

BlackRock Advantage Global Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Advantage SMID Cap Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Bond Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Sustainable Total Return Fund
BlackRock Total Return Fund

BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust

BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund

BlackRock Capital Appreciation Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund

BlackRock EuroFund

BlackRock FundsSM

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BlackRock Advantage International Fund
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BlackRock Mid-Cap Value Fund

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BlackRock New York Municipal Opportunities
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BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund

BlackRock Municipal Bond Fund, Inc.

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BlackRock Impact Municipal Fund
BlackRock National Municipal Fund
BlackRock Short-Term Municipal Fund

BlackRock Municipal Series Trust

BlackRock Strategic Municipal Opportunities
Fund

BlackRock Natural Resources Trust

BlackRock Series, Inc.

BlackRock International Fund

BlackRock Strategic Global Bond Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Sustainable Balanced Fund, Inc.

BlackRock Unconstrained Equity Fund

Managed Account Series II

BlackRock U.S. Mortgage Portfolio

(each, a “Fund”)

Supplement dated October 1, 2024 to the Investor and Institutional Shares Prospectus (each, a
“Prospectus”) and Statement of Additional Information (each, an “SAI”) of each Fund

Effective immediately, each Prospectus is amended as follows:

The following disclosure replaces the subsection of each Prospectus entitled “Account Information—How to Buy, Sell, Exchange and Transfer Shares—How to Buy Shares—Add to Your Investment—Or contact BlackRock (for accounts held directly with BlackRock)—Purchase by Internet:”

Purchase by Internet: You may purchase your shares and view activity in your account by logging onto the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com. Purchases made on the Internet using the Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) will have a trade date that is the day after the purchase is made.

Certain institutional clients' purchase orders of Institutional Shares placed by wire prior to the close of business on the NYSE will be priced at the net asset value determined that day. Contact your Financial Intermediary or BlackRock for further information. The Fund limits Internet purchases in shares of the Fund to \$100,000 per account per day. Different maximums may apply to certain institutional investors.

Please read the On-Line Services Disclosure Statement and User Agreement, the Terms and Conditions page and the Consent to Electronic Delivery Agreement (if you consent to electronic delivery), before attempting to transact online.

The Fund employs reasonable procedures to confirm that transactions entered over the Internet are genuine. By entering into the User Agreement with the Fund in order to open an account through the website, the shareholder waives any right to reclaim any losses from the Fund or any of its affiliates, incurred through fraudulent active.

The following disclosure replaces the subsection of each Prospectus entitled “Account Information—How to Buy, Sell, Exchange and Transfer Shares—How to Sell Shares—Full or Partial Redemption of Shares—Selling shares held directly with BlackRock—Redeem by Internet”:

Redeem by Internet: You may redeem in your account, by logging onto the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com. Proceeds from Internet redemptions may be sent via check, ACH or wire to the bank account of record. Payment for shares redeemed by Internet may be made for non-retirement accounts in amounts up to \$100,000 per account per day, either through check, ACH or wire. Different maximums may apply to certain institutional investors.

The following disclosure replaces the subsection of each SAI entitled “Redemption of Shares—Redemption—Redeem by Internet:”

Redeem by Internet: Certain Investor and Institutional class shares may also be redeemed by logging onto the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com. Proceeds from Internet redemptions may be sent via check, ACH or wire to the bank account of record. Payment for shares redeemed by Internet may be made for non-retirement accounts up to \$100,000 per account per day, either through check, ACH or wire. Different maximums may apply to certain institutional investors.

Shareholders should retain this Supplement for future reference.

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Prospectus

BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust | Investor and Institutional Shares

- **BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund**

Investor A: MECMX • Investor C: MFCMX • Institutional: MACMX

BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust | Investor and Institutional Shares

- **BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund**

Investor A: MENJX • Investor C: MFNJX • Institutional: MANJX

- **BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund**

Investor A: MEPYX • Investor C: MFPYX • Institutional: MAPYX

This Prospectus contains information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee

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Fund Overview

Key Facts About BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund (the “California Fund” or the “Fund”) is to provide shareholders with income exempt from Federal and California income taxes.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to your financial professional or your selected securities dealer, broker, investment adviser, service provider or industry professional (including BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and its affiliates) (each, a “Financial Intermediary”), which are not reflected in the table and example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the fund complex advised by BlackRock or its affiliates. More information about these and other discounts is available from your Financial Intermediary and in the “Details About the Share Classes” and the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” sections on pages 51 and A-1, respectively, of the Fund’s prospectus and in the “Purchase of Shares” section on page II-90 of Part II of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.25%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None ¹	1.00% ²	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fee ³	0.37%	0.37%	0.37%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses	0.15%	0.17%	0.18%
Other Expenses of the Fund	0.07%	0.09%	0.10%
Interest Expense	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁴	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁴	0.79%	1.56%	0.57%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	—	(0.02)%	(0.03)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	0.79%	1.54%	0.54%

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% is assessed on certain redemptions of Investor A Shares made within 18 months after purchase where no initial sales charge was paid at the time of purchase as part of an investment of \$250,000 or more.

² There is no CDSC on Investor C Shares after one year.

³ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and exchange-traded funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through June 30, 2026. In addition, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive its management fees by the amount of investment advisory fees the Fund pays to BlackRock indirectly through its investment in money market funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates, through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days’ notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

⁴ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund’s most recent annual financial statements, which do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁵ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) as a

percentage of average daily net assets to 0.69% (for Investor A Shares), 1.44% (for Investor C Shares) and 0.44% (for Institutional Shares) of average daily net assets through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreement may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of the Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor A Shares	\$502	\$667	\$845	\$1,361
Investor C Shares	\$257	\$491	\$848	\$1,647
Institutional Shares	\$ 55	\$180	\$315	\$ 711

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor C Shares	\$157	\$491	\$848	\$1,647

Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 77% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in California municipal bonds. California municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in California or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt from California income tax.

Municipal bonds also include short-term tax-exempt obligations like municipal notes, variable rate demand obligations, private activity bonds and insured municipal bonds. The Fund may invest in both fixed rate and variable rate obligations.

At least 50% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in non-investment grade bonds (commonly called "high yield" or "junk bonds"). Non-investment grade bonds are bonds that, at the time of acquisition, are rated in the lower rating categories of the major rating agencies (BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings or Ba or lower by Moody's Investor Service, Inc.) or are determined by Fund management to be of similar quality. Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split rated bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies.

The Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity. Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to maintain an average portfolio duration of zero to ten years. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond fund for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond fund has an average duration of ten years, its net asset value would be expected to fall about 10% when interest rates rise by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Conversely, the bond fund's net asset value would be expected to rise about 10% when interest rates fall by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity. The Fund's average weighted duration may vary significantly from time to time depending on the views of Fund management.

The Fund's investment process begins with bottom-up, fundamental analysis focused on sector and security selection, and then incorporates a macroeconomic framework for evaluating and managing risk, including geographic, technical

and economic risk. The Fund's investment process is generally expected to place greater emphasis on duration management and capital structure compared to that of a more traditional municipal fixed income fund. When selecting investments for the Fund, Fund management considers a variety of factors, including the credit quality of issuers and the yield and duration of the obligations.

The Fund is permitted to engage in transactions in certain derivatives, such as interest rate futures, financial futures contracts and options thereon, for hedging purposes (including anticipatory hedges) or to seek to enhance returns. The Fund may also invest in other derivatives, such as swap agreements, including credit default swap agreements, for hedging purposes (including anticipatory hedges) or to enhance income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security or an index. The Fund may use derivative instruments to hedge its investments or to seek to enhance returns. Derivatives allow the Fund to increase or decrease its risk exposure more quickly and efficiently than other types of instruments. The Fund may also invest in indexed and inverse floating rate obligations.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities that are not California municipal bonds (including, but not limited to, taxable municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury and Government agency issues, and investment grade corporate bonds).

The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a special purpose entity (a "TOB Trust"). A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("TOB Floaters"), which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests ("TOB Residuals"), which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy.

The Fund may also buy when-issued securities and participate in delayed delivery transactions.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The relative significance of each risk factor below may change over time and you should review each risk factor carefully.

■ ***Debt Securities Risk*** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, each of which are described in further detail below:

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. 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 Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. (Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio of debt securities to relative changes in interest rates.) The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund’s performance.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

- **Municipal Securities Risks** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Budgetary constraints of local, state, and federal governments upon which the issuers may be relying for funding may also impact municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — Timely payments depend on the issuer’s credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — The Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers’ bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors’ counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal bonds and payments under derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions, which may ultimately be determined to be incorrect and subject the Fund and its shareholders to substantial tax liabilities.

- **State Specific Risk** — The Fund will invest primarily in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of the State of California and/or its political subdivisions and governmental entities. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to risks affecting issuers of California municipal securities than is a municipal securities fund that invests more widely.

- **Derivatives Risk** — The Fund’s use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund’s returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Leverage Risk — The Fund’s use of derivatives can magnify the Fund’s gains and losses. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a derivatives position and can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested.

Market Risk — Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. Finally, BlackRock may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, which could cause the Fund’s derivatives positions to lose value.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty.

Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Operational Risk — The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error.

Legal Risk — The risk of insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Volatility and Correlation Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Valuation Risk — Valuation for derivatives may not be readily available in the market. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

Tax Risk — Certain aspects of the tax treatment of derivative instruments, including swap agreements and commodity-linked derivative instruments, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legally binding authority. Such treatment may be less favorable than that given to a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments.

■ **High Portfolio Turnover Risk** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.

■ **Illiquid Investments Risk** — The Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. There can be no assurance that a security or instrument that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and any security or instrument held by the Fund may be deemed an illiquid investment pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. In addition, if the Fund is limited in its ability to sell illiquid investments during periods when shareholders are redeeming their shares, the Fund will need to sell liquid securities to meet redemption requests and illiquid securities will become a larger portion of the Fund's holdings. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

■ **Indexed and Inverse Securities Risk** — Indexed and inverse securities provide a potential return based on a particular index of value or interest rates. The Fund's return on these securities will be subject to risk with respect to the value of the particular index. These securities are subject to leverage risk and correlation risk. Certain indexed and inverse securities have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates or index levels than other securities, and the Fund's investment in such instruments may decline significantly in value if interest rates or index levels move in a way Fund management does not anticipate.

■ **Insurance Risk** — Insurance guarantees that interest payments on a municipal security will be made on time and that the principal will be repaid when the security matures. However, insurance does not protect against losses

caused by declines in a municipal security's value. The Fund cannot be certain that any insurance company will make the payments it guarantees. If a municipal security's insurer fails to fulfill its obligations or loses its credit rating, the value of the security could drop.

■ **High Yield Bonds Risk** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund.

■ **Leverage Risk** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet the applicable requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules thereunder. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

An outbreak of an infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

■ **Taxability Risk** — Investments in taxable municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury and Government agency issues, investment grade corporate bonds and taxable money market securities as well as some of the derivatives and other instruments discussed herein will cause the Fund to have taxable investment income. The Fund may also realize capital gains on the sale of its municipal bonds (and other securities and derivatives it holds). These capital gains will be taxable regardless of whether they are derived from a sale of municipal bonds. Fund investments may also cause the Fund to recognize taxable ordinary income from market discount. The Fund will report distributions from taxable investment income, from market discount and from realized capital gains as taxable to Fund shareholders. In order for the Fund to be eligible to report distributions of tax-exempt interest income from tax-exempt or municipal securities as tax-exempt income to Fund shareholders, at least half of the Fund's total assets must be invested in tax-exempt securities as of the end of each calendar quarter. If the Fund did not maintain that level of investment with respect to tax-exempt securities, the Fund would lose the ability to report distributions of tax-exempt interest income as tax-exempt income to Fund shareholders.

The Fund expects to use derivatives for hedging, among other things. The Federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset. Derivatives may produce taxable income and taxable realized gain. Derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as tax-exempt income or as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by the Fund from swap agreements will generally produce taxable income, while payments made by the Fund on swap agreements will be allocated against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund's distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

■ **Tender Option Bonds Risk** — The Fund's participation in tender option bond transactions may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Investments in tender option bond transactions expose the Fund to counterparty risk and leverage risk. An investment in a tender option bond transaction typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on TOB Residuals

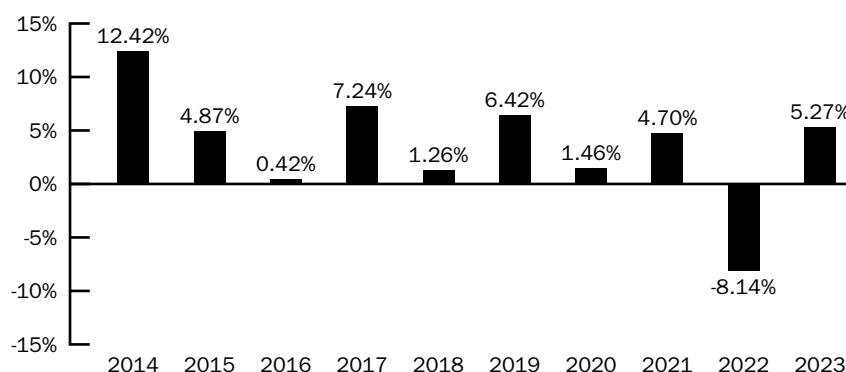
will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. TOB Residuals generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment. The Fund may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. If the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, it could suffer losses in excess of the value of its TOB Residuals.

- **U.S. Government Obligations Risk** — Certain securities in which the Fund may invest, including securities issued by certain U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored enterprises, are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. In addition, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. Government obligations, such as reaching the legislative “debt ceiling.” Such non-payment could result in losses to the Fund and substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system.
- **Utility Industry Risk** — When interest rates go up, the value of securities issued by utilities companies historically has gone down. In most countries and localities, the utilities industry is regulated by governmental entities, which can increase costs and delays for new projects and make it difficult to pass increased costs on to consumers. In certain areas, deregulation of utilities has resulted in increased competition and reduced profitability for certain companies, and increased the risk that a particular company will become bankrupt or fail completely. Reduced profitability, as well as new uses for or additional need of funds (such as for expansion, operations or stock buybacks), could result in reduced dividend payout rates for utilities companies. In addition, utilities companies face the risk of increases in the cost and reduced availability of fuel (such as oil, coal, natural gas or nuclear energy) and potentially high interest costs for borrowing to finance new projects. Energy conservation, prolonged changes in climatic conditions and climate policy may also adversely impact the utilities sector.
- **Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks** — Variable rate demand obligations are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund’s performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund’s returns prior to January 26, 2015 as reflected in the bar chart and the table are the returns of the Fund when it followed a different investment strategy under the name “BlackRock California Municipal Bond Fund.” The table compares the Fund’s performance to that of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index and a customized weighted index comprised of 85% Bloomberg Municipal Bond: California Exempt Total Return Index Unhedged USD; 10% California Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index; and 5% Bloomberg Municipal Index California Taxable Bonds Total Return Index Value (the “California Customized Reference Benchmark”). The California Customized Reference Benchmark is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund’s investment strategy. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. However, the table includes all applicable fees and sales charges. If the Fund’s investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund’s returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund’s performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by visiting www.blackrock.com or can be obtained by phone at (800) 882-0052.

Institutional Shares
ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund
As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 6.40% (quarter ended December 31, 2023) and the lowest return for a quarter was -5.65% (quarter ended March 31, 2022). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024 was 1.91%.

For the periods ended 12/31/23
Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund — Institutional Shares			
Return Before Taxes	5.27%	1.80%	3.46%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.19%	1.72%	3.34%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.29%	1.86%	3.28%
BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund — Investor A Shares			
Return Before Taxes	0.55%	0.67%	2.77%
BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund — Investor C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	3.22%	0.79%	2.60%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.40%	2.25%	3.03%
California Customized Reference Benchmark (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.26%	2.21%	—%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Shares only, and the after-tax returns for Investor A Shares and Investor C Shares will vary.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Walter O'Connor, CFA	1993	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Michael Kalinoski, CFA	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Kevin Maloney, CFA	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Ryan McDonald, CFA	2023	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Sean Carney	2023	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. To purchase or sell shares you should contact your Financial Intermediary, or, if you hold your shares through the Fund, you should contact the Fund by phone at (800) 441-7762, by mail (c/o BlackRock Funds, P.O. Box 534429, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15253-4429), or by the Internet at www.blackrock.com. The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases:

	Investor A and Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	<p>\$1,000 for all accounts except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan. • There is no investment minimum for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs). • There is no investment minimum for certain fee-based programs. 	<p>There is no minimum initial investment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares. • Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform. • Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis. <p>\$2 million for individuals and "Institutional Investors," which include, but are not limited to, endowments, foundations, family offices, local, city, and state governmental institutions, corporations and insurance company separate accounts who may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares.</p> <p>\$1,000 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund. • Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company's broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons.
Minimum Additional Investment	\$50 for all accounts (with the exception of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans which may have a lower minimum).	No subsequent minimum.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

The Fund intends to make distributions most of which will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from California personal income taxes.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services.

These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your Financial Intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund (the “New Jersey Fund” or the “Fund”) is to provide shareholders with income exempt from Federal income tax and New Jersey personal income taxes.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to your financial professional or your selected securities dealer, broker, investment adviser, service provider or industry professional (including BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and its affiliates) (each, a “Financial Intermediary”), which are not reflected in the table and example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the fund complex advised by BlackRock or its affiliates. More information about these and other discounts is available from your Financial Intermediary and in the “Details About the Share Classes” and the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” sections on pages 51 and A-1, respectively, of the Fund’s prospectus and in the “Purchase of Shares” section on page II-90 of Part II of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.25%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None ¹	1.00% ²	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fee ³	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses	0.15%	0.17%	0.21%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁴	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁴	0.93%	1.70%	0.74%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	(0.15)%	(0.17)%	(0.21)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	0.78%	1.53%	0.53%

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% is assessed on certain redemptions of Investor A Shares made within 18 months after purchase where no initial sales charge was paid at the time of purchase as part of an investment of \$250,000 or more.

² There is no CDSC on Investor C Shares after one year.

³ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and exchange-traded funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through June 30, 2026. In addition, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive its management fees by the amount of investment advisory fees the Fund pays to BlackRock indirectly through its investment in money market funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates, through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days’ notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

⁴ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund’s most recent annual financial statements, which do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁵ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) as a percentage of average daily net assets to 0.77% (for Investor A Shares), 1.52% (for Investor C Shares) and 0.52% (for Institutional Shares) of

average daily net assets through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreement may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of the Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor A Shares	\$501	\$695	\$904	\$1,506
Investor C Shares	\$256	\$519	\$907	\$1,790
Institutional Shares	\$ 54	\$215	\$391	\$ 899

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor C Shares	\$156	\$519	\$907	\$1,790

Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 10% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of long-term investment grade New Jersey municipal bonds. New Jersey municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in New Jersey or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt from New Jersey personal income taxes. These bonds may be obligations of a variety of issuers including governmental entities in New Jersey and issuers located in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in New Jersey municipal bonds. At least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. When choosing investments, Fund management considers various factors, including the credit quality of issuers, yield analysis, maturity analysis and the call features of the obligations. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's weighted average maturity will be more than ten years.

The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a special purpose entity (a "TOB Trust"). A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("TOB Floaters"), which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests ("TOB Residuals"), which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The relative significance of each risk factor below may change over time and you should review each risk factor carefully.

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, each of which are described in further detail below:

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. 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 Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. (Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio of debt securities to relative changes in interest rates.) The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

- **Municipal Securities Risks** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Budgetary constraints of local, state, and federal governments upon which the issuers may be relying for funding may also impact municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — The Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers' bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal bonds and payments under derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions, which may ultimately be determined to be incorrect and subject the Fund and its shareholders to substantial tax liabilities.

■ **State Specific Risk** — The Fund will invest primarily in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of the State of New Jersey. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to risks affecting issuers of New Jersey municipal securities than is a municipal securities fund that invests more widely.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

An outbreak of an infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

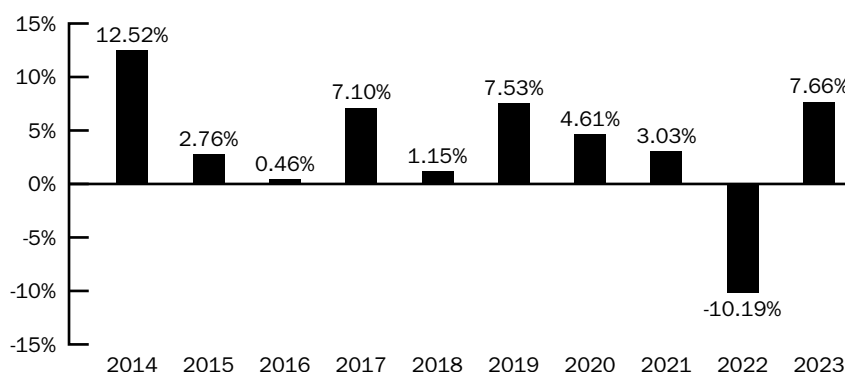
■ **Non-Diversification Risk** — The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, it may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

■ **Tender Option Bonds Risk** — The Fund's participation in tender option bond transactions may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Investments in tender option bond transactions expose the Fund to counterparty risk and leverage risk. An investment in a tender option bond transaction typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. TOB Residuals generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment. The Fund may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. If the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, it could suffer losses in excess of the value of its TOB Residuals.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to that of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index and a customized weighted index comprised of 90% Bloomberg Municipal Bond: New Jersey Exempt Total Return Index Unhedged USD and 10% New Jersey Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index (the "New Jersey Customized Reference Benchmark"). The New Jersey Customized Reference Benchmark is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategy. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. However, the table includes all applicable fees and sales charges. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by visiting www.blackrock.com or can be obtained by phone at (800) 882-0052.

Institutional Shares
ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund
As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 7.95% (quarter ended December 31, 2023) and the lowest return for a quarter was -6.64% (quarter ended March 31, 2022). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024 was 0.05%.

For the periods ended 12/31/23
Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund — Institutional Shares			
Return Before Taxes	7.66%	2.30%	3.49%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.66%	2.30%	3.49%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.03%	2.53%	3.52%
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund — Investor A Shares			
Return Before Taxes	2.83%	1.19%	2.83%
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund — Investor C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	5.59%	1.30%	2.66%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.40%	2.25%	3.03%
New Jersey Customized Reference Benchmark (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	3.14%	—%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Shares only, and the after-tax returns for Investor A Shares and Investor C Shares will vary.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Phillip Soccio, CFA	2017	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Kristi Manidis	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Christian Romaglino, CFA	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. To purchase or sell shares you should contact your Financial Intermediary, or, if you hold your shares through the Fund, you should contact the Fund by phone at (800) 441-7762, by mail (c/o BlackRock Funds, P.O. Box 534429, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15253-4429), or by the Internet at www.blackrock.com. The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases:

	Investor A and Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	<p>\$1,000 for all accounts except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan. • There is no investment minimum for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs). • There is no investment minimum for certain fee-based programs. 	<p>There is no minimum initial investment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares. • Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform. • Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis. <p>\$2 million for individuals and "Institutional Investors," which include, but are not limited to, endowments, foundations, family offices, local, city, and state governmental institutions, corporations and insurance company separate accounts who may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares.</p> <p>\$1,000 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund. • Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company's broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons.
Minimum Additional Investment	\$50 for all accounts (with the exception of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans which may have a lower minimum).	No subsequent minimum.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

The Fund intends to make distributions most of which will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from New Jersey personal income taxes.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services.

