

BLACKROCK CREDIT ALLOCATION INCOME TRUST II, INC.

Form N-CSR

January 07, 2013

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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 811-21286

Name of Fund: BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc. (PSY)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 10/31/2012

Date of reporting period: 10/31/2012

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Item 1 Report to Stockholders

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October 31, 2012

Annual Report

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc. (PSW)

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc. (PSY)

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III (BPP)

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BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust (BGT)

Not FDIC Insured No Bank Guarantee May Lose Value

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Dear Shareholder

In the final months of 2011, financial markets were highly volatile but were in a mode of gradual improvement. Global central bank actions and better-than-expected economic data tempered investors' anxiety after markets had been upended in the previous quarter by sovereign debt turmoil in the United States and Europe. Improving sentiment carried over into early 2012 as investors felt some relief from the world's financial woes. Volatility was low and risk assets (including stocks, commodities and high yield bonds) moved boldly higher through the first two months of 2012, while climbing Treasury yields pressured higher-quality fixed income assets.

Markets reversed course in the spring when Europe's debt problems boiled over once again. High levels of volatility returned as political instability threatened Greece's membership in the eurozone and debt problems in Spain grew increasingly severe. Sovereign debt yields in peripheral European countries continued to rise while finance leaders deliberated over the fiscal integration of the currency bloc. Alongside the drama in Europe, investors were discouraged by gloomy economic reports from various parts of the world. A slowdown in China, a key powerhouse for global growth, emerged as a particular concern. In the United States, disappointing jobs reports dealt a crushing blow to investor sentiment. Risk assets sold off in the second quarter as investors retreated to safe haven assets.

Despite ongoing concerns about the health of the global economy and the debt crisis in Europe, most asset classes enjoyed a robust summer rally powered mainly by expectations for policy stimulus from central banks in Europe and the United States. Global economic data continued to be mixed, but the spate of downside surprises seen in the second quarter had receded and, outside of some areas of Europe, the risk of recession largely subsided. Additionally, in response to mounting debt pressures, the European Central Bank allayed fears by affirming its conviction to preserve the euro bloc. Early in September, the European Central Bank announced its plan to purchase sovereign debt in the eurozone's most troubled nations. Later that month, the US Federal Reserve announced its long-awaited and surprisingly aggressive stimulus program, committing to purchase \$40 billion of agency mortgage-backed securities per month until the US economy exhibits enough strength to sustain real growth and the labor market shows solid improvement. These central bank actions boosted investor confidence and risk assets rallied globally.

European stocks continued their advance in the final month of the reporting period as progress toward fiscal integration created a more positive atmosphere for investors. However, as corporate earnings season got underway in the United States, lackluster results pointed to the fragility of global growth and pushed US equity markets down for the month of October. The period ended with increasing concern about how and when US politicians would resolve the nation's looming fiscal crisis, known as the fiscal cliff.

All asset classes performed well for the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, with the strongest returns coming from US stocks and high yield bonds. For the six-month period ended October 31, 2012, equities underperformed fixed income investments, where high yield was the leading sector. US and international stocks finished the six-month period with modest gains, while emerging market stocks lagged other asset classes amid ongoing uncertainty. Near-zero short term interest rates continued to keep yields on money market securities near their all-time lows.

Although the financial world remains highly uncertain, we believe there are new avenues of opportunity—new ways to invest and new markets to consider. We believe it's our responsibility to help investors adapt to today's new world of investing and build the portfolios these times require. We encourage you to visit www.blackrock.com/newworld for more information.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Although the financial world remains highly uncertain, we believe there are new avenues of opportunity.

Rob Kapito

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President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of October 31, 2012

	6-month	12-month
US large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	2.16%	15.21%
US small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	0.95	12.08
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	2.12	4.61
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	(1.25)	2.63
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index)	0.06	0.08
US Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year US Treasury Index)	3.49	7.46
US investment grade bonds (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index)	2.75	5.25
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	3.65	9.57
US high yield bonds (Barclays US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	6.24	13.58

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

THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT

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Fund Summary as of October 31, 2012

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.'s (PSW) (the Fund) primary investment objective is to provide holders of common shares (Common Shareholders) with high current income. The secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide Common Shareholders with capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Portfolio Management Commentary

On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors of PSW approved a plan of reorganization whereby BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV (BTZ) would acquire all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities of PSW in exchange for newly issued shares of BTZ in a merger transaction. At a shareholder meeting on November 2, 2012, PSW shareholders approved the plan of reorganization and BTZ shareholders approved the issuance of BTZ shares in connection with the reorganization. The reorganization took place on December 10, 2012.

How did the Fund perform?

