overdrawn cash balances, which can be offset by accumulated credits earned or may result in additional custody charges.

3. Investment Valuation and Fair Value Measurements:

Investment Valuation Policies: The Trusts investments are valued at fair value (also referred to as market value within the financial statements) as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). U.S. GAAP defines fair value as the price the Trusts would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Trusts determine the fair values of their financial instruments using independent dealers or pricing services under policies approved by the Board. The BlackRock Global Valuation Methodologies Committee (the Global Valuation Committee) is the committee formed by management to develop global pricing policies and procedures and to provide oversight of the pricing function for the Trusts for all financial instruments.

Fair Value Inputs and Methodologies: The following methods (or techniques) and inputs are used to establish the fair value of each Trust s assets and liabilities:

Municipal investments (including commitments to purchase such investments on a when-issued basis) are valued on the basis of prices provided by dealers or pricing services. In determining the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use certain information with respect to transactions in such investments, quotations from dealers, pricing matrixes, market transactions in comparable investments and information with respect to various relationships between investments.

Investments in open-end registered investment companies are valued at NAV each business day.

Financial futures contracts traded on exchanges are valued at their last sale price.

If events (e.g., a company announcement, market volatility or a natural disaster) occur that are expected to materially affect the value of such instruments, or in the event that the application of these methods of valuation results in a price for an investment that is deemed not to be representative of the market value of such investment, or if a price is not available, the investment will be valued by the Global Valuation Committee, or its delegate, in accordance with a policy approved by the Board as reflecting fair value (Fair Valued Investments). When determining the price for Fair Valued Investments, the Global Valuation Committee, or its delegate, seeks to determine the price that each Trust might reasonably expect to receive or pay from the current sale or purchase of that asset or liability in an arm s-length transaction. Fair value determinations shall be based upon all available factors that the Global Valuation Committee, or its delegate, deems relevant consistent with the principles of fair value measurement. The pricing of all Fair Valued Investments is subsequently reported to the Board or a committee thereof on a quarterly basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy: Various inputs are used in determining the fair value of investments and derivative financial instruments. These inputs to valuation techniques are categorized into a fair value hierarchy consisting of three broad levels for financial statement purposes as follows:

Level 1 unadjusted price quotations in active markets/exchanges for identical assets or liabilities that each Trust has the ability to access

Level 2 other observable inputs (including, but not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market corroborated inputs)

Level 3 unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available (including each Trust s own assumptions used in determining the fair value of investments and derivative financial instruments)

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

disclosure purposes, the fair value hierarchy classification is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The significant unobservable inputs used by the Global Valuation Committee in determining the price for Fair Valued Investments are typically categorized as Level 3. The fair value hierarchy for each Trust s investments and derivative instruments have been included in the Schedules of Investments.

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers into or out of an assigned level within the hierarchy. In accordance with each Trust s policy, transfers between different levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred as of the beginning of the reporting period. The categorization of a value determined for investments and derivative financial instruments is based on the pricing transparency of the investments and derivative financial instruments and is not necessarily an indication of the risks associated with investing in those securities.

4. Securities and Other Investments:

Zero-Coupon Bonds: Certain Trusts may invest in zero-coupon bonds, which are normally issued at a significant discount from face value and do not provide for periodic interest payments. Zero-coupon bonds may experience greater volatility in market value than other debt obligations of similar maturity which provide for regular interest payments.

Forward Commitments and When-Issued Delayed Delivery Securities: Certain Trusts may purchase securities on a when-issued basis and may purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis. Settlement of such transactions normally occurs within a month or more after the purchase or sale commitment is made. The Trusts may purchase securities under such conditions with the intention of actually acquiring them, but may enter into a separate agreement to sell the securities before the settlement date. Since the value of securities purchased may fluctuate prior to settlement, the Trusts may be required to pay more at settlement than the security is worth. In addition, the Trusts are not entitled to any of the interest earned prior to settlement. When purchasing a security on a delayed delivery basis, the Trusts assume the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. In the event of default by the counterparty, the Trusts maximum amount of loss is the unrealized appreciation of unsettled when-issued transactions.

Municipal Bonds Transferred to TOB Trusts: Certain Trusts leverage their assets through the use of TOB transactions. The Trusts transfer municipal bonds into a special purpose trust (a TOB Trust). A TOB Trust generally issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests (TOB Trust Certificates), which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests (TOB Residuals), which are generally issued to the participating funds that contributed the municipal bonds to the TOB Trust. The TOB Trust Certificates have interest rates that generally reset weekly and their holders have the option to tender such certificates to the TOB Trust for redemption at par and any accrued interest at each reset date. The TOB Residuals held by a Trust generally provide the Trust with the right to cause the holders of a proportional share of the TOB Trust Certificates to tender their certificates to the TOB Trust at par plus accrued interest. The Trusts may withdraw a corresponding share of the municipal bonds from the TOB Trust. Other funds managed by the investment advisor may also contribute municipal bonds to a TOB Trust into which each Trust has contributed bonds. If multiple BlackRock advised funds participate in the same TOB Trust, the economic rights and obligations under the TOB Residual will be shared among the funds ratably in proportion to their participation in the TOB Trust.

TOB Trusts are generally supported by a liquidity facility provided by a third party bank or other financial institution (the Liquidity Provider) that allows the holders of the TOB Trust Certificates to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on any business day. The tendered TOB Trust Certificates may be purchased by the Liquidity Provider and are usually remarketed by a Remarketing Agent, which is typically an affiliated entity of the Liquidity Provider. The Remarketing Agent may also purchase the tendered TOB Trust Certificates for its own account in the event of a failed remarketing.

The TOB Trust may be collapsed without the consent of a Trust, upon the occurrence of tender option termination events (TOTEs) or mandatory termination events (MTEs), as defined in the TOB Trust agreements. TOTEs include the bankruptcy or default of the issuer of the municipal bonds held in the TOB Trust, a substantial downgrade in the credit quality of the issuer of the municipal bonds held in the TOB Trust, failure of any scheduled payment of principal or interest on the municipal bonds, and/or a judgment or ruling that interest on the municipal bond is subject to federal income taxation. MTEs may include, among other things, a failed remarketing of the TOB Trust Certificates, the inability of the TOB Trust to obtain renewal of the liquidity support agreement and a substantial decline in the market value of the municipal bonds held in the TOB Trust. Upon the occurrence of a TOTE or an MTE, the TOB Trust would be liquidated with the proceeds applied first to any accrued fees owed to the trustee of the TOB Trust, the Remarketing Agent and the Liquidity Provider (defined below). In the case of an MTE, after the payment of fees, the TOB Trust Certificate holders would be paid before the TOB Residual holders (i.e., the Trusts). In contrast, in the case of a TOTE, after payment of fees, the TOB Trust Certificate holders and the TOB Residual holders would be paid pro rata in proportion to the respective face values of their certificates. During the year ended August 31, 2015, no TOB Trusts in which the Trusts participated were terminated without the consent of the Trusts.

While the Trusts investment policies and restrictions expressly permit investments in inverse floating rate securities, such as TOB Residuals, they generally do not allow the Trusts to borrow money for purposes of making investments. The Trusts management believes that the Trusts restrictions on borrowings do not apply to the secured borrowings. Each Trust s transfer of the municipal bonds to a TOB Trust is considered a secured borrowing for financial reporting purposes. The cash received by the TOB Trust from the sale of the TOB Trust Certificates, less certain transaction expenses, is paid to a Trust. The

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Trusts typically invest the cash received in additional municipal bonds. The municipal bonds deposited into a TOB Trust are presented in the Trusts Schedules of Investments and the TOB Trust Certificates are shown in Other Liabilities in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Any loans drawn by the TOB Trust to purchase tendered TOB Trust Certificates would be shown as Loan for TOB Trust Certificates.

Volcker Rule Impact: On December 10, 2013, regulators published final rules implementing section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Volcker Rule), which precludes banking entities and their affiliates from sponsoring and investing in TOB Trusts. Banking entities subject to the Volcker Rule are required to fully comply by July 21, 2015, with respect to investments in and relationships with TOB Trusts established after December 31, 2013 (Non-Legacy TOB Trusts), and by July 21, 2016, with respect to investments in and relationships with TOB Trusts established prior to December 31, 2013 (Legacy TOB Trusts).

As a result, a new structure for TOB Trusts has been designed to ensure that no banking entity is sponsoring the TOB Trust. Specifically, a Trust will establish, structure and sponsor the TOB Trusts in which it holds TOB Residuals. In such a structure, certain responsibilities that previously belonged to a third party bank will be performed by, or on behalf of, the Trusts. The Trusts have restructured any Non-Legacy TOB Trusts and are in the process of restructuring Legacy TOB Trusts in conformity with regulatory guidelines. Until all restructurings are completed, a Trust may, for a period of time, hold TOB Residuals in both Legacy TOB Trusts and non-bank sponsored restructured TOB Trusts.

Under the new TOB Trust structure, the Liquidity Provider or Remarketing Agent will no longer purchase the tendered TOB Trust Certificates even in the event of failed remarketing. This may increase the likelihood that a TOB Trust will need to be collapsed and liquidated in order to purchase the tendered TOB Trust Certificates. The TOB Trust may draw upon a loan from the Liquidity Provider to purchase the tendered TOB Trust Certificates. Any loans made by the Liquidity Provider will be secured by the purchased TOB Trust Certificates held by the TOB Trust and will be subject to an increased interest rate based on the number of days the loan is outstanding.

Accounting for TOB Trusts: The municipal bonds deposited into a TOB Trust are presented in the Trusts Schedules of Investments and the TOB Trust Certificates are shown in Other Liabilities in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Any loans drawn by the TOB Trust to purchase tendered TOB Trust Certificates are shown as Loan for TOB Trust Certificates. The carrying amount of the Trusts payable to the holder of the TOB Trust Certificates, as reported in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as TOB Trust Certificates, approximates its fair value.

Interest income, including amortization and accretion of premiums and discounts, from the underlying municipal bonds is recorded by the Trusts on an accrual basis. Interest expense incurred on the TOB transaction and other expenses related to remarketing, administration, trustee, liquidity and other services to a TOB Trust are shown as interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs in the Statements of Operations. Fees paid upon creation of the TOB Trust are recorded as debt issuance costs and are amortized to interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs in the Statements of Operations to the expected maturity of the TOB Trust. In connection with the restructurings of the TOB Trusts to comply with the Volcker Rule, the Trusts incurred non-recurring, legal and restructuring fees, which are recorded as interest expense, fees and amortization of deferred offering costs in the Statements of Operations.

At August 31, 2015, the aggregate value of the underlying municipal bonds transferred to the TOB Trusts, the related liability for TOB Trust Certificates and the range of interest rates on the liability for TOB Trust Certificates were as follows:

	Underlying Municipal Bonds Transferred to TOB Trusts[1]	Liability for TOB Trust Certificates[2]	Range of Interest Rates
BZM	$ 3,273,990	$ 1,500,000	0.07%
MHN	$ 105,148,775	$ 53,308,436	0.02% - 0.32%
BLJ	$ 8,130,583	$ 4,519,518	0.02% - 0.27%
BQH	$ 8,721,163	$ 5,070,215	0.02% - 0.23%
BSE	$ 33,574,982	$ 18,091,015	0.02% - 0.23%
BFY	$ 10,536,979	$ 5,895,307	0.02% - 0.14%
BHV	$ 5,519,061	$ 3,018,978	0.01% - 0.03%

1 The municipal bonds transferred to a TOB Trust are generally high grade municipal bonds. In certain cases, when municipal bonds transferred are lower grade municipal bonds, the TOB transaction may include a credit enhancement feature that provides for the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds to the TOB Trust by a credit enhancement provider in the event of default of the municipal bond. The TOB Trust would be responsible for the payment of the credit enhancement fee and the Trusts, as TOB Residual holders, would be responsible for reimbursement of any payments of principal and interest made by the credit enhancement provider. The municipal bonds transferred to TOB Trusts with a credit enhancement are identified in the Schedules of Investments including the maximum potential amounts owed by the Trusts.

2 The Trusts may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. When a Trust invests in TOB Trusts on a non-recourse basis, and the Liquidity Provider is required to make a payment under the liquidity facility, the Liquidity Provider will typically liquidate all or a portion of the municipal bonds held in the TOB Trust and then fund the balance, if any, of the amount owed under the liquidity facility over the liquidation proceeds (the Liquidation Shortfall). If a Trust invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, the Trusts will usually enter into a reimbursement agreement with the Liquidity Provider where the Trusts are required to reimburse the Liquidity Provider the amount of any Liquidation Shortfall. As a result, if a Trust invests in a recourse TOB Trust, a Trust will bear the risk of loss with respect to any Liquidation Shortfall. If multiple funds participate in any such TOB Trust, these losses will be shared ratably, including the maximum potential amounts owed by the Trusts at August 31, 2015, in proportion to their participation in the TOB Trust. The recourse TOB Trusts are identified in the Schedules of Investments including the maximum potential amounts owed by the Trusts at August 31, 2015.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended August 31, 2015, the Trusts average TOB Trust Certificates outstanding and the daily weighted average interest rate, including fees, were as follows:

	Average TOB Trust Certificates Outstanding	Daily Weighted Average Interest Rate
BZM	$ 1,500,000	0.56%
MHN	$ 52,967,260	0.66%
BLJ	$ 4,519,518	0.71%
BQH	$ 5,036,215	0.67%
BSE	$ 17,959,015	0.66%
BFY	$ 5,861,307	0.62%
BHV	$ 3,018,978	0.60%

5. Derivative Financial Instruments:

The Trusts engage in various portfolio investment strategies using derivative contracts both to increase the returns of the Trusts and/or to manage economically their exposure to certain risks such as interest rate risk. These contracts may be transacted on an exchange or over-the-counter (OTC).