These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your Financial Intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Overview

Key Facts About BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund (the “Pennsylvania Fund” or the “Fund”) is to provide shareholders with income exempt from Federal income tax and Pennsylvania personal income taxes.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to your financial professional or your selected securities dealer, broker, investment adviser, service provider or industry professional (including BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) and its affiliates) (each, a “Financial Intermediary”), which are not reflected in the table and example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the fund complex advised by BlackRock or its affiliates. More information about these and other discounts is available from your Financial Intermediary and in the “Details About the Share Classes” and the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” sections on pages 51 and A-1, respectively, of the Fund’s prospectus and in the “Purchase of Shares” section on page II-90 of Part II of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.25%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of offering price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None ¹	1.00% ²	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Investor A Shares	Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fee ³	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses	0.14%	0.19%	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁴	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁴	0.92%	1.72%	0.78%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	(0.12)%	(0.17)%	(0.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ^{3,5}	0.80%	1.55%	0.55%

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% is assessed on certain redemptions of Investor A Shares made within 18 months after purchase where no initial sales charge was paid at the time of purchase as part of an investment of \$250,000 or more.

² There is no CDSC on Investor C Shares after one year.

³ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of the Fund’s assets estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and exchange-traded funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through June 30, 2026. In addition, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive its management fees by the amount of investment advisory fees the Fund pays to BlackRock indirectly through its investment in money market funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates, through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days’ notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

⁴ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratios of expenses to average net assets given in the Fund’s most recent annual financial statements, which do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

⁵ As described in the “Management of the Funds” section of the Fund’s prospectus beginning on page 66, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) as a percentage of average daily net assets to 0.79% (for Investor A Shares), 1.54% (for Investor C Shares) and 0.54% (for Institutional Shares) of

average daily net assets through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreement may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of the BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Example:

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor A Shares	\$503	\$694	\$901	\$1,498
Investor C Shares	\$258	\$525	\$917	\$1,804
Institutional Shares	\$ 56	\$226	\$411	\$ 945

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor C Shares	\$158	\$525	\$917	\$1,804

Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of long-term investment grade Pennsylvania municipal bonds. Pennsylvania municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in Pennsylvania or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt from Pennsylvania personal income taxes. These may be obligations of a variety of issuers including governmental entities in Pennsylvania and issuers located in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in Pennsylvania municipal bonds. At least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. When choosing investments, Fund management considers various factors, including the credit quality of issuers, yield analysis, maturity analysis and the call features of the obligations. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's weighted average maturity will be more than ten years.

The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a special purpose entity (a "TOB Trust"). A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("TOB Floaters"), which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests ("TOB Residuals"), which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Risk is inherent in all investing. The value of your investment in the Fund, as well as the amount of return you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day to day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the Fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the Fund. The relative significance of each risk factor below may change over time and you should review each risk factor carefully.

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, each of which are described in further detail below:

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. 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 Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. (Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio of debt securities to relative changes in interest rates.) The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

- **Municipal Securities Risks** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Budgetary constraints of local, state, and federal governments upon which the issuers may be relying for funding may also impact municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — The Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers' bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal bonds and payments under derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions, which may ultimately be determined to be incorrect and subject the Fund and its shareholders to substantial tax liabilities.

■ **State Specific Risk** — The Fund will invest primarily in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to risks affecting issuers of Pennsylvania municipal securities than is a municipal securities fund that invests more widely.

■ **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

An outbreak of an infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

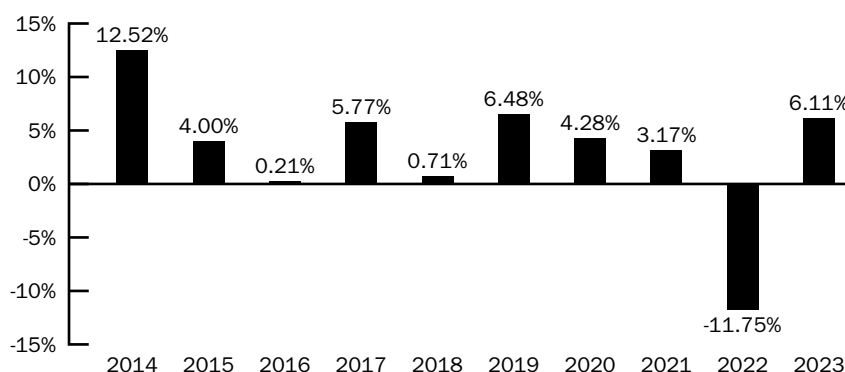
■ **Non-Diversification Risk** — The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, it may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

■ **Tender Option Bonds Risk** — The Fund's participation in tender option bond transactions may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Investments in tender option bond transactions expose the Fund to counterparty risk and leverage risk. An investment in a tender option bond transaction typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. TOB Residuals generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment. The Fund may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. If the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, it could suffer losses in excess of the value of its TOB Residuals.

Performance Information

The information shows you how the Fund's performance has varied year by year and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The table compares the Fund's performance to that of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index and a customized weighted index comprised of 90% Bloomberg Pennsylvania Total Return Index Unhedged USD and 10% Pennsylvania Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index (the "Pennsylvania Customized Reference Benchmark"). The Pennsylvania Customized Reference Benchmark is relevant to the Fund because it has characteristics similar to the Fund's investment strategy. To the extent that dividends and distributions have been paid by the Fund, the performance information for the Fund in the chart and table assumes reinvestment of the dividends and distributions. As with all such investments, past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future results. Sales charges are not reflected in the bar chart. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. However, the table includes all applicable fees and sales charges. If the Fund's investment manager and its affiliates had not waived or reimbursed certain Fund expenses during these periods, the Fund's returns would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's performance, including its current net asset value, can be obtained by visiting www.blackrock.com or can be obtained by phone at (800) 882-0052.

Institutional Shares
ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund
As of 12/31



During the ten-year period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 8.79% (quarter ended December 31, 2023) and the lowest return for a quarter was -6.35% (quarter ended March 31, 2022). The year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024 was 0.82%.

For the periods ended 12/31/23
Average Annual Total Returns

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund — Institutional Shares			
Return Before Taxes	6.11%	1.41%	2.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.11%	1.41%	2.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.02%	1.83%	3.16%
BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund — Investor A Shares			
Return Before Taxes	1.35%	0.29%	2.29%
BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund — Investor C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	3.95%	0.39%	2.11%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.40%	2.25%	3.03%
Pennsylvania Customized Reference Benchmark (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.05%	2.31%	—%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Shares only, and the after-tax returns for Investor A Shares and Investor C Shares will vary.

Investment Manager

The Fund's investment manager is BlackRock Advisors, LLC (previously defined as "BlackRock").

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since	Title
Walter O'Connor, CFA	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Phillip Soccio, CFA	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Kristi Manidis	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc.
Christian Romaglino, CFA	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. To purchase or sell shares you should contact your Financial Intermediary, or, if you hold your shares through the Fund, you should contact the Fund by phone at (800) 441-7762, by mail (c/o BlackRock Funds, P.O. Box 534429, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15253-4429), or by the Internet at www.blackrock.com. The Fund's initial and subsequent investment minimums generally are as follows, although the Fund may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases:

	Investor A and Investor C Shares	Institutional Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	<p>\$1,000 for all accounts except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan. • There is no investment minimum for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs). • There is no investment minimum for certain fee-based programs. 	<p>There is no minimum initial investment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares. • Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform. • Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis. <p>\$2 million for individuals and "Institutional Investors," which include, but are not limited to, endowments, foundations, family offices, local, city, and state governmental institutions, corporations and insurance company separate accounts who may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to purchase such shares.</p> <p>\$1,000 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund. • Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company's broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons.
Minimum Additional Investment	\$50 for all accounts (with the exception of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans which may have a lower minimum).	No subsequent minimum.

Tax Information

The Fund's dividends and distributions may be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or are investing through a qualified tax-exempt plan described in section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in which case you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax when distributions are received from such tax-deferred arrangements.

The Fund intends to make distributions most of which will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from Pennsylvania personal income taxes.

Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary, the Fund and BlackRock Investments, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or its affiliates may pay the Financial Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services.

These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Financial Intermediary and your individual financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment.

Ask your individual financial professional or visit your Financial Intermediary's website for more information.

Details About the Funds

Included in this prospectus are sections that tell you about buying and selling shares, management information, shareholder features of BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund (the “California Fund”), BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund (the “New Jersey Fund”) and BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund (the “Pennsylvania Fund”) (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) and your rights as a shareholder.

How Each Fund Invests

Investment Process

With respect to the California Fund, the investment process begins with bottom-up, fundamental analysis focused on sector and security selection, and then incorporates a macroeconomic framework for evaluating and managing risk, including geographic, technical and economic risk. The California Fund’s investment process is generally expected to place greater emphasis on duration management and capital structure compared to that of a more traditional municipal fixed income fund. California Fund management may, but is not required to, employ hedging techniques in the California Fund. With respect to the California Fund, BlackRock considers a variety of factors when choosing investments, such as:

- **Credit Quality of Issuers** — based on bond ratings and other factors, including economic and financial conditions.
- **Yield Analysis** — takes into account factors such as the different yields available on different types of obligations and the shape of the yield curve (longer term obligations typically have higher yields).
- **Duration Analysis** — the average portfolio duration of the portfolio will generally be maintained within a range as determined from time to time. Duration is a measure, expressed in years, of the price sensitivity of a bond or a portfolio to changes in interest rates. Factors considered include interest rates, economic environment, Federal Reserve policy, market conditions, and characteristics of a particular security.

With respect to the New Jersey Fund and the Pennsylvania Fund, BlackRock considers a variety of factors when choosing investments, such as:

- **Credit Quality of Issuers** — based on bond ratings and other factors, including economic and financial conditions.
- **Yield Analysis** — takes into account factors such as the different yields available on different types of obligations and the shape of the yield curve (longer term obligations typically have higher yields).
- **Maturity Analysis** — the weighted average maturity of the portfolio will be maintained within a desirable range as determined from time to time. Factors considered include portfolio activity, maturity of the supply of available bonds and the shape of the yield curve.

In addition, New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund management considers the availability of features that protect against an early call of a bond by the issuer.

California Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the California Fund is to provide shareholders with income exempt from Federal and California income taxes.

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

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the California Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in California municipal bonds. This policy is a fundamental policy of the California Fund and may not be changed without a vote of a majority of the California Fund’s outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act. California municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in California or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt

from California income tax. These may be obligations of a variety of issuers including governmental entities or other qualifying issuers. Issuers may be located in California or in other qualifying jurisdictions such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam.

Municipal bonds also include short-term tax-exempt obligations like municipal notes, variable rate demand obligations, private activity bonds and insured municipal bonds. The California Fund may invest in both fixed rate and variable rate obligations.

At least 50% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in non-investment grade bonds (commonly called "high yield" or "junk bonds"). Non-investment grade bonds are bonds that, at the time of acquisition, are rated in the lower rating categories of the major rating agencies (BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") or Ba or lower by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's")) or are determined by Fund management to be of similar quality. Generally, the higher the rating of a bond, the higher the likelihood that interest and principal payments will be made on time. Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split rated bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies.

The California Fund may invest in bonds of any maturity. Under normal circumstances, the California Fund seeks to maintain an average portfolio duration of zero to ten years. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a bond (or bonds in a bond fund) that serves as a useful measure of its price risk. Each year of duration represents an expected 1% change in the net asset value of a bond fund for every 1% immediate change in interest rates. For example, if a bond fund has an average duration of ten years, its net asset value would be expected to fall about 10% when interest rates rise by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Conversely, the bond fund's net asset value would be expected to rise about 10% when interest rates fall by one percentage point, assuming all other factors remain equal. Duration, which measures price sensitivity to interest rate changes, is not necessarily equal to average maturity. The California Fund's average weighted duration may vary significantly from time to time depending on the views of California Fund management.

The California Fund is permitted to engage in transactions in certain derivatives, such as interest rate futures, financial futures contracts and options thereon, for hedging purposes (including anticipatory hedges) or to seek to enhance returns. The California Fund may also invest in other derivatives, such as swap agreements, including credit default swap agreements for hedging purposes (including anticipatory hedges) or to enhance income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security or an index. The California Fund may also invest in indexed and inverse floating rate obligations.

The California Fund may use derivative instruments to hedge its investments or to seek to enhance returns. Derivatives allow the California Fund to increase or decrease its risk exposure more quickly and efficiently than other types of instruments. The California Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities that are not California municipal bonds (including, but not limited to, taxable municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury and Government agency issues, and investment grade corporate bonds).

The California Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the California Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a special purpose entity (a "TOB Trust"). A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("TOB Floaters"), which are sold to third party investors, and residual inverse floating rate interests ("TOB Residuals"), which are generally issued to the California Fund. The California Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The California Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the California Fund's 80% policy. TOB Trusts have historically been established by third party sponsors (e.g., banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions). Rules implementing section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Volcker Rule") may preclude banking entities and their affiliates from sponsoring TOB Trusts as such TOB Trusts have been structured prior to the effective date of the Volcker Rule. In response to these restrictions, market participants have developed a new structure for TOB Trusts designed to ensure that no banking entity is sponsoring the TOB Trust for purposes of the Volcker Rule.

The California Fund may also buy when-issued securities and participate in delayed delivery transactions.

The California Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM OF THE CALIFORNIA FUND

The California Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Walter O'Connor, CFA, Michael Kalinoski, CFA, Kevin Maloney, CFA, Ryan McDonald, CFA, and Sean Carney, are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

New Jersey Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the New Jersey Fund is to provide shareholders with income that is exempt from Federal income tax and New Jersey personal income taxes.

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in long-term investment grade New Jersey municipal bonds. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies. Generally, the higher the rating of a bond, the higher the likelihood that interest and principal payments will be made on time. New Jersey municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in New Jersey or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt from New Jersey personal income taxes. These bonds may be obligations of a variety of issuers including governmental entities or other qualifying issuers. Issuers may be located in New Jersey or in other qualifying jurisdictions such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in New Jersey municipal bonds. This policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act.

The Fund may invest in either fixed rate or variable rate obligations. At least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's weighted average maturity will be more than ten years.

The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a TOB Trust. A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: TOB Floaters, which are sold to third party investors, and TOB Residuals, which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy. TOB Trusts have historically been established by third party sponsors (e.g., banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions). Rules implementing the Volcker Rule may preclude banking entities and their affiliates from sponsoring TOB Trusts as such TOB Trusts have been structured prior to the effective date of the Volcker Rule. In response to these restrictions, market participants have developed a new structure for TOB Trusts designed to ensure that no banking entity is sponsoring the TOB Trust for purposes of the Volcker Rule.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM OF THE NEW JERSEY FUND

The New Jersey Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Phillip Soccio, CFA, Kristi Manidis, and Christian Romaglino, CFA are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

Pennsylvania Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Pennsylvania Fund is to provide shareholders with income that is exempt from Federal income tax and Pennsylvania personal income taxes.

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

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in long-term investment grade Pennsylvania municipal bonds. Investment grade securities are securities which are rated in the four highest categories by at least one of the major rating agencies or determined by the management team to be of similar quality. Split rated bonds will be considered to have the higher credit rating. Split bonds are bonds that receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies. Generally, the higher the rating of a bond, the higher the likelihood that interest and principal payments will be made on time. Pennsylvania municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by or on behalf of a governmental entity in Pennsylvania or other qualifying issuer that pay interest that, in the opinion of bond counsel, is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (except that interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax) and exempt from Pennsylvania personal income taxes. These bonds may be obligations of a variety of issuers including governmental entities or other qualifying issuers. Issuers may be located in Pennsylvania or in other qualifying jurisdictions such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in Pennsylvania municipal bonds. This policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund and may not be changed without a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act.

The Fund may invest in either fixed rate or variable rate obligations. At least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in investment grade securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund's weighted average maturity will be more than ten years.

The Fund may leverage its assets through the use of proceeds received through tender option bond transactions. In a tender option bond transaction, the Fund transfers municipal bonds or other municipal securities into a TOB Trust. A TOB Trust typically issues two classes of beneficial interests: TOB Floaters, which are sold to third party investors, and TOB Residuals, which are generally issued to the Fund. The Fund may invest in TOB Residuals and may also invest in TOB Floaters. The Fund will look through to the underlying municipal bond held by a TOB Trust for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy. TOB Trusts have historically been established by third party sponsors (e.g., banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions). Rules implementing the Volcker Rule may preclude banking entities and their affiliates from sponsoring TOB Trusts as such TOB Trusts have been structured prior to the effective date of the Volcker Rule. In response to these restrictions, market participants have developed a new structure for TOB Trusts designed to ensure that no banking entity is sponsoring the TOB Trust for purposes of the Volcker Rule.

ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FUND

The Pennsylvania Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Walter O'Connor, CFA, Phillip Soccio, CFA, Kristi Manidis, and Christian Romaglino, CFA are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Please see "Management of the Funds — Portfolio Manager Information" for additional information about the portfolio management team.

Other Strategies

In addition to the principal strategies discussed above, each Fund may also invest or engage in the following investments/strategies:

- **Borrowing** — Each Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemptions, for the payment of dividends, for share repurchases or for the clearance of transactions, subject to the limits set forth under the Investment Company Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
- **Derivatives (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund is permitted to engage in transactions in certain derivatives, such as financial futures contracts and options thereon, for hedging purposes. Each of the Funds may also invest in other derivatives, such as swap agreements, including credit default swap agreements, for hedging purposes (including anticipatory hedges) or to enhance income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security or an index. Derivatives allow the Funds to increase or decrease their risk exposure more quickly and efficiently than other types of instruments. None of the Funds is required to use hedging and each may choose not to do so.
- **High Yield Bonds (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in high yield bonds; however, the Funds will not invest in bonds that are in default or that Fund management believes will be in default. High yield bonds, sometimes referred to as "junk bonds," are debt securities which are rated

lower than investment grade (below the fourth highest rating category of the major rating agencies or are determined by Fund management to be of similar quality). These securities generally pay more interest than higher rated securities. The higher yield is an incentive to investors who otherwise may be hesitant to purchase the debt of such a low rated issuer.

- **Illiquid Investments (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.
- **Indexed and Inverse Floating Rate Securities (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund may invest in securities the potential return of which is directly related to changes in an underlying index or interest rate, known as indexed securities. The return on indexed securities will rise when the underlying index rises and fall when the index falls. Each Fund may also invest in securities the potential return of which is inversely related to changes in an interest rate (inverse floaters). In general, the return on inverse floaters will decrease when short-term interest rates increase and increase when short-term interest rates decrease. Each Fund may also purchase synthetically created inverse floating rate bonds evidenced by custodial or trust receipts.
- **Insured Municipal Bonds (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund may invest in municipal bonds that are covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal at maturity and interest when due.
- **Investment Companies** — Each Fund has the ability to invest in other investment companies, such as exchange-traded funds, money market funds, unit investment trusts, and open-end and closed-end funds, including affiliated investment companies, such as affiliated money market funds and affiliated exchange-traded funds.
- **Private Activity Bonds (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund’s investments may include private activity bonds that may subject certain shareholders to a Federal alternative minimum tax.
- **Restricted Securities** — Restricted securities are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. They may include Rule 144A securities, which are privately placed securities that can be resold to qualified institutional buyers but not to the general public, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are offered pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- **Temporary Defensive Strategies** — For temporary periods, each Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in short-term tax exempt or taxable money market obligations, although each Fund will not generally invest more than 20% of its net assets in taxable money market obligations. As a temporary measure for defensive purposes, for example, to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, each Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and may invest without limitation in short-term tax exempt or taxable money market obligations. These short-term investments may limit the potential for the Funds to achieve their investment objectives.
- **Variable Rate Demand Obligations (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Each Fund may invest in variable rate demand obligations which are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution.
- **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The purchase or sale of securities on a when-issued basis, on a delayed delivery basis or through a forward commitment involves the purchase or sale of securities by a Fund at an established price with payment and delivery taking place in the future. Each Fund enters into these transactions to obtain what is considered an advantageous price to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction.

Investment Risks

This section contains a discussion of the general risks of investing in the Funds. The “Investment Objectives and Policies” section in the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) also includes more information about the Funds, their investments and the related risks. As with any fund, there can be no guarantee that a Fund will meet its investment objectives or that a Fund’s performance will be positive for any period of time. An investment in a Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by any bank or governmental agency. Each risk noted below is applicable to each Fund unless the specific Fund or Funds are noted in a parenthetical. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

Principal Risks of Investing in a Fund

■ **Debt Securities Risk** — Debt securities, such as bonds, involve risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, extension risk, and prepayment risk, each of which are described in further detail below:

Credit Risk — Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security (i.e., the borrower) will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Interest Rate Risk — The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. 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 Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent period of historically low interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, assuming a current portfolio duration of ten years, and all other factors being equal, the value of the Fund's investments would be expected to decrease by 10%. (Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio of debt securities to relative changes in interest rates.) The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by Fund management.

To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities that may be prepaid at the option of the obligor (such as mortgage-backed securities), the sensitivity of such securities to changes in interest rates may increase (to the detriment of the Fund) when interest rates rise. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

These basic principles of bond prices also apply to U.S. Government securities. A security backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government is guaranteed only as to its stated interest rate and face value at maturity, not its current market price. Just like other fixed-income securities, government-guaranteed securities will fluctuate in value when interest rates change.

The Federal Reserve has recently begun to raise the federal funds rate as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down the prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities. Heavy redemptions could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund's performance.

During periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns. Certain countries have recently experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

■ **Derivatives Risk (California Fund)** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Leverage Risk —The Fund’s use of derivatives can magnify the Fund’s gains and losses. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a derivatives position and can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested.

Market Risk — Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. Finally, BlackRock may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, which could cause the Fund’s derivatives positions to lose value.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty.

Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Operational Risk — The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error.

Legal Risk — The risk of insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Volatility and Correlation Risk — The Fund’s use of derivatives may reduce the Fund’s returns and/or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund’s use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Valuation Risk — Valuation for derivatives may not be readily available in the market. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. Derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. Certain transactions in derivatives involve substantial leverage risk and may expose the Fund to potential losses that exceed the amount originally invested by the Fund.