For the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, the Fund returned 24.59% based on market price and 17.95% based on net asset value (NAV). For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate BBB-Rated Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 21.64% based on market price and 15.80% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

The largest contributor to performance for the period was the Fund's allocation to the financials sector, which has seen very strong performance in 2012, especially in the first quarter. The rally in financials was driven mainly by the completion of the widely anticipated Greek sovereign debt restructuring and the launch of a second allotment of long-term refinancing operations (LTROs) from the European Central Bank (ECB). Risk assets broadly moved higher through the first quarter due to the reduction of systemic risk stemming from the eurozone's sovereign debt crisis coupled with improving economic data in the United States. The Fund has held a long position in financials since the latter half of 2011 when valuations became attractive and credit fundamentals began to improve due to heightened industry regulation following the 2008 financial crisis. Another source of positive performance was the Fund's allocation to capital trust securities, which have experienced significant price appreciation due to banking and financial industry regulatory reform under Basel III and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act). Positioning within industrials aided performance as the Fund was selectively overweight in higher-beta names (i.e., those with greater sensitivity to market movements) early in 2012, particularly in the technology, media and telecommunications space. The Fund's exposure to high yield corporate bonds drove strong returns and supported the Fund's overall yield.

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Detracting modestly from the Fund's performance was an allocation to the metals and mining space. As China has shown signs of slowing economic growth and a move away from its investment-based economy, the metals and mining sector has struggled given its close ties to the Chinese growth story.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

Early in the 12-month period, the Fund reduced its overall risk profile by favoring high quality companies with strong balance sheets and by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements). However, following an important step by the ECB to alleviate liquidity strains in the financial markets through its LTROs, the Fund increased risk significantly in early 2012 as the market appeared to be poised for a strong rally. Improving credit fundamentals coupled with the reduction of major liquidity risks proved the right formula for a rally in the credit space. The Fund expressed this view largely by increasing exposure to the financials sector, where valuations were attractive. The Fund reduced risk again at the end of the first quarter as the positive effect of the ECB's LTROs began to fade and the market was growing impatient with the stalling global economic growth. Accordingly, the Fund positioned itself away from sectors directly tied to growth, and instead focused on companies that derive cash flows from the United States and are less sensitive to slowing global growth. In particular, the Fund increased exposure to US pipelines and electric companies as they tend to generate stable cash flows despite the slowing growth dynamic.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. While investment grade credit has experienced dramatic spread tightening in the past year, Fund management continued to find value in this space. The Fund continued to generate additional yield from its sizeable allocation to high yield debt. Within the credit space, the Fund retained a strong allocation to financials, although to a lesser extent than earlier in 2012. The Fund's holdings at period end reflected a slightly more defensive bias, with a focus on the US growth story, which remained relatively benign as compared to the rest of the world. To this end, the Fund favored companies with cash flows derived from the United States and a lower sensitivity to recession in Europe.

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.

Table of Contents**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.****Fund Information**

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	PSW
Initial Offering Date	August 1, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2012 (\$10.70) ¹	6.67%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0595
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.7140
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2012 ³	33%

¹ 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.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	10/31/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 10.70	\$ 9.25	15.68%	\$ 10.80	\$ 8.86
Net Asset Value	\$ 11.52	\$ 10.52	9.51%	\$ 11.52	\$ 10.06

The following charts show the portfolio composition of the Fund's long-term investments and credit quality allocations of the Fund's corporate bond and US government securities investments:

Portfolio Composition

	10/31/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	80%	82%
Preferred Securities	16	15
US Treasury Obligations	2	1
Asset-Backed Securities	1	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	10/31/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	2%	1%
AA/Aa	3	7
A.	21	28
BBB/Baa.	43	38
BB/Ba.	17	15
B.	10	8
CCC/Caa.	1	1
Not Rated	3	2

⁴ Using the higher of Standard & Poor's (S&P's) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) ratings.

⁵ Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

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Table of Contents**Fund Summary** as of October 31, 2012**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.****Fund Overview**

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.'s (PSY) (the Fund) primary investment objective is to provide Common Shareholders with current income. The secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide Common Shareholders with capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Portfolio Management Commentary

On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors of PSY approved a plan of reorganization whereby BTZ would acquire all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities of PSY in exchange for newly issued shares of BTZ in a merger transaction. At a shareholder meeting on November 2, 2012, PSY shareholders approved the plan of reorganization and BTZ shareholders approved the issuance of BTZ shares in connection with the reorganization. The reorganization took place on December 10, 2012.

How did the Fund perform?