Financial Futures Contracts: Certain Trusts invest in long and/or short positions in financial futures contracts and options on financial futures contracts to gain exposure to, or economically hedge against, changes in interest rates (interest rate risk). Financial futures contracts are agreements between the Trusts and a counterparty to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specified price and at a specified date. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, financial futures contracts are settled either through physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date.

Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the Trusts are required to deposit initial margin with the broker in the form of cash or securities in an amount that varies depending on a contract s size and risk profile. The initial margin deposit must then be maintained at an established level over the life of the contract. Securities deposited as initial margin are designated on the Schedules of Investments and cash deposited, if any, is recorded on the Statements of Assets and Liabilities as cash pledged for financial futures contracts. Pursuant to the contract, the Trusts agree to receive from or pay to the broker an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in value of the contract. Such receipts or payments are known as variation margin. Variation margin is recorded by the Trusts as unrealized appreciation (depreciation) and, if applicable, as a receivable or payable for variation margin in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities.

When the contract is closed, the Trusts record a realized gain or loss equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the time it was opened and the value at the time it was closed. The use of financial futures contracts involves the risk of an imperfect correlation in the movements in the price of financial futures contracts, interest or foreign currency exchange rates and the underlying assets.

Counterparty Credit Risk: A derivative contract may suffer a mark-to-market loss if the value of the contract decreases due to an unfavorable change in the market rates or values of the underlying instrument. Losses can also occur if the counterparty does not perform under the contract.

With exchange-traded futures, there is less counterparty credit risk to the Trusts since the exchange or clearinghouse, as counterparty to such instruments, guarantees against a possible default. The clearinghouse stands between the buyer and the seller of the contract; therefore, credit risk is limited to failure of the clearinghouse. While offset rights may exist under applicable law, a Trust does not have a contractual right of offset against a clearing broker or clearinghouse in the event of a default (including the bankruptcy or insolvency) of the clearing broker or clearinghouse. Additionally, credit risk exists in exchange-traded futures with respect to initial and variation margin that is held in a clearing broker s customer accounts. While clearing brokers are required to segregate customer margin from their own assets, in the event that a clearing broker becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy and at that time there is a shortfall in the aggregate amount of margin held by the clearing broker for all its clients, typically the shortfall would be allocated on a pro rata basis across all the clearing broker s customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Trusts.

6. Investment Advisory Agreement and Other Transactions with Affiliates:

The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. is the largest stockholder and an affiliate of BlackRock, Inc. (BlackRock) for 1940 Act purposes.

Each Trust entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Manager, the Trusts investment advisor, an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock, to provide investment advisory and administration services. The Manager is responsible for the management of each Trust s portfolio and provides the personnel, facilities, equipment and certain other services necessary to the operations of each Trust. For such services, each Trust, except for MHE and MHN, pays the Manager a monthly fee based on a percentage of each Trust s average weekly managed net assets. MHE and MHN each pay the Manager a monthly fee based on a percentage of their respective, average daily net assets at an annual rate. The Trusts pay their respective fees at the following annual rates:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Investment advisory fee	0.65%	0.50%	0.55%	0.65%	0.65%	0.55%	0.55%	0.65%

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Average weekly net assets and average daily net assets are the average weekly and average daily value of each Trust s total assets minus its total accrued liabilities (which does not include liabilities represented by TOB Trusts and the liquidation preference of preferred shares).

Managed assets and net assets each mean the total assets of the Trust minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (which does not include liabilities represented by TOB Trusts and the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock).

The Manager voluntarily agreed to waive its investment advisory fees by the amount of investment advisory fees each Trust pays to the Manager indirectly through its investment in affiliated money market funds. These amounts are included in fees waived by the Manager in the Statements of Operations. However, the Manager does not waive its investment advisory fees by the amount of investment advisory fees paid in connection with each Trust s investments in other affiliated investment companies, if any. For the year ended August 31, 2015, the amounts waived were as follows:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Amounts waived	$ 30	$ 39	$ 3,481	$ 659	$ 293	$ 949	$ 900	$ 18

The Manager voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the investment advisory fees with respect to BZM, at the annual rate as a percentage of the average weekly managed assets of 0.05%. The Manager voluntarily agreed to waive its investment advisory fees with respect to MHN on the proceeds of Preferred Shares and TOB Trusts that exceed 35% of its total assets minus the sum of its accrued liabilities. The Manager voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the investment advisory fees with respect to BHV, at the annual rate as a percentage of the average weekly managed assets of 0.13%. The amounts waived are included in fees waived by the Manager in the Statements of Operations. For the year ended August 31, 2015, the amounts included in fees waived by the Manager were as follows:

	Amounts Waived
BZM	$ 24,431
MHN	$ 254,276
BHV	$ 52,180

These voluntary waivers may be reduced or discontinued at any time without notice.

Certain officers and/or trustees of the Trusts are officers and/or directors of BlackRock or its affiliates. The Trusts reimburse the Manager for a portion of the compensation paid to the Trusts Chief Compliance Officer, which is included in officer and trustees in the Statements of Operations.

7. Purchases and Sales:

For the year ended August 31, 2015, purchases and sales of investments, excluding short-term securities, were as follows:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Purchases	$ 8,443,388	$ 4,088,783	$ 149,293,931	$ 8,008,714	$ 15,251,927	$ 31,140,535	$ 25,761,239	$ 3,475,732
Sales	$ 8,800,522	$ 3,927,694	$ 140,647,143	$ 8,830,714	$ 15,754,004	$ 30,408,349	$ 25,998,030	$ 4,468,065

8. Income Tax Information:

It is the Trusts policy to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to regulated investment companies, and to distribute substantially all of their taxable income to their shareholders. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required.

The Trusts file U.S. federal and various state and local tax returns. No income tax returns are currently under examination. The statute of limitations on the Trusts U.S. federal tax returns remains open for each of the four years ended August 31, 2015. The statutes of limitations on the Trusts state and local tax returns may remain open for an additional year depending upon the jurisdiction.

Management has analyzed tax laws and regulations and their application to the Trusts as of August 31, 2015, inclusive of the open tax return years, and does not believe there are any uncertain tax positions that require recognition of a tax liability in the Trusts financial statements.

U.S. GAAP requires that certain components of net assets be adjusted to reflect permanent differences between financial and tax reporting. These reclassifications have no effect on net assets or net asset values per share. As of August 31, 2015, the following permanent differences attributable to amortization methods on fixed income securities, non-deductible expenses, the reclassification of distributions, the expiration of capital loss carryforwards, distributions received from a regulated investment company, and the sale of bonds received from TOB Trusts were reclassified to the following accounts:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Paid-in capital	$ (3,150)	$ (39,316)	$ (2,798,108)	$ (3,077)	$ (11,105)	$ (12,215)	$ (21,971)	$ (2,860)
Undistributed (distribution in excess of) net investment income	$ 4,242	$ 13,818	$ (225,422)	$ 4,176	$ 13,628	$ (237,727)	$ 9,688	$ 6,910
Accumulated net realized gain (loss)	$ (1,092)	$ 25,498	$ 3,023,530	$ (1,099)	$ (2,523)	$ 249,942	$ 12,283	$ (4,050)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

The tax character of distributions paid was as follows:

		BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Tax-exempt Income[1]	8/31/2015	$ 1,552,828	$ 1,870,220	$ 27,895,910	$ 2,192,237	$ 2,235,945	$ 4,809,498	$ 4,254,577	$ 1,443,709
	8/31/2014	$ 1,679,937	$ 1,958,629	$ 28,169,835	$ 2,266,102	$ 2,266,805	$ 5,044,020	$ 4,264,019	$ 1,487,438
Ordinary Income[2]	8/31/2015	42	98	1,471	10,574	736	63	6,635	31
	8/31/2014			81,526	1,152		2,750		
Total	8/31/2015	$ 1,552,870	$ 1,870,318	$ 27,897,381	$ 2,202,811	$ 2,236,681	$ 4,809,561	$ 4,261,212	$ 1,443,740
	8/31/2014	$ 1,679,937	$ 1,958,629	$ 28,251,361	$ 2,267,254	$ 2,266,805	$ 5,046,770	$ 4,264,019	$ 1,487,438

1 The Trusts designate these amounts paid during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2015, as exempt-interest dividends.

2 Ordinary income consists primarily of taxable income recognized from market discount. Additionally, all ordinary income distributions are comprised of interest related dividends for non-U.S. residents and are eligible for exemption from U.S. withholding tax for nonresident aliens and foreign corporations.

As of August 31, 2015, the tax components of accumulated net earnings were as follows:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Undistributed tax-exempt income	$ 218,631	$ 305,362	$ 2,328,082	$ 411,312	$ 539,055	$ 121,822	$ 988,340	$ 209,921
Undistributed ordinary income		4,490	23,422	99	1,425	4,898	2,615	
Capital loss carryforwards	(283,776)	(1,210,590)	(29,386,823)	(646,565)	(1,468,129)	(5,773,886)	(3,577,455)	(975,131)
Net unrealized gains[3]	1,709,060	3,833,413	46,225,371	3,648,905	5,327,713	9,832,299	9,640,040	3,372,660
Total	$ 1,643,915	$ 2,932,675	$ 19,190,052	$ 3,413,751	$ 4,400,064	$ 4,185,133	$ 7,053,540	$ 2,607,450

3 The difference between book-basis and tax-basis net unrealized gains was attributable primarily to the tax deferral of losses on wash sales and straddles, amortization and accretion methods of premiums and discounts on fixed income securities, the timing and recognition of partnership income, the treatment of residual interests in TOB Trusts, the realization for tax purposes of unrealized gains/losses on certain futures and foreign currency contracts, and the deferral of compensation to Trustees.

As of August 31, 2015, the Trusts had capital loss carryforwards available to offset future realized capital gains through the indicated expiration dates:

Expires August 31,	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
2016		$ 285,683	$ 710,089				$ 383,137	
2017		375,230	4,069,997			$ 1,583,452	254,346	
2018		32,672	3,861,956			1,544,362	357,549	
2019	$ 40,297	74	673,531				255,001	$ 51,866
No expiration date[5]	243,479	516,931	20,071,250	$ 646,565	$ 1,468,129	2,646,072	2,327,422	923,265
Total	$ 283,776	$ 1,210,590	$ 29,386,823	$ 646,565	$ 1,468,129	$ 5,773,886	$ 3,577,455	$ 975,131

5 Must be utilized prior to losses subject to expiration.

During the year ended August 31 2015, the Trusts listed below utilized the following amounts of their respective capital loss carryforward:

BQH	BSE
$ 86,197	$ 214,920

As of August 31, 2015, gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation based on cost for federal income tax purposes were as follows:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Tax cost	$ 44,926,120	$ 47,008,859	$ 653,439,882	$ 50,851,230	$ 60,803,697	$ 125,942,298	$ 112,116,025	$ 33,082,790
Gross unrealized appreciation	$ 1,867,247	$ 3,842,981	$ 47,959,940	$ 4,461,751	$ 5,541,114	$ 10,254,259	$ 9,993,599	$ 3,451,802
Gross unrealized depreciation	(147,820)	(9,562)	(1,497,927)	(803,211)	(203,414)	(414,430)	(342,684)	(72,430)
Net unrealized appreciation	$ 1,719,427	$ 3,833,419	$ 46,462,013	$ 3,658,540	$ 5,337,700	$ 9,839,829	$ 9,650,915	$ 3,379,372

9. Principal Risks:

Each Trust invests a substantial amount of their assets in issuers located in a single state or limited number of states. This may subject each Trust to the risk that economic, political or social issues impacting a particular state or group of states could have an adverse and disproportionate impact on the income from, or the value or liquidity of, the Trusts portfolios. Investment percentages in specific states or U.S. territories are presented in the Schedules of Investments.

As of August 31, 2015, BZM invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the health and education sectors, MHE invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the education sector, MHN invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the transportation and county, city, special district, school district sectors, BLJ invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the transportation and education sectors, BQH and BSE invested a significant portion of their assets in securities in the county, city, special district, school district and education sectors, BFY invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the county, city, special district, school district sector and BHV invested a significant portion of its assets in securities in the health, transportation and education sectors. Changes in economic conditions affecting such sectors would have a greater impact on the Trusts and could affect the value, income and/or liquidity of positions in such securities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Many municipalities insure repayment of their bonds, which may reduce the potential for loss due to credit risk. The market value of these bonds may fluctuate for other reasons, including market perception of the value of such insurance, and there is no guarantee that the insurer will meet its obligation.

