

BLACKROCK MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST II
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT
COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-21126

Name of Fund: BlackRock Municipal Income Trust II (BLE)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock Municipal Income
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Date of fiscal year end: 08/31/2019

Date of reporting period: 02/28/2019

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

FEBRUARY 28, 2019

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock Municipal Bond Trust (BBK)

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Quality Trust (BAF)

BlackRock Municipal Income Quality Trust (BYM)

BlackRock Municipal Income Trust II (BLE)

BlackRock MuniHoldings Investment Quality Fund (MFL)

BlackRock MuniVest Fund, Inc. (MVF)

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of each Trust's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from BlackRock or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

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The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

In the 12 months ended February 28, 2019, concerns about a variety of political risks and a modest slowdown in global growth led to modest positive returns for the U.S. equity and bond markets. Though the market's appetite for risk remained healthy for most of the reporting period, risk taking declined sharply in late 2018.

Volatility rose in emerging market stocks, as the rising U.S. dollar and higher interest rates in the U.S. disrupted economic growth abroad. U.S.-China trade relations and debt concerns adversely affected the Chinese stock market, while Turkey and Argentina became embroiled in currency crises, largely due to hyperinflation in both countries. An economic slowdown in Europe also led to negative performance for European equities.

Volatility in the U.S. equity market spiked in October, as a wide range of risks were brought to bear on markets, ranging from rising interest rates and slowing global growth to heightened trade tensions and political turmoil in several countries, including the United States. These risks manifested in a broad based sell-off in December, leading to the worst December performance on record since 1931.

By comparison, fixed income securities delivered modest positive returns with relatively low volatility. In fixed income markets, short-term U.S. Treasury interest rates rose the fastest, while longer-term rates declined slightly. This led to positive returns for U.S. Treasuries and a substantial flattening of the yield curve. Investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds also posted positive returns, as the credit fundamentals in corporate markets remained relatively solid.

The U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) increased short-term interest rates four times during the reporting period. At its most recent meeting in late January, the Fed left interest rates unchanged and signaled a slower pace of rate hikes in response to the global economic slowdown. Relatively low inflation and modest economic growth give the Fed room to maintain support for the economy until the economic data builds the case for changing interest rates.

Although fears of recession drove equity volatility higher at the end of 2018, we continue to believe the probability of recession in 2019 remains relatively low. Economic growth and global earnings are likely to slow somewhat in 2019 because the tax cut stimulus will be less pronounced, and the Fed's rate hikes in 2018 will gain traction in 2019. We expect profit margins to continue to contract, which tends to happen late in the business cycle.

In addition, trade frictions look more baked into asset prices than a year ago, but markets may be overlooking European political risks. As Brexit moves forward, the U.K. and the European Union may face significant obstacles. Most recently, Britain's Parliament voted to extend the deadline for the separation, as policy makers continue to seek the least disruptive ways to disentangle Europe's second-largest economy from the European Union. Consequently, we are cautious on European equities, as European unity remains tenuous with a history of flare-ups. We continue to prefer to take risk in U.S. and emerging market equities. Within U.S. equities, we believe that companies with high-quality earnings and strong balance sheets offer the most attractive risk/reward trade-off.

In this environment, investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes, and be nimble as market conditions change. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit [blackrock.com](https://www.blackrock.com) for further insight about investing in today's markets.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of February 28, 2019

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	(3.04)%	4.68%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	(8.86)	5.58
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	(3.58)	(6.04)
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	0.33	(9.89)
3-month Treasury bills (ICE BofAML 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	1.10	2.04
U.S. Treasury securities (ICE BofAML 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	2.57	4.02
U.S. investment grade bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	1.99	3.17
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	2.21	4.03
U.S. high yield bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	2.00	4.31

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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Municipal Market Overview For the Reporting Period Ended February 28, 2019