Hedging Risk — When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund’s hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences noted below.

Tax Risk — The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund’s distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as tax-exempt income or as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by the Fund from swap agreements, if any, will generally produce taxable income, while payments made by the Fund on swap agreements will be allocated against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund’s distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”).

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, with respect to uncleared swaps, swap dealers are required to collect variation margin from the Fund and may be required by applicable regulations to collect initial margin from the Fund. Both initial and variation margin may be comprised of cash and/or securities, subject to applicable regulatory haircuts. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under applicable regulations. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default

rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

Future regulatory developments may impact the Fund's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. BlackRock cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented on the ability of the Fund to use swaps or any other financial derivative product, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Risks Specific to Certain Derivatives Used by the Fund

Swaps - Swap agreements, including total return swaps that may be referred to as contracts for difference, are two-party contracts entered into for periods ranging from a few days to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the value(s) or cash flow(s) of one asset for another over a certain period of time. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement. Swap agreements may also involve the risk that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on the Fund's obligation to its counterparty and the return on the referenced asset. In addition, swap agreements are subject to market and illiquidity risk, leverage risk and hedging risk.

Credit Default Swaps - Credit default swaps may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The protection "buyer" may be obligated to pay the protection "seller" an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to illiquid investments risk and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Futures - Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the investment adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

Options - An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

■ **High Portfolio Turnover Risk (California Fund)** — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.

■ **Illiquid Investments Risk (California Fund)** — The Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of

the investment. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. There can be no assurance that a security or instrument that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and any security or instrument held by the Fund may be deemed an illiquid investment pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. In addition, if the Fund is limited in its ability to sell illiquid investments during periods when shareholders are redeeming their shares, the Fund will need to sell liquid securities to meet redemption requests and illiquid securities will become a larger portion of the Fund's holdings. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

- ***Indexed and Inverse Securities Risk (California Fund)*** — Indexed and inverse securities provide a potential return based on a particular index of value or interest rates. The Fund's return on these securities will be subject to risk with respect to the value of the particular index. These securities are subject to leverage risk and correlation risk. Certain indexed and inverse securities have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates or index levels than other securities, and the Fund's investment in such instruments may decline significantly in value if interest rates or index levels move in a way Fund management does not anticipate.
- ***Insurance Risk (California Fund)*** — The Fund may purchase municipal securities that are secured by insurance or may purchase insurance for municipal securities that it owns. Insurance guarantees that interest payments on a municipal security will be made on time and that the principal will be repaid when the security matures. Either the issuer of the municipal security or the Fund purchases the insurance. Insurance is expected to protect the Fund against losses caused by a municipal security issuer's failure to make interest and principal payments. However, insurance does not protect the Fund or its shareholders against losses caused by declines in a municipal security's value. Also, the Fund cannot be certain that any insurance company will make the payments it guarantees. While an insured municipal security will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a municipal security suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided by the insurer, the rating of the underlying municipal security will be more relevant and the value of the municipal security would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. The Fund may lose money on its investment if the insurance company does not make payments it guarantees. In addition, if the Fund purchases the insurance, it must pay the premiums, which will reduce the Fund's yield. If a municipal security's insurer fails to fulfill its obligations or loses its credit rating, the value of the security could drop.
- ***High Yield Bonds Risk (California Fund)*** — Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. The major risks of junk bond investments include:
 - Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders.
 - Prices of junk bonds are subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed-income securities.
 - Issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
 - Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.
 - Junk bonds may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. There are fewer dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted for junk bonds by the dealers. Because they are less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, judgment may play a greater role in valuing junk bonds than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.

- The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.

The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer.

- **Leverage Risk (California Fund)** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. As an open-end investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act, and the rules thereunder. Under Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act, among other things, the Fund must either use derivatives in a limited manner or comply with an outer limit on fund leverage risk based on value-at-risk. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet the applicable requirements of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

- **Market Risk and Selection Risk** — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues like pandemics or epidemics, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

An outbreak of an infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 developed into a global pandemic that has resulted in numerous disruptions in the market and has had significant economic impact leaving general concern and uncertainty. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, the duration of the pandemic and its effects cannot be predicted with certainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

- **Municipal Securities Risks** — Municipal securities risks include the ability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, and the possibility of future legislative changes which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Budgetary constraints of local, state, and federal governments upon which the issuers may be relying for funding may also impact municipal securities. These risks include:

General Obligation Bonds Risks — The full faith, credit and taxing power of the municipality that issues a general obligation bond secures payment of interest and repayment of principal. Timely payments depend on the issuer’s credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Revenue Bonds Risks — Payments of interest and principal on revenue bonds are made only from the revenues generated by a particular facility, class of facilities or the proceeds of a special tax or other revenue source. These payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source.

Private Activity Bonds Risks — Municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment. If the private enterprise defaults on its payments, the Fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment.

Moral Obligation Bonds Risks — Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality.

Municipal Notes Risks — Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. They may provide interim financing in anticipation of, and are secured by, tax collection, bond sales or revenue receipts. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money.

Municipal Lease Obligations Risks — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. The issuer will generally appropriate municipal funds for that purpose, but is not

obligated to do so. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. However, if the issuer does not fulfill its payment obligation it may be difficult to sell the property and the proceeds of a sale may not cover the Fund's loss.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — In making investments, the Fund and its investment manager will rely on the opinion of issuers' bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, on the tax-exempt status of interest on municipal obligations and payments under tax-exempt derivative securities. Neither the Fund nor its investment manager will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. If any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security's tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liabilities. The IRS has generally not ruled on the taxability of the securities. An assertion by the IRS that a portfolio security is not exempt from U.S. federal income tax (contrary to indications from the issuer) could affect the Fund's and its shareholders' income tax liability for the current or past years and could create liability for information reporting penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

■ **Non-Diversification Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund is a non-diversified fund. Because the Fund may invest in securities of a smaller number of issuers, it may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

■ **State Specific Risk** — The Fund invests primarily in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of its designated state. As a result, the Fund is more exposed to risks affecting issuers of its designated state's municipal securities than is a fund that invests more widely. Fund management does not believe that the current economic conditions will adversely affect the Fund's ability to invest in high quality state municipal securities in its designated state.

California — California's economy, the largest among the 50 states, has major components in high technology, trade, entertainment, manufacturing, tourism, construction and services. The State has a population of about 39 million. The relative proportion of the various components of the California economy closely resembles the make-up of the national economy. Risks affecting issuers of California municipal securities include, but are not limited to, declines in revenues prompted by comparatively lower economic activity and property values that generate taxes, including declines prompted by inflation, interest rate increases and disruption to global trade; the any continuing economic and health-related impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the State, local and national economies and impacts on public agency funding needs; constitutional limitations affecting the ability of the State and municipalities to address financial downturns without voter approval; the impact of federal tax law changes; the impact of international events on consumer confidence, oil supplies and oil prices; the impact of behavioral changes in reaction to income and sales tax increases; shifts in monetary policy affecting interest rates and the financial markets; the magnitude of pension and post-retirement health care commitments, and the impact on the funding of such benefits of lower than expected returns; the impact of consumer spending on tax collections; increased demand for entitlement-based and claims-based programs such as Medicaid, public assistance and general public health; access to the capital markets in light of disruptions in the market; litigation against the State; the risk of earthquakes, climate change or other natural catastrophes to the State or localities; actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, changes in aid levels, and changes to Medicaid rules; and any reduction in the creditworthiness of issuers of California municipal securities.

State general obligation bonds are, as of August, 28, 2023, rated "Aa2" by Moody's, "AA-" by S&P, and "AA" by Fitch.

New Jersey — In 2022, New Jersey's economy continued to recover from the recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") – a broad measure of economic output – showed moderate growth and employment levels continued to improve, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Price inflation peaked during the summer, before easing somewhat by the end of 2022. High interested rates, intended to tame inflation, began to slow economic activity in some sectors, most notable the housing market. In 2023, the near-term economic outlook for the State and Nation is for continued slowing with ongoing uncertainty related to the impact of inflation and interest rates.

Overall, the State's economy experienced moderate growth over the course of 2022. Real GDP growth slowed from tis rapid pace in 2021 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.6 percent in 2022, faster than Pennsylvania's (2.1 percent) but slower than New York's (3.2 percent) growth rates. New Jersey's real GDP growth of 2.6 percent for 2022 ranked thirteenth out of the fifty states and outpaced growth for the Nation as a whole (2.1 percent).

New Jersey's labor market saw solid gains in 2022. Following a record 265,000 jobs gained in 2021, employment grew in ten out of twelve months, gaining 129,700 jobs through December 2022. This represented a sustained bounce-back from 2020, where employment fell by 303,600 net jobs, including an unprecedented initial decline of 730,200 jobs at the start of the pandemic in March and April 2020. Payroll employment grew by an average of 12,700 jobs per month from January 2022 to September 2022, then decelerated to an average of 5,000 jobs per

month from October to December 2022. By December 2022, New Jersey had gained back 109.3 percent of the jobs lost since the spring of 2020, a greater share than that of New York (91.0 percent), Pennsylvania (98.5 percent), and Connecticut (91.6 percent).

The State's unemployment rate, which soared to 15.3 percent in May 2020, improved to a pre-pandemic level of 3.3 percent in December 2022, 2.1 percentage points lower than December 2021 (5.4 percent). This level was lower than New York (4.1 percent), Pennsylvania (4.3 percent), and Connecticut (4.0 percent). New Jersey's December 2022 labor force participation rate of 64.1 percent was 0.4 percentage points lower than the pre-pandemic level of 64.5 percent, but 1.3 percentage point higher than in December 2021. The State's December 2022 rate was 3.7 percentage points higher than that of New York and 2.4 percentage points higher than that of Pennsylvania.

Workers in low-wage sectors felt the brunt of the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The leisure and hospitality sector (hotels, restaurants, bars, arts and entertainment venues), trade, transportation and utilities sector (retail trade); and other services sectors accounted for 57.0 percent (415,600) of job losses in March and April 2020. As of December 2022, the leisure and hospitality sector had recovered 93.0 percent of total jobs lost, while the other services sector had regained 94.1 percent and trade, transportation and utilities sector regained 122.7 percent. Moreover, professional and business services, a relatively high-earning sector, recovered 143.0 percent of the jobs lost during March and April 2020, surpassing pre-pandemic employment levels by 36,000 jobs. Financial activities, another relatively high-earning sector, regained 152.0 percent of its jobs, surpassing pre-pandemic employment by 6,600 jobs as of December 2022.

The housing market in 2022 slowed substantially from the quick pace of the prior two years amidst rapidly rising mortgage interest rates and elevated home prices. The average U.S. 30-Year fixed rate mortgage in December 2022 hovered over 6.0 percent, double its 3.0 percent level in December 2021. According to New Jersey Realtors data, existing-home sales growth started to fall off near the end of 2021 and total closed sales fell 17.8 percent in 2022 from 2021, matching levels last seen in 2015. The number of single-family homes sold, which represents over two-thirds of existing-home sales in New Jersey, was 18.6 percent below 2021, while the number of townhomes and condos sold was 17.8 percent lower. Transaction prices continued to rise substantially, with the average price of a single-family home reaching nearly \$593,000 in 2022, a 9.3 increase over 2021.

New Jersey wages and salaries increased 9.3 percent in 2022, while personal income, which was hindered by falling transfer receipts and weaker growth in other components, rose 2.1 percent overall. Personal income growth in New Jersey (2.1 percent) outpaced that of New York (0.8 percent) and Pennsylvania (1.4 percent) in 2022. New Jersey's wages and salaries growth of 9.3 percent also outpaced that of New York (7.4 percent) and Pennsylvania (8.5 percent).

National personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income has fluctuated sharply in recent years. From a pre-pandemic level of over 8.0 percent, savings rose to a high of 26.4 percent spurred by federal economic impact payments and limited spending options. The savings rate subsequently fell to under 4.0 percent in the final three quarters of 2022 as households adjusted to high price inflation.

Price inflation is expected to continue to impact the economy. After reaching a high of 9.1 percent in June 2022, year-over-year growth in the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items eased to 6.5 percent in December 2022. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy items, was up 5.7 percent. Inflation in the metropolitan area containing much of northern and central New Jersey has been more muted, with regional year-over-year CPI growth at 6.3 percent in December 2022 after reaching a high of 6.7 percent in June 2022. Regional core CPI was up 5.4 percent in December 2022. It is generally anticipated that the CPI will remain above 3.0 percent throughout 2023.

The economic outlook has softened recently for both the State and the Nation, as rising interest rates and persistently high inflation erode purchasing power and slow the pace of the economy. Wage gains have struggled to keep up with the pace of inflation, which has dampened consumer spending. The Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") lifted the benchmark federal funds rate to between 4.75 percent and 5.0 percent in March 2023 after lifting the rate 25 basis points in February, 50 basis points in December 2022 and 75 basis points in November, September, July, and June 2022. As of the March 2023 projections, FOMC members expect one more 25 basis point increase in calendar year 2023 to combat persistently elevated inflation and most members expect the target federal funds rate to fall in the 5.0 percent and 5.25 percent range in calendar year 2023. As of March 2023, members of the FOMC project that real GDP in the Nation will grow 0.4 percent in 2023, while economists surveyed by the Wall Street Journal in January 2023 are forecasting real GDP growth of 0.2 percent for the year.

Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), Kroll Bond Rating Agency ("KBRA"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P"), have assigned their long-term municipal bond ratings of "A", "A", "A2", and "A-", respectively, to the State of New Jersey.

Pennsylvania — The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is one of the most populous states, ranking fifth behind California, Texas, Florida, and New York. Pennsylvania is an established state with a diversified economy. Pennsylvania had been historically identified as a heavy industrial state. That reputation has changed over the last several decades as the coal, steel and railroad industries declined. The Commonwealth's business environment readjusted with a more diversified economic base. This economic readjustment was a direct result of a long-term shift in jobs, investment, and workers away from the northeast part of the nation. Currently, the major sources of growth in Pennsylvania are in the service sector, including healthcare, leisure hospitality, transport and storage. As in other industrially developed states, economic activity in Pennsylvania may be more cyclical than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. Other factors that may negatively affect economic conditions in Pennsylvania include adverse changes in employment rates, federal revenue sharing laws or laws with respect to tax-exempt financing. On August 3, 2023, Pennsylvania enacted into law a \$45.55 billion budget, which was an increase over the 2022-2023 budget. As of August 23, 2022, Pennsylvania general obligation bonds have been assigned a credit rating of Aa3 by Moody's Investor Services, Inc., and AA- by Fitch Ratings.

The global coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic has adversely impacted Pennsylvania's finances and resulted in decreased revenues, placing significant budgetary pressure on Pennsylvania due to financial commitments related to the state's COVID-19 response measures. Pennsylvania continues to monitor and assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the Commonwealth's financial position and operations. See "Statement of Additional Information - Part II, Appendix C – Economic and Financial Conditions in Pennsylvania" for a discussion on COVID-19's impact on Pennsylvania.

- **Taxability Risk (California Fund)**— Investments in taxable municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury and Government agency issues, investment grade corporate bonds and taxable money market securities as well as some of the derivatives and other instruments discussed herein will cause the Fund to have taxable investment income. The Fund may also realize capital gains on the sale of its municipal bonds (and other securities and derivatives it holds). These capital gains will be taxable regardless of whether they are derived from a sale of municipal bonds. Fund investments may also cause the Fund to recognize taxable ordinary income from market discount. The Fund will report distributions from taxable investment income, from market discount and from realized capital gains as taxable to Fund shareholders. In order for the Fund to be eligible to report distributions of tax-exempt interest income from tax-exempt or municipal securities as tax-exempt income to Fund shareholders, at least half of the Fund's total assets must be invested in tax-exempt securities as of the end of each calendar quarter. If the Fund did not maintain that level of investment with respect to tax-exempt securities, the Fund would lose the ability to report distributions of tax-exempt interest income as tax-exempt income to Fund shareholders.

With respect to its investments in tax-exempt or municipal securities, the Fund intends to rely at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such securities, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income subsequent to the Fund's acquisition of the securities. In that event, the IRS may demand that the Fund pay U.S. federal income taxes on the affected interest income, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund's yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as "exempt interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased U.S. federal income tax liabilities. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal securities to be subject, directly or indirectly, to U.S. federal income taxation or exempt interest on state municipal securities to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal securities to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent the Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such securities. Any such change could also affect the market price of such securities, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund.

The Fund expects to use derivatives for hedging, among other things. The Federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset. Derivatives may produce taxable income and taxable realized gain. Derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as tax-exempt income or as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by the Fund from swap agreements will generally produce taxable income, while payments made by the Fund on swap agreements will be allocated against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund's distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS.

- **Tender Option Bonds Risk** — The Fund's participation in tender option bond transactions may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Investments in tender option bond transactions expose the Fund to counterparty

risk and leverage risk. An investment in a tender option bond transaction typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on TOB Residuals will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on TOB Residuals paid to the Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. TOB Residuals generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment.

The Fund may invest in TOB Trusts on either a non-recourse or recourse basis. TOB Trusts are typically 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 Floaters to tender their certificates in exchange for payment of par plus accrued interest on any business day, subject to the non-occurrence of tender option termination events. When the Fund invests in a TOB Trust 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 securities 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 the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, the Fund will typically enter into a reimbursement agreement with the Liquidity Provider where the Fund is required to reimburse the Liquidity Provider the amount of any Liquidation Shortfall. As a result, if the Fund invests in a TOB Trust on a recourse basis, the Fund will bear the risk of loss with respect to any Liquidation Shortfall.

To the extent that the Fund, rather than a third-party bank or financial institution, sponsors a TOB Trust, certain responsibilities that previously belonged to the sponsor bank will be performed by, or on behalf of, the Fund. The Fund’s additional duties and responsibilities under the new TOB Trust structure may give rise to certain additional risks including compliance, securities law and operational risks.

■ **U.S. Government Obligations Risk (California Fund)** — Not all U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Obligations of certain agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of the U.S. Government are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States (e.g., the Government National Mortgage Association); other obligations are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (e.g., the Federal Home Loan Banks) and others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase an agency’s obligations. Still others are backed only by the credit of the agency, authority, instrumentality or sponsored enterprise issuing the obligation. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to any of these entities if it is not obligated to do so by law. In addition, circumstances could arise that could prevent the timely payment of interest or principal on U.S. Government obligations, such as reaching the legislative “debt ceiling.” Such non-payment could result in losses to the Fund and substantial negative consequences for the U.S. economy and the global financial system.

■ **Utility Industry Risk (California Fund)** — When interest rates go up, the value of securities issued by utilities companies historically has gone down. In most countries and localities, the utilities industry is regulated by governmental entities, which can increase costs and delays for new projects and make it difficult to pass increased costs on to consumers. In certain areas, deregulation of utilities has resulted in increased competition and reduced profitability for certain companies, and increased the risk that a particular company will become bankrupt or fail completely. Reduced profitability, as well as new uses for or additional need of funds (such as for expansion, operations or stock buybacks), could result in reduced dividend payout rates for utilities companies. In addition, utilities companies face the risk of increases in the cost and reduced availability of fuel (such as oil, coal, natural gas or nuclear energy) and potentially high interest costs for borrowing to finance new projects. Energy conservation, prolonged changes in climatic conditions and climate policy may also adversely impact the utilities sector.

■ **Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks (California Fund)** — Variable rate demand obligations are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money.

■ **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk (California Fund)** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price.

Each Fund may also be subject to certain other non-principal risks associated with its investments and investment strategies, including:

■ **Borrowing Risk** — Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the return on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowing will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.

■ **Cyber Security Risk** — Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Fund's adviser, distributor, and other service providers, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address system breaches or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems of the Fund's service providers or issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

■ **Derivatives Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund's use of derivatives may increase its costs, reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

Leverage Risk — The Fund's use of derivatives can magnify the Fund's gains and losses. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a derivatives position and can result in losses that greatly exceed the amount originally invested.

Market Risk — Some derivatives are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than other securities. The Fund could also suffer losses related to its derivatives positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. Finally, BlackRock may not be able to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors, which could cause the Fund's derivatives positions to lose value.

Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will be unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, and the related risks of having concentrated exposure to such a counterparty.

Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

Operational Risk — The use of derivatives includes the risk of potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error.

Legal Risk — The risk of insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract.

Volatility and Correlation Risk — The Fund's use of derivatives may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

Valuation Risk — Valuation for derivatives may not be readily available in the market. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. Derivatives may also expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. Certain transactions in derivatives involve substantial leverage risk and may expose the Fund to potential losses that exceed the amount originally invested by the Fund.

Hedging Risk — When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that the Fund holds, any loss generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences noted below.

Tax Risk — The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than as tax-exempt income or as capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by the Fund from swap agreements, if any, will generally produce taxable income, while payments made by the Fund on swap agreements will be allocated

against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund's distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS.

Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, with respect to uncleared swaps, swap dealers are required to collect variation margin from the Fund and may be required by applicable regulations to collect initial margin from the Fund. Both initial and variation margin may be comprised of cash and/or securities, subject to applicable regulatory haircuts. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under applicable regulations. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

Future regulatory developments may impact the Fund's ability to invest or remain invested in certain derivatives. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. BlackRock cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented on the ability of the Fund to use swaps or any other financial derivative product, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Risks Specific to Certain Derivatives Used by the Fund

Swaps - Swap agreements, including total return swaps that may be referred to as contracts for difference, are two-party contracts entered into for periods ranging from a few days to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the value(s) or cash flow(s) of one asset for another over a certain period of time. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund and the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations to pay the other party to the agreement. Swap agreements may also involve the risk that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on the Fund's obligation to its counterparty and the return on the referenced asset. In addition, swap agreements are subject to market and illiquidity risk, leverage risk and hedging risk.

Credit Default Swaps – Credit default swaps may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The protection “buyer” may be obligated to pay the protection “seller” an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. Credit default swaps involve special risks in addition to those mentioned above because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to illiquid investments risk and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Futures – Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options are: (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract or option; (b) the possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the investment adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; and (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations.