Inventories of municipal bonds held by brokers and dealers may decrease, which would lessen their ability to make a market in these securities. Such a reduction in market making capacity could potentially decrease a Trust s ability to buy or sell bonds. As a result, a Trust may sell a security at a lower price, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative impact on performance. If a Trust needed to sell large blocks of bonds, those sales could further reduce the bonds prices and impact performance.

In the normal course of business, certain Trusts invest in securities and enter into transactions where risks exist due to fluctuations in the market (market risk) or failure of the issuer of a security to meet all its obligations, including to pay principal and interest when due (issuer credit risk). The value of securities held by the Trusts may decline in response to certain events, including those directly involving the issuers whose securities are owned by the Trusts; conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and currency, interest rate and price fluctuations. Similar to issuer credit risk, the Trusts may be exposed to counterparty credit risk, or the risk that an entity with which the Trusts have unsettled or open transactions may fail to or be unable to perform on its commitments. The Trusts manage counterparty credit risk by entering into transactions only with counterparties that the Manager believes have the financial resources to honor their obligations and by monitoring the financial stability of those counterparties. Financial assets, which potentially expose the Trusts to market, issuer and counterparty credit risks, consist principally of financial instruments and receivables due from counterparties. The extent of the Trusts exposure to market, issuer and counterparty credit risks with respect to these financial assets is generally approximated by their value recorded in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities, less any collateral held by the Trusts.

Certain Trusts invest a significant portion of their assets in fixed-income securities and/or use derivatives tied to the fixed-income markets. Changes in market interest rates or economic conditions may affect the value and/or liquidity of such investments. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The Trusts may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low rates.

The Trusts may hold a significant amount of bonds subject to calls by the issuers at defined dates and prices. When bonds are called by issuers and the Trusts reinvest the proceeds received, such investments may be in securities with lower yields than the bonds originally held, and correspondingly, could adversely impact the yield and total return performance of a Trust.

The new TOB Trust structure resulting from the compliance with Volcker Rule remains untested. It is possible that regulators could take positions that could limit the market for such newly structured TOB Trust transactions or the Trusts ability to hold TOB Residuals. Under the new TOB Trust structure, the Trusts will have certain additional duties and responsibilities, which may give rise to certain additional risks including, but not limited to, compliance, securities law and operational risks.

There can be no assurance that the Trusts can successfully enter into restructured TOB Trust transactions in order to refinance their existing TOB Residual holdings prior to the compliance date for the Volcker Rule, which may require that the Trusts unwind existing TOB Trusts. There can be no assurance that alternative forms of leverage will be available to the Trusts and any alternative forms of leverage may be more or less advantageous to the Trusts than existing TOB leverage.

Should short-term interest rates rise, the Trusts investments in TOB transactions may adversely affect the Trusts net investment income and dividends to Common Shareholders. Also, fluctuations in the market value of municipal bonds deposited into the TOB Trust may adversely affect the Trusts NAVs per share.

The SEC and various federal banking and housing agencies recently adopted credit risk retention rules for securitizations (the Risk Retention Rules), which take effect in December 2016. The Risk Retention Rules would require the sponsor of a TOB Trust to retain at least 5% of the credit risk of the underlying assets supporting the TOB Trust s municipal bonds. The Risk Retention Rules may adversely affect the Trusts ability to engage in TOB Trust transactions or increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

TOB Trust transactions constitute an important component of the municipal bond market. Accordingly, implementation of the Volcker Rule may adversely impact the municipal market, including through reduced demand for and liquidity of municipal bonds and increased financing costs for municipal issuers. Any such developments could adversely affect the Trusts. The ultimate impact of these rules on the TOB market and the overall municipal market is not yet certain.

10. Capital Share Transactions:

Each Trust, except for MHN, is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares (200 million shares for MHN), all of which were initially classified as Common Shares. The par value for each Trust s Common Shares and Preferred Shares, except for MHE and MHN, is $0.001 per share ($0.01 for MHE and $0.10 for MHN). The Board is authorized, however, to reclassify any unissued Common Shares to Preferred Shares without approval of Common Shareholders.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Common Shares

For the years shown, shares issued and outstanding increased by the following amounts as a result of dividend reinvestment:

Year Ended August 31,	**BZM**	**MHE**	**BLJ**	**BHV**
2015	2,336	2,904	121	2,852
2014		515		4,549

For the years ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014 for MHN, BQH, BSE and BFY, shares issued and outstanding remained constant.

Preferred Shares

Each Trust s Preferred Shares rank prior to the Trust s Common Shares as to the payment of dividends by the Trust and distribution of assets upon dissolution or liquidation of a Trust. The 1940 Act prohibits the declaration of any dividend on a Trust s Common Shares or the repurchase of a Trust s Common Shares if a Trust fails to maintain the asset coverage of at least 200% of the liquidation preference of the outstanding Preferred Shares. In addition, pursuant to the Preferred Shares governing instruments, a Trust is restricted from declaring and paying dividends on classes of shares ranking junior to or on parity with the Preferred Shares or repurchasing such shares if a Trust fails to declare and pay dividends on the Preferred Shares, redeem any Preferred Shares required to be redeemed under the Preferred Shares governing instruments or comply with the basic maintenance amount requirement of the agencies rating the Preferred Shares.

The holders of Preferred Shares have voting rights equal to the holders of Common Shares (one vote per share) and will vote together with holders of Common Shares (one vote per share) as a single class. However, the holders of Preferred Shares, voting as a separate class, are also entitled to elect two Trustees for each Trust. In addition, the 1940 Act requires that along with approval by shareholders that might otherwise be required, the approval of the holders of a majority of any outstanding Preferred Shares, voting separately as a class would be required to (a) adopt any plan of reorganization that would adversely affect the Preferred Shares, (b) change a Trust s sub-classification as a closed-end investment company or change its fundamental investment restrictions or (c) change its business so as to cease to be an investment company.

VRDP Shares

The Trusts have issued Series W-7 VRDP Shares, $100,000 liquidation value per share, in privately negotiated offerings. The VRDP Shares were offered to qualified institutional buyers as defined pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the Securities Act) and include a liquidity feature, pursuant to a liquidity agreement, that allows the holders of VRDP Shares to have their shares purchased by the liquidity provider in the event of a failed remarketing. The Trusts are required to redeem the VRDP Shares owned by the liquidity provider after six months of continuous, unsuccessful remarketing. Upon the occurrence of the first unsuccessful remarketing, if any, the Trusts are required to segregate liquid assets to fund the redemption. The VRDP Shares are subject to certain restrictions on transfer.

As of the year ended August 31, 2015, the VRDP Shares outstanding of each Trust were as follows:

	Issue Date	**Shares Issued**	**Aggregate Principal**	**Maturity Date**
BZM	6/14/12	160	$ 16,000,000	7/01/42
MHE	6/14/12	185	$ 18,500,000	7/01/42
MHN	6/30/11	2,436	$ 243,600,000	7/01/41
BLJ	6/14/12	187	$ 18,700,000	7/01/42
BQH	9/15/11	221	$ 22,100,000	10/01/41
BSE	9/15/11	405	$ 40,500,000	10/01/41
BFY	9/15/11	444	$ 44,400,000	10/01/41
BHV	6/14/12	116	$ 11,600,000	7/01/42

The Trusts entered into a fee agreement with the liquidity provider that may require an initial commitment and a per annum liquidity fee payable to the liquidity provider. These fees, if applicable, are shown as liquidity fees in the Statements of Operations.

The fee agreement between BQH, BSE and BFY and their liquidity provider is for a 364 day term and is scheduled to expire on December 4, 2015 unless renewed or terminated in advance. The fee agreement between MHN and its liquidity provider is for a three year term and is scheduled to expire on April 19, 2017 unless renewed or terminated in advance. The fee agreement between BZM and BHV and their liquidity provider is for a 364 day term and is scheduled to expire on July 7, 2016 unless renewed or terminated in advance.

In the event the fee agreement is not renewed or is terminated in advance, and the Trusts do not enter into a fee agreement with an alternate liquidity provider, the VRDP Shares will be subject to mandatory purchase by the liquidity provider prior to the termination of the fee agreement. The Trusts are required to redeem any VRDP Shares purchased by the liquidity provider six months after the purchase date. Immediately after the purchase of any VRDP Shares by the liquidity provider, the Trusts are required to begin to segregate liquid assets with the Trusts custodian to fund the redemption. There is no assurance the Trusts will replace such redeemed VRDP Shares with any other preferred shares or other form of leverage.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Each Trust is required to redeem its VRDP Shares on the maturity date, unless earlier redeemed or repurchased. Six months prior to the maturity date, each Trust is required to begin to segregate liquid assets with the Trusts custodian to fund the redemption. In addition, the Trusts are required to redeem certain of their outstanding VRDP Shares if they fail to maintain certain asset coverage, basic maintenance amount or leverage requirements.

Subject to certain conditions, the VRDP Shares may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time at the option of the Trusts. The redemption price per VRDP Share is equal to the liquidation value per share plus any outstanding unpaid dividends.

In the event of an optional redemption of the VRDP Shares prior to the initial termination date of the fee agreement, the Trusts must pay the respective liquidity provider fees on such redeemed VRDP Shares for the remaining term of the fee agreement up to the initial termination date.

Dividends on the VRDP Shares are payable monthly at a variable rate set weekly by the remarketing agent. Such dividend rates are generally based upon a spread over a base rate and cannot exceed a maximum rate. In the event of a failed remarketing, the dividend rate of the VRDP Shares will be reset to a maximum rate. The maximum rate is determined based on, among other things, the long-term preferred share rating assigned to the VRDP Shares and the length of time that the VRDP Shares fail to be remarketed. At the date of issuance, the VRDP Shares were assigned a long-term rating of Aaa from Moody s and AAA from Fitch. Subsequent to the issuance of the VRDP Shares, Moody s completed a review of its methodology for rating securities issued by registered closed-end funds. As of August 31, 2015, the VRDP Shares were assigned a long-term rating of Aa2 for BZM, MHN, BLJ, BQH, BSE, BFY and BHV and Aa3 for MHE from Moody s under its new ratings methodology. The VRDP Shares continue to be assigned a long-term rating of AAA from Fitch.

The short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares are directly related to the short-term ratings of the liquidity provider for such VRDP Shares. Changes in the credit quality of the liquidity provider could cause a change in the short-term credit ratings of the VRDP Shares as rated by Moody s, Fitch and/or S&P. A change in the short-term credit rating of the liquidity provider or the VRDP Shares may adversely affect the dividend rate paid on such shares, although the dividend rate paid on the VRDP Shares is not directly related based upon either short-term rating. As of August 31, 2015, the short-term ratings of the liquidity provider and the VRDP Shares for BQH, BSE, and BFY were P1 and F1 as rated by Moody s, Fitch and/or S&P, respectively, which is within the two highest rating categories. On July 15, 2015, the S&P short-term ratings of the VRDP Shares of Barclays VRDP Funds were downgraded from A1 to A2. The downgrade of the VRDP Shares of Barclays VRDP Funds followed the June 9, 2015 downgrade of Barclays Bank PLC by S&P. The liquidity provider may be terminated prior to the scheduled termination date if the liquidity provider fails to maintain short-term debt ratings in one of the two highest rating categories. The short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares of MHN were withdrawn by Moody s, Fitch and/or S&P at the commencement of the special rate period, as described below. No short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares of BZM, MHE, BLJ, and BHV were assigned by Moody s, Fitch and S&P at issuance. Following the termination of the special rate period with respect to BZM and BHV and the subsequent remarketing of their VRDP Shares, as described below, BZM s and BHV s VRDP Shares were assigned short-term ratings. As of August 31, 2015, the short-term ratings of the liquidity provider and the VRDP Shares for BZM and BHV were P1 and F1 as rated by Moody s and Fitch, respectively. Short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares of MHE, MHN and BLJ may be assigned upon termination of the special rate period when the VRDP Shares revert to marketable securities.

For financial reporting purposes, the VRDP Shares are considered debt of the issuer; therefore, the liquidation value, which approximates fair value, of the VRDP Shares is recorded as a liability in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities. Unpaid dividends are included in interest expense and fees payable in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities, and the dividends accrued and paid on the VRDP Shares are included as a component of interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs in the Statements of Operations. The VRDP Shares are treated as equity for tax purposes. Dividends paid to holders of the VRDP Shares are generally classified as tax-exempt income for tax-reporting purposes.

The Trusts may incur remarketing fees of 0.10% on the aggregate principal amount of all the VRDP Shares, which, if any, are included in remarketing fees on Preferred Shares in the Statements of Operations. All VRDP Shares that were tendered for remarketing during the year ended August 31, 2015 were successfully remarketed.

For the year ended August 31, 2015, the annualized dividend rates for the VRDP Shares were as follows:

	BZM	MHE	MHN	BLJ	BQH	BSE	BFY	BHV
Rate	0.83%	0.98%	0.92%	0.99%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.83%

Upon issuance of the VRDP Shares on June 14, 2012, BZM, MHE, BLJ and BHV announced a special rate period for a three-year term ending June 24, 2015 with respect to VRDP Shares. On June 16, 2015, the special rate period for MHE and BLJ was extended to June 22, 2016. On

June 24, 2015, the special rate period for the VRDP Shares for BZM and BHV terminated. The liquidity and fee agreements remain in effect for the duration of the special rate period; however, the VRDP Shares will not be remarketed or subject to optional or mandatory tender events during such time. During the special rate period, BZM, MHE, BLJ and BHV are required to maintain the same asset coverage, basic maintenance amount and leverage requirements for the VRDP Shares. During the three-year term of the special rate period, BZM, MHE, BLJ and BHV will not pay any liquidity and remarketing fees and instead will pay dividends monthly based on the sum of Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Index and a percentage per annum based on the long-term ratings assigned to VRDP Shares.