Municipal Market Conditions

Municipal bonds experienced positive performance during the period, despite challenged total returns during most of 2018 as interest rates moved higher on the back of continued Fed policy normalization, fiscal stimulus, strong economic growth, and increased U.S. Treasury issuance. Performance turned stronger late in the year, with interest rates rallying as the Fed began to indicate a pivot from forecast based to data driven policy and the potential for a slower pace of future rate hikes. During the period, demand for the asset class remained firm, although it displayed some bouts of volatility. Broadly, investors favored the tax-exempt income, diversification, quality, and value of municipal bonds given that tax reform ultimately lowered the top individual tax rate just 2.6% while eliminating deductions. During the 12 months ended February 28, 2019, municipal bond funds experienced net inflows of approximately \$14.4 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

For the same 12-month period, total new issuance underwhelmed from a historical perspective at \$323 billion (below the \$389 billion issued in the prior 12-month period), a direct result of the elimination of advanced refundings through the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This shift transitioned the market from an existing net positive supply environment to a much more favorable net negative supply environment in which reinvestment income (coupons, calls, and maturities) largely outstripped gross issuance and provided a powerful technical tailwind.

A Closer Look at Yields

From February 28, 2018 to February 28, 2019, yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds decreased by eight basis points (bps) from 3.06% to 2.98%, while ten-year rates decreased by 37 bps from 2.47% to 2.10% and five-year rates decreased by 30 bps from 1.97% to 1.67% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). The municipal yield curve flattened modestly over the 12-month period with the spread between two- and 30-year maturities flattening by 14 bps, led by 43 bps of flattening between two- and ten-year maturities. Notably, the municipal yield curve remains nearly 2.5 times steeper than the U.S. Treasury curve.

During the same time period, on a relative basis, tax-exempt municipal bonds strongly outperformed U.S. Treasuries, driven by the front and intermediate portions of the yield curve. The relative positive performance of municipal bonds was driven largely by a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market as investors sought income, incremental yield, and tax shelter in an environment where opportunities became increasingly scarce. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers

S&P Municipal Bond Index
Total Returns as of February 28, 2019
6 months: 2.21%
12 months: 4.03%

The majority of municipal credits remain strong, despite well-publicized problems among a few issuers. Four of the five states with the largest amount of debt outstanding—California, New York, Texas and Florida—continue to exhibit improved credit fundamentals. However, several states with the largest unfunded pension liabilities are faced with elevated borrowing costs and difficult budgetary decisions. Across the country on the local level, property values support credit stability. Standard & Poor's decision to remove its negative outlook on New Mexico underscores the improvement in state finances as it was the only remaining state with the designation. Revenue bonds continue to drive performance as investors continue to seek higher yield bonds in the tobacco sector. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain minimal and in the periphery while the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to advocate careful credit research and believe that a thoughtful approach to structure and security selection remains imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

The opinions expressed are those of BlackRock as of February 28, 2019 and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The comments should not be construed as a recommendation of any individual holdings or market sectors. Investing involves risk including loss of principal. Bond values fluctuate in price so the value of your investment can go down depending on market conditions. Fixed income risks include interest-rate and credit risk. Typically, when interest rates rise, there is a corresponding decline in bond values. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the bond issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments. There may be less information on the financial condition of municipal issuers than for public corporations. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. Some investors may be subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable.

The Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index, a broad, market value-weighted index, seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. municipal bond market. All bonds in the index are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes or subject to the AMT. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Trusts may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, there is no guarantee that these objectives can be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which is based on short-term interest rates, is normally lower than the income earned by a Trust on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Trusts (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Trusts' shareholders benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage (after paying the leverage costs) is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings (less the leverage liability) is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Trust's Common Shares capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, a Trust's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by a Trust with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Trust's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on a Trust's longer-term investments acquired from such leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit Common Shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Trusts' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Trusts had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Trusts' portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the amount of the Trusts' obligations under their respective leverage arrangements generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Trusts' NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that the Trusts' intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Trust's NAV, market price and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV and market price of a Trust's Common Shares than if the Trust were not leveraged. In addition, each Trust may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Trust to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Trust's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Trust incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Trusts' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Trusts' investment adviser will be higher than if the Trusts did not use leverage.