Options – An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a “call option”) or sell (a “put option”) the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the “exercise price”) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being

sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

- **Expense Risk** — Fund expenses are subject to a variety of factors, including fluctuations in the Fund's net assets. Accordingly, actual expenses may be greater or less than those indicated. For example, to the extent that the Fund's net assets decrease due to market declines or redemptions, the Fund's expenses will increase as a percentage of Fund net assets. During periods of high market volatility, these increases in the Fund's expense ratio could be significant.
- **Illiquid Investments Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. There can be no assurance that a security or instrument that is deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and any security or instrument held by the Fund may be deemed an illiquid investment pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program. The Fund's illiquid investments may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be difficult to sell the illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price. In addition, if the Fund is limited in its ability to sell illiquid investments during periods when shareholders are redeeming their shares, the Fund will need to sell liquid securities to meet redemption requests and illiquid securities will become a larger portion of the Fund's holdings. An investment may be illiquid due to, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities or the lack of an active trading market. To the extent that the Fund's principal investment strategies involve derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, the Fund will tend to have the greatest exposure to the risks associated with illiquid investments. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss. This may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.
- **Indexed and Inverse Securities Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Indexed and inverse securities provide a potential return based on a particular index of value or interest rates. The Fund's return on these securities will be subject to risk with respect to the value of the particular index. These securities are subject to leverage risk and correlation risk. Certain indexed and inverse securities have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates or index levels than other securities, and the Fund's investment in such instruments may decline significantly in value if interest rates or index levels move in a way Fund management does not anticipate.
- **Insurance Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund may purchase municipal securities that are secured by insurance or may purchase insurance for municipal securities that it owns. Insurance guarantees that interest payments on a municipal security will be made on time and that the principal will be repaid when the security matures. Either the issuer of the municipal security or the Fund purchases the insurance. Insurance is expected to protect the Fund against losses caused by a municipal security issuer's failure to make interest and principal payments. However, insurance does not protect the Fund or its shareholders against losses caused by declines in a municipal security's value. Also, the Fund cannot be certain that any insurance company will make the payments it guarantees. While an insured municipal security will typically be deemed to have the rating of its insurer, if the insurer of a municipal security suffers a downgrade in its credit rating or the market discounts the value of the insurance provided by the insurer, the rating of the underlying municipal security will be more relevant and the value of the municipal security would more closely, if not entirely, reflect such rating. The Fund may lose money on its investment if the insurance company does not make payments it guarantees. In addition, if the Fund purchases the insurance, it must pay the premiums, which will reduce the Fund's yield. If a municipal security's insurer fails to fulfill its obligations or loses its credit rating, the value of the security could drop.
- **Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk** — As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, including ones affiliated with the Fund, shareholders bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies (to the extent not offset by BlackRock through waivers). To the extent the Fund is held by an affiliated fund, the ability of the Fund itself to hold other investment companies may be limited.

■ **High Yield Bonds Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)**— Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that are considered speculative and may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. The major risks of junk bond investments include:

- Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders.
- Prices of junk bonds are subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed-income securities.
- Issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the Fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.
- Junk bonds may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal economic conditions. There are fewer dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted for junk bonds by the dealers. Because they are less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, judgment may play a greater role in valuing junk bonds than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.

The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer.

■ **Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk** — Certain shareholders, including a third-party investor, the Fund's adviser or an affiliate of the Fund's adviser, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of Fund shares or may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained. Redemptions of a large number of Fund shares by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund's liquidity and net assets. These redemptions may force the Fund to sell portfolio securities to meet redemption requests when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and increase the Fund's brokerage costs and/or accelerate the realization of taxable income and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such tax year. The Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. In addition, large redemptions can result in the Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which generally results in an increase in the Fund's expense ratio. Because large redemptions can adversely affect a portfolio manager's ability to implement a fund's investment strategy, each Fund also reserves the right to redeem in-kind, subject to certain conditions. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would, diluting its investment returns.

■ **Leverage Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Some transactions may give rise to a form of economic leverage. These transactions may include, among others, derivatives, and may expose the Fund to greater risk and increase its costs. As an open-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Under Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act, among other things, the Fund must either use derivatives in a limited manner or comply with an outer limit on fund leverage risk based on value-at-risk. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet the applicable requirements of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified when the Fund uses leverage.

■ **Operational Risk** — The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human errors, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate internal or external processes, and technology or systems failures. The use of certain investment strategies that involve manual or additional processing, such as over-the-counter derivatives, increases these risks. While service providers are required to have appropriate operational risk

management policies and procedures, their methods of operational risk management may differ from those of the Fund in the setting of priorities, the personnel and resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. The Fund and BlackRock seek to reduce these operational risks through controls, procedures and oversight. However, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence or effects of such failures. The Fund, including its performance and continued operation, and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

- **Reference Rate Replacement Risk (Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value.

The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement (“repo”) market and has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. Under U.S. regulations that implement a statutory fallback mechanism to replace LIBOR, benchmark rates based on SOFR have replaced LIBOR in certain financial contracts.

Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. Parties to contracts, securities or other instruments using LIBOR may disagree on transition rates or the application of transition regulation, potentially resulting in uncertainty of performance and the possibility of litigation. The Fund may have instruments linked to other interbank offered rates that may also cease to be published in the future.

- **Reliance on Advisor Risk** — The Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by BlackRock, and therefore BlackRock’s parent, BlackRock, Inc. BlackRock is not required to devote its full time to the business of the Fund and there is no guarantee or requirement that any investment professional or other employee of BlackRock will allocate a substantial portion of his or her time to the Fund. The loss of, or changes in, BlackRock’s personnel could have a negative effect on the performance or the continued operation of the Fund.
- **Restricted Securities Risk** — Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at advantageous prices. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. In order to sell such securities, the Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Other transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than unrestricted securities. Restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the securities may have significant volatility. Also, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a given restricted security, and therefore may be less able to predict a loss. Certain restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

- **Taxability Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — The Fund intends to minimize the payment of taxable income to shareholders by investing in tax-exempt or municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such securities, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income subsequent to the Fund’s acquisition of the securities. In that event, the IRS may demand that the Fund pay U.S. federal income taxes on the affected interest income, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund’s yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as “exempt interest dividends” could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund’s shareholders to increased U.S. federal income tax liabilities. If the interest paid on any tax-exempt or municipal security held by the Fund is subsequently determined to be taxable, the Fund will dispose of that security as soon as reasonably practicable. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal securities to be subject, directly or indirectly, to U.S. federal income taxation or exempt interest on state municipal securities that are currently exempt to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal securities to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent the Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such securities. Any such change could also affect the market price of such securities, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund.

- **Valuation Risk** — The price the Fund could receive upon the sale of any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that

are valued using a fair valuation methodology or a price provided by an independent pricing service. As a result, the price received upon the sale of an investment may be less than the value ascribed by the Fund, and the Fund could realize a greater than expected loss or lesser than expected gain upon the sale of the investment. Pricing services that value fixed-income securities generally utilize a range of market-based and security-specific inputs and assumptions, as well as considerations about general market conditions, to establish a price. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. The Fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

■ **Variable Rate Demand Obligations Risks (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — Variable rate demand obligations are floating rate securities that combine an interest in a long-term municipal bond with a right to demand payment before maturity from a bank or other financial institution. If the bank or financial institution is unable to pay, the Fund may lose money.

■ **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk (New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund)** — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.

Account Information

How to Choose the Share Class that Best Suits Your Needs

Each Fund currently offers multiple share classes (Investor A, Investor C and Institutional Shares in this prospectus), each with its own sales charge and expense structure, allowing you to invest in the way that best suits your needs. Each share class represents an ownership interest in the same investment portfolio. When you choose your class of shares, you should consider the size of your investment and how long you plan to hold your shares. Either your financial professional or your selected securities dealer, broker, investment adviser, service provider or industry professional (including BlackRock and its affiliates) (each a “Financial Intermediary”) can help you determine which share class is best suited to your personal financial goals. Investor A Shares and Investor C Shares are sometimes referred to herein collectively as “Investor Shares.”

For example, if you select Institutional Shares, you will not pay any sales charge. However, only certain investors may buy Institutional Shares. If you select Investor A Shares, you generally pay a sales charge at the time of purchase and an ongoing service fee of 0.25% per year. You may be eligible for a sales charge reduction or waiver.

If you select Investor C Shares, you will invest the full amount of your purchase price, but you will be subject to a distribution fee of 0.75% per year and a service fee of 0.25% per year under a plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. In addition, you may be subject to a deferred sales charge when you sell Investor C Shares within one year. Classes with lower expenses will have higher net asset values and dividends relative to other share classes.

Each Fund’s shares are distributed by BlackRock Investments, LLC (the “Distributor”), an affiliate of BlackRock.

The table on the following pages summarizes key features of each of the share classes of each Fund.

Share Classes at a Glance¹

	Investor A	Investor C ^{2,3}	Institutional
Availability	Generally available through Financial Intermediaries.	Generally available through Financial Intermediaries. Must be held through a Financial Intermediary.	<p>Limited to certain investors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and “Institutional Investors,” which include, but are not limited to, endowments, foundations, family offices, local, city, and state governmental institutions, corporations and insurance company separate accounts, who may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to purchase such shares. • Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which may purchase shares of the Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to purchase such shares. • Employees, officers and directors/ trustees of BlackRock or its affiliates and immediate family members of such persons, if they open an account directly with BlackRock. • Participants in certain programs sponsored by BlackRock or its affiliates or other Financial Intermediaries. • Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company’s broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons. • Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund. • Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis.

	Investor A	Investor C^{2,3}	Institutional
Minimum Investment	<p>\$1,000 for all accounts except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50, if establishing an Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”). • There is no investment minimum for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs). • There is no investment minimum for certain fee-based programs. 	<p>\$1,000 for all accounts except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$50, if establishing an AIP. • There is no investment minimum for employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs). • There is no investment minimum for certain fee-based programs. 	<p>There is no investment minimum for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies. • Employees, officers and directors/ trustees of BlackRock or its affiliates and immediate family members of such persons, if they open an account directly with BlackRock. • Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform. • Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis. <p>\$2 million for individuals and Institutional Investors.</p> <p>\$1,000 investment minimum for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund. • Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company’s broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons.
Initial Sales Charge?	Yes. Payable at time of purchase. Lower sales charges are available for larger investments.	No. Entire purchase price is invested in shares of the Fund.	No. Entire purchase price is invested in shares of the Fund.
Deferred Sales Charge?	No. (May be charged for purchases of \$250,000 or more that are redeemed within 18 months).	Yes. Payable if you redeem within one year of purchase.	No.
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees?	No Distribution Fee. 0.25% Annual Service Fee.	0.75% Annual Distribution Fee. 0.25% Annual Service Fee.	No.
Redemption Fees?	No.	No.	No.

	Investor A	Investor C ^{2,3}	Institutional
Conversion to Investor A Shares?	N/A	Yes, automatically approximately eight years after the date of purchase. It is the Financial Intermediary's responsibility to ensure that the shareholder is credited with the proper holding period. As of the Effective Date (as defined below), certain Financial Intermediaries, including group retirement recordkeeping platforms, may not have been tracking such holding periods and therefore may not be able to process such conversions. In such instances, the automatic conversion of Investor C Shares to Investor A Shares will occur approximately eight years after the Effective Date. In addition, accounts that do not have a Financial Intermediary associated with them are not eligible to hold Investor C Shares, and any Investor C Shares held in such accounts will be automatically converted to Investor A Shares.	No.
Advantage	Makes sense for investors who are eligible to have the sales charge reduced or eliminated or who have a long-term investment horizon because there are no ongoing distribution fees.	No up-front sales charge so you start off owning more shares. These shares may make sense for investors who have a shorter investment horizon relative to Investor A Shares.	No up-front sales charge so you start off owning more shares. No distribution or service fees.
Disadvantage	You pay a sales charge up-front, and therefore you start off owning fewer shares.	You pay ongoing distribution fees each year you own Investor C Shares, which means that over the long term you can expect higher total fees per share than Investor A Shares and, as a result, lower total performance.	Limited availability.

¹ Please see "Details About the Share Classes" for more information about each share class.

² If you establish a new account, or have an existing account, directly with a Fund and do not have a Financial Intermediary associated with your account, you may only invest in Investor A Shares. Applications without a Financial Intermediary that select Investor C Shares will not be accepted and accounts without an associated Financial Intermediary will not be eligible to hold Investor C Shares.

³ The Fund will not accept a purchase order of \$500,000 or more for Investor C Shares (may be lower on funds that have set a lower breakpoint for purchasing Investor A Shares without a front-end sales charge). Your Financial Intermediary may set a lower maximum for Investor C Shares.

The following pages will cover the additional details of each share class, including the Institutional Shares requirements, the sales charge table for Investor A Shares, reduced sales charge information, Investor C Share CDSC information, and sales charge waivers.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and reductions will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from a Fund or through a Financial Intermediary. Financial Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or deferred sales charge waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is your responsibility to notify the Fund or your Financial Intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying you for sales charge waivers or reductions. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular Financial Intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares**

directly from the Fund or through another Financial Intermediary to receive these waivers or reductions. Please see the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” section beginning on page A-1 of the Funds’ prospectus to determine any sales charge waivers and reductions that may be available to you through your Financial Intermediary.

More information about existing sales charge reductions and waivers is available free of charge in a clear and prominent format via hyperlink at www.blackrock.com and in the SAI, which is available on the website or on request.

Details About the Share Classes

Investor A Shares — Initial Sales Charge Option

The following table shows the front-end sales charges that you may pay if you buy Investor A Shares. The offering price for Investor A Shares includes any front-end sales charge. The front-end sales charge expressed as a percentage of the offering price may be higher or lower than the charge described below due to rounding. Similarly, any contingent deferred sales charge paid upon certain redemptions of Investor A Shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described below due to rounding. You may qualify for a reduced front-end sales charge. Purchases of Investor A Shares at certain fixed dollar levels, known as “breakpoints,” cause a reduction in the front-end sales charge. Once you achieve a breakpoint, you pay that sales charge on your entire purchase amount (and not just the portion above the breakpoint). If you select Investor A Shares, you will pay a sales charge at the time of purchase as shown in the following table.

California Fund, New Jersey Fund and Pennsylvania Fund

Your Investment	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a % of Your Investment ¹	Dealer Compensation as a % of Offering Price
Less than \$100,000	4.25%	4.44%	4.00%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.25%	3.36%	3.00%
\$250,000 and over ²	0.00%	0.00%	— ²

¹ Rounded to the nearest one-hundredth percent.

² If you invest \$250,000 or more in Investor A Shares, you will not pay an initial sales charge. In that case, BlackRock compensates the Financial Intermediary from its own resources. However, if you redeem your shares within 18 months after purchase, you may be charged a deferred sales charge of 1.00% of the lesser of the original cost of the shares being redeemed or your redemption proceeds. Such deferred sales charge may be waived in connection with certain fee-based programs.

No initial sales charge applies to Investor A Shares that you buy through reinvestment of Fund dividends or capital gains.

Sales Charges Reduced or Eliminated for Investor A Shares

There are several ways in which the sales charge can be reduced or eliminated. Purchases of Investor A Shares at certain fixed dollar levels, known as “breakpoints,” cause a reduction in the front-end sales charge (as described above in the “Investor A Shares — Initial Sales Charge Option” section). Additionally, the front-end sales charge can be reduced or eliminated through one or a combination of the following: a Letter of Intent, the right of accumulation, the reinstatement privilege (described under “Account Services and Privileges”), or a waiver of the sales charge (described below).

Reductions or eliminations through a Letter of Intent or right of accumulation will apply to the value of all qualifying holdings in shares of mutual funds sponsored and advised by BlackRock or its affiliates (“BlackRock Funds”) owned by (a) the investor, or (b) the investor’s spouse and any children and a trust, custodial account or fiduciary account for the benefit of any such individuals. For this purpose, the value of an investor’s holdings means the offering price of the newly purchased shares (including any applicable sales charge) plus the current value (including any sales charges paid) of all other shares the investor already holds taken together.

See the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” section beginning on page A-1 of the Funds’ prospectus for sales charge reductions and waivers that may be available to customers of certain Financial Intermediaries.

Qualifying Holdings — Investor A and A1, Investor C, Investor P, Institutional, Class K and Premier Shares (in most BlackRock Funds), investments in certain unlisted closed-end management investment companies sponsored and advised by BlackRock or its affiliates (“Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds”) and investments in the BlackRock CollegeAdvantage 529 Program.

Qualifying Holdings may include shares held in accounts held at a Financial Intermediary, including personal accounts, certain retirement accounts, UGMA/UTMA accounts, Joint Tenancy accounts, trust accounts and Transfer on Death accounts, as well as shares purchased by a trust of which the investor is a beneficiary. For purposes of the Letter of Intent and right of accumulation, the investor may not combine with the investor's other holdings shares held in pension, profit sharing or other employer-sponsored retirement plans if those shares are held in the name of a nominee or custodian.

In order to receive a reduced sales charge, at the time an investor purchases shares of a Fund, the investor should inform the Financial Intermediary and/or BlackRock Funds of any other shares of a Fund or any other BlackRock Fund or Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Fund that qualify for a reduced sales charge. Failure by the investor to notify the Financial Intermediary or BlackRock Funds may result in the investor not receiving the sales charge reduction to which the investor is otherwise entitled.

The Financial Intermediary or BlackRock Funds may request documentation — including account statements and records of the original cost of the shares owned by the investor, the investor's spouse and/or children showing that the investor qualifies for a reduced sales charge. The investor should retain these records because — depending on where an account is held or the type of account — the Fund and/or the Financial Intermediary, BlackRock Funds or Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds may not be able to maintain this information.

For more information, see the SAI or contact your Financial Intermediary.

Letter of Intent

An investor may qualify for a reduced front-end sales charge immediately by signing a "Letter of Intent" stating the investor's intention to make one or more of the following investments within the next 13 months which would, if bought all at once, qualify the investor for a reduced sales charge:

- i. Buy a specified amount of Investor A, Investor C, Investor P, Institutional, Class K and/or Premier Shares,
- ii. Make an investment in one or more Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds and/or
- iii. Make an investment through the BlackRock CollegeAdvantage 529 Program in one or more BlackRock Funds.

The initial investment must meet the minimum initial purchase requirement. The 13-month Letter of Intent period commences on the day that the Letter of Intent is received by the Fund.

The market value of current holdings in the BlackRock Funds (including Investor A, Investor C, Investor P, Institutional, Class K and Premier Shares, Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds and the BlackRock CollegeAdvantage 529 Program Class A and Class C Units) as of the date of commencement that are eligible under the Right of Accumulation may be counted towards the sales charge reduction.

The investor must notify the Fund of (i) any current holdings in the BlackRock Funds, Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds and/or the BlackRock CollegeAdvantage 529 Program that should be counted towards the sales charge reduction and (ii) any subsequent purchases that should be counted towards the Letter of Intent.

During the term of the Letter of Intent, the Fund will hold Investor A Shares representing up to 5% of the indicated amount in an escrow account for payment of a higher sales load if the full amount indicated in the Letter of Intent is not purchased. If the full amount indicated is not purchased within the 13-month period, and the investor does not pay the higher sales load within 20 days, the Fund will redeem enough of the Investor A Shares held in escrow to pay the difference.

Right of Accumulation

Investors have a "right of accumulation" under which any of the following may be combined with the amount of the current purchase in determining whether an investor qualifies for a breakpoint and a reduced front-end sales charge:

- i. The current value of an investor's existing Investor A and A1, Investor C, Investor P, Institutional, Class K and Premier Shares in most BlackRock Funds,
- ii. The current value of an investor's existing shares of Eligible Unlisted BlackRock Closed-End Funds and
- iii. The investment in the BlackRock CollegeAdvantage 529 Program by the investor or by or on behalf of the investor's spouse and children.

Financial Intermediaries may value current holdings of their customers differently for purposes of determining whether an investor qualifies for a breakpoint and a reduced front-end sales charge, although customers of the same Financial Intermediary will be treated similarly. In order to use this right, the investor must alert BlackRock to the existence of any previously purchased shares.

Other Front-End Sales Charge Waivers

The following persons may also buy Investor A Shares without paying a sales charge:

- Certain employer-sponsored retirement plans. For purposes of this waiver, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs;
- Rollovers of current investments through certain employer-sponsored retirement plans, provided the shares are transferred to Investor A Shares of the same or another BlackRock Fund as either a direct rollover, or subsequent to distribution, the rolled-over proceeds are contributed to a BlackRock IRA through an account directly with the Fund; or purchases by IRA programs that are sponsored by Financial Intermediary firms provided the Financial Intermediary firm has entered into a Class A Net Asset Value agreement with respect to such program with the Distributor;
- Insurance company separate accounts;
- Registered investment advisers, trust companies and bank trust departments exercising discretionary investment authority with respect to amounts to be invested in the Fund;
- Persons participating in a fee-based program (such as a wrap account) under which they pay advisory fees to a broker-dealer or other financial institution;
- Financial Intermediaries who have entered into an agreement with the Distributor and have been approved by the Distributor to offer Fund shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee;
- Persons associated with the Fund, the Fund's manager, the Fund's sub-adviser, transfer agent, Distributor, fund accounting agents, Barclays PLC ("Barclays") and their respective affiliates (to the extent permitted by these firms) including: (a) officers, directors and partners; (b) employees and retirees; (c) employees of firms who have entered into selling agreements to distribute shares of BlackRock Funds; (d) immediate family members of such persons; and (e) any trust, pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for any of the persons set forth in (a) through (d);
- State sponsored 529 college savings plans and rollovers of such 529 plans into Roth IRAs as permitted under the Internal Revenue Code; and
- Accounts opened directly with the Fund that do not have a Financial Intermediary associated with the account.

In addition, a sales charge waiver may be available for investors exchanging Investor P Shares of another BlackRock Fund for Investor A Shares of the Fund through an intermediary-processed exchange, provided that the investor had previously paid a sales charge with respect to such shares.

In addition, Financial Intermediaries may, in connection with a change in account type or otherwise in accordance with a Financial Intermediary's policies and procedures, exchange one class of shares for Investor A Shares of the same Fund. In such cases, such exchange would not be subject to an Investor A Shares sales charge. The availability of Investor A Shares sales charge waivers may depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of your Financial Intermediary; consult your financial adviser.

See the "Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies" section beginning on page A-1 of the Funds' prospectus for sales charge reductions and waivers that may be available to customers of certain Financial Intermediaries.

Investor A Shares at Net Asset Value

If you invest \$250,000 or more in Investor A Shares, you will not pay any initial sales charge. However, if you redeem your Investor A Shares within 18 months after purchase, you may be charged a deferred sales charge of 1.00% of the lesser of the original cost of the shares being redeemed or your redemption proceeds. For a discussion on waivers, see "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers."

If you are eligible to buy both Investor A and Institutional Shares, you should buy Institutional Shares since Investor A Shares are subject to a front-end sales charge and an annual 0.25% service fee, while Institutional Shares are not. The Distributor normally pays the annual Investor A Shares service fee to dealers as a shareholder servicing fee on a monthly basis.