If MHE or BLJ redeem the VRDP Shares on a date that is one year or more before the end of the special rate period and the VRDP Shares are rated above A1/A by Moody s and Fitch respectively, then such redemption is subject to a redemption premium payable to the holders of the VRDP Shares based on

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

the time remaining in the special rate period, subject to certain exceptions for redemptions that are required to maintain minimum asset coverage requirements. Prior to the scheduled June 22, 2016 termination date, the holder of the VRDP Shares and MHE and BLJ may mutually agree to extend the special rate period. If the rate period is not extended, the VRDP Shares will revert back to remarketable securities and will be remarketed and available for purchase by qualified institutional investors. No short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares of BZM, MHE, BLJ or BHV were assigned by Moody s, Fitch and S&P at issuance. Following the termination of the special rate period with respect to BZM and BHV and the subsequent remarketing of their VRDP Shares, BZM s and BHV s VRDP Shares were assigned short-term ratings, as described above. Short-term ratings on the VRDP Shares of MHE and BLJ may be assigned upon termination of the special rate period when the VRDP Shares revert to marketable securities.

For the year ended August 31, 2015, VRDP Shares issued and outstanding of each Trust remained constant.

On April 17, 2014, MHN commenced a three-year special rate period ending April 19, 2017 with respect to its VRDP Shares. The implementation of the special rate period resulted in a mandatory tender of MHN s VRDP Shares prior to the commencement of the special rate period. The mandatory tender event was not the result of a failed remarketing.

The liquidity and fee agreements remain in effect for the duration of the special rate period and the VRDP Shares are still subject to mandatory redemption by MHN on maturity date. The VRDP Shares will not be remarketed or subject to optional or mandatory tender events during the special rate period. During the special rate period, MHN is required to maintain the same asset coverage, basic maintenance amount and leverage requirements for the VRDP Shares. MHN will pay liquidity and remarketing fees during the special rate period and will also pay dividends monthly based on the sum of SIFMA Municipal Swap Index and a percentage per annum based on the long-term ratings assigned to the VRDP Shares. The short-term ratings were withdrawn by Moody s, Fitch and/or S&P. Short-term ratings may be re-assigned upon the termination of the special rate period when the VRDP Shares revert back to marketable securities.

If MHN redeems the VRDP Shares on a date that is one year or more before the end of the special rate period and the VRDP Shares are rated above A1/A+ by Moody s, Fitch and S&P, then such redemption is subject to a redemption premium payable to the holder of the VRDP Shares based on the time remaining in the special rate period, subject to certain exceptions for redemptions that are required to maintain minimum asset coverage requirements. Prior to the scheduled April 19, 2017 termination date, the holder of the VRDP Shares and MHN may mutually agree to extend the special rate period. If the special rate period is not extended, the VRDP Shares will revert back to marketable securities and will be remarketed and available for purchase by qualified institutional investors.

Offering Costs: The Trusts incurred costs in connection with the issuance of VRDP Shares which were recorded as a deferred charge and will be amortized over the 30-year life of the VRDP Shares with the exception of upfront fees paid to the liquidity provider which were amortized over the life of the liquidity agreement. Amortization of these costs is included in interest expense, fees and amortization of offering costs in the Statements of Operations.

11. Subsequent Events:

Management s evaluation of the impact of all subsequent events on the Trusts financial statements was completed through the date the financial statements were issued and the following items were noted:

The Trusts paid a net investment income dividend in the following amounts per share on October 1, 2015 to shareholders of record on September 15, 2015:

	Common Dividend Per Share
BZM	$ 0.0545
MHE	$ 0.0580
MHN	$ 0.0670
BLJ	$ 0.0695
BQH	$ 0.0620

BSE	$ 0.0600
BFY	$ 0.0700
BHV	$ 0.0695

Additionally, the Trusts declared a net investment income dividend on October 1, 2015 payable to Common Shareholders of record on October 15, 2015 for the same amounts noted above.

Notes to Financial Statements (concluded)

The dividends declared on Preferred Shares for the period September 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 for the Trusts were as follows:

	Series	Dividends Declared
BZM	W-7	$ 1,447
MHE	W-7	$ 13,989
MHN	W-7	$ 180,197
BLJ	W-7	$ 14,140
BQH	W-7	$ 1,998
BSE	W-7	$ 3,662
BFY	W-7	$ 4,014
BHV	W-7	$ 1,049

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc. and to the Shareholders and Board of Trustees of: BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock Massachusetts Tax-Exempt Trust, BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II, and BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust (collectively, the Trusts):

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities of BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc., BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock Massachusetts Tax-Exempt Trust, BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II, and BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust, including the related schedules of investments as of August 31, 2015, and the related statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Trusts management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. The Trusts are not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trusts internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our procedures included confirmation of the securities owned as of August 31, 2015, by correspondence with the custodians and brokers; where replies were not received from brokers, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc., BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock Massachusetts Tax-Exempt Trust, BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust, BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II, and BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust, as of August 31, 2015, the results of their operations and cash flows for the year then ended, the changes in their net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

October 23, 2015

Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements

The Board of Directors or Trustees, as applicable, (each, a Board, collectively, the Boards, and the members of which are referred to as Board Members) of BlackRock Maryland Municipal Bond Trust (BZM), BlackRock Massachusetts Tax-Exempt Trust (MHE), BlackRock MuniHoldings New York Quality Fund, Inc. (MHN), BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Trust (BLJ), BlackRock New York Municipal Bond Trust (BQH), BlackRock New York Municipal Income Quality Trust (BSE), BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust II (BFY) and BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust (BHV and together with BZM, MHE, MHN, BLJ, BQH, BSE and BFY, each a Fund, and, collectively, the Funds) met in person on April 30, 2015 (the April Meeting) and June 11-12, 2015 (the June Meeting) to consider the approval of each Fund s investment advisory agreement (each, an Advisory Agreement, and, collectively, the Advisory Agreements) with BlackRock Advisors, LLC (the Manager), each Fund s investment advisor. The Manager is referred to herein as BlackRock. The Advisory Agreements are also referred to herein as the Agreements.

Activities and Composition of the Board

On the date of the April and June Meetings, the Board of each Fund consisted of eleven individuals, nine of whom were not interested persons of such Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act) (the Independent Board Members). The Board Members are responsible for the oversight of the operations of the Fund and perform the various duties imposed on the directors of investment companies by the 1940 Act. The Independent Board Members have retained independent legal counsel to assist them in connection with their duties. The Chairman of each Board is an Independent Board Member. Each Board has established six standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Governance and Nominating Committee, a Compliance Committee, a Performance Oversight Committee, an Executive Committee, and a Leverage Committee, each of which is chaired by an Independent Board Member and composed of Independent Board Members (except for the Executive Committee and the Leverage Committee, each of which also has one interested Board Member).

The Agreements

Pursuant to the 1940 Act, each Board is required to consider the continuation of its Advisory Agreement on an annual basis. The Boards have four quarterly meetings per year, each extending over two days, a fifth one-day meeting to consider specific information surrounding the consideration of renewing the Agreements and additional in-person and telephonic meetings as needed. In connection with this year-long deliberative process, the Boards assessed, among other things, the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by BlackRock, BlackRock s personnel and affiliates, including, as applicable; investment management services, administrative, and shareholder services; the oversight of fund service providers; marketing services; risk oversight; compliance; and ability to meet applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Boards, acting directly and through their respective committees, consider at each of their meetings, and from time to time as appropriate, factors that are relevant to their annual consideration of the renewal of the Agreements, including the services and support provided by BlackRock to the Funds and their shareholders. Among the matters the Boards considered were: (a) investment performance for one-year, three-year, five-year and/or since inception periods, as applicable, against peer funds, applicable benchmarks, and performance metrics, as applicable, as well as senior management s and portfolio managers analysis of the reasons for any over-performance or underperformance relative to its peers, benchmarks, and other performance metrics, as applicable; (b) fees, including advisory, administration, if applicable, and other amounts paid to BlackRock and its affiliates by the Funds for services such as call center; (c) Fund operating expenses and how BlackRock allocates expenses to the Funds; (d) the resources devoted to, risk oversight of, and compliance reports relating to, implementation of the Funds investment objective(s), policies and restrictions, and meeting new regulatory requirements; (e) the Funds compliance with its compliance policies and procedures; (f) the nature, cost and character of non-investment management services provided by BlackRock and its affiliates; (g) BlackRock s and other service providers internal controls and risk and compliance oversight mechanisms; (h) BlackRock s implementation of the proxy voting policies approved by the Boards; (i) execution quality of portfolio transactions; (j) BlackRock s implementation of the Funds valuation and liquidity procedures; (k) an analysis of management fees for products with similar investment mandates across the open-end fund, closed-end fund and institutional account product channels, as applicable, and the similarities and differences between these products and the services provided as compared to the Funds; (l) BlackRock s compensation methodology for its investment professionals and the incentives it creates, along with investment professionals investments in the fund(s) they manage; and (m) periodic updates on BlackRock s business.

The Boards have engaged in an ongoing strategic review with BlackRock of opportunities to consolidate funds and of BlackRock s commitment to investment performance. BlackRock also furnished information to the Boards in response to specific questions. These questions covered issues such as: BlackRock s profitability; investment performance; funds trading at a discount; subadvisory and advisory relationships with other clients (including mutual funds sponsored by third parties); fund size; portfolio manager s investments in the funds they manage; and management fee levels and breakpoints. The Boards further discussed with BlackRock: BlackRock s management structure; portfolio turnover; BlackRock s portfolio manager compensation and performance accountability; marketing support for the funds; services provided to the funds by BlackRock affiliates; and BlackRock s oversight of relationships with third party service providers.

The Board of each Fund considered BlackRock s efforts during the past year with regard to the redemption of outstanding auction rate preferred securities (AMPS). As of the date of this report, each Fund has redeemed 100% of its outstanding AMPS.

Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements (continued)

Board Considerations in Approving the Agreements

The Approval Process: Prior to the April Meeting, the Boards requested and received materials specifically relating to the Agreements. The Boards are continuously engaged in a process with their independent legal counsel and BlackRock to review the nature and scope of the information provided to better assist its deliberations. The materials provided in connection with the April Meeting included (a) information independently compiled and prepared by Lipper, Inc. (Lipper) on Fund fees and expenses as compared with a peer group of funds as determined by Lipper (Expense Peers) and the investment performance of each Fund as compared with a peer group of funds as determined by Lipper[1] and a customized peer group selected by BlackRock; (b) information on the profits realized by BlackRock and its affiliates pursuant to the Agreements and a discussion of fall-out benefits to BlackRock and its affiliates; (c) a general analysis provided by BlackRock concerning investment management fees charged to other clients, such as institutional clients, sub-advised mutual funds, and open-end funds, under similar investment mandates, as applicable; (d) review of non-management fees; (e) the existence, impact and sharing of potential economies of scale; (f) a summary of aggregate amounts paid by each Fund to BlackRock and (g) if applicable, a comparison of management fees to similar BlackRock closed-end funds, as classified by Lipper.

At the April Meeting, the Boards reviewed materials relating to their consideration of the Agreements. As a result of the discussions that occurred during the April Meeting, and as a culmination of the Boards year-long deliberative process, the Boards presented BlackRock with questions and requests for additional information. BlackRock responded to these requests with additional written information in advance of the June Meeting.

At the June Meeting, each Board, including the Independent Board Members, unanimously approved the continuation of the Advisory Agreement between the Manager and its Fund for a one-year term ending June 30, 2016. In approving the continuation of the Agreements, the Boards considered: (a) the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by BlackRock; (b) the investment performance of the Funds and BlackRock; (c) the advisory fee and the cost of the services and profits to be realized by BlackRock and its affiliates from their relationship with the Funds; (d) the Funds costs to investors compared to the costs of Expense Peers and performance compared to the relevant performance comparison as previously discussed; (e) the sharing of potential economies of scale; (f) fall-out benefits to BlackRock and its affiliates as a result of its relationship with the Funds; and (g) other factors deemed relevant by the Board Members.

The Boards also considered other matters they deemed important to the approval process, such as payments made to BlackRock or its affiliates relating to securities lending and cash management, services related to the valuation and pricing of Fund portfolio holdings, direct and indirect benefits to BlackRock and its affiliates from their relationship with the Funds and advice from independent legal counsel with respect to the review process and materials submitted for the Boards review. The Boards noted the willingness of BlackRock personnel to engage in open, candid discussions with the Boards. The Boards did not identify any particular information as determinative, and each Board Member may have attributed different weights to the various items considered.