For the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, the Fund returned 26.84% based on market price and 18.28% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate BBB-Rated Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 21.64% based on market price and 15.80% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

The largest contributor to performance for the period was the Fund's allocation to the financials sector, which has seen very strong performance in 2012, especially in the first quarter. The rally in financials was driven mainly by the completion of the widely anticipated Greek sovereign debt restructuring and the launch of a second allotment of LTROs from the ECB. Risk assets broadly moved higher through the first quarter due to the reduction of systemic risk stemming from the eurozone's sovereign debt crisis coupled with improving economic data in the United States. The Fund has held a long position in financials since the latter half of 2011 when valuations became attractive and credit fundamentals began to improve due to heightened industry regulation following the 2008 financial crisis. Another source of positive performance was the Fund's allocation to capital trust securities, which have experienced significant price appreciation due to banking and financial industry regulatory reform under Basel III and the Dodd-Frank Act. Positioning within industrials aided performance as the Fund was selectively overweight in higher-beta names (i.e., those with greater sensitivity to market movements) early in 2012, particularly in the technology, media and telecommunications space. The Fund's exposure to high yield corporate bonds drove strong returns and supported the Fund's overall yield.

Detracting modestly from the Fund's performance was an allocation to the metals and mining space. As China has shown signs of slowing economic growth and a move away from its investment-based economy, the metals and mining sector has struggled given its close ties to the Chinese growth story.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

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Early in the 12-month period, the Fund reduced its overall risk profile by favoring high quality companies with strong balance sheets and by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements). However, following an important step by the ECB to alleviate liquidity strains in the financial markets through its LTROs, the Fund increased risk significantly in early 2012 as the market appeared to be poised for a strong rally. Improving credit fundamentals coupled with the reduction of major liquidity risks proved the right formula for a rally in the credit space. The Fund expressed this view largely by increasing exposure to the financials sector, where valuations were attractive. The Fund reduced risk again at the end of the first quarter as the positive effect of the ECB's LTROs began to fade and the market was growing impatient with the stalling global economic growth. Accordingly, the Fund positioned itself away from sectors directly tied to growth, and instead focused on companies that derive cash flows from the United States and are less sensitive to slowing global growth. In particular, the Fund increased exposure to US pipelines and electric companies as they tend to generate stable cash flows despite the slowing growth dynamic.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. While investment grade credit has experienced dramatic spread tightening in the past year, Fund management continued to find value in this space. The Fund continued to generate additional yield from its sizeable allocation to high yield debt. Within the credit space, the Fund retained a strong allocation to financials, although to a lesser extent than earlier in 2012. The Fund's holdings at period end reflected a slightly more defensive bias, with a focus on the US growth story, which remained relatively benign as compared to the rest of the world. To this end, the Fund favored companies with cash flows derived from the United States and a lower sensitivity to recession in Europe.

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Table of Contents**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.****Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	PSY
Initial Offering Date	March 28, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2012 (\$11.54) ¹	6.34%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.061
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.732
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2012 ³	32%

¹ 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.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	10/31/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 11.54	\$ 9.74	18.48%	\$ 11.65	\$ 9.42
Net Asset Value	\$ 12.43	\$ 11.25	10.49%	\$ 12.43	\$ 10.84

The following charts show the portfolio composition of the Fund's long-term investments and credit quality allocations of the Fund's corporate bond and US government securities investments:

Portfolio Composition

	10/31/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	79%	80%
Preferred Securities	16	17
US Treasury Obligations	3	1
Asset-Backed Securities	1	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	10/31/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	4%	1%
AA/Aa	2	7
A.	22	26
BBB/Baa.	42	39
BB/Ba.	18	17
B.	9	7
CCC/Caa.	1	1
Not Rated	2	2

⁴ Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

⁵ Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

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Fund Summary as of October 31, 2012

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III's (BPP) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide high current income consistent with capital preservation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Portfolio Management Commentary

On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors of BPP approved a plan of reorganization whereby BTZ would acquire all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities of BPP in exchange for newly issued shares of BTZ in a merger transaction. At a shareholder meeting on November 2, 2012, BPP shareholders approved the plan of reorganization and BTZ shareholders approved the issuance of BTZ shares in connection with the reorganization. The reorganization took place on December 10, 2012.

How did the Fund perform?

For the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, the Fund returned 24.67% based on market price and 17.53% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate BBB-Rated Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 21.64% based on market price and 15.80% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

The largest contributor to performance for the period was the Fund's allocation to the financials sector, which has seen very strong performance in 2012, especially in the first quarter. The rally in financials was driven mainly by the completion of the widely anticipated Greek sovereign debt restructuring and the launch of a second allotment of LTROs from the ECB. Risk assets broadly moved higher through the first quarter due to the reduction of systemic risk stemming from the eurozone's sovereign debt crisis coupled with improving economic data in the United States. The Fund has held a long position in financials since the latter half of 2011 when valuations became attractive and credit fundamentals began to improve due to heightened industry regulation following the 2008 financial crisis. Another source of positive performance was the Fund's allocation to capital trust securities, which have experienced significant price appreciation due to banking and financial industry regulatory reform under Basel III and the Dodd-Frank Act. Positioning within industrials aided performance as the Fund was selectively overweight in higher-beta names (i.e., those with greater sensitivity to market movements) early in 2012, particularly in the technology, media and telecommunications space. The Fund's exposure to high yield corporate bonds drove strong returns and supported the Fund's overall yield.