Investor C Shares — Deferred Sales Charge Option

If you select Investor C Shares, you do not pay an initial sales charge at the time of purchase. However, if you redeem your Investor C Shares within one year after purchase, you may be required to pay a deferred sales charge of 1.00%. The charge will apply to the lesser of the original cost of the shares being redeemed or the proceeds of your redemption. When you redeem Investor C Shares, the redemption order is processed so that the lowest deferred sales charge is charged. Investor C Shares that are not subject to the deferred sales charge are redeemed first. In addition, you will not be charged a deferred sales charge when you redeem shares that you acquire through reinvestment of

Fund dividends or capital gains. Any CDSC paid on the redemptions of Investor C Shares expressed as a percentage of the applicable redemption amount may be higher or lower than the charge described due to rounding.

Effective November 23, 2020 (the “Effective Date”), Investor C Shares will automatically convert to Investor A Shares approximately eight years after the date of purchase. It is the Financial Intermediary’s responsibility to ensure that the shareholder is credited with the proper holding period. As of the Effective Date, certain Financial Intermediaries, including group retirement recordkeeping platforms, may not have been tracking such holding periods and therefore may not be able to process such conversions. In such instances, the automatic conversion of Investor C Shares to Investor A Shares will occur approximately eight years after the Effective Date. The automatic conversion of Investor C Shares to Investor A Shares is not a taxable event for Federal income tax purposes. Please consult your Financial Intermediary for additional information.

In addition, accounts that do not have a Financial Intermediary associated with them are not eligible to hold Investor C Shares, and any Investor C Shares held in such accounts will be automatically converted to Investor A Shares

See the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” section beginning on page A-1 of the Funds’ prospectus for sales charge reductions and waivers that may be available to customers of certain Financial Intermediaries.

You will also pay distribution fees of 0.75% and service fees of 0.25% for Investor C Shares each year. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The Distributor uses the money that it receives from the deferred sales charges and the distribution fees to cover the costs of marketing, advertising and compensating the Financial Intermediary who assists you in purchasing Fund shares.

The Distributor currently pays dealers a sales concession of 1.00% of the purchase price of Investor C Shares from its own resources at the time of sale. The Distributor pays the annual Investor C Shares distribution fee and the annual Investor C Shares service fee as an ongoing concession and as a shareholder servicing fee, respectively, to dealers for Investor C Shares held for over a year and normally retains the Investor C Shares distribution fee and service fee during the first year after purchase. For certain employer-sponsored retirement plans, the Distributor will pay the full Investor C Shares distribution fee and service fee to dealers beginning in the first year after purchase in lieu of paying the sales concession. This may depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of your Financial Intermediary; consult your financial adviser.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers

The deferred sales charge relating to Investor A and Investor C Shares may be reduced or waived in certain circumstances, such as:

- Redemptions of shares purchased through certain employer-sponsored retirement plans and rollovers of current investments in a Fund through such plans;
- Exchanges pursuant to the exchange privilege, as described in “How to Buy, Sell, Exchange and Transfer Shares — How to Exchange Shares or Transfer Your Account”;
- Redemptions made in connection with minimum required distributions from IRA or 403(b)(7) accounts due to the shareholder reaching the age of 72;
- Redemptions made with respect to certain retirement plans sponsored by a Fund, BlackRock or an affiliate;
- Redemptions resulting from shareholder death as long as the waiver request is made within one year of death or, if later, reasonably promptly following completion of probate (including in connection with the distribution of account assets to a beneficiary of the decedent);
- Withdrawals resulting from shareholder disability (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) as long as the disability arose subsequent to the purchase of the shares;
- Involuntary redemptions made of shares in accounts with low balances;
- Certain redemptions made through the Systematic Withdrawal Plan (“SWP”) offered by a Fund, BlackRock or an affiliate;
- Redemptions related to the payment of BNY Mellon Investment Servicing Trust Company custodial IRA fees; and
- Redemptions when a shareholder can demonstrate hardship, in the absolute discretion of a Fund.

See the “Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies” section beginning on page A-1 of the Funds’ prospectus for sales charge reductions and waivers that may be available to customers of certain Financial Intermediaries.

More information about existing sales charge reductions and waivers is available free of charge in a clear and prominent format via hyperlink at www.blackrock.com and in the SAI, which is available on the website or on request.

Institutional Shares

Institutional Shares are not subject to any sales charge. Only certain investors are eligible to buy Institutional Shares. Your Financial Intermediary can help you determine whether you are eligible to buy Institutional Shares. A Fund may permit a lower initial investment for certain investors if their purchase, combined with purchases by other investors received together by the Fund, meets the minimum investment requirement.

Institutional Shares may also be available on certain brokerage platforms. An investor transacting in Institutional Shares on such brokerage platforms through a broker acting as an agent for the investor may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. Shares of the Fund are available in other share classes that have different fees and expenses.

Eligible Institutional Share investors include the following:

- Individuals and “Institutional Investors” with a minimum initial investment of \$2 million who may purchase shares of a Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to purchase such shares;
- Clients of Financial Intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients a fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Institutional Shares through a no-load program or investment platform, in each case, with no minimum initial investment;
- Clients investing through Financial Intermediaries that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer such shares on a platform that charges a transaction based sales commission outside of the Fund, with a minimum initial investment of \$1,000;
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs), state sponsored 529 college savings plans, collective trust funds, investment companies or other pooled investment vehicles, unaffiliated thrifts and unaffiliated banks and trust companies, each of which is not subject to any minimum initial investment and may purchase shares of a Fund through a Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to purchase such shares;
- Trust department clients of Bank of America, N.A. and its affiliates for whom they (i) act in a fiduciary capacity (excluding participant directed employee benefit plans); (ii) otherwise have investment discretion; or (iii) act as custodian for at least \$2 million in assets, who are not subject to any minimum initial investment;
- Holders of certain Bank of America Corporation (“BofA Corp.”) sponsored unit investment trusts (“UITs”) who reinvest dividends received from such UITs in shares of the Fund, who are not subject to any minimum initial investment;
- Employees, officers and directors/trustees of BlackRock, Inc., BlackRock Funds, BofA Corp., Barclays or their respective affiliates and immediate family members of such persons, if they open an account directly with BlackRock, who are not subject to any minimum initial investment;
- Tax-qualified accounts for insurance agents that are registered representatives of an insurance company’s broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Institutional Shares, and the family members of such persons; and
- Clients investing through a self-directed IRA brokerage account program sponsored by a retirement plan record-keeper, provided that such program offers only mutual fund options and that the program maintains an account with the Fund on an omnibus basis.

The Fund reserves the right to modify or waive the above-stated policies at any time.

Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Payments

Each of the BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust and the BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust (each a “Trust” and together, the “Trusts”), on behalf of the Funds, has adopted a plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act with respect to the Investor Shares that allows a Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale of its shares and/or shareholder servicing fees for certain services provided to its shareholders.

Under the Plan, Investor C Shares pay a distribution fee to the Distributor and/or its affiliates for distribution and sales support services. The distribution fees may be used to pay the Distributor for distribution and sales support services and to pay the Distributor and BlackRock and its affiliates for sales support services provided and related expenses incurred in connection with the sale of Investor C Shares. The distribution fees may also be used to pay Financial Intermediaries for sales support services and related expenses. All Investor C Shares pay a maximum distribution fee per year that is a percentage of the average daily net asset value of the Investor C Shares of a Fund. Institutional and Investor A Shares do not pay distribution fees.

Under the Plan, the Funds also pay shareholder servicing fees (also referred to as general shareholder liaison services fees) to Financial Intermediaries for providing support services to their customers who own Investor Shares of a Fund. The shareholder servicing fee payment is calculated as a percentage of the average daily net asset value of Investor Shares of a Fund. All Investor Shares pay this shareholder servicing fee. Institutional Shares do not pay a shareholder servicing fee.

In return for the shareholder servicing fee, Financial Intermediaries (including BlackRock) may provide one or more of the following services to their customers who own Investor Shares:

- Answering customer inquiries regarding account status and history, the manner in which purchases, exchanges and redemptions or repurchases of shares may be effected and certain other matters pertaining to the customers' investments;
- Assisting customers in designating and changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; and
- Providing other similar shareholder liaison services.

The shareholder servicing fees payable pursuant to the Plan are paid to compensate Financial Intermediaries for the administration and servicing of shareholder accounts and are not costs which are primarily intended to result in the sale of a Fund's shares.

Because the fees paid by a Fund under the Plan are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. In addition, the distribution fees paid by Investor C Shares may over time cost investors more than the front-end sales charge on Investor A Shares.

For more information on the Plan, including a complete list of services provided thereunder, see the SAI.

Other Payments by each Fund

In addition to fees that a Fund may pay to a Financial Intermediary pursuant to the Plan and fees a Fund pays to its transfer agent, BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), BlackRock, on behalf of a Fund, may enter into non-Plan agreements with affiliated and unaffiliated Financial Intermediaries pursuant to which the Fund will pay a Financial Intermediary for administrative, networking, recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting and/or shareholder services. These non-Plan payments are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a Financial Intermediary or (2) a fixed dollar amount for each account serviced by a Financial Intermediary. The aggregate amount of these payments may be substantial.

Other Payments by BlackRock

From time to time, BlackRock, the Distributor or their affiliates also may pay a portion of the fees for administrative, networking, recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting and shareholder services described above at its or their own expense and out of its or their profits. BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may also compensate affiliated and unaffiliated Financial Intermediaries for the sale and distribution of shares of each Fund. These payments would be in addition to the Fund payments described in this prospectus and may be a fixed dollar amount, may be based on the number of customer accounts maintained by the Financial Intermediary, may be based on a percentage of the value of shares sold to, or held by, customers of the Financial Intermediary or may be calculated on another basis. The aggregate amount of these payments by BlackRock, the Distributor and their affiliates may be substantial and, in some circumstances, may create an incentive for a Financial Intermediary, its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a Fund to you.

Please contact your Financial Intermediary for details about payments it may receive from a Fund or from BlackRock, the Distributor or their affiliates. For more information, see the SAI.

How to Buy, Sell, Exchange and Transfer Shares

The chart on the following pages summarizes how to buy, sell, exchange and transfer shares through your Financial Intermediary. You may also buy, sell, exchange and transfer shares through BlackRock if your account is held directly with BlackRock. To learn more about buying, selling, exchanging or transferring shares through BlackRock, call (800) 441-7762. Because the selection of a mutual fund involves many considerations, your Financial Intermediary may help you with this decision.

With certain limited exceptions, the Funds are generally available only to investors residing in the United States and may not be distributed by a foreign Financial Intermediary. Under this policy, in order to accept new accounts or additional investments (including by way of exchange from another BlackRock Fund) into existing accounts, a Fund generally requires that (i) a shareholder that is a natural person be a U.S. citizen or resident alien, in each case residing within the United States or a U.S. territory (including APO/FPO/DPO addresses), and have a valid U.S.

taxpayer identification number, and (ii) a Financial Intermediary or a shareholder that is an entity be domiciled in the United States and have a valid U.S. taxpayer identification number or be domiciled in a U.S. territory and have a valid U.S. taxpayer identification number or IRS Form W-8. Any existing account that is updated to reflect a non-U.S. address will also be restricted from making additional investments.

Each Fund may reject any purchase order, modify or waive the minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements for any shareholders and suspend and resume the sale of any share class of the Fund at any time for any reason. In addition, a Fund may waive certain requirements regarding the purchase, sale, exchange or transfer of shares described below.

Under certain circumstances, if no activity occurs in an account within a time period specified by state law, a shareholder's shares in a Fund may be transferred to that state.

How to Buy Shares

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Initial Purchase	First, select the share class appropriate for you	Refer to the "Share Classes at a Glance" table in this prospectus (be sure to read this prospectus carefully). When you place your initial order, you must indicate which share class you select (if you do not specify a share class and do not qualify to purchase Institutional Shares, you will receive Investor A Shares). Certain factors, such as the amount of your investment, your time frame for investing and your financial goals, may affect which share class you choose. Your Financial Intermediary can help you determine which share class is appropriate for you.
	Next, determine the amount of your investment	Refer to the minimum initial investment in the "Share Classes at a Glance" table of this prospectus. Be sure to note the maximum investment amounts in Investor C Shares. See "Account Information — Details About the Share Classes" for information on a lower initial investment requirement for certain Fund investors if their purchase, combined with purchases by other investors received together by the Fund, meets the minimum investment requirement.
	Have your Financial Intermediary submit your purchase order	The price of your shares is based on the next calculation of the Fund's net asset value after your order is placed. Any purchase orders placed prior to the close of business on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) will be priced at the net asset value determined that day. Certain Financial Intermediaries, however, may require submission of orders prior to that time. Purchase orders placed after that time will be priced at the net asset value determined on the next business day. A broker-dealer or financial institution maintaining the account in which you hold shares may charge a separate account, service or transaction fee on the purchase or sale of Fund shares that would be in addition to the fees and expenses shown in the Fund's "Fees and Expenses" table. The Fund may reject any order to buy shares and may suspend the sale of shares at any time. Certain Financial Intermediaries may charge a processing fee to confirm a purchase.
	Or contact BlackRock (for accounts held directly with BlackRock)	To purchase shares directly from BlackRock, call (800) 441-7762 and request a new account application. Mail the completed application along with a check payable to "BlackRock Funds" to the Transfer Agent at the address on the application. The Fund limits purchases by personal check to \$500,000 per trade.
Add to Your Investment	Purchase additional shares	For Investor A and Investor C Shares, the minimum investment for additional purchases is generally \$50 for all accounts (with the exception of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans which may have a lower minimum for additional purchases). The minimums for additional purchases may be waived under certain circumstances. Institutional Shares have no minimum for additional purchases.
	Have your Financial Intermediary submit your purchase order for additional shares	To purchase additional shares, you may contact your Financial Intermediary.

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Add to Your Investment (continued)	Have your Financial Intermediary submit your purchase order for additional shares (continued)	For more details on purchasing by Internet see below.
	Or contact BlackRock (for accounts held directly with BlackRock)	<p>Purchase by Telephone: Call (800) 441-7762 and speak with one of our representatives. The Fund has the right to reject any telephone request for any reason.</p> <p>Purchase in Writing: You may send a written request to BlackRock at the address on the back cover of this prospectus.</p> <p>Purchase by VRU: Investor Shares may also be purchased by use of the Fund's automated voice response unit ("VRU") service at (800) 441-7762.</p> <p>Purchase by Internet: You may purchase your shares and view activity in your account by logging onto the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com. Purchases made on the Internet using the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") will have a trade date that is the day after the purchase is made.</p> <p>Certain institutional clients' purchase orders of Institutional Shares placed by wire prior to the close of business on the NYSE will be priced at the net asset value determined that day. Contact your Financial Intermediary or BlackRock for further information. The Fund limits Internet purchases in shares of the Fund to \$25,000 per trade. Different maximums may apply to certain institutional investors. Please read the On-Line Services Disclosure Statement and User Agreement, the Terms and Conditions page and the Consent to Electronic Delivery Agreement (if you consent to electronic delivery), before attempting to transact online.</p> <p>The Fund employs reasonable procedures to confirm that transactions entered over the Internet are genuine. By entering into the User Agreement with the Fund in order to open an account through the website, the shareholder waives any right to reclaim any losses from the Fund or any of its affiliates incurred through fraudulent activity.</p>
	Acquire additional shares by reinvesting dividends and capital gains	All dividends and capital gains distributions are automatically reinvested without a sales charge. To make any changes to your dividend and/or capital gains distributions options, please call (800) 441-7762 or contact your Financial Intermediary (if your account is not held directly with BlackRock).
	Participate in the AIP	<p>BlackRock's AIP allows you to invest a specific amount on a periodic basis from your checking or savings account into your investment account.</p> <p>Refer to the "Account Services and Privileges" section of this prospectus for additional information.</p>
How to Pay for Shares	Making payment for purchases	<p>Payment for an order must be made in Federal funds or other immediately available funds by the time specified by your Financial Intermediary, but in no event later than 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on the first business day following BlackRock's receipt of the order. If payment is not received by this time, the order will be canceled and you and your Financial Intermediary will be responsible for any loss to the Fund.</p> <p>For shares purchased directly from the Fund, a check payable to BlackRock Funds which bears the name of the Fund must accompany a completed purchase application. The Fund limits purchases by personal check to \$500,000 per trade. There is a \$20 fee for each purchase check that is returned due to insufficient funds. The Fund does not accept third-party checks. You may also wire Federal funds to the Fund to purchase shares, but you must call (800) 441-7762 before doing so to confirm the wiring instructions.</p>

How to Sell Shares

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Full or Partial Redemption of Shares	Have your Financial Intermediary submit your sales order	<p>You can make redemption requests through your Financial Intermediary. Shareholders should indicate whether they are redeeming Investor A Shares, Investor C Shares or Institutional Shares. The price of your shares is based on the next calculation of the Fund's net asset value after your order is placed. For your redemption request to be priced at the net asset value on the day of your request, you must submit your request to your Financial Intermediary prior to that day's close of business on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). Certain Financial Intermediaries, however, may require submission of orders prior to that time. Any redemption request placed after that time will be priced at the net asset value at the close of business on the next business day.</p> <p>Regardless of the method the Fund uses to make payment of your redemption proceeds (check, wire or ACH), your redemption proceeds typically will be sent one business day after your request is submitted, but in any event, within seven days.</p> <p>Certain Financial Intermediaries may charge a fee to process a redemption of shares.</p> <p>The Fund may reject an order to sell shares under certain circumstances.</p>
	Selling shares held directly with BlackRock	<p>Methods of Redeeming</p> <p>Redeem by Telephone: You may redeem Investor Shares held directly with BlackRock by telephone request if certain conditions are met and if the amount being sold is less than (i) \$100,000 for payments by check or (ii) \$250,000 for payments through ACH or wire transfer. Certain redemption requests, such as those in excess of these amounts, must be in writing with a medallion signature guarantee. For Institutional Shares, certain redemption requests may require written instructions with a medallion signature guarantee. Call (800) 441-7762 for details.</p> <p>You can obtain a medallion signature guarantee stamp from a bank, securities dealer, securities broker, credit union, savings and loan association, national securities exchange or registered securities association. A notary public seal will not be acceptable.</p> <p>The Fund, its administrators and the Distributor will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. The Fund and its service providers will not be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense for acting upon telephone instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine in accordance with such procedures. The Fund may refuse a telephone redemption request if it believes it is advisable to do so.</p> <p>During periods of substantial economic or market change, telephone redemptions may be difficult to complete. Please find alternative redemption methods below.</p> <p>Redeem by VRU: Investor Shares may also be redeemed by use of the Fund's automated VRU service. Payment for Investor Shares redeemed by the VRU service may be made for non-retirement accounts in amounts up to \$25,000, either through check, ACH or wire.</p> <p>Redeem by Internet: You may redeem in your account by logging onto the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com. Proceeds from Internet redemptions may be sent via check, ACH or wire to the bank account of record. Payment for Investor Shares redeemed by Internet may be made for non-retirement accounts in amounts up to \$25,000, either through check, ACH or wire. Different maximums may apply to investors in Institutional Shares.</p> <p>Redeem in Writing: You may sell shares held at BlackRock by writing to BlackRock, P.O. Box 534429, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15253-4429 or for overnight delivery, Attention: 534429, 500 Ross Street 154-0520, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15262. All shareholders on the account must</p>

Your Choices

Important Information for You to Know

Full or Partial Redemption of Shares (continued)

Selling shares held directly with BlackRock (continued)

sign the letter. A medallion signature guarantee will generally be required but may be waived in certain limited circumstances. You can obtain a medallion signature guarantee stamp from a bank, securities dealer, securities broker, credit union, savings and loan association, national securities exchange or registered securities association. A notary public seal will not be acceptable. If you hold stock certificates, return the certificates with the letter. Proceeds from redemptions may be sent via check, ACH or wire to the bank account of record.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption proceeds may be paid by check or, if the Fund has verified banking information on file, through ACH or by wire transfer.

Payment by Check: BlackRock will normally mail redemption proceeds within one business day following receipt of a properly completed request, but in any event within seven days. Shares can be redeemed by telephone and the proceeds sent by check to the shareholder at the address on record. Shareholders will pay \$15 for redemption proceeds sent by check via overnight mail. You are responsible for any additional charges imposed by your bank for this service.

Each Fund reserves the right to reinvest any dividend or distribution amounts (e.g., income dividends or capital gains) which you have elected to receive by check should your check be returned as undeliverable or remain uncashed for more than 6 months. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed checks. Your check will be reinvested in your account at the net asset value next calculated, on the day of the investment. When reinvested, those amounts are subject to the risk of loss like any Fund investment. If you elect to receive distributions in cash and a check remains undeliverable or uncashed for more than 6 months, your cash election may also be changed automatically to reinvest and your future dividend and capital gains distributions will be reinvested in the Fund at the net asset value as of the date of payment of the distribution.

Payment by Wire Transfer: Payment for redeemed shares for which a redemption order is received before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on a business day is normally made in Federal funds wired to the redeeming shareholder on the next business day, provided that the Fund's custodian is also open for business. Payment for redemption orders received after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) or on a day when the Fund's custodian is closed is normally wired in Federal funds on the next business day following redemption on which the Fund's custodian is open for business. The Fund reserves the right to wire redemption proceeds within seven days after receiving a redemption order if, in the judgment of the Fund, an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund.

If a shareholder has given authorization for expedited redemption, shares can be redeemed by Federal wire transfer to a single previously designated bank account. Shareholders will pay \$7.50 for redemption proceeds sent by Federal wire transfer. You are responsible for any additional charges imposed by your bank for this service. No charge for wiring redemption payments with respect to Institutional Shares is imposed by the Fund.

The Fund is not responsible for the efficiency of the Federal wire system or the shareholder's firm or bank. To change the name of the single, designated bank account to receive wire redemption proceeds, it is necessary to send a written request to the Fund at the address on the back cover of this prospectus.