A. Nature, Extent and Quality of the Services Provided by BlackRock: The Boards, including the Independent Board Members, reviewed the nature, extent and quality of services provided by BlackRock, including the investment advisory services and the resulting performance of the Funds. Throughout the year, the Boards compared the Funds performance to the performance of a comparable group of closed-end funds, relevant benchmark, and performance metrics, as applicable. The Boards met with BlackRock s senior management personnel responsible for investment activities, including the senior investment officers. Each Board also reviewed the materials provided by its Fund s portfolio management team discussing the Fund s performance and the Fund s investment objective(s), strategies and outlook.

The Boards considered, among other factors, with respect to BlackRock: the number, education and experience of investment personnel generally and their Funds portfolio management teams; BlackRock s research capabilities; investments by portfolio managers in the funds they manage; portfolio trading capabilities; use of technology; commitment to compliance; credit analysis capabilities; risk analysis and oversight capabilities; and the approach to training and retaining portfolio managers and other research, advisory and management personnel. The Boards engaged in a review of BlackRock s compensation structure with respect to the Funds portfolio management teams and BlackRock s ability to attract and retain high-quality talent and create performance incentives.

In addition to advisory services, the Boards considered the quality of the administrative and other non-investment advisory services provided to the Funds. BlackRock and its affiliates provide the Funds with certain services (in addition to any such services provided to the Funds by third parties) and officers and other personnel as are necessary for the operations of the Funds. In particular, BlackRock and its affiliates provide the Funds with the following administrative services including, among others: (i) preparing disclosure documents, such as the prospectus and the statement of additional information in connection with the initial public offering and periodic shareholder reports; (ii) preparing communications with analysts to support secondary market trading of the Funds; (iii) oversight of daily accounting and pricing; (iv) preparing periodic filings with regulators and stock exchanges; (v) overseeing and coordinating the activities of other service providers; (vi) organizing Board meetings and preparing the materials for such Board meetings; (vii) providing legal and compliance support; (viii) furnishing analytical and other support to assist the Boards in their consideration of strategic issues such as the merger, consolidation or repurposing of certain closed-end funds; and (ix) performing other administrative functions necessary for the operation of the Funds, such as tax reporting, fulfilling regulatory filing requirements and call center services. The Boards reviewed the structure and duties of BlackRock s

[1] Funds are ranked by Lipper in quartiles, ranging from first to fourth, where first is the most desirable quartile position and fourth is the least desirable.

Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements (continued)

fund administration, shareholder services, legal and compliance departments and considered BlackRock s policies and procedures for assuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

B. The Investment Performance of the Funds and BlackRock: Each Board, including the Independent Board Members, also reviewed and considered the performance history of its Fund. In preparation for the April Meeting, the Boards worked with their independent legal counsel, BlackRock and Lipper to develop a template for, and were provided with reports independently prepared by Lipper, which included a comprehensive analysis of each Fund s performance. The Boards also reviewed a narrative and statistical analysis of the Lipper data that was prepared by BlackRock. In connection with its review, each Board received and reviewed information regarding the investment performance, based on net asset value (NAV), of its Fund as compared to other funds in its applicable Lipper category and the customized peer group selected by BlackRock. The Boards were provided with a description of the methodology used by Lipper to select peer funds and periodically meets with Lipper representatives to review its methodology. Each Board and its Performance Oversight Committee regularly review, and meet with Fund management to discuss, the performance of its Fund throughout the year.

In evaluating performance, the Boards recognized that the performance data reflects a snapshot of a period or as of a particular date and that selecting a different performance period could produce significantly different results. Further, the Boards recognized that it is possible that long-term performance can be adversely affected by even one period of significant underperformance so that a single investment decision or theme has the ability to affect long-term performance disproportionately.

The Board of BZM noted that for each of the one-, three- and five-year periods reported, BZM ranked first out of two funds against its Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite.

The Board of MHE, MHN and BSE noted that for each of the one-, three- and five-year periods reported, its respective Fund ranked first out of four funds against its Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite.

The Board of BLJ noted that for each of the one-, three- and five-year periods reported, BLJ ranked first out of three funds against its Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite.

The Board of each of BQH and BFY noted that for each of the one-, three- and five-year periods reported, its respective Fund ranked in the third quartile against its Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite. The Board of each of BQH and BFY and BlackRock reviewed and discussed the reasons for its respective Fund s underperformance during these periods. The Board of each of BQH and BFY was informed that, among other things, yield pressures affected the Fund s flexibility, resulting in fewer trading opportunities and negatively impacting total return. Yield pressure discourages portfolio turnover and trading since any replacement bonds would generally have lower yields. BQH s and BFY s Board and BlackRock also discussed BlackRock s strategy for improving its respective Fund s performance and BlackRock s commitment to providing the resources necessary to assist its respective Fund s portfolio managers in seeking to do so.

The Board of BHV noted that for each of the one-, three- and five-year periods reported, BHV ranked first out of two funds against its Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite.

BlackRock believes that the Customized Lipper Peer Group Composite is an appropriate performance metric for each Fund in that it ranks the Fund s performance on a blend of total return and yield.

C. Consideration of the Advisory/Management Fees and the Cost of the Services and Profits to be Realized by BlackRock and its Affiliates from their Relationship with the Funds: Each Board, including the Independent Board Members, reviewed its Fund s contractual management fee rate compared with the other funds in its Lipper category. The contractual management fee rate represents a combination of the advisory fee and any administrative fees, before taking into account any reimbursements or fee waivers. Each Board also compared its Fund s total expense ratio, as well as its actual management fee rate as a percentage of total assets, to those of other funds in its Lipper category. The total expense ratio represents a fund s total net operating expenses, excluding any investment related expenses. The total expense ratio gives effect to any expense reimbursements or fee waivers that benefit a fund, and the actual management fee rate gives effect to any management fee reimbursements or waivers that benefit a fund. The Boards considered the services provided and the fees charged by BlackRock and its affiliates to other types of clients with similar investment mandates, as applicable, including institutional accounts and sub-advised mutual funds.

The Boards received and reviewed statements relating to BlackRock s financial condition. The Boards reviewed BlackRock s profitability methodology and were also provided with a profitability analysis that detailed the revenues earned and the expenses incurred by BlackRock for services provided to the Funds. The Boards reviewed BlackRock s profitability with respect to the Funds and other funds the Boards currently oversee for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to available aggregate profitability data provided for the prior two years. The Boards reviewed BlackRock s profitability with respect to certain other U.S. fund complexes managed by the Manager and/or its affiliates. The Boards reviewed BlackRock s assumptions and methodology of allocating expenses in the profitability analysis, noting the inherent limitations in allocating costs among various advisory products. The Boards recognized that profitability may be affected by numerous factors including, among other things, fee waivers and expense reimbursements by the Manager, the types of funds managed, precision of expense allocations and business mix. As a result, calculating and comparing profitability at individual fund levels is difficult.

Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements (continued)

The Boards noted that, in general, individual fund or product line profitability of other advisors is not publicly available. The Boards reviewed BlackRock s overall operating margin, in general, compared to that of certain other publicly-traded asset management firms. The Boards considered the differences between BlackRock and these other firms, including the contribution of technology at BlackRock, BlackRock s expense management, and the relative product mix.

In addition, the Boards considered the cost of the services provided to the Funds by BlackRock, and BlackRock s and its affiliates profits relating to the management of the Funds and the other funds advised by BlackRock and its affiliates. As part of its analysis, the Boards reviewed BlackRock s methodology in allocating its costs to the management of the Funds. The Boards may periodically receive and review information from independent third parties as part of their annual evaluation. BlackRock retained an independent third party to evaluate its cost allocation methodologies in the context of BlackRock s 1940 Act Fund business. The Boards considered the results of that evaluation in connection with BlackRock s profitability reporting. The Boards also considered whether BlackRock has the financial resources necessary to attract and retain high quality investment management personnel to perform its obligations under the Agreements and to continue to provide the high quality of services that is expected by the Boards. The Boards further considered factors including but not limited to BlackRock s commitment of time, assumption of risk and liability profile in servicing the Funds in contrast to what is required of BlackRock with respect to other products with similar investment mandates across the open-end fund, ETF, closed-end fund, sub-advised mutual fund and institutional account product channels, as applicable.

The Board of each of MHE, MHN, BSE and BFY noted that its respective Fund s contractual management fee rate ranked in the first quartile, and that the actual management fee rate and total expense ratio each ranked in the first quartile, relative to the Fund s Expense Peers.

The Board of BLJ noted that BLJ s contractual management fee rate ranked in the fourth quartile, and that the actual management fee rate and total expense ratio ranked in the fourth and third quartiles, respectively, relative to the Fund s Expense Peers.

The Board of BQH noted that BQH s contractual management fee rate ranked in the third quartile, and that the actual management fee rate and total expense ratio each ranked in the third quartile, relative to the Fund s Expense Peers. The Board of BQH determined that BQH s contractual management fee rate, actual management fee rate and total expense ratio were appropriate in light of the median contractual management fee rate, median actual management fee rate and median total expense ratio paid by the Fund s Expense Peers.

The Board of BZM noted that BZM s contractual management fee rate ranked in the third quartile, and that the actual management fee rate and total expense ratio ranked in the second and first quartiles, respectively, relative to the Fund s Expense Peers. The Board of BZM determined that BZM s contractual management fee was appropriate in light of the median contractual management fee paid by the Fund s Expense Peers. In addition, the Board of BZM noted that BlackRock had voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the advisory fee payable by the Fund. The waiver was implemented on June 6, 2013. After discussions between BZM s Board, including the Independent Board Members, and BlackRock, BZM s Board and BlackRock agreed to a continuation of the voluntary advisory fee waiver.

The Board of BHV noted that BHV s contractual management fee rate ranked in the third quartile, and that the actual management fee rate and total expense ratio ranked in the first and second quartiles, respectively, relative to the Fund s Expense Peers. The Board of BHV determined that BHV s contractual management fee rate was appropriate in light of the median contractual management fee rate paid by the Fund s Expense Peers. BHV s Board also noted that BlackRock had voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the advisory fee payable by the Fund. The waiver was implemented on June 9, 2014. After discussions between BHV s Board, including the Independent Board Members, and BlackRock, BHV s Board and BlackRock agreed to a continuation of the voluntary advisory fee waiver.

D. Economies of Scale: Each Board, including the Independent Board Members, considered the extent to which economies of scale might be realized as the assets of its Fund increase. Each Board also considered the extent to which its Fund benefits from such economies and whether there should be changes in the advisory fee rate or breakpoint structure in order to enable the Fund to participate in these economies of scale, for example through the use of breakpoints in the advisory fee based upon the asset level of the Fund.

Based on the Boards review and consideration of the issue, the Boards concluded that most closed-end funds do not have fund level breakpoints because closed-end funds generally do not experience substantial growth after the initial public offering. They are typically priced at scale at a fund s inception.

E. Other Factors Deemed Relevant by the Board Members: The Boards, including the Independent Board Members, also took into account other ancillary or fall-out benefits that BlackRock or its affiliates may derive from their respective relationships with the Funds, both tangible and intangible, such as BlackRock s ability to leverage its investment professionals who manage other portfolios and risk management personnel, an increase in BlackRock s profile in the investment advisory community, and the engagement of BlackRock s affiliates as service providers to the

Funds, including securities lending and cash management services. The Boards also considered BlackRock s overall operations and its efforts to expand the scale of, and improve the quality of, its operations. The Boards also noted that BlackRock may use and benefit from third party research obtained by soft dollars generated by certain registered fund transactions to assist in managing all or a number of its other client accounts. The Boards further noted that it had considered the investment by BlackRock s funds in exchange traded funds (i.e., ETFs) without any offset against the management fees payable by the funds to BlackRock.

Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements (concluded)

In connection with its consideration of the Agreements, the Boards also received information regarding BlackRock s brokerage and soft dollar practices. The Boards received reports from BlackRock which included information on brokerage commissions and trade execution practices throughout the year.

The Boards noted the competitive nature of the closed-end fund marketplace, and that shareholders are able to sell their Fund shares in the secondary market if they believe that the Fund s fees and expenses are too high or if they are dissatisfied with the performance of the Fund.

The Boards also considered the various notable initiatives and projects BlackRock performed in connection with its closed-end fund product line. These initiatives included the redemption of AMPS for the BlackRock closed-end funds with AMPS outstanding; developing equity shelf programs; efforts to eliminate product overlap with fund mergers; ongoing services to manage leverage that has become increasingly complex; share repurchases and other support initiatives for certain BlackRock funds; and continued communications efforts with shareholders, fund analysts and financial advisers. With respect to the latter, the Independent Board Members noted BlackRock s continued commitment to supporting the secondary market for the common shares of its closed-end funds through a comprehensive secondary market communication program designed to raise investor and analyst awareness and understanding of closed-end funds. BlackRock s support services included, among other things: continuing communications concerning the redemption efforts related to AMPS; sponsoring and participating in conferences; communicating with closed-end fund analysts covering the BlackRock funds throughout the year; providing marketing and product updates for the closed-end funds; and maintaining and enhancing its closed-end fund website.