To obtain leverage, each Trust has issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares) or Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) (collectively, Preferred Shares) and/or leveraged its assets through the

use of tender option bond trusts (TOB Trusts) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), each Trust is permitted to issue debt up to 33 1/3% of its total managed assets or equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of its total managed assets. A Trust may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Trust may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by the Preferred Shares governing instruments or by agencies rating the Preferred Shares, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Trust segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of a Trust's obligations under the TOB Trust (including accrued interest), then the TOB Trust is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements imposed by the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Trusts may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other assets without owning or taking physical custody of securities, commodities and/or other referenced assets or to manage market, equity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, commodity and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments may give rise to a form of economic leverage and involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the transaction or illiquidity of the instrument. The Trusts' successful use of a derivative financial instrument depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of these instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may limit the amount of appreciation a Trust can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Trusts' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Trust Summary as of February 28, 2019

BlackRock Municipal Bond Trust**Trust Overview**

BlackRock Municipal Bond Trust s (BBK) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal bonds exempt from regular U.S. federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax). The Trust invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by the investment adviser at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	BBK
Initial Offering Date	April 30, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 28, 2019 (\$14.31) ^(a)	5.32%
Tax Equivalent Yield ^(b)	8.99%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.0635
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.7620
Economic Leverage as of February 28, 2019 ^(d)	39%

(a) Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

(b) Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal U.S. federal tax rate of 40.8%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

(c) The monthly distribution per Common Share, declared on March 1, 2019, was decreased to \$.0545 per share. The current yield on closing market price, tax equivalent yield, current monthly distribution per Common Share, and current annualized distribution per Common Share do not reflect the new distribution rate. The new distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change in the future.

(d) Represents VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended February 28, 2019 were as follows:

	Returns Based
	On
<i>Market Price</i>	<i>NAV</i>

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BBK ^{(a)(b)}	2.84%	1.82%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ^(c)	3.68	1.64

- (a) All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at actual reinvestment prices.
- (b) The Trust's discount to NAV narrowed during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV.
- (c) Average return. Returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at NAV on the ex-dividend date as calculated by Lipper.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

After performing poorly in September and October, municipal bonds recovered to post a positive total return for the full six-month period. The initial downturn was largely brought about by concerns that the Fed would raise interest rates aggressively in 2019. However, subsequent signs of slowing growth prompted investors to adjust their expectations in favor of more accommodative Fed policy, sparking a rally across the bond market from early November onward.

The Trust benefited from its positions in the school district, utilities and health care sectors. Conversely, its exposure to the tobacco sector was a modest detractor due to the Food and Drug Administration's announcement of its intention to ban menthol cigarettes, which could lead to a larger-than-expected decline in consumption and reduced payments in accordance to the Master Settlement Agreement. After initially selling off on the news, tobacco issues regained much of the lost ground by the close of the period. The Trust maintained its position in the sector in an effort to capitalize on its above-average yields.

Bonds with maturities of three to ten years significantly outpaced longer-term issues. In this environment, the Trust's positions in pre-refunded bonds outperformed due to their short-dated maturities. The Trust's allocation to zero-coupon bonds in this part of the yield curve was also a notable outperformer.

Positions in higher-quality AA and A rated bonds, which outperformed the lower-rated categories, were a further plus.

Portfolio income, enhanced by leverage, was a key contributor to absolute returns over the last six months. The use of leverage further aided results by augmenting the effect of rising bond prices.

The Trust sought to manage interest rate risk using U.S. Treasury futures. Given that U.S. Treasury yields fell, as prices rose, this strategy had a small, negative effect on returns.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Trust Summary as of February 28, 2019
(continued)

BlackRock Municipal Bond Trust

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	<i>02/28/19</i>	<i>08/31/18</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Market Price	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.35	(0.28)%	\$ 14.37	\$ 13.06
Net Asset Value	15.58	15.78	(1.27)	15.78	15.18

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments*

SECTOR ALLOCATION

	<i>02/28/19</i>	<i>08/31/18</i>
County/City/Special District/School District	22%	20%
Health	17	18
Transportation	15	17
Utilities	13	12
Education	11	13
State	10	7
Corporate	5	5
Tobacco	5	5
Housing	2	3

For Trust compliance purposes, the Trust's sector classifications refer to one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

CALL/MATURITY SCHEDULE ^(c)

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2019	7%
2020	6
2021	11
2022	10
2023	10

(c) Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

CREDIT QUALITY ALLOCATION ^(a)

	<i>02/28/19</i>	<i>08/31/18</i>
AAA/Aaa	4%	3%
AA/Aa	36	36
A	26	26
BBB/Baa	15	17
BB/Ba	5	6
B	4	3
NR ^(b)	10	9

(a) For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either S&P Global Ratings (S&P) or Moody s Investors Service (Moody s) if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used.

Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

(b) The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of unrated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of February 28, 2019 and August 31, 2018, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment adviser to be investment grade represents less than 1% of the Trust s total investments.

* Excludes short-term securities.

Trust Summary as of February 28, 2019

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Quality Trust**Trust Overview**

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Quality Trust s (BAF) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including the alternative minimum tax and Florida intangible property tax. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal bonds exempt from U.S. federal income taxes, including the alternative minimum tax. The Trust also invests at least 80% of its managed assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by the investment adviser at the time of investment. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives. Due to the repeal of the Florida intangible personal property tax, in September 2008, the Board gave approval to permit the Trust the flexibility to invest in municipal obligations regardless of geographic location since municipal obligations issued by any state or municipality that provides income exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax would now satisfy the foregoing objective and policy.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BAF
Initial Offering Date	October 31, 2002
Yield on Closing Market Price as of February 28, 2019 (\$13.63) ^(a)	5.15%
Tax Equivalent Yield ^(b)	8.70%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.0585
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ^(c)	\$0.7020
Economic Leverage as of February 28, 2019 ^(d)	42%

^(a) Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

^(b) Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal U.S. federal tax rate of 40.8%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

^(c) The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

^(d) Represents VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended February 28, 2019 were as follows:

Returns Based
On

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	<i>Market Price</i>	<i>NAV</i>
BAF ^{(a)(b)}	3.39%	1.94%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ^(c)	3.68	1.64

- (a) All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at actual reinvestment prices.
- (b) The Trust's discount to NAV narrowed during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV.
- (c) Average return. Returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions at NAV on the ex-dividend date as calculated by Lipper.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The following discussion relates to the Trust's absolute performance based on NAV:

After performing poorly in September and October, municipal bonds recovered to post a positive total return for the full six-month period. The initial downturn was largely brought about by concerns that the Fed would raise interest rates aggressively in 2019. However, subsequent signs of slowing growth prompted investors to adjust their expectations in favor of more accommodative Fed policy, sparking a rally across the bond market from early November onward.

Portfolio income, enhanced by leverage, was a key contributor to absolute returns. The use of leverage further aided results by augmenting the effect of rising bond prices. However, the rising cost of leverage which was a result of the Fed's interest rate increases reduced some of the benefit.

Seasoned positions, including pre-refunded bonds (which typically have yields well above current market rates), added to performance as yields fell the most for bonds with maturities of ten years and below. Conversely, positions in longer-dated maturities produced smaller gains.

At the sector level, positions in transportation and health care issues helped performance.

The Trust benefited from its higher-quality mandate, as its holdings in the AA and A rated categories performed well relative to lower-rated securities.

The Trust sought to manage interest rate risk using U.S. Treasury futures. Given that U.S. Treasury yields fell, as prices rose, this strategy had a small, negative effect on returns.

Reinvestment had an adverse impact on the Trust's income, as the proceeds of higher-yielding bonds that matured or were called needed to be reinvested at lower prevailing rates.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Trust Summary as of February 28, 2019
(continued)

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Quality Trust

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	<i>02/28/19</i>	<i>08/31/18</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Market Price	\$ 13.63	\$ 13.54	0.66%	\$ 13.63	\$ 12.44
Net Asset Value	14.75	14.86	(0.74)	14.86	14.41

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Trust's Total Investments*

SECTOR ALLOCATION

	<i>02/28/19</i>	<i>08/31/18</i>
Transportation	27%	25%
County/City/Special District/School District	27	26
Utilities	16	16
Health	15	11
State	5	6
Education	5	5
Tobacco	3	1
Housing	1	2
Corporate	1	1
Health Care		3
Financing & Development		3
General Government		1 nbsp;nbsp;