Payment by ACH: Redemption proceeds may be sent to the shareholder's bank account (checking or savings) via ACH. Payment for redeemed shares for which a redemption order is received before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) on a business day is normally sent to the redeeming shareholder the next business day, with receipt at the receiving bank within the next two business days (48-72 hours); provided that the Fund's custodian is also open for business. Payment

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Full or Partial Redemption of Shares (continued)	Selling shares held directly with BlackRock (continued)	<p>for redemption orders received after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) or on a day when the Fund's custodian is closed is normally sent on the next business day following redemption on which the Fund's custodian is open for business.</p> <p>The Fund reserves the right to send redemption proceeds within seven days after receiving a redemption order if, in the judgment of the Fund, an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund. No charge for sending redemption payments via ACH is imposed by the Fund.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>If you make a redemption request before the Fund has collected payment for the purchase of shares, the Fund may delay mailing your proceeds. This delay will usually not exceed ten days.</p>
Redemption Proceeds		<p>Under normal circumstances, each Fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio or by selling portfolio assets to generate cash. During periods of stressed market conditions, when a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio may be comprised of less-liquid investments, the Fund may be more likely to limit cash redemptions and may determine to pay redemption proceeds by (i) borrowing under a line of credit it has entered into with a group of lenders, (ii) borrowing from another BlackRock Fund pursuant to an interfund lending program, to the extent permitted by the Fund's investment policies and restrictions as set forth in the SAI, and/or (iii) transferring portfolio securities in-kind to you. The SAI includes more information about the Fund's line of credit and interfund lending program, to the extent applicable.</p> <p>If the Fund pays redemption proceeds by transferring portfolio securities in-kind to you, you may pay transaction costs to dispose of the securities, and you may receive less for them than the price at which they were valued for purposes of redemption.</p>

How to Exchange Shares or Transfer Your Account

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Exchange Privilege	Selling shares of one BlackRock Fund to purchase shares of another BlackRock Fund ("exchanging")	<p>Investor or Institutional Shares of the Fund are generally exchangeable for shares of the same class of another BlackRock Fund, to the extent such shares are offered by your Financial Intermediary.</p> <p>You can exchange \$1,000 or more of Investor Shares from one fund into the same class of another fund which offers that class of shares (you can exchange less than \$1,000 of Investor Shares if you already have an account in the fund into which you are exchanging). Investors who currently own Institutional Shares of the Fund may make exchanges into Institutional Shares of other BlackRock Funds except for investors holding shares through certain client accounts at Financial Intermediaries that are omnibus with the Fund and do not meet applicable minimums. There is no required minimum amount with respect to exchanges of Institutional Shares.</p> <p>You may only exchange into a share class and fund that are open to new investors or in which you have a current account if the fund is closed to new investors.</p> <p>Some of the BlackRock Funds impose a different initial or deferred sales charge schedule. The CDSC will continue to be measured from the date of the original purchase. The CDSC schedule applicable to your original purchase will apply to the shares you receive in the exchange and any subsequent exchange.</p> <p>To exercise the exchange privilege, you may contact your Financial Intermediary. Alternatively, if your account is held directly with BlackRock, you may: (i) call (800) 441-7762 and speak with one of our representatives, (ii) make the exchange via the Internet by accessing your account online at www.blackrock.com, or (iii) send a written request to the Fund at the address on the back cover of this prospectus. Please note, if you indicated on your new account</p>

	Your Choices	Important Information for You to Know
Exchange Privilege (continued)	Selling shares of one BlackRock Fund to purchase shares of another BlackRock Fund ("exchanging") (continued)	<p>application that you did not want the Telephone Exchange Privilege, you will not be able to place exchanges via the telephone until you update this option either in writing or by calling (800) 441-7762. The Fund has the right to reject any telephone request for any reason.</p> <p>Although there is currently no limit on the number of exchanges that you can make, the exchange privilege may be modified or terminated at any time in the future. The Fund may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege at any time for any reason, including if the Fund believes, in its sole discretion, that you are engaging in market timing activities. See "Short-Term Trading Policy" below. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a share exchange is a taxable event and a capital gain or loss may be realized.</p> <p>Please consult your tax adviser or other Financial Intermediary before making an exchange request.</p>
Transfer Shares to Another Financial Intermediary	Transfer to a participating Financial Intermediary	<p>You may transfer your shares of the Fund only to another Financial Intermediary that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor. Certain shareholder services may not be available for the transferred shares. All future trading of these assets must be coordinated by the receiving firm.</p> <p>If your account is held directly with BlackRock, you may call (800) 441-7762 with any questions; otherwise please contact your Financial Intermediary to accomplish the transfer of shares.</p>
	Transfer to a non-participating Financial Intermediary	<p>You must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer your shares to an account with the Fund; or • Sell your shares, paying any applicable deferred sales charge. <p>If your account is held directly with BlackRock, you may call (800) 441-7762 with any questions; otherwise please contact your Financial Intermediary to accomplish the transfer of shares.</p>

Account Services and Privileges

The following table provides examples of account services and privileges available in your BlackRock account. Certain of these account services and privileges are only available to shareholders of Investor Shares whose accounts are held directly with BlackRock. If your account is held directly with BlackRock, please call (800) 441-7762 or visit www.blackrock.com for additional information as well as forms and applications. Otherwise, please contact your Financial Intermediary for assistance in requesting one or more of the following services and privileges.

Automatic Investment Plan	Allows systematic investments on a periodic basis from your checking or savings account.	BlackRock's AIP allows you to invest a specific amount on a periodic basis from your checking or savings account into your investment account. You may apply for this option upon account opening or by completing the AIP application. The minimum investment amount for an automatic investment is \$50 per portfolio.
Dividend Allocation Plan	Automatically invests your distributions into another BlackRock Fund of your choice pursuant to your instructions, without any fees or sales charges.	Dividend and capital gains distributions may be reinvested in your account to purchase additional shares or paid in cash. Using the Dividend Allocation Plan, you can direct your distributions to your bank account (checking or savings), to purchase shares of another fund at BlackRock without any fees or sales charges, or by check to a special payee. Please call (800) 441-7762 for details. If investing in another fund at BlackRock, the receiving fund must be open to new purchases.
EZ Trader	Allows an investor to purchase or sell Investor Shares by telephone or over the Internet through ACH.	<p>(NOTE: This option is offered to shareholders whose accounts are held directly with BlackRock. Please speak with your Financial Intermediary if your account is held elsewhere.)</p> <p>Prior to establishing an EZ Trader account, please contact your bank to confirm that it is a member of the ACH system. Once confirmed, complete an application, making sure to include the appropriate bank information, and return the application to the address listed on the form.</p> <p>Prior to placing a telephone or Internet purchase or sale order, please call (800) 441-7762 to confirm that your bank information has been</p>

EZ Trader (continued)	Allows an investor to purchase or sell Investor Shares by telephone or over the Internet through ACH. (continued)	updated on your account. Once this is established, you may place your request to sell shares with a Fund by telephone or Internet. Proceeds will be sent to your pre-designated bank account.
Systematic Exchange Plan	This feature can be used by investors to systematically exchange money from one fund to up to four other funds.	A minimum of \$10,000 in the initial BlackRock Fund is required, and investments in any additional funds must meet minimum initial investment requirements.
Systematic Withdrawal Plan	This feature can be used by investors who want to receive regular distributions from their accounts.	<p>To start an SWP, a shareholder must have a current investment of \$10,000 or more in a BlackRock Fund.</p> <p>Shareholders can elect to receive cash payments of \$50 or more at any interval they choose. Shareholders may sign up by completing the SWP Application Form, which may be obtained from BlackRock. Shareholders should realize that if withdrawals exceed income the invested principal in their account will be depleted.</p> <p>To participate in the SWP, shareholders must have their dividends reinvested. Shareholders may change or cancel the SWP at any time, with a minimum of 24 hours' notice. If a shareholder purchases additional Investor A Shares of a fund at the same time he or she redeems shares through the SWP, that investor may lose money because of the sales charge involved. No CDSC will be assessed on redemptions of Investor A or Investor C Shares made through the SWP that do not exceed 12% of the account's net asset value on an annualized basis. For example, monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual SWP redemptions of Investor A or Investor C Shares will not be subject to the CDSC if they do not exceed 1%, 3% and 6%, respectively, of an account's net asset value on the redemption date. SWP redemptions of Investor A or Investor C Shares in excess of this limit will still pay any applicable CDSC.</p> <p>Ask your Financial Intermediary for details.</p>
Reinstatement Privilege		<p>If you redeem Investor A or Institutional Shares and buy new Investor A Shares of the same or another BlackRock Fund (equal to all or a portion of the redemption amount) within 90 days of such redemption, you will not pay a sales charge on the new purchase amount. This right may be exercised within 90 days of the redemption, provided that the Investor A Share class of that fund is currently open to new investors or the shareholder has a current account in that closed fund. Shares will be purchased at the net asset value calculated at the close of trading on the day the request is received. To exercise this privilege, the Fund must receive written notification from the shareholder of record or the Financial Intermediary of record, at the time of purchase. Investors should consult a tax adviser concerning the tax consequences of exercising this reinstatement privilege.</p>

Funds' Rights

Each Fund may:

- Suspend the right of redemption if trading is halted or restricted on the NYSE or under other emergency conditions described in the Investment Company Act;
- Postpone the date of payment upon redemption if trading is halted or restricted on the NYSE or under other emergency conditions described in the Investment Company Act or if a redemption request is made before the Fund has collected payment for the purchase of shares;
- Redeem shares for property other than cash as may be permitted under the Investment Company Act; and
- Redeem shares involuntarily in certain cases, such as when the value of a shareholder account falls below a specified level.

Note on Low Balance Accounts. Because of the high cost of maintaining smaller shareholder accounts, BlackRock has set a minimum balance of \$500 in each Fund position you hold within your account ("Fund Minimum"), and may redeem the shares in your account if the net asset value of those shares in your account falls below \$500 for any reason, including market fluctuation.

You will be notified that the value of your account is less than the Fund Minimum before the Fund makes any involuntary redemption. This notification will provide you with a 90 calendar day period to make an additional investment in order to bring the value of your account to at least \$500 before the Fund makes an involuntary redemption. This involuntary redemption will not charge any deferred sales charge, and may not apply to accounts of certain employer-sponsored retirement plans (not including IRAs), qualified state tuition plan (529 Plan) accounts, and select fee-based programs at your Financial Intermediary.

Participation in Fee-Based Programs

If you participate in certain fee-based programs offered by BlackRock or an affiliate of BlackRock or by Financial Intermediaries that have agreements with the Distributor or in certain fee-based programs in which BlackRock participates, you may be able to buy Institutional Shares, including by exchanges from other share classes. Sales charges on the shares being exchanged may be reduced or waived under certain circumstances. You generally cannot transfer shares held through a fee-based program into another account. Instead, if you choose to leave the fee-based program, you may have to redeem your shares held through the program and purchase shares of another class, which may be subject to distribution and service fees. This may be a taxable event and you may pay any applicable sales charges or redemption fees. Please speak to your Financial Intermediary for information about specific policies and procedures applicable to your account.

Generally, upon termination of a fee-based program, the shares may be liquidated or the shares can be held in an account. In certain instances, when a shareholder chooses to continue to hold the shares, whatever share class was held in the program can be held after termination. Shares that have been held for less than specified periods within the program may be subject to a fee upon redemption. Shareholders that held Investor A or Institutional Shares in the program may be eligible to purchase additional shares of the respective share class of a Fund, but may be subject to upfront sales charges with respect to Investor A Shares. Additional purchases of Institutional Shares are permitted only if you have an existing position at the time of purchase or are otherwise eligible to purchase Institutional Shares. Please speak to your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Certain Financial Intermediaries may, in connection with a change in account type (for example, due to leaving a fee-based program or upon termination of the fee-based program) or otherwise in accordance with the Financial Intermediary's policies and procedures, exchange the share class held in the program for another share class of the same fund, provided that the exchanged shares are not subject to a sales charge and the shareholder meets the eligibility requirements of the new share class. Please speak to your Financial Intermediary for information about specific policies and procedures applicable to your account.

Details about the features of each fee-based program and the relevant charges, terms and conditions are included in the client agreement for each fee-based program and are available from your Financial Intermediary. Please speak to your Financial Intermediary for more information.

Short-Term Trading Policy

The Board of Trustees of each Fund (the "Board") has determined that the interests of long-term shareholders and the Fund's ability to manage its investments may be adversely affected when shares are repeatedly bought, sold or exchanged in response to short-term market fluctuations — also known as "market timing." The Fund is not designed for market timing organizations or other entities using programmed or frequent purchases and sales or exchanges. The exchange privilege for Investor Shares and Institutional Shares is not intended as a vehicle for short-term trading. Excessive purchase and sale or exchange activity may interfere with portfolio management, increase expenses and taxes and may have an adverse effect on the performance of a Fund and its returns to shareholders. For example, large flows of cash into and out of a Fund may require the management team to allocate a significant amount of assets to cash or other short-term investments or sell securities, rather than maintaining such assets in securities selected to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Frequent trading may cause a Fund to sell securities at less favorable prices, and transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, can reduce a Fund's performance.

A fund's investment in non-U.S. securities is subject to the risk that an investor may seek to take advantage of a delay between the change in value of a fund's portfolio securities and the determination of the fund's net asset value as a result of different closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets by buying or selling fund shares at a price that does not reflect their true value. A similar risk exists for funds that invest in securities of small capitalization companies, securities of issuers located in emerging markets or high yield securities (junk bonds) that are thinly traded and therefore may have actual values that differ from their market prices. This short-term arbitrage activity can reduce the return received by long-term shareholders. The Fund will seek to eliminate these opportunities by using fair value pricing, as described in "Management of the Funds — Valuation of Fund Investments" below.

The Fund discourages market timing and seeks to prevent frequent purchases and sales or exchanges of Fund shares that it determines may be detrimental to a Fund or long-term shareholders. The Board has approved the policies discussed below to seek to deter market timing activity. The Board has not adopted any specific numerical restrictions on purchases, sales and exchanges of Fund shares because certain legitimate strategies will not result in harm to a Fund or its shareholders.

If as a result of its own investigation, information provided by a Financial Intermediary or other third-party, or otherwise, a Fund believes, in its sole discretion, that your short-term trading is excessive or that you are engaging in market timing activity, it reserves the right to reject any specific purchase or exchange order. If a Fund rejects your purchase or exchange order, you will not be able to execute that transaction, and the Fund will not be responsible for any losses you therefore may suffer. For transactions placed directly with the Fund, the Fund may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control for the purpose of enforcing these policies. Transactions placed through the same Financial Intermediary on an omnibus basis may be deemed part of a group for the purpose of this policy and may be rejected in whole or in part by a Fund. Certain accounts, such as omnibus accounts and accounts at Financial Intermediaries, however, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide a Fund with net purchase or redemption and exchange requests on any given day where purchases, redemptions and exchanges of shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers, redeemers and exchangers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by a Fund. While the Funds monitor for market timing activity, the Funds may be unable to identify such activities because the netting effect in omnibus accounts often makes it more difficult to locate and eliminate market timers from the Funds. The Distributor has entered into agreements with respect to Financial Intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the Transfer Agent pursuant to which such Financial Intermediaries undertake to cooperate with the Distributor in monitoring purchase, exchange and redemption orders by their customers in order to detect and prevent short-term or excessive trading in the Fund's shares through such accounts. Identification of market timers may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. In the event that a Financial Intermediary is determined by a Fund to be engaged in market timing or other improper trading activity, the Fund's Distributor may terminate such Financial Intermediary's agreement with the Distributor, suspend such Financial Intermediary's trading privileges or take other appropriate actions.

There is no assurance that the methods described above will prevent market timing or other trading that may be deemed abusive.

The Fund may from time to time use other methods that it believes are appropriate to deter market timing or other trading activity that may be detrimental to a Fund or long-term shareholders.

Management of the Funds

BlackRock

BlackRock, each Fund's investment adviser, manages the Fund's investments and its business operations subject to the oversight of the Board. While BlackRock is ultimately responsible for the management of the Funds, it is able to draw upon the trading, research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain portfolio securities. BlackRock is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc.

BlackRock, a registered investment adviser, was organized in 1994 to perform advisory services for investment companies. BlackRock and its affiliates had approximately \$10.646 trillion in investment company and other portfolio assets under management as of June 30, 2024.

Each Fund has entered into a management agreement (the "Management Agreement") with BlackRock. Under the Management Agreement, BlackRock receives for its services to each Fund a fee based on each Fund's average daily net assets.

With respect to the California Fund, the maximum annual management fees that can be paid to BlackRock (as a percentage of average daily net assets) are calculated as follows:

Average Daily Net Assets	Rate of Management Fee
First \$1 billion	0.38%
\$1 billion - \$3 billion	0.36%
\$3 billion - \$5 billion	0.34%
\$5 billion - \$10 billion	0.33%
Greater than \$10 billion	0.32%

With respect to each of the New Jersey Fund and the Pennsylvania Fund, the maximum annual management fees that can be paid to BlackRock (as a percentage of average daily net assets) are calculated as follows:

Average Daily Net Assets	Rate of Management Fee
First \$1 billion	0.52%
\$1 billion - \$3 billion	0.49%
\$3 billion - \$5 billion	0.47%
\$5 billion - \$10 billion	0.45%
Greater than \$10 billion	0.44%

BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive the management fee with respect to any portion of each Fund's assets estimated to be attributable to investments in other equity and fixed-income mutual funds and exchange-traded funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates that have a contractual management fee, through June 30, 2026. In addition, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive its management fees by the amount of advisory fees each Fund pays to BlackRock indirectly through its investment in money market funds managed by BlackRock or its affiliates (the "affiliated money market fund waiver"), through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreements may be terminated upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of each Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the aggregate management fees, gross of any applicable waivers and/or reimbursements, paid by each Fund to BlackRock as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets were:

Fund	Management Fees (Gross of Applicable Waivers and/or Reimbursements)
BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund	0.37%
BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	0.52%
BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	0.52%

BlackRock has agreed to cap net expenses of each Fund (excluding (i) interest, taxes, dividends tied to short sales, brokerage commissions, and other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (ii) the Fund's pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investing in other investment companies; (iii) other expenses attributable to, and incurred as a result of, the Fund's investments; and (iv) extraordinary expenses (including litigation expenses) not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, if any) of each share class of the Funds at the levels shown below and in each Fund's fees and expenses table in the Fund Overview section of this prospectus. Items (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the preceding sentence are referred to in this prospectus as "Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses." To achieve these expense caps, BlackRock has agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses if these operating expenses exceed a certain limit.

With respect to each Fund, BlackRock has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses as a percentage of average daily net assets to the amounts noted in the table below.

	Contractual Caps on Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses* (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses) ¹	Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses* after giving effect to all applicable expense limitation provisions (excluding Dividend Expense, Interest Expense, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and certain other Fund expenses)
California Fund		
Investor A Shares	0.69%	0.68%
Investor C Shares	1.44%	1.44%
Institutional Shares	0.44%	0.44%
New Jersey Fund		
Investor A Shares	0.77%	0.77%
Investor C Shares	1.52%	1.52%
Institutional Shares	0.52%	0.52%
Pennsylvania Fund		
Investor A Shares	0.79%	0.78%
Investor C Shares	1.54%	1.54%
Institutional Shares	0.54%	0.54%

* As a percentage of average daily net assets.

¹ The contractual caps are in effect through June 30, 2026. The contractual agreement may be terminated with respect to a Fund upon 90 days' notice by a majority of the non-interested trustees of its respective Trust or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

The amount of the contractual waivers and/or reimbursements of fees and expenses made pursuant to the contractual cap on net expenses will be reduced by the amount of the affiliated money market fund waiver.

As stated above, the waivers and reimbursements made pursuant to the contractual expense caps and described in the table above do not include Interest Expense. A Fund's Interest Expense is required to be reported as part of operating expenses in such Fund's expense table for accounting purposes. The Fund incurs Interest Expense when making certain investments (e.g., tender option bonds) to seek to enhance the yield and total return of the portfolio. The amount of Interest Expense (if any) will fluctuate with the Fund's use of those investments.

A discussion of the basis for each Board's approval of the Management Agreements with BlackRock is included in each Fund's Form N-CSR filed with the SEC for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, and in the applicable financial statements posted at www.blackrock.com.

From time to time, a manager, analyst, or other employee of BlackRock or its affiliates may express views regarding a particular asset class, company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of BlackRock or any other person within the BlackRock organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and BlackRock disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for the Funds are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of the Funds.

Portfolio Manager Information

Information regarding the portfolio managers of each Fund is set forth below. Further information regarding the portfolio managers, including other accounts managed, compensation, ownership of Fund shares, and possible conflicts of interest, is available in the Funds' SAI.

California Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Walter O'Connor, CFA, Michael Kalinoski, CFA, Kevin Maloney, CFA, Ryan McDonald, CFA and Sean Carney are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Walter O'Connor, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	1993	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006.
Michael Kalinoski, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2015	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006.
Kevin Maloney, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2021.
Ryan McDonald, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2023	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2023.
Sean Carney, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2023	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2018.

New Jersey Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Phillip Soccio, CFA, Kristi Manidis, and Christian Romaglino, CFA are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Phillip Soccio, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2017	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009.
Kristi Manidis, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2016.
Christian Romaglino, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2022	Director at BlackRock, Inc. since 2017.

Pennsylvania Fund

The Fund is managed by a team of financial professionals. Walter O'Connor, CFA, Phillip Soccio, CFA, Kristi Manidis, and Christian Romaglino, CFA are the co-portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Since	Title and Recent Biography
Walter O'Connor, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2006	Managing Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2006.
Phillip Soccio, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2009	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2009.
Kristi Manidis, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2022	Director of BlackRock, Inc. since 2016.
Christian Romaglino, CFA, Co-portfolio manager	Jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including setting the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the management of the Fund.	2022	Director at BlackRock, Inc. since 2017.

Conflicts of Interest

The investment activities of BlackRock and its affiliates (including BlackRock, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Affiliates")), and their respective directors, officers or employees, in managing their own accounts and other accounts, may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage a Fund and its shareholders.

BlackRock and its Affiliates are involved worldwide with a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and in the ordinary course of business may engage in activities in which their interests or the interests of other clients may conflict with those of a Fund. BlackRock and its Affiliates act, or may act, as an investor, research provider, investment manager, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, financier, underwriter, adviser,

trader, lender, index provider, agent and/or principal. BlackRock and its Affiliates may have other direct and indirect interests in securities, currencies, commodities, derivatives and other assets in which a Fund may directly or indirectly invest.

BlackRock and its Affiliates may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and other funds that have investment objectives similar to those of a Fund and/or that engage in and compete for transactions in the same or similar types of securities, currencies and other assets as are held by a Fund. This may include transactions in securities issued by other open-end and closed-end investment companies, including investment companies that are affiliated with a Fund and BlackRock, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act. The trading activities of BlackRock and its Affiliates are carried out without reference to positions held directly or indirectly by a Fund. These activities may result in BlackRock or an Affiliate having positions in assets that are senior or junior to, or that have interests different from or adverse to, the assets held by a Fund.

A Fund may invest in securities issued by, or engage in other transactions with, entities with which an Affiliate has significant debt or equity investments or other interests. A Fund may also invest in issuances (such as debt offerings or structured notes) for which an Affiliate is compensated for providing advisory, cash management or other services. A Fund also may invest in securities of, or engage in other transactions with, entities for which an Affiliate provides or may provide research coverage or other analysis.

An Affiliate may have business relationships with, and receive compensation from, distributors, consultants or others who recommend a Fund or who engage in transactions with or for a Fund.

Neither BlackRock nor any Affiliate is under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with a Fund. As a result, an Affiliate may compete with a Fund for appropriate investment opportunities. The results of a Fund's investment activities, therefore, may differ from those of an Affiliate and of other accounts managed by an Affiliate. It is possible that a Fund could sustain losses during periods in which one or more Affiliates and other accounts achieve profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. The opposite result is also possible.