Conclusion

Each Board, including the Independent Board Members, unanimously approved the continuation of the Advisory Agreement between the Manager and its Fund for a one-year term ending June 30, 2016. Based upon its evaluation of all of the aforementioned factors in their totality, each Board, including the Independent Board Members, was satisfied that the terms of the Agreement were fair and reasonable and in the best interest of its Fund and its shareholders. In arriving at its decision to approve the Agreement for its Fund, the Board did not identify any single factor or group of factors as all-important or controlling, but considered all factors together, and different Board Members may have attributed different weights to the various factors considered. The Independent Board Members were also assisted by the advice of independent legal counsel in making this determination. The contractual fee arrangements for the Funds reflect the results of several years of review by the Board Members and predecessor Board Members, and discussions between such Board Members (and predecessor Board Members) and BlackRock. As a result, the Board Members conclusions may be based in part on their consideration of these arrangements in prior years.

Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plans

Pursuant to each Trust s Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the Reinvestment Plan), Common Shareholders are automatically enrolled to have all distributions of dividends and capital gains reinvested by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the Reinvestment Plan Agent) in the respective Trust s shares pursuant to the Reinvestment Plan. Shareholders who do not participate in the Reinvestment Plan will receive all distributions in cash paid by check and mailed directly to the shareholders of record (or if the shares are held in street name or other nominee name, then to the nominee) by the Reinvestment Plan Agent, which serves as agent for the shareholders in administering the Reinvestment Plan.

After the Trusts declare a dividend or determine to make a capital gain distribution, the Reinvestment Plan Agents will acquire shares for the participants accounts, depending upon the following circumstances, either (i) through receipt of unissued but authorized shares from the Trusts (newly issued shares) or (ii) by purchase of outstanding shares on the open market or on the Trust s primary exchange (open-market purchases). If, on the dividend payment date, the net asset value per share (NAV) is equal to or less than the market price per share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition often referred to as a market premium), the Reinvestment Plan Agent will invest the dividend amount in newly issued shares acquired on behalf of the participants. The number of newly issued shares to be credited to each participant s account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the dividend by the NAV on the date the shares are issued. However, if the NAV is less than 95% of the market price on the dividend payment date, the dollar amount of the dividend will be divided by 95% of the market price on the dividend payment date. If, on the dividend payment date, the NAV is greater than the market price per share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition often referred to as a market discount), the Reinvestment Plan Agent will invest the dividend amount in shares acquired on behalf of the participants in open-market purchases. If the Reinvestment Plan Agent is unable to invest the full dividend amount in open-market purchases, or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Reinvestment Plan Agent will invest any un-invested portion in newly issued shares. Investments in newly issued shares made in this manner would be made pursuant to the same process described above and the date of issue for such newly issued shares will substitute for the dividend payment date.

Participation in the Reinvestment Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by notice if received and processed by the Reinvestment Plan Agent prior to the dividend record date. Additionally, the Reinvestment Plan Agent seeks to process notices received after the record date but prior to the payable date and such notices often will become effective by the payable date. Where late notices are not processed by the applicable payable date, such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution.

The Reinvestment Plan Agent s fees for the handling of the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will be paid by each Trust. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Reinvestment Plan Agent s open market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of all distributions. The automatic reinvestment of all distributions will not relieve participants of any federal income tax that may be payable on such dividends or distributions.

Each Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Reinvestment Plan. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Reinvestment Plan. However, each Trust reserves the right to amend the Reinvestment Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Participants in BZM, BLJ, BQH, BSE, BFY and BHV that request a sale of shares are subject to a $2.50 sales fee and a $0.15 per share fee. Per share fees include any applicable brokerage commissions the Reinvestment Plan Agent is required to pay. Participants in MHE and MHN that request a sale of shares are subject to a $0.02 per share sold brokerage commission. All correspondence concerning the Reinvestment Plan should be directed to Computershare Trust Company, N.A. through the internet at http://www.computershare.com/blackrock, or in writing to Computershare, P.O. Box 30170, College Station, TX 77842-3170, Telephone: (800) 699-1236. Overnight correspondence should be directed to the Reinvestment Plan Agent at Computershare, 211 Quality Circle, Suite 210, College Station, TX 77845.

Officers and Trustees

Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trusts	Length of Time Served as a Trustee[3]	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of BlackRock-Advised Registered Investment Companies (RICs) Consisting of Investment Portfolios (Portfolios) Overseen[4]	Public Directorships
Independent Trustees[2]					
Richard E. Cavanagh 1946	Chair of the Board and Trustee	Since 2007	Trustee, Aircraft Finance Trust from 1999 to 2009; Director, The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America since 1998; Director, Arch Chemical (chemical and allied products) from 1999 to 2011; Trustee, Educational Testing Service from 1997 to 2009 and Chairman thereof from 2005 to 2009; Senior Advisor, The Fremont Group since 2008 and Director thereof since 1996; Faculty Member/Adjunct Lecturer, Harvard University since 2007; President and Chief Executive Officer, The Conference Board, Inc. (global business research organization) from 1995 to 2007.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	None
Karen P. Robards 1950	Vice Chairperson of the Board, Chairperson of the Audit Committee and Trustee	Since 2007	Partner of Robards & Company, LLC (financial advisory firm) since 1987; Co-founder and Director of the Cooke Center for Learning and Development (a not-for-profit organization) since 1987; Director of Care Investment Trust, Inc. (health care real estate investment trust) from 2007 to 2010; Investment Banker at Morgan Stanley from 1976 to 1987.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	AtriCure, Inc. (medical devices); Greenhill & Co., Inc.
Michael J. Castellano 1946	Trustee and Member of the Audit Committee	Since 2011	Chief Financial Officer of Lazard Group LLC from 2001 to 2011; Chief Financial Officer of Lazard Ltd from 2004 to 2011; Director, Support Our Aging Religious (non-profit) from 2009 to June 2015; Director, National Advisory Board of Church Management at Villanova University since 2010; Trustee, Domestic Church Media Foundation since 2012; Director, CircleBlack Inc. (financial technology company) since 2015.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	None
Frank J. Fabozzi[4] 1948	Trustee and Member of the Audit Committee	Since 2007	Editor of and Consultant for The Journal of Portfolio Management since 2006; Professor of Finance, EDHEC Business School since 2011; Visiting Professor, Princeton University from 2013 to 2014; Professor in the Practice of Finance and Becton Fellow, Yale University School of Management from 2006 to 2011.	109 RICs consisting of 235 Portfolios	None
Kathleen F. Feldstein 1941	Trustee	Since 2007	President of Economics Studies, Inc. (private economic consulting firm) since 1987; Chair, Board of Trustees, McLean Hospital from 2000 to 2008 and Trustee Emeritus thereof since 2008; Member of the Board of Partners Community Healthcare, Inc. from 2005 to 2009; Member of the Corporation of Partners HealthCare since 1995; Trustee, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston since 1992; Member of the Visiting Committee to the Harvard University Art Museum since 2003; Director, Catholic Charities of Boston since 2009.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	The McClatchy Company (publishing)
James T. Flynn 1939	Trustee and Member of the Audit Committee	Since 2007	Chief Financial Officer of JPMorgan & Co., Inc. from 1990 to 1995.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	None
Jerrold B. Harris	Trustee	Since 2007	Trustee, Ursinus College from 2000 to 2012; Director, Waterfowl Chesapeake (conservation) since 2014; Director, Ducks Unlimited, Inc. (conservation) since 2013; Director, Troemner LLC (scientific equipment) since 2000; Director of Delta Waterfowl Foundation from 2010 to 2012; President and Chief Executive Officer, VWR Scientific Products	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	BlackRock Capital Investment Corp. (business development company)

1942			Corporation from 1990 to 1999.		
R. Glenn Hubbard 1958	Trustee	Since 2007	Dean, Columbia Business School since 2004; Faculty member, Columbia Business School since 1988.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	ADP (data and information services); Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (insurance)

Officers and Trustees (continued)

Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Trusts	Length of Time Served as a Trustee[3]	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of BlackRock-Advised Registered Investment Companies (RICs) Consisting of Investment Portfolios (Portfolios) Overseen[4]	Public Directorships
Independent Trustees[2] (concluded)					
W. Carl Kester 1951	Trustee and Member of the Audit Committee	Since 2007	George Fisher Baker Jr. Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School since 2008, Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs from 2006 to 2010, Chairman of the Finance Unit, from 2005 to 2006, Senior Associate Dean and Chairman of the MBA Program from 1999 to 2005; Member of the faculty of Harvard Business School since 1981.	76 RICs consisting of 76 Portfolios	None

1 The address of each Trustee and Officer is c/o BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055.

2 Independent Trustees serve until their resignation, retirement, removal or death, or until December 31 of the year in which they turn 74. The maximum age limitation may be waived as to any Trustee by action of a majority of the Trustees upon finding of good cause thereof. The Board has unanimously approved further extending the mandatory retirement age for Mr. James T. Flynn until December 31, 2015, which the Board believes is in the best interest of shareholders.

3 Date shown is the earliest date a person has served for the Trusts in the Closed-End Complex. Following the combination of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. (MLIM) and BlackRock (BlackRock) in September 2006, the various legacy MLIM and legacy BlackRock fund boards were realigned and consolidated into three new fund boards in 2007. As a result, although the chart shows certain Trustees as joining the Trusts board in 2007, those Trustees first became members of the boards of other legacy MLIM or legacy BlackRock funds as follows: Richard E. Cavanagh, 1994; Frank J. Fabozzi, 1988; Kathleen F. Feldstein, 2005; James T. Flynn, 1996; Jerrold B. Harris, 1999; R. Glenn Hubbard, 2004; W. Carl Kester, 1995 and Karen P. Robards, 1998.

4 For purposes of this chart, RICs refers to investment companies registered under the 1940 Act and Portfolios refers to the investment programs of the BlackRock-advised funds. The Closed-End Complex is comprised of 76 RICs. Mr. Perlowski, Dr. Fabozzi and Ms. Novick are also board members of a complex of BlackRock registered open-end funds. Mr. Perlowski is also a board member of the BlackRock Equity-Bond Complex, and Ms. Novick and Dr. Fabozzi are also board members of the BlackRock Equity-Liquidity Complex.

Interested Trustees[5]					
Barbara G. Novick 1960	Trustee	Since 2014	Vice Chairman of BlackRock since 2006; Chair of BlackRock s Government Relations Steering Committee since 2009; Head of the Global Client Group of BlackRock from 1988 to 2008.	109 RICs consisting of 235 Portfolios	None
John M. Perlowski 1964	Trustee, President and Chief Executive Officer	2014 to present (Trustee); 2011 to present (President and Chief Executive Officer)	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2009; Head of BlackRock Global Fund Services since 2009; Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Global Product Group at Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. from 2003 to 2009; Treasurer of Goldman Sachs Mutual Funds from 2003 to 2009 and Senior Vice President thereof from 2007 to 2009; Director of Goldman Sachs Offshore Funds from 2002 to 2009; Director of Family Resource Network (charitable foundation) since 2009.	104 RICs consisting of 174 Portfolios	None

5 Mr. Perlowski and Ms. Novick are both interested persons, as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Trusts based on their positions with BlackRock and its affiliate. Mr. Perlowski and Ms. Novick are also board members of a complex of BlackRock registered open-end funds. Mr. Perlowski is a board member of the BlackRock Equity-Bond Complex and Ms. Novick is a board member of the BlackRock Equity-Liquidity Complex. Interested Trustees serve until their resignation, removal or death, or until December 31 of the year in which they turn 72. The maximum age limitation may be waived as to any Trustee by action of a majority of the Trustees upon a finding of good cause thereof.

Officers and Trustees (concluded)

Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trusts	Length of Time Served as a Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Officers[2]			
John M. Perlowski 1964	Trustee, President and Chief Executive Officer	2014 to present (Trustee); 2011 to present (President and Chief Executive Officer)	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2009; Head of BlackRock Global Fund Services since 2009; Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Global Product Group at Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. from 2003 to 2009; Treasurer of Goldman Sachs Mutual Funds from 2003 to 2009 and Senior Vice President thereof from 2007 to 2009; Director of Goldman Sachs Offshore Funds from 2002 to 2009; Director of Family Resource Network (charitable foundation) since 2009.
Robert W. Crothers 1981	Vice President	Since 2012	Director of BlackRock since 2011; Vice President of BlackRock from 2008 to 2010.
Neal Andrews 1966	Chief Financial Officer	Since 2007	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2006; Senior Vice President and Line of Business Head of Fund Accounting and Administration at PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc. from 1992 to 2006.
Jay Fife 1970	Treasurer	Since 2007	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2007; Director of BlackRock in 2006; Assistant Treasurer of the MLIM and Fund Asset Management, L.P. advised funds from 2005 to 2006; Director of MLIM Fund Services Group from 2001 to 2006.
Charles Park 1967	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2014	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer for the BlackRock-advised Funds in the Equity-Bond Complex, the Equity-Liquidity Complex and the Closed-End Complex from 2014 to 2015; Chief Compliance Officer of BlackRock Advisors, LLC and the BlackRock-advised Funds in the Equity-Bond Complex, the Equity-Liquidity Complex and the Closed-End Complex since 2014; Principal of and Chief Compliance Officer for iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC since 2012 and BlackRock Fund Advisors (BFA) since 2006; Chief Compliance Officer for the BFA-advised iShares exchange traded funds since 2006; Chief Compliance Officer for BlackRock Asset Management International Inc. since 2012.
Janey Ahn 1975	Secretary	Since 2012	Director of BlackRock since 2009; Vice President of BlackRock from 2008 to 2009; Assistant Secretary of the Funds from 2008 to 2012.

1 The address of each Trustee and Officer is c/o BlackRock, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055.
2 Officers of the Trusts serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Effective September 18, 2015, Robert W. Crothers resigned as a Vice President of the Trusts and Jonathan Diorio became a Vice President of the Trusts.

Investment Advisor	**Transfer Agent**	**VRDP Liquidity Providers**	**Legal Counsel**	**Custodian and Accounting Agent**

BlackRock Advisors, LLC Wilmington, DE 19809	Computershare Trust Company, N.A. Canton, MA 02021	Bank of America, N.A.[1] New York, NY 10036 Citibank, N.A.[2] New York, NY 10179 Barclays Bank PLC.[3] New York, NY 10019	Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP Boston, MA 02116	State Street Bank and Trust Company Boston, MA 02110
VRDP Tender and Paying Agent	**VRDP Remarketing Agents**	**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**	**Address of the Trusts**	
The Bank of New York Mellon New York, NY 10289	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated[1] New York, NY 10036 Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.[2] New York, NY 10179 Barclays Capital, Inc.[3] New York, NY 10019	Deloitte & Touche LLP Boston, MA 02116	100 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809	

1 For MHN.

2 For BZM, MHE, BLJ and BHV.

3 For BQH, BSE and BFY.

Additional Information

Proxy Results

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on July 29, 2015 for shareholders of record on June 1, 2015, to elect trustee nominees for each Trust. There were no broker non-votes with regard to any of the Trusts.

Approved the Trustees as follows:

	Frank J. Fabozzi[1,4]			James T. Flynn[1]			Barbara G. Novick[2]		
	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
BZM	160	0	0	1,909,840	39,861	0	1,917,000	32,701	0
BLJ	187	0	0	1,987,122	151,917	0	1,990,277	148,762	0
BSE	405	0	0	5,569,071	554,013	0	5,615,048	508,036	0
BQH	221	0	0	2,370,630	238,467	0	2,374,631	234,466	0
BFY	444	0	0	4,134,400	483,106	0	4,502,516	114,990	0
BHV	116	0	0	1,483,951	17,751	0	1,473,267	28,435	0

	John M. Perlowski[3]			Karen P. Robards[1]		
	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
BZM	1,917,000	32,701	0	1,917,000	32,701	0
BLJ	1,987,122	151,917	0	1,990,277	148,762	0
BSE	5,533,804	589,280	0	5,622,595	500,489	0
BQH	2,374,631	234,466	0	2,374,631	234,466	0
BFY	4,502,532	114,974	0	4,502,516	114,990	0
BHV	1,487,800	13,902	0	1,472,767	28,935	0

For the Trusts listed above, Trustees whose term of office continued after the Annual Meeting of Shareholders because they were not up for election are Michael J. Castellano, Richard E. Cavanagh, Kathleen F. Feldstein, Jerrold B. Harris, R. Glenn Hubbard and W. Carl Kester.

1 Class II

2 Class III

3 Class I

4 Voted on by holders of Preferred Shares only for BZM, BLJ, BSE, BQH, BFY, and BHV.

Approved the Trustees as follows:

	Michael J. Castellano			Richard E. Cavanagh			Frank J. Fabozzi[1]		
	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
MHN	27,068,686	1,218,274	0	27,068,797	1,218,163	0	2,436	0	0
MHE	2,084,746	94,869	0	2,082,609	97,006	0	185	0	0

	Kathleen F. Feldstein			James T. Flynn			Jerrold B. Harris		
	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
MHN	26,356,768	1,930,192	0	26,518,271	1,768,690	0	26,522,481	1,764,479	0
MHE	2,082,219	97,396	0	2,084,746	94,869	0	2,082,219	97,396	0

	R. Glenn Hubbard			W. Carl Kester[1]			Barbara G. Novick		

	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
MHN	26,761,951	1,525,009	0	2,436	0	0	27,002,724	1,284,236	0
MHE	2,077,019	102,596	0	185	0	0	2,084,746	94,869	0

	John M. Perlowski			Karen P. Robards		
	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain
MHN	27,064,186	1,222,774	0	27,004,633	1,282,327	0
MHE	2,084,746	94,869	0	2,077,019	102,596	0

[1] Voted on by holders of Preferred Shares only.

Additional Information (continued)

Trust Certification

Certain Trusts are listed for trading on the NYSE and have filed with the NYSE their annual chief executive officer certification regarding compliance with the NYSE s listing standards. The Trusts filed with the SEC the certification of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Dividend Policy

Each Trust s dividend policy is to distribute all or a portion of its net investment income to its shareholders on a monthly basis. In order to provide shareholders with a more stable level of distributions, the Trusts may at times pay out less than the entire amount of net investment income earned in any particular month and may at times in any particular month pay out such accumulated but undistributed income in addition to net investment income earned in that month. As a result, the distributions paid by the Trusts for any particular month may be more or less than the amount of net investment income earned by the Trusts during such month. The Trusts current accumulated but undistributed net investment income, if any, is disclosed in the Statements of Assets and Liabilities, which comprises part of the financial information included in this report.

General Information

The Trusts do not make available copies of their Statements of Additional Information because the Trusts shares are not continuously offered, which means that the Statement of Additional Information of each Trust has not been updated after completion of the respective Trust s offerings and the information contained in each Trust s Statement of Additional Information may have become outdated.

During the period, there were no material changes in the Trusts investment objectives or policies or to the Trusts charters or by-laws that would delay or prevent a change of control of the Trusts that were not approved by the shareholders or in the principal risk factors associated with investment in the Trusts. There have been no changes in the persons who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Trusts portfolios.

Quarterly performance, semi-annual and annual reports, current net asset value and other information regarding the Trusts may be found on BlackRock s website, which can be accessed at http://www.blackrock.com. This reference to BlackRock s website is intended to allow investors public access to information regarding the Trusts and does not, and is not intended to, incorporate BlackRock s website into this report.

Electronic Delivery

Shareholders can sign up for e-mail notifications of quarterly statements, annual and semi-annual shareholder reports by enrolling in the electronic delivery program. Electronic copies of shareholder reports are available on BlackRock s website.

To enroll in electronic delivery:

Shareholders Who Hold Accounts with Investment Advisors, Banks or Brokerages:

Please contact your financial advisor. Please note that not all investment advisors, banks or brokerages may offer this service.

Householding

The Trusts will mail only one copy of shareholder documents, including annual and semi-annual reports and proxy statements, to shareholders with multiple accounts at the same address. This practice is commonly called householding and is intended to reduce expenses and eliminate duplicate mailings of shareholder documents. Mailings of your shareholder documents may be householded indefinitely unless you instruct us otherwise. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those for other members of your household, please call the Trusts at (800) 882-0052.

Availability of Quarterly Schedule of Investments

The Trusts file their complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The Trusts Forms N-Q are available on the SEC s website at http://www.sec.gov and may also be reviewed and copied at the SEC s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on how to access documents on the SEC s website without charge may be obtained by calling (800) SEC-0330. The Trusts Forms N-Q may also be obtained upon request and without charge by calling (800) 882-0052.

Availability of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

A description of the policies and procedures that the Trusts use to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available upon request and without charge (1) by calling (800) 882-0052; (2) at http://www.blackrock.com; and (3) on the SEC s website at http://www.sec.gov.

Availability of Proxy Voting Record

Information about how the Trusts voted proxies relating to securities held in the Trusts portfolios during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available upon request and without charge (1) at http://www.blackrock.com or by calling (800) 882-0052; and (2) on the SEC s website at http://www.sec.gov.

Additional Information (concluded)

General Information (concluded)

Availability of Trust Updates

BlackRock will update performance and certain other data for the Trusts on a monthly basis on its website in the Closed-end Funds section of http://www.blackrock.com as well as certain other material information as necessary from time to time. Investors and others are advised to check the website for updated performance information and the release of other material information about the Trusts. This reference to BlackRock s website is intended to allow investors public access to information regarding the Trusts and does not, and is not intended to, incorporate BlackRock s website in this report.

BlackRock Privacy Principles

BlackRock is committed to maintaining the privacy of its current and former fund investors and individual clients (collectively, Clients) and to safeguarding their non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information BlackRock collects, how we protect that information and why in certain cases we share such information with select parties.

If you are located in a jurisdiction where specific laws, rules or regulations require BlackRock to provide you with additional or different privacy-related rights beyond what is set forth below, then BlackRock will comply with those specific laws, rules or regulations.

BlackRock obtains or verifies personal non-public information from and about you from different sources, including the following:
(i) information we receive from you or, if applicable, your financial intermediary, on applications, forms or other documents; (ii) information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others; (iii) information we receive from a consumer reporting agency; and (iv) from visits to our websites.

BlackRock does not sell or disclose to non-affiliated third parties any non-public personal information about its Clients, except as permitted by law or as is necessary to respond to regulatory requests or to service Client accounts. These non-affiliated third parties are required to protect the confidentiality and security of this information and to use it only for its intended purpose.

We may share information with our affiliates to service your account or to provide you with information about other BlackRock products or services that may be of interest to you. In addition, BlackRock restricts access to non-public personal information about its Clients to those BlackRock employees with a legitimate business need for the information. BlackRock maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that are designed to protect the non-public personal information of its Clients, including procedures relating to the proper storage and disposal of such information.

This report is intended for current holders. It is not a prospectus. Past performance results shown in this report should not be considered a representation of future performance. The Trusts have leveraged their Common Shares, which creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Common Shares, and the risk that fluctuations in short-term interest rates may reduce the Common Shares yield. Statements and other information herein are as dated and are subject to change.

CEF-STMUNI-8-8/15-AR

Item 2 Code of Ethics The registrant (or the Fund) has adopted a code of ethics, as of the end of the period covered by this report, applicable to the registrant s principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. During the period covered by this report, the code of ethics was amended to update certain information and to make other non-material changes. During the period covered by this report, there have been no waivers granted under the code of ethics. The registrant undertakes to provide a copy of the code of ethics to any person upon request, without charge, by calling 1-800-882-0052, option 4.

Item 3 Audit Committee Financial Expert The registrant s board of directors (the board of directors), has determined that (i) the registrant has the following audit committee financial experts serving on its audit committee and (ii) each audit committee financial expert is independent:

Michael Castellano

Frank J. Fabozzi

James T. Flynn

W. Carl Kester

Karen P. Robards

The registrant s board of directors has determined that W. Carl Kester and Karen P. Robards qualify as financial experts pursuant to Item 3(c)(4) of Form N-CSR.

Prof. Kester has a thorough understanding of generally accepted accounting principles, financial statements and internal control over financial reporting as well as audit committee functions. Prof. Kester has been involved in providing valuation and other financial consulting services to corporate clients since 1978. Prof. Kester s financial consulting services present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the registrant s financial statements.

Ms. Robards has a thorough understanding of generally accepted accounting principles, financial statements and internal control over financial reporting as well as audit committee functions. Ms. Robards has been President of Robards & Company, a financial advisory firm, since 1987. Ms. Robards was formerly an investment banker for more than 10 years where she was responsible for evaluating and assessing the performance of companies based on their financial results. Ms. Robards has over 30 years of experience analyzing financial statements. She also is a member of the audit committee of one publicly held company and a non-profit organization.

Under applicable securities laws, a person determined to be an audit committee financial expert will not be deemed an expert for any purpose, including without limitation for the purposes of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as a result of being designated or identified as an audit committee financial expert. The designation or identification as an audit committee financial expert does not impose on such person any duties, obligations, or liabilities greater than the duties, obligations, and liabilities imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and board of directors in the absence of such designation or identification. The designation or identification of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not affect the duties, obligations, or liability of any other member of the audit committee or board of directors.

Item 4 Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table presents fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP (D&T) in each of the last two fiscal years for the services rendered to the Fund:

Entity Name	(a) Audit Fees Current Fiscal Year End	(a) Audit Fees Previous Fiscal Year End	(b) Audit-Related Fees[1] Current Fiscal Year End	(b) Audit-Related Fees[1] Previous Fiscal Year End	(c) Tax Fees[2] Current Fiscal Year End	(c) Tax Fees[2] Previous Fiscal Year End	(d) All Other Fees[3] Current Fiscal Year End	(d) All Other Fees[3] Previous Fiscal Year End
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust	$18,863	$18,863	$0	$0	$7,446	$7,300	$0	$0

The following table presents fees billed by D&T that were required to be approved by the registrant s audit committee (the Committee) for services that relate directly to the operations or financial reporting of the Fund and that are rendered on behalf of BlackRock Advisors, LLC (Investment Adviser or BlackRock) and entities controlling, controlled by, or under common control with BlackRock (not including any sub-adviser whose role is primarily portfolio management and is subcontracted with or overseen by another investment adviser) that provide ongoing services to the Fund (Fund Service Providers):

	Current Fiscal Year End	Previous Fiscal Year End
(b) Audit-Related Fees[1]	$0	$0
(c) Tax Fees[2]	$0	$0
(d) All Other Fees[3]	$2,391,000	$2,555,000

[1] The nature of the services includes assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit of financial statements not included in Audit Fees.

[2] The nature of the services includes tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

[3] Aggregate fees borne by BlackRock in connection with the review of compliance procedures and attestation thereto performed by D&T with respect to all of the registered closed-end funds and some of the registered open-end funds advised by BlackRock.