In addition, a Fund may enter into transactions in which BlackRock or an Affiliate or their directors, officers, employees or clients have an adverse interest. A Fund may be adversely impacted by the effects of transactions undertaken by BlackRock or an Affiliate or their directors, officers, employees or clients.

From time to time, BlackRock or its advisory clients (including other funds and accounts) may, subject to compliance with applicable law, purchase and hold shares of a Fund. The price, availability, liquidity, and (in some cases) expense ratio of a Fund may be impacted by purchases and sales of a Fund by BlackRock or its advisory clients.

A Fund's activities may be limited because of regulatory restrictions applicable to BlackRock or an Affiliate or their policies designed to comply with such restrictions.

Under a securities lending program approved by the Board, a Fund has retained BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, an Affiliate of BlackRock, to serve as its securities lending agent to the extent that it participates in the securities lending program. For these services, the securities lending agent will receive a fee from a participating Fund based on the returns earned on the Fund's lending activities, including the investment of the cash received as collateral for the loaned securities. In addition, one or more Affiliates may be among the entities to which a Fund may lend its portfolio securities under the securities lending program.

BlackRock and its Affiliates may benefit from a fund using a BlackRock index by creating increasing acceptance in the marketplace for such indexes. BlackRock and its Affiliates are not obligated to license an index to a fund, and no fund is under an obligation to use a BlackRock index. The terms of a fund's index licensing agreement with BlackRock or its Affiliates may not be as favorable as the terms offered to other licensees.

The activities of BlackRock and its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers or employees, may give rise to other conflicts of interest that could disadvantage a Fund and its shareholders. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential conflicts of interest. Please see the SAI for further information.

Valuation of Fund Investments

When you buy shares, you pay the net asset value, plus any applicable sales charge. This is the offering price. Shares are also redeemed at their net asset value, minus any applicable sales charge or redemption fee. The net asset value used in determining your share price is the next one calculated after your purchase or redemption order is received. The net asset value of each class of shares normally is determined once daily Monday through Friday, generally as of the close of regular trading hours of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), on each day that the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing, provided that any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of

valuation as quoted by one or more data service providers. The net asset value of shares is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of each class of shares (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding shares of the class, generally rounded to the nearest cent.

Generally, Institutional Shares will have the highest net asset value because that class has the lowest expenses. Investor A Shares will have a higher net asset value than Investor C Shares. Also, dividends paid on Investor A and Institutional Shares will generally be higher than dividends paid on Investor C Shares because Investor A and Institutional Shares have lower expenses.

The value of the securities and other assets and liabilities held by a Fund are determined pursuant to BlackRock's valuation policies and procedures. BlackRock has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for each Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act.

Equity securities and other equity instruments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the last reported official closing price or, if a reported closing price is not available, the last traded price on the exchange or market on which the security or instrument is primarily traded at the time of valuation. Shares of underlying open-end funds (including money market funds) are valued at net asset value. Shares of underlying exchange-traded closed-end funds or other exchange-traded funds are valued at their most recent closing price.

Each Fund values fixed-income portfolio securities using last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or prices (including evaluated prices) supplied by the Fund's approved independent third-party pricing services, each in accordance with BlackRock's valuation policies and procedures. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but a Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. An amortized cost method of valuation may be used with respect to debt obligations with 60 days or less remaining to maturity unless BlackRock determines in good faith that such method does not represent fair value.

Generally, trading in non-U.S. securities, U.S. government securities, money market instruments and certain fixed-income securities is substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of business on the NYSE. The values of such securities used in computing the net asset value of a Fund's shares are determined as of such times.

When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by BlackRock to be unreliable, BlackRock will fair value a Fund's investments in accordance with its policies and procedures. BlackRock may conclude that a market quotation is not readily available or is unreliable if a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source due to its lack of trading or other reasons, if a market quotation differs significantly from recent price quotations or otherwise no longer appears to reflect fair value, where the security or other asset or liability is thinly traded, when there is a significant event subsequent to the most recent market quotation, or if the trading market on which a security is listed is suspended or closed and no appropriate alternative trading market is available. A "significant event" is deemed to occur if BlackRock determines, in its reasonable business judgment prior to or at the time of pricing a Fund's assets or liabilities, that the event is likely to cause a material change to the closing market price of one or more assets held by, or liabilities of, the Fund.

For certain foreign assets, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based upon the movement of a proprietary multi-factor model after the relevant foreign markets have closed. This systematic fair value pricing methodology is designed to correlate the prices of foreign assets following the close of the local markets to the price that might have prevailed as of a Fund's pricing time.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of an asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or liability held by a Fund is the amount the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset or the cost to extinguish that liability in an arm's-length transaction. Valuing a Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in prices that may differ from current market valuations and that may not be the prices at which those investments could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used.

Each Fund may accept orders from certain authorized Financial Intermediaries or their designees. Each Fund will be deemed to receive an order when accepted by the Financial Intermediary or designee, and the order will receive the net asset value next computed by the Fund after such acceptance. If the payment for a purchase order is not made by a designated later time, the order will be canceled and the Financial Intermediary could be held liable for any losses.

BUYING A DIVIDEND

Unless your investment is in a tax-deferred account, you may want to avoid buying shares shortly before the Fund pays a dividend. The reason? If you buy shares when the Fund has declared but not yet distributed taxable ordinary income or capital gains, you will pay the full price for the shares and then receive a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable dividend. Before investing you may want to consult your tax adviser.

Each Fund will distribute net investment income, if any, monthly and net realized capital gain, if any, at least annually. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. Dividends may be reinvested automatically in shares of the Fund at net asset value without a sales charge or may be taken in cash. If you would like to receive dividends in cash, contact your Financial Intermediary or the respective Fund.

You will pay tax on dividends from a Fund (other than exempt-interest dividends) whether you receive them in cash or additional shares. If you redeem Fund shares or exchange them for shares of another fund, you generally will be treated as having sold your shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to tax. Fund distributions derived from qualified dividend income, which consists of dividends received from U.S. corporations and qualifying foreign corporations, and from long-term capital gains are eligible for taxation at a maximum rate of 15% or 20% for individuals, depending on whether their income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are adjusted annually for inflation.

A 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on the net investment income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends and net gain from investments) of U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000, or \$250,000 if married filing jointly, and of trusts and estates.

Your dividends and redemption proceeds will be subject to backup withholding tax if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number or the number you have provided is incorrect.

If you are neither a tax resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity (other than a pass-through entity to the extent owned by U.S. persons), the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gain) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies. However, certain distributions reported by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends, capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends and paid to a foreign shareholder may be eligible for an exemption from U.S. withholding tax.

Separately, a 30% withholding tax is currently imposed on U.S.-source dividends, interest and other income items paid to (i) certain foreign financial institutions and investment funds, and (ii) certain other foreign entities. To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions and investment funds will generally either need to (a) collect and report to the IRS detailed information identifying their U.S. accounts and U.S. account holders, comply with due diligence procedures for identifying U.S. accounts and withhold tax on certain payments made to noncomplying foreign entities and account holders or (b) if an intergovernmental agreement is entered into and implementing legislation is adopted, comply with the agreement and legislation. Other foreign entities will generally either need to provide detailed information identifying each substantial U.S. owner or certify there are no such owners.

Each Fund intends to make income distributions most of which will be excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes and exempt from California, New Jersey or Pennsylvania personal income taxes, respectively, with respect to the California Fund, the New Jersey Fund and the Pennsylvania Fund. Some distributions may be taxable.

Each Fund will purchase a municipal security only if it is accompanied by an opinion of bond counsel, delivered on the date of issuance of the security, that the interest paid on such security is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes and exempt from personal income taxes in California, New Jersey or Pennsylvania, as applicable (i.e., "tax-exempt"). For purposes of each Fund's investment strategies, municipal securities and municipal bonds do not include certain tax credit bonds or tax subsidy bonds issued by municipalities and/or states, the interest on which is taxable for Federal income tax purposes. Holders of tax credit bonds may be entitled to be allocated income tax credits of certain amounts. To the extent dividends distributed by a Fund are derived from bond interest income that is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, they are exempt from Federal income tax. Interest income from other investments and income from derivatives may produce taxable dividend distributions.

Each Fund intends to minimize the payment of taxable income to shareholders by investing in tax-exempt or municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel that the interest paid on those securities

will be excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Such securities, however, may be determined to pay, or have paid, taxable income subsequent to the Fund's acquisition of the securities. In that event, the IRS may demand that the Fund pay Federal income taxes on the affected interest income, and, if the Fund agrees to do so, the Fund's yield could be adversely affected. In addition, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as "exempt interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased Federal income tax liabilities. If the interest paid on any tax-exempt or municipal security held by a Fund is subsequently determined to be taxable, the Fund will dispose of that security as soon as reasonably practicable. In addition, future laws, regulations, rulings or court decisions may cause interest on municipal securities to be subject, directly or indirectly, to Federal income taxation or interest on state municipal securities to be subject to state or local income taxation, or the value of state municipal securities to be subject to state or local intangible personal property tax, or may otherwise prevent the Fund from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of such securities. Any such change could also affect the market price of such securities, and thus the value of an investment in the Fund.

Dividend distributions derived from taxable interest income or capital gains realized by a Fund on portfolio securities or derivative instruments, if any, will be subject to Federal income tax and applicable state and local taxes.

The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying asset and may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund. Payments received by a Fund from swap agreements will generally produce taxable income, while payments made by a Fund on swap agreements will be allocated against both tax-exempt and taxable gross income, decreasing the Fund's distributable net tax-exempt income. In addition, the tax treatment of certain derivatives, such as swaps, is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS.

If you redeem or exchange Fund shares, you generally will be treated as having sold your shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to tax. Certain investors may be subject to a Federal alternative minimum tax on dividends attributable to a Fund's investments in private activity bonds.

Generally, within 60 days after the end of the calendar year, the Fund or your Financial Intermediary will tell you the amount of exempt-interest dividends, taxable dividends and capital gain dividends you received that year. Capital gain dividends are taxable as long term capital gains to you, regardless of how long you have held your shares in the Fund. The tax treatment of dividends from a Fund is the same whether you choose to receive dividends in cash or to have them reinvested in shares of the Fund.

California Fund

So long as, at the close of each quarter of the California Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the California Fund's total assets consists of California municipal securities or certain United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands or Guam government obligations the interest on which is exempt from California personal income taxation (collectively "CA-Exempt Obligations"), the California Fund may pay to its shareholders exempt-interest dividends, which are dividends or parts thereof (other than capital gain dividends) that are paid by the California Fund and reported by the California Fund as exempt-interest dividends in a written statement furnished to shareholders, and such exempt-interest dividends will be treated as an item of interest excludable from the income of California resident individuals for purposes of the California personal income tax. The California Revenue and Taxation Code provides special rules with respect to the treatment of differences between the amount of California-exempt interest earned by the California Fund, net of amounts that, if the California Fund were treated as an individual, would be disallowed as deductions under Section 17280 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (relating to expenses allocable to, or incurred or continued to purchase or carry, tax-exempt obligations) or Section 171(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to bond premium); and shareholders should consult their tax advisors with the respect to the applicability of these rules. Dividends designated as attributable to CA-Exempt Obligations that are paid to a corporate shareholder subject to the California corporate franchise tax will be taxable as ordinary income for purposes of such tax. On the other hand, dividends designated as attributable to CA-Exempt Obligations that are paid to a corporate shareholder subject to the California corporate income tax should not be taxable as ordinary income but should be treated in the same manner as such dividends are treated for purposes of the California personal income tax, described above. Distributions to shareholders attributable to interest on obligations issued by states and municipalities other than California and its political subdivisions, as well as distributions attributable to market discount or short-term or long-term capital gains, are generally subject to California personal income tax, corporate income tax and corporate franchise tax even though all or a portion of such dividends may be exempt from federal income tax. Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by a shareholder of the California Fund to purchase or carry shares of the California Fund generally will not be deductible for California personal or corporate income tax purposes. It should be noted that California law deviates

from the provisions of Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Code, relating to regulated investment companies, in certain potentially material respects.

New Jersey Fund

To the extent that the distributions by the New Jersey Fund are derived from interest or gains from New Jersey municipal bonds and the New Jersey Fund meets certain state tax requirements, the distributions are also exempt from New Jersey Gross Income Tax. Interest income from other investments may produce taxable dividend distributions. Dividends derived from capital gains realized by the New Jersey Fund may be subject to New Jersey Gross Income Tax to the extent not attributable to gains from New Jersey municipal bonds. If you are subject to income tax in a state other than New Jersey, distributions by the New Jersey Fund derived from interest or gains from New Jersey municipal bonds generally will not be exempt from income tax in that state.

However, the New Jersey Gross Income Tax is not applicable to corporations. For all corporations subject to the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax, dividends and distributions from the New Jersey Fund are included in the tax base for purposes of computing the net income tax portion of the Corporation Business Tax. Furthermore, any gain upon the redemption or sale of shares by a corporate shareholder is also included in the net income tax base for purposes of computing the Corporation Business Tax.

Shares of the New Jersey Fund are not subject to property taxation by New Jersey.

Pennsylvania Fund

Distributions by the Pennsylvania Fund that are derived from interest on Pennsylvania municipal bonds or from direct obligations of the United States are exempt from Pennsylvania state personal income taxes. However, distributions attributable to capital gains derived by the Pennsylvania Fund as well as distributions derived from investments other than Pennsylvania municipal bonds (or from direct obligations of the United States) will be taxable for Pennsylvania personal income tax purposes. Distributions derived from interest on obligations that are merely backed or guaranteed by the U.S. Government (e.g., GNMMAs, FNMMAs), or on repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities, are not exempt from the Pennsylvania personal income tax.

In the case of residents of the City of Philadelphia, distributions by the Pennsylvania Fund that are derived from interest on Pennsylvania municipal bonds (or from direct obligations of the United States) and distributions that are designated as capital gain dividends for federal income tax purposes, also will be exempt from the Philadelphia School District investment net income tax.

Other Pennsylvania counties, cities and townships generally do not tax individuals on unearned income.

To the extent exempt-interest dividends attributable to Pennsylvania municipal bonds are excluded from taxable income for federal corporate income tax purposes (determined before net operating loss carryovers and special deductions), they will not be subject to the Pennsylvania corporate net income tax. Distributions from the Pennsylvania Fund derived from interest on direct obligations of the United States also are exempt from the Pennsylvania corporate net income tax. Distributions by the Pennsylvania Fund that are attributable to other sources (including indirect obligations of the United States such as GNMMAs, FNMMAs) generally are not exempt and are subject to the corporate net income tax.

If you are subject to income tax in a state other than Pennsylvania, the dividends derived from Pennsylvania municipal bonds generally will not be exempt from income tax in that state.

This discussion does not address the extent, if any, to which shares of the Pennsylvania Fund, or interest and gain thereon, is subject to, or included in the measure of, the special taxes imposed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on banks and other financial institutions or with respect to any privilege, excise, franchise or other tax imposed on business entities not discussed above. For the complete provisions, reference should be made to the applicable state laws. The state laws described above are subject to change by legislative, judicial, or administrative action either prospectively or retroactively. Shareholders of the Fund should consult their tax advisers about other state and local tax consequences of their investment in the Fund.

This section summarizes some of the consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for individualized tax advice. Consult your tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Funds under all applicable tax laws.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions). The information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose reports, along with each Fund's financial statements, are included in each Fund's Annual Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, which are available upon request.

	BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund				
	Institutional				
(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 11.74	\$ 12.05	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.21	\$ 12.71
Net investment income ^(a)	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.13	(0.31)	(1.03)	0.87	(0.50)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.51	0.02	(0.78)	1.12	(0.23)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.38)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.27)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 11.87	\$ 11.74	\$ 12.05	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.21
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	4.39% ^(d)	0.23% ^(d)	(6.06)%	9.26%	(1.85)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(e)					
Total expenses	0.55%	0.64%	0.49%	0.48%	0.57% ^(f)
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.52%	0.60%	0.47%	0.46%	0.55%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense and fees ^(g)	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%	0.43%	0.43%
Net investment income	3.25%	2.84%	1.95%	1.98%	2.13%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$1,513,123	\$1,646,282	\$1,907,899	\$1,922,918	\$1,865,633
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ 17,660	\$ 83,195	\$ 147,795	\$ 143,145	\$ 148,145
Portfolio turnover rate	77%	52%	82%	53%	117%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Includes payment from an affiliate, which had no impact on the Fund's total return.

^(e) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(f) Includes recoupment of past waived and/or reimbursed fees. Excluding the recoupment of past waived and/or reimbursed fees for the year ended May 31, 2020, the expense ratio would have been 0.56%.

^(g) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund
Investor A

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 11.73	\$ 12.04	\$ 13.07	\$ 12.19	\$ 12.70
Net investment income ^(a)	0.35	0.31	0.22	0.22	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.13	(0.32)	(1.03)	0.88	(0.51)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.48	(0.01)	(0.81)	1.10	(0.27)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.24)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 11.86	\$ 11.73	\$ 12.04	\$ 13.07	\$ 12.19
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	4.13% ^(d)	(0.02)% ^(d)	(6.30)%	9.09%	(2.18)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(e)					
Total expenses	0.77%	0.87%	0.72%	0.72%	0.82% ^(f)
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.76%	0.85%	0.71%	0.71%	0.80%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense and fees ^(g)	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
Net investment income	3.01%	2.60%	1.69%	1.74%	1.88%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$582,866	\$661,274	\$843,462	\$1,025,162	\$1,069,541
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ 17,660	\$ 83,195	\$147,795	\$ 143,145	\$ 148,145
Portfolio turnover rate	77%	52%	82%	53%	117%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Includes payment from an affiliate, which had no impact on the Fund's total return.

^(e) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(f) Includes recoupment of past waived and/or reimbursed fees with no financial impact to the expense ratio.

^(g) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund

Investor C

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 11.74	\$ 12.05	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.21	\$ 12.71
Net investment income ^(a)	0.26	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.13	(0.31)	(1.03)	0.87	(0.50)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.39	(0.09)	(0.91)	0.99	(0.36)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 11.87	\$ 11.74	\$ 12.05	\$ 13.08	\$ 12.21
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	3.35% ^(d)	(0.77)% ^(d)	(7.00)%	8.17%	(2.82)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(e)					
Total expenses	1.54%	1.63%	1.48%	1.48%	1.57% ^(f)
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	1.52%	1.60%	1.47%	1.47%	1.56%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense and fees ^(d)	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.44%	1.43%
Net investment income	2.25%	1.84%	0.93%	0.99%	1.14%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$45,817	\$62,713	\$ 84,141	\$107,235	\$144,972
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$17,660	\$83,195	\$147,795	\$143,145	\$148,145
Portfolio turnover rate	77%	52%	82%	53%	117%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Includes payment from an affiliate, which had no impact on the Fund's total return.

^(e) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(f) Includes recoupment of past waived and/or reimbursed fees with no financial impact to the expense ratio.

^(g) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund

	Institutional				
(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.15	\$ 10.45	\$ 11.59	\$ 10.84	\$ 11.30
Net investment income ^(a)	0.37	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.02)	(0.30)	(1.15)	0.75	(0.46)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.35	0.05	(0.84)	1.10	(0.09)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.37)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.37)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.15	\$ 10.45	\$ 11.59	\$ 10.84
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	3.46%	0.53%	(7.37)%	10.23%	(0.89)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.73%	0.75%	0.74%	0.73%	0.81%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.52%	0.55%	0.56%	0.56%	0.63%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Net investment income	3.64%	3.44%	2.70%	3.06%	3.27%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$174,552	\$168,721	\$190,069	\$215,903	\$188,512
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,739	\$ 17,972	\$ 22,054
Portfolio turnover rate	10%	35%	20%	16%	21%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund

Investor A

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.16	\$ 10.46	\$ 11.60	\$ 10.85	\$ 11.31
Net investment income ^(a)	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.03)	(0.30)	(1.14)	0.75	(0.46)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.32	0.02	(0.86)	1.07	(0.12)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.28)	(0.32)	(0.34)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.14	\$ 10.16	\$ 10.46	\$ 11.60	\$ 10.85
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	3.21%	0.28%	(7.59)%	9.96%	(1.13)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.92%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%	1.02%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.77%	0.80%	0.81%	0.80%	0.88%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Net investment income	3.40%	3.19%	2.45%	2.81%	3.01%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$87,978	\$99,046	\$112,909	\$128,040	\$106,048
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,739	\$ 17,972	\$ 22,054
Portfolio turnover rate	10%	35%	20%	16%	21%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund

Investor C

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.15	\$ 10.45	\$ 11.59	\$ 10.84	\$ 11.30
Net investment income ^(a)	0.27	0.25	0.19	0.23	0.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.03)	(0.30)	(1.14)	0.75	(0.45)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.24	(0.05)	(0.95)	0.98	(0.20)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.23)	(0.26)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.15	\$ 10.45	\$ 11.59	\$ 10.84
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	2.43%	(0.47)%	(8.29)%	9.14%	(1.87)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	1.69%	1.71%	1.70%	1.68%	1.76%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	1.52%	1.55%	1.56%	1.56%	1.63%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%	1.52%
Net investment income	2.64%	2.44%	1.68%	2.06%	2.26%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$10,577	\$12,896	\$17,672	\$26,004	\$32,313
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$16,739	\$17,972	\$22,054
Portfolio turnover rate	10%	35%	20%	16%	21%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

	BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund				
	Institutional				
(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.69	\$ 10.18	\$ 11.29	\$ 10.75	\$ 11.11
Net investment income ^(a)	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.03)	(0.49)	(1.11)	0.54	(0.36)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.31	(0.19)	(0.84)	0.87	0.02
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.33)	(0.30)	(0.27)	(0.33)	(0.38)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.67	\$ 9.69	\$ 10.18	\$ 11.29	\$ 10.75
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	3.32%	(1.82)%	(7.56)%	8.20%	0.14%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.77%	0.79%	0.78%	0.79%	0.93%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.54%	0.58%	0.59%	0.61%	0.75%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%
Net investment income	3.49%	3.08%	2.47%	2.98%	3.44%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$219,584	\$240,595	\$325,614	\$403,080	\$370,399
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,938	\$ 49,169	\$ 64,784
Portfolio turnover rate	18%	46%	27%	27%	26%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund					
Investor A					
(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.70	\$ 10.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 10.76	\$ 11.13
Net investment income ^(a)	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.01)	(0.49)	(1.11)	0.54	(0.37)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.30	(0.21)	(0.86)	0.84	(0.02)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.31)	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(0.35)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.70	\$ 10.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 10.76
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	3.17%	(2.05)%	(7.78)%	7.93%	(0.20)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	0.91%	0.93%	0.93%	0.94%	1.09%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	0.78%	0.82%	0.83%	0.85%	1.00%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.79%
Net investment income	3.25%	2.84%	2.23%	2.72%	3.19%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$103,050	\$117,457	\$142,514	\$161,081	\$131,336
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 29,938	\$ 49,169	\$ 64,784
Portfolio turnover rate	18%	46%	27%	27%	26%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund

Investor C

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)	Year Ended 05/31/24	Year Ended 05/31/23	Year Ended 05/31/22	Year Ended 05/31/21	Year Ended 05/31/20
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 9.70	\$ 10.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 10.76	\$ 11.12
Net investment income ^(a)	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.22	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.02)	(0.49)	(1.11)	0.54	(0.36)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.22	(0.29)	(0.95)	0.76	(0.09)
Distributions from net investment income ^(b)	(0.24)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.27)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.68	\$ 9.70	\$ 10.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 10.76
Total Return^(c)					
Based on net asset value	2.29%	(2.79)%	(8.48)%	7.12%	(0.85)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(d)					
Total expenses	1.71%	1.73%	1.70%	1.71%	1.85%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed	1.54%	1.58%	1.59%	1.61%	1.75%
Total expenses after fees waived and/or reimbursed and excluding interest expense ^(e)	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
Net investment income	2.49%	2.08%	1.47%	2.00%	2.44%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000)	\$6,941	\$10,190	\$14,249	\$20,866	\$29,078
Borrowings outstanding, end of year (000)	\$ —	\$ —	\$29,938	\$49,169	\$64,784
Portfolio turnover rate	18%	46%	27%	27%	26%

^(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

^(b) Distributions for annual periods determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations.

^(c) Where applicable, excludes the effects of any sales charges and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

^(d) Excludes fees and expenses incurred indirectly as a result of investments in underlying funds.

^(e) Interest expense and fees relate to TOB Trusts. See Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

General Information

Shareholder Documents

Electronic Access to Annual Reports, Semi-Annual Reports, Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Statements and Prospectuses

Electronic copies of most financial reports and prospectuses are available on BlackRock's website. Shareholders can sign up for e-mail notifications of annual and semi-annual reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and prospectuses by enrolling in the Fund's electronic delivery program. To enroll:

Shareholders Who Hold Accounts with Investment Advisers, Banks or Brokerages: Please contact your Financial Intermediary. Please note that not all investment advisers, banks or brokerages may offer this service.

Shareholders Who Hold Accounts Directly With BlackRock:

- Access the BlackRock website at <http://www.blackrock.com/edelivery>; and
- Log into your account.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents

The Funds deliver only one copy of shareholder documents, including prospectuses, shareholder reports and proxy statements, to shareholders with multiple accounts at the same address. This practice is known as "householding" and is intended to eliminate duplicate mailings and reduce expenses. Mailings of your shareholder documents may be househanded 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 contact the Fund at (800) 441-7762.

Certain Fund Policies

Anti-Money Laundering Requirements

Each Fund is subject to the USA PATRIOT Act (the "Patriot Act"). The Patriot Act is intended to prevent the use of the U.S. financial system in furtherance of money laundering, terrorism or other illicit activities. Pursuant to requirements under the Patriot Act, each Fund is required to obtain sufficient information from shareholders to enable it to form a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of its shareholders. This information will be used to verify the identity of investors or, in some cases, the status of Financial Intermediaries. Such information may be verified using third-party sources. This information will be used only for compliance with the Patriot Act or other applicable laws, regulations and rules in connection with money laundering, terrorism, or economic sanctions.

The Fund reserves the right to reject purchase orders from persons who have not submitted information sufficient to allow the Fund to verify their identity. The Fund also reserves the right to redeem any amounts in the Fund from persons whose identity it is unable to verify on a timely basis. It is each Fund's policy to cooperate fully with appropriate regulators in any investigations conducted with respect to potential money laundering, terrorism, or other illicit activities.

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 website.

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.

Statement of Additional Information

If you would like further information about each Fund, including how each Fund invests, please see the SAI.

For a discussion of each Fund's policies and procedures regarding the selective disclosure of its portfolio holdings, please see the SAI. The Fund make their top ten holdings available on a monthly basis at www.blackrock.com generally within 5 business days after the end of the month to which the information applies.

Glossary

This glossary contains an explanation of some of the common terms used in this prospectus. For additional information about the Funds, please see the SAI.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses — a Fund's pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investing in other investment companies.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses — expenses that cover the costs of operating a Fund.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index — a benchmark that is designed to track the U.S. long term tax-exempt bond market, including state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, pre-refunded bonds, and insured bonds.

California Customized Reference Benchmark — a customized weighted index comprised of 85% Bloomberg Municipal Bond: California Exempt Total Return Index Unhedged USD; 10% California Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index; and 5% Bloomberg Municipal Index California Taxable Bonds Total Return Index Value.

Distribution Fees — fees used to support each Fund's marketing and distribution efforts, such as compensating Financial Intermediaries, advertising and promotion.

Management Fee — a fee paid to BlackRock for managing each Fund.

New Jersey Customized Reference Benchmark — a customized weighted index comprised of 90% Bloomberg Municipal Bond: New Jersey Exempt Total Return Index Unhedged USD and 10% New Jersey Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index.

Other Expenses — include accounting, transfer agency, custody, professional fees and registration fees.

Pennsylvania Customized Reference Benchmark — a customized weighted index comprised of 90% Bloomberg Pennsylvania Total Return Index Unhedged USD and 10% Pennsylvania Bloomberg Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade) Total Return Index.

Service Fees — fees used to compensate Financial Intermediaries for certain shareholder servicing activities.

Shareholder Fees — fees paid directly by a shareholder, including sales charges that you may pay when you buy or sell shares of a Fund.

Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies

Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Waiver Policies

Ameriprise Financial:

Investor A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial:

The following information applies to Investor A Shares purchases if you have an account with or otherwise purchase Fund shares through Ameriprise Financial:

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial retail brokerage account are eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus or SAI:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within BlackRock Funds).
- Shares exchanged from Investor C Shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 7-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Investor C Shares or conversion of Investor C Shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply.
- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within BlackRock Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (i.e. Rights of Reinstatement).

D.A. Davidson & Co. (“D.A. Davidson”):

Effective March 1, 2021, shareholders purchasing Fund shares including existing Fund shareholders, through a D.A. Davidson platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment advisor for which D.A. Davidson provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the Fund’s SAL.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investor A Shares Available at D.A. Davidson

- Shares purchased of the same Fund or another BlackRock Fund through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of D.A. Davidson or its affiliates and their family members as designated by D.A. Davidson.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions of the same Fund or another BlackRock Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Investor C Shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Investor A Shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is consistent with D.A. Davidson’s policies and procedures.

CDSC Waivers on Investor A and C Shares Available at D.A. Davidson

- Shares sold due to the death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus.
- Shares bought due to return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA or other qualifying retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.
- Shares acquired through a Right of Reinstatement.

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at D.A. Davidson: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation and/or Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of BlackRock Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at D.A. Davidson. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at D.A. Davidson may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of BlackRock Funds, over a 13-month time period. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at D.A. Davidson may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P. (“Edward Jones”):

Policies Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

The following information has been provided by Edward Jones:

Effective on or after August 1, 2024, the following information supersedes prior information with respect to transactions and positions held in fund shares through an Edward Jones system. Clients of Edward Jones (also referred to as “shareholders”) purchasing fund shares on the Edward Jones commission and fee-based platforms are eligible only for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as “breakpoints”) and waivers, which can differ from discounts and waivers described elsewhere in this prospectus or statement of additional information (“SAI”) or through another broker-dealer. In all instances, it is the shareholder’s responsibility to inform Edward Jones at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings of BlackRock Funds, or other facts qualifying the purchaser for discounts or waivers. Edward Jones can ask for documentation of such circumstance. Shareholders should contact Edward Jones if they have questions regarding their eligibility for these discounts and waivers.

Breakpoints

- Breakpoint pricing, otherwise known as volume pricing, at dollar thresholds as described in the prospectus.

Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”)

- The applicable sales charge on a purchase of Investor A Shares is determined by taking into account all share classes (except certain money market funds and any assets held in group retirement plans) of BlackRock Funds held by the shareholder or in an account grouped by Edward Jones with other accounts for the purpose of providing certain pricing considerations (“pricing groups”). If grouping assets as a shareholder, this includes all share classes held on the Edward Jones platform and/or held on another platform. The inclusion of eligible fund family assets in the ROA calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Money market funds are included only if such shares were sold with a sales charge at the time of purchase or acquired in exchange for shares purchased with a sales charge.
- The employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan may elect to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping as opposed to including all share classes at a shareholder or pricing group level.
- ROA is determined by calculating the higher of cost minus redemptions or market value (current shares multiplied by NAV).

Letter of Intent (“LOI”)

- Through a LOI, a shareholder can receive the sales charge and breakpoint discounts for purchases such as shareholder intends to make over a 13-month period from the date Edward Jones receives the LOI. The LOI is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value of qualifying holdings at LOI initiation in combination with the value that the shareholder intends to buy over a 13-month period to calculate the front-end sales charge and any breakpoint discounts. Each purchase the shareholder makes during that 13-month period will receive the sales charge and breakpoint discount that applies to the total amount. The inclusion of eligible BlackRock Funds assets in the LOI calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Purchases made before the LOI is received by Edward Jones are not adjusted under the LOI and will not reduce the sales charge previously paid. Sales charges will be adjusted if the LOI is not met.
- If the employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan has elected to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping, LOIs will also be at the plan-level and may only be established by the employer.

Sales Charge Waivers

Sales charges are waived for the following shareholders and in the following situations:

- Associates of Edward Jones and its affiliates and other accounts in the same pricing group (as determined by Edward Jones under its policies and procedures) as the associate. This waiver will continue for the remainder of the associate’s life if the associate retires from Edward Jones in good-standing and remains in good standing pursuant to Edward Jones’ policies and procedures.
- Shares purchased in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment.

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of BlackRock Funds so long as the following conditions are met: the proceeds are from the sale of shares within 60 days of the purchase, the sale and purchase are made from a share class that charges a front load and one of the following (“Right of Reinstatement”):
 - The redemption and repurchase occur in the same account.
 - The redemption proceeds are used to process an: IRA contribution, return of excess contributions, conversion, recharacterizing of contributions, or distribution, and the repurchase is done in an account within the same Edward Jones grouping for ROA.

The Right of Reinstatement excludes systematic or automatic transactions including, but not limited to, purchases made through payroll deductions, liquidations to cover account fees, and reinvestments from non-mutual fund products.

- Shares exchanged into Investor A Shares from another share class so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the discretion of Edward Jones. Edward Jones is responsible for any remaining CDSCs due to BlackRock, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in the prospectus.
- Exchanges from Investor C Shares to Investor A Shares of the same fund, generally, in the 84th month following the anniversary of the purchase date or earlier at the discretion of Edward Jones.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (“CDSC”) Waivers

If the shareholder purchases shares that are subject to a CDSC and those shares are redeemed before the CDSC is expired, the shareholder is responsible to pay the CDSC except in the following conditions:

- The death or disability of the shareholder.
- Systematic withdrawals with up to 10% per year of the account value.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA.
- Shares redeemed as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
- Shares redeemed to pay Edward Jones fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Edward Jones.
- Shares exchanged in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
- Shares acquired through a NAV Reinstatement.
- Shares redeemed at the discretion of Edward Jones for Minimum Balances, as described below.

Other Important Information Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

Minimum Purchase Amounts for Investor A and Investor C Shares

- Initial purchase minimum: \$250
- Subsequent purchase minimum: none

Minimum Balances

- Edward Jones has the right to redeem at its discretion fund holdings with a balance of \$250 or less. The following are examples of accounts that are not included in this policy:
 - A fee-based account held on an Edward Jones platform
 - A 529 account held on an Edward Jones platform
 - An account with an active systematic investment plan or LOI

Exchanging Share Classes

- At any time it deems necessary, Edward Jones has the authority to exchange at NAV a shareholder’s holdings in a fund to Investor A Shares of the same fund at NAV, provided that Edward Jones will be responsible for any remaining CDSC due to BlackRock, if applicable, and that the shareholders meet the eligibility requirements of the new share class.

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC:

Effective September 29, 2023, if you purchase or hold Fund shares through an applicable J.P. Morgan Securities LLC brokerage account, you will be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”), or back-end sales charge, waivers), share class conversion policy and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales charge waivers on Investor A Shares available at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

- Shares exchanged from Investor C (i.e., level-load) Shares of the same Fund pursuant to J.P. Morgan Securities LLC’s policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers.
- Qualified employer-sponsored defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans, nonqualified deferred compensation plans, other employee benefit plans and trusts used to fund those plans. For purposes of this provision, such plans do not include SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, SAR-SEPs or 501(c)(3) accounts.
- Shares of Funds purchased through J.P. Morgan Securities LLC Self-Directed Investing accounts.
- Shares purchased through rights of reinstatement.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC or its affiliates and their spouse or financial dependent.

Investor C to Investor A Share conversion

- A shareholder in the Fund’s Investor C Shares will have their shares converted by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC to Investor A Shares (or the appropriate share class) of the same Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is consistent with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC’s policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Investor A and C Shares available at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

- Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus.
- Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC: breakpoints, rights of accumulation & letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described in the Fund’s prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC. Eligible fund family assets not held at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable).

Janney Montgomery Scott LLC:

Effective May 1, 2020, if you purchase fund shares through a Janney Montgomery Scott LLC (“Janney”) brokerage account, you will be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”), or back-end sales charge, waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales charge* waivers on Investor A shares available at Janney

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other BlackRock Fund).
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another BlackRock Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (i.e., right of reinstatement).
- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Investor C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Investor A shares of the same fund pursuant to Janney’s policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Investor A and C shares available at Janney

- Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus or SAI.
- Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.
- Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares exchanged into the same share class of a different fund.

Front-end sales charge* discounts available at Janney: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the Fund’s prospectus or SAI.
- Rights of accumulation (“ROA”), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of BlackRock Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Janney. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a BlackRock Fund, over a 13-month time period. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at Janney Montgomery Scott may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

*Also referred to as an “initial sales charge.”

Merrill Lynch:

Purchases or sales of front-end (i.e. Investor A) or level-load (i.e., Investor C) mutual fund shares through a Merrill platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales load waivers (front-end, contingent deferred, or back-end waivers) and discounts, which differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund's prospectus. Purchasers will have to buy mutual fund shares directly from the mutual fund company or through another intermediary to be eligible for waivers or discounts not listed below.

It is the client's responsibility to notify Merrill at the time of purchase or sale of any relationship or other facts that qualify the transaction for a waiver or discount. A Merrill representative may ask for reasonable documentation of such facts and Merrill may condition the granting of a waiver or discount on the timely receipt of such documentation.

Additional information on waivers and discounts is available in the Merrill Sales Load Waiver and Discounts Supplement (the "Merrill SLWD Supplement") and in the Mutual Fund Investing at Merrill pamphlet at ml.com/funds. Clients are encouraged to review these documents and speak with their financial advisor to determine whether a transaction is eligible for a waiver or discount.

Front-end Load Waivers Available at Merrill

- Shares of mutual funds available for purchase by employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation, and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans provided the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Shares purchased through a Merrill investment advisory program
- Brokerage class shares exchanged from advisory class shares due to the holdings moving from a Merrill investment advisory program to a Merrill brokerage account
- Shares purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- Shares purchased through the systematic reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same mutual fund in the same account
- Shares exchanged from level-load shares to front-end load shares of the same mutual fund in accordance with the description in the Merrill SLWD Supplement
- Shares purchased by eligible employees of Merrill or its affiliates and their family members who purchase shares in accounts within the employee's Merrill Household (as defined in the Merrill SLWD Supplement)
- Shares purchased by eligible persons associated with the Fund as defined in this prospectus (e.g. the Fund's officers or trustees)
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of a mutual fund redemption in front-end load shares provided (1) the repurchase is in a mutual fund within the same fund family, (2) the repurchase occurs within 90 calendar days from the redemption trade date, and (3) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (i.e. systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchases made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill's account maintenance fees are not eligible for Rights of Reinstatement

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") Waivers on Front-end, Back-end, and Level Load Shares Available at Merrill

- Shares sold due to the client's death or disability (as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 22e(3))
- Shares sold pursuant to a systematic withdrawal program subject to Merrill's maximum systematic withdrawal limits as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement
- Shares sold due to return of excess contributions from an IRA account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the investor reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulation
- Front-end or level-load shares held in commission-based, non-taxable retirement brokerage accounts (e.g. traditional, Roth, rollover, SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans) that are transferred to fee-based accounts or platforms and exchanged for a lower cost share class of the same mutual fund

Front-end Load Discounts Available at Merrill: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoint discounts, as described in this prospectus, where the sales load is at or below the maximum sales load that Merrill permits to be assessed to a front-end load purchase, as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement

- Rights of Accumulation (ROA), as described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement, which entitle clients to breakpoint discounts based on the aggregated holdings of mutual fund family assets held in accounts in their Merrill Household
- Letters of Intent (LOI), which allow for breakpoint discounts on eligible new purchases based on anticipated future eligible purchases within a fund family at Merrill, in accounts within your Merrill Household, as further described in the Merrill SLWD Supplement

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management:

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management Investor A Share Front-End Sales Charge Waiver

Effective July 1, 2018, Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients purchasing Investor A Shares of the Fund through Morgan Stanley's transactional brokerage accounts are entitled to a waiver of the front-end sales charge in the following circumstances:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans does not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Investor C Shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are exchanged for Investor A Shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within BlackRock Funds under a Rights of Reinstatement provision, provided the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge

Unless specifically described above, no other front-end sales charge waivers are available to mutual fund purchases by Morgan Stanley Wealth Management clients through Morgan Stanley's transactional brokerage accounts.

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.:

Effective May 1, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (“OPCO”) platform or account are eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investor A Shares available at OPCO

- Shares purchased by employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through an OPCO affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other BlackRock Fund)
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another BlackRock Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement)
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Investor C Shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Investor A Shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members
- Shares purchased by directors or trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund’s investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

CDSC Waivers on Investor A and C Shares available at OPCO

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus
- Shares bought due to return of excess contributions from an IRA account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the prospectus
- Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”) and Letters of Intent (“LOI”) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of BlackRock Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at OPCO. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA or LOI calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. and Each Entity's Affiliates ("Raymond James"):

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investor A Shares Available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in a Raymond James investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased of the same Fund or another BlackRock Fund through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend distributions.
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another BlackRock Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund's Investor C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Investor A shares of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Investor A and C Shares Available at Raymond James

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus.
- Shares bought due to return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the Fund's prospectus or SAI.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a Right of Reinstatement.

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Raymond James: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation and/or Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of BlackRock Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of BlackRock Funds over a 13-month time period. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Robert W. Baird & Co. (“Baird”):

Effective June 15, 2020, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Baird platform or account will only be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Investor A Shares Available at Baird

- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing share of the same fund
- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Baird or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Baird
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions from another BlackRock Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as Rights of Reinstatement)
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Investor C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Investor A shares of the fund if the shares are no longer subject to CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Baird
- Shares purchased by employer-sponsored retirement plans or charitable accounts in a transactional brokerage account at Baird, including 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs

CDSC Waivers on Investor A and C Shares Available at Baird

- Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus
- Shares bought due to returns of excess contributions from an IRA account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable Internal Revenue Service regulations as described in the Fund’s prospectus
- Shares sold to pay Baird fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Baird
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Baird: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation, & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus
- Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of BlackRock Fund assets held by accounts within the purchaser’s household at Baird. Eligible BlackRock Fund assets not held at Baird may be included in ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (“LOI”) allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of BlackRock Funds through Baird, over a 13-month period of time

For More Information

Funds and Service Providers

FUNDS

BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust

BlackRock California Municipal Opportunities Fund

BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund

BlackRock Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund

100 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

Written Correspondence:

P.O. Box 534429

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15253-4429

Overnight Mail:

Attention: 534429

500 Ross Street 154-0520

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15262

(800) 441-7762

MANAGER

BlackRock Advisors, LLC

100 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

TRANSFER AGENT

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.

301 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP

200 Berkeley Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

ACCOUNTING SERVICES PROVIDER

State Street Bank and Trust Company

One Congress Street, Suite 1

Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016

DISTRIBUTOR

BlackRock Investments, LLC

50 Hudson Yards

New York, New York 10001

CUSTODIAN

State Street Bank and Trust Company

One Congress Street, Suite 1

Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016

COUNSEL

Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP

787 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019-6099

Additional Information

For more information:

This prospectus contains important information you should know before investing, including information about risks. Please read it before you invest and keep it for future reference. More information about the Funds is available at no charge upon request. This information includes:

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports and Form N-CSR contain additional information about each of the Fund's investments. The annual report describes each Fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings, and discusses recent market conditions, economic trends and Fund investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance for the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information

A Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated September 27, 2024, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SAI, which includes additional information about each Fund, may be obtained free of charge, along with each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports and other information such as Fund financial statements, by calling (800) 441-7762. The SAI, as amended and/or supplemented from time to time, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

BlackRock Investor Services

Representatives are available to discuss account balance information, mutual fund prospectuses, literature, programs and services available. Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. (Eastern time), on any business day. Call: (800) 441-7762.

Purchases and Redemptions

Call your Financial Intermediary or BlackRock Investor Services at (800) 441-7762.

World Wide Web

General Fund information and specific Fund performance, including the SAI, annual/semi-annual reports and other information such as Fund financial statements, can be accessed free of charge at www.blackrock.com/prospectus. Mutual fund prospectuses and literature can also be requested via this website.

Written Correspondence

BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust or
BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust
P.O. Box 534429

Overnight Mail

BlackRock California Municipal Series Trust or
BlackRock Multi-State Municipal Series Trust
Attention: 534429
500 Ross Street 154-0520
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15262

Internal Wholesalers/Broker Dealer Support

Available on any business day to support investment professionals. Call: (800) 882-0052.

Portfolio Characteristics and Holdings

A description of each Fund's policies and procedures related to disclosure of portfolio characteristics and holdings is available in the SAI.

For information about portfolio holdings and characteristics, BlackRock fund shareholders and prospective investors may call (800) 882-0052.

Securities and Exchange Commission

You may also view and copy public information about each Fund, including the SAI, by visiting the EDGAR database on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). Copies of this information can be obtained, for a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. No one is authorized to provide you with information that is different from information contained in this prospectus.

The SEC has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

BLACKROCK CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL SERIES TRUST
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE # 811-04264

BLACKROCK MULTI-STATE MUNICIPAL SERIES TRUST
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE # 811-04375

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