(e)(1) Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures:

The Committee has adopted policies and procedures with regard to the pre-approval of services. Audit, audit-related and tax compliance services provided to the registrant on an annual basis require specific pre-approval by the Committee. The Committee also must approve other non-audit services provided to the registrant and those non-audit services provided to the Investment Adviser and Fund Service Providers that relate directly to the operations and the financial reporting of the registrant. Certain of these non-audit services that the Committee believes are (a) consistent with the SEC s auditor independence rules and (b) routine and recurring services that will not impair the independence of the independent accountants may be approved by the Committee without consideration on a specific case-by-case basis (general pre-approval). The term of any general pre-approval is 12 months from the date of the pre-approval, unless the Committee provides for a different period. Tax or other non-audit services provided to the registrant which have a direct impact on the operations or financial reporting of the registrant will only be deemed pre-approved provided that any individual project does not exceed $10,000 attributable to the registrant or $50,000 per project. For this purpose, multiple projects will be aggregated to determine if they exceed the previously mentioned cost levels.

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Any proposed services exceeding the pre-approved cost levels will require specific pre-approval by the Committee, as will any other services not subject to general pre-approval (e.g., unanticipated but permissible services). The Committee is informed of each service approved subject to general pre-approval at the next regularly scheduled in-person board meeting. At this meeting, an analysis of such services is presented to the Committee for ratification. The Committee may delegate to the Committee Chairman the authority to approve the provision of and fees for any specific engagement of permitted non-audit services, including services exceeding pre-approved cost levels.

(e)(2) None of the services described in each of Items 4(b) through (d) were approved by the Committee pursuant to the de minimis exception in paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

(f) Not Applicable

(g) The aggregate non-audit fees paid to the accountant for services rendered by the accountant to the registrant, the Investment Adviser and the Fund Service Providers were:

Entity Name	Current Fiscal Year End	Previous Fiscal Year End
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust	$7,446	$7,300

Additionally, SSAE 16 Review (Formerly, SAS No. 70) fees for the current and previous fiscal years of $2,391,000 and $2,555,000, respectively, were billed by D&T to the Investment Adviser.

(h) The Committee has considered and determined that the provision of non-audit services that were rendered to the Investment Adviser, and the Fund Service Providers that were not pre-approved pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(ii) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X is compatible with maintaining the principal accountant s independence.

Item 5 Audit Committee of Listed Registrants

(a) The following individuals are members of the registrant s separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(58)(A)):

Michael Castellano

Frank J. Fabozzi

James T. Flynn

W. Carl Kester

Karen P. Robards

(b) Not Applicable

Item 6 Investments

(a) The registrant s Schedule of Investments is included as part of the Report to Stockholders filed under Item 1 of this Form.

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(b) Not Applicable due to no such divestments during the semi-annual period covered since the previous Form N-CSR filing.

Item 7 Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for Closed-End Management Investment Companies
The board of directors has delegated the voting of proxies for the Fund s portfolio securities to the Investment Adviser pursuant to the Investment Adviser s proxy voting guidelines. Under these guidelines, the Investment Adviser will vote proxies related to Fund securities in the best interests of the Fund and its stockholders. From time to time, a vote may present a conflict between the interests of the Fund s stockholders, on the one hand, and those of the Investment Adviser, or any affiliated person of the Fund or the Investment Adviser, on the other. In such event, provided that the Investment Adviser s Equity Investment Policy Oversight Committee, or a sub-committee thereof (the Oversight Committee) is aware of the real or potential conflict or material non-routine matter and if the Oversight Committee does not reasonably believe it is able to follow its general voting guidelines (or if the particular proxy matter is not addressed in the guidelines) and vote impartially, the Oversight Committee may retain an independent fiduciary to advise the Oversight Committee on how to vote or to cast votes on behalf of the Investment Adviser s clients. If the Investment Adviser determines not to retain an independent fiduciary, or does not desire to follow the advice of such independent fiduciary, the Oversight Committee shall determine how to vote the proxy after consulting with the Investment Adviser s Portfolio Management Group and/or the Investment Adviser s Legal and Compliance Department and concluding that the vote cast is in its client s best interest notwithstanding the conflict. A copy of the Fund s Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures are attached as Exhibit 99.PROXYPOL. Information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, (i) at www.blackrock.com and (ii) on the SEC s website at http://www.sec.gov.

Item 8 Portfolio Managers of Closed-End Management Investment Companies as of August 31, 2015.

(a)(1) The registrant is managed by a team of investment professionals comprised of Phillip Soccio, CFA, Director at BlackRock, Theodore R. Jaeckel, Jr., CFA, Managing Director at BlackRock, and Walter O Connor, Managing Director at BlackRock. Each of the foregoing professionals is a member of BlackRock s municipal tax-exempt management group and is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the registrant s portfolio, which includes setting the registrant s overall investment strategy, overseeing the management of the registrant and/or selection of its investments. Messrs. Soccio, Jaeckel and O Connor have been members of the registrant s portfolio management team since 2007, 2006 and 2006, respectively.

Portfolio Manager	**Biography**
Phillip Soccio	Director of BlackRock since 2009; Vice President of BlackRock from 2005 to 2008.
Theodore R. Jaeckel, Jr.	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2006; Managing Director of Merrill Lynch Investment Managers, L.P. (MLIM) from 2005 to 2006; Director of MLIM from 1997 to 2005.
Walter O Connor	Managing Director of BlackRock since 2006; Managing Director of MLIM from 2003 to 2006; Director of MLIM from 1998 to 2003.

(a)(2) As of August 31, 2015:

	(ii) Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			**(iii) Number of Other Accounts and Assets for Which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based**		
(i) Name of Portfolio Manager	**Other Registered Investment Companies**	**Other Pooled Investment Vehicles**	**Other Accounts**	**Other Registered Investment Companies**	**Other Pooled Investment Vehicles**	**Other Accounts**
Phillip Soccio	10	0	0	0	0	0
	$3.73 Billion	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Theodore R. Jaeckel, Jr.	62	0	0	0	0	0
	$29.15 Billion	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Walter O Connor	59	0	0	0	0	0
	$23.07 Billion	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

(iv) *Portfolio Manager Potential Material Conflicts of Interest*

BlackRock has built a professional working environment, firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, BlackRock furnishes investment management and advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Fund, and BlackRock may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts which are hedge funds or have performance or higher fees paid to BlackRock, or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees), which may be the same as or different from those made to the Fund. In addition, BlackRock, Inc., its affiliates and significant shareholders and any officer, director, shareholder or employee may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale BlackRock recommends to the Fund. BlackRock, Inc., or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders, or any officer, director, shareholder, employee or any member of their families may take different actions than those recommended to the Fund by BlackRock with respect to the same securities. Moreover, BlackRock may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of BlackRock, Inc. s (or its affiliates or significant shareholders) officers, directors or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which BlackRock, Inc. or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders or the officers, directors and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. Certain portfolio managers also may manage accounts whose investment strategies may at times be opposed to the strategy utilized for a fund. It should also be noted that a portfolio manager may be managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, or may be part of a team managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, subject to incentive fees. Such portfolio managers may therefore be entitled to receive a portion of any incentive fees earned on such accounts. Currently, the portfolio managers of this fund are not entitled to receive a portion of incentive fees of other accounts.

As a fiduciary, BlackRock owes a duty of loyalty to its clients and must treat each client fairly. When BlackRock purchases or sells securities for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. BlackRock attempts to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment. To this end, BlackRock, Inc. has adopted policies that are intended to ensure reasonable efficiency in client transactions and provide BlackRock with sufficient flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that is consistent with the particular investment discipline and client base, as appropriate.

(a)(3) As of August 31, 2015:

Portfolio Manager Compensation Overview

The discussion below describes the portfolio managers   compensation as of August 31, 2015.

BlackRock s financial arrangements with its portfolio managers, its competitive compensation and its career path emphasis at all levels reflect the value senior management places on key resources. Compensation may include a variety of components and may vary from year to year based on a number of factors. The principal components of compensation include a base salary, a performance-based discretionary bonus, participation in various benefits programs and one or more of the incentive compensation programs established by BlackRock.

Base compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base compensation based on their position with the firm.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation. Discretionary incentive compensation is a function of several components: the performance of BlackRock, Inc., the performance of the portfolio manager s group within BlackRock, the investment performance, including risk-adjusted returns, of the firm s assets under management or supervision by that portfolio manager relative to predetermined benchmarks, and the individual s performance and contribution to the overall performance of these portfolios and BlackRock. In most cases, these benchmarks are the same as the benchmark or benchmarks against which the performance of the Funds or other accounts managed by the portfolio managers are measured. Among other things, BlackRock s Chief Investment Officers make a subjective determination with respect to each portfolio manager s compensation based on the performance of the Funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager relative to the various benchmarks. Performance of fixed income funds is measured on a pre-tax and/or after-tax basis over various time periods including 1-, 3- and 5- year periods, as applicable. With respect to these portfolio managers, such benchmarks for the Fund and other accounts are: a combination of market-based indices (e.g., Standard & Poor s Municipal Bond Index), certain customized indices and certain fund industry peer groups.

Distribution of Discretionary Incentive Compensation. Discretionary incentive compensation is distributed to portfolio managers in a combination of cash and BlackRock, Inc. restricted stock units which vest ratably over a number of years. For some portfolio managers, discretionary incentive compensation is also distributed in deferred cash awards that notionally track the returns of select BlackRock investment products they manage and that vest ratably over a number of years. The BlackRock, Inc. restricted stock units, upon vesting, will be settled in BlackRock, Inc. common stock. Typically, the cash portion of the discretionary incentive compensation, when combined with base salary, represents more than 60% of total compensation for the portfolio managers. Paying a portion of discretionary incentive compensation in BlackRock, Inc. stock puts compensation earned by a portfolio manager for a given year   at risk   based on BlackRock s ability to sustain and improve its performance over future periods. Providing a portion of discretionary incentive compensation in deferred cash awards that notionally track the BlackRock investment products they manage provides direct alignment with investment product results.

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Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards From time to time long-term incentive equity awards are granted to certain key employees to aid in retention, align their interests with long-term shareholder interests and motivate performance. Equity awards are generally granted in the form of BlackRock, Inc. restricted stock units that, once vested, settle in BlackRock, Inc. common stock. The portfolio managers of this Fund have unvested long-term incentive awards.

Deferred Compensation Program A portion of the compensation paid to eligible United States-based BlackRock employees may be voluntarily deferred at their election for defined periods of time into an account that tracks the performance of certain of the firm s investment products. Any portfolio manager who is either a managing director or director at BlackRock with compensation above a specified threshold is eligible to participate in the deferred compensation program.

Other Compensation Benefits. In addition to base salary and discretionary incentive compensation, portfolio managers may be eligible to receive or participate in one or more of the following:

Incentive Savings Plans BlackRock, Inc. has created a variety of incentive savings plans in which BlackRock, Inc. employees are eligible to participate, including a 401(k) plan, the BlackRock Retirement Savings Plan (RSP), and the BlackRock Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The employer contribution components of the RSP include a company match equal to 50% of the first 8% of eligible pay contributed to the plan capped at $5,000 per year, and a company retirement contribution equal to 3-5% of eligible compensation up to the Internal Revenue Service limit ($265,000 for 2015). The RSP offers a range of investment options, including registered investment companies and collective investment funds managed by the firm. BlackRock, Inc. contributions follow the investment direction set by participants for their own contributions or, absent participant investment direction, are invested into a target date fund that corresponds to, or is closest to, the year in which the participant attains age 65. The ESPP allows for investment in BlackRock, Inc. common stock at a 5% discount on the fair market value of the stock on the purchase date. Annual participation in the ESPP is limited to the purchase of 1,000 shares of common stock or a dollar value of $25,000 based on its fair market value on the purchase date. All of the eligible portfolio managers are eligible to participate in these plans.

(a)(4) *Beneficial Ownership of Securities* As of August 31, 2015.

Portfolio Manager	**Dollar Range of Equity Securities of the Fund Beneficially Owned**
Walter O Connor	None
Theodore R. Jaeckel, Jr.	None
Phillip Soccio	None

(b) Not Applicable

Item 9 Purchases of Equity Securities by Closed-End Management Investment Company and Affiliated Purchasers Not Applicable due to no such purchases during the period covered by this report.

Item 10 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders There have been no material changes to these procedures.

Item 11 Controls and Procedures

(a) The registrant s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, have concluded that the registrant s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act)) are effective as of a date within 90 days of the filing of this report based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by Rule 30a-3(b) under the 1940 Act and Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) There were no changes in the registrant s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the 1940 Act) that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 12 Exhibits attached hereto

(a)(1) Code of Ethics See Item 2

(a)(2) Certifications Attached hereto

(a)(3) Not Applicable

(b) Certifications Attached hereto

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

BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust

By: /s/ John M. Perlowski
John M. Perlowski
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) of
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust
Date: November 3, 2015

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

By: /s/ John M. Perlowski
John M. Perlowski
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) of
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust
Date: November 3, 2015

By: /s/ Neal J. Andrews
Neal J. Andrews
Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) of
BlackRock Virginia Municipal Bond Trust
Date: November 3, 2015