Detracting modestly from the Fund's performance was an allocation to the metals and mining space. As China has shown signs of slowing economic growth and a move away from its investment-based economy, the metals and mining sector has struggled given its close ties to the Chinese growth story.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

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Early in the 12-month period, the Fund reduced its overall risk profile by favoring high quality companies with strong balance sheets and by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements). However, following an important step by the ECB to alleviate liquidity strains in the financial markets through its LTROs, the Fund increased risk significantly in early 2012 as the market appeared to be poised for a strong rally. Improving credit fundamentals coupled with the reduction of major liquidity risks proved the right formula for a rally in the credit space. The Fund expressed this view largely by increasing exposure to the financials sector, where valuations were attractive. The Fund reduced risk again at the end of the first quarter as the positive effect of the ECB's LTROs began to fade and the market was growing impatient with the stalling global economic growth. Accordingly, the Fund positioned itself away from sectors directly tied to growth, and instead focused on companies that derive cash flows from the United States and are less sensitive to slowing global growth. In particular, the Fund increased exposure to US pipelines and electric companies as they tend to generate stable cash flows despite the slowing growth dynamic.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. While investment grade credit has experienced dramatic spread tightening in the past year, Fund management continued to find value in this space. The Fund continued to generate additional yield from its sizeable allocation to high yield debt. Within the credit space, the Fund retained a strong allocation to financials, although to a lesser extent than earlier in 2012. The Fund's holdings at period end reflected a slightly more defensive bias, with a focus on the US growth story, which remained relatively benign as compared to the rest of the world. To this end, the Fund favored companies with cash flows derived from the United States and a lower sensitivity to recession in Europe.

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.

Table of Contents**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III****Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	BPP
Initial Offering Date	February 28, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2012 (\$12.28) ¹	6.21%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0635
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.7620
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2012 ³	32%

¹ 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.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	10/31/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 12.28	\$ 10.53	16.62%	\$ 12.40	\$ 10.05
Net Asset Value	\$ 13.27	\$ 12.07	9.94%	\$ 13.27	\$ 11.58

The following charts show the portfolio composition of the Fund's long-term investments and credit quality allocations of the Fund's corporate bond and US government securities investments:

Portfolio Composition

	10/31/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	80%	83%
Preferred Securities	14	15
US Treasury Obligations	5	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	10/31/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	5%	1%
AA/Aa	1	6
A.	23	31
BBB/Baa.	41	37
BB/Ba.	17	15
B.	10	8
CCC/Caa.	1	1
Not Rated	2	1

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⁴ Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

⁵ Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

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BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV's (BTZ) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide current income, current gains and capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

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

Portfolio Management Commentary

On July 27, 2012, the Board of Directors of BTZ approved separate plans of reorganization whereby BTZ would acquire all of the assets and assume all of the liabilities of PSW, PSY and BPP (PSW, PSY and BPP, each a Target Fund) in exchange for newly issued shares of BTZ in a merger transaction. At a shareholder meeting on November 2, 2012, each Target Fund's shareholders approved their respective plan of reorganization and BTZ shareholders approved the issuance of BTZ shares in connection with the reorganization. The reorganization took place on December 10, 2012.

How did the Fund perform?

For the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, the Fund returned 26.44% based on market price and 18.35% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate BBB-Rated Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 21.64% based on market price and 15.80% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

The largest contributor to performance for the period was the Fund's allocation to the financials sector, which has seen very strong performance in 2012, especially in the first quarter. The rally in financials was driven mainly by the completion of the widely anticipated Greek sovereign debt restructuring and the launch of a second allotment of LTROs from the ECB. Risk assets broadly moved higher through the first quarter due to the reduction of systemic risk stemming from the eurozone's sovereign debt crisis coupled with improving economic data in the United States. The Fund has held a long position in financials since the latter half of 2011 when valuations became attractive and credit fundamentals began to improve due to heightened industry regulation following the 2008 financial crisis. Another source of positive performance was the Fund's allocation to capital trust securities, which have experienced significant price appreciation due to banking and financial industry regulatory reform under Basel III and the Dodd-Frank Act. Positioning within industrials aided performance as the Fund was selectively overweight in higher-beta names (i.e., those with greater sensitivity to market movements) early in 2012, particularly in the technology, media and telecommunications space. The Fund's exposure to high yield corporate bonds drove strong returns and supported the Fund's overall yield.

Detracting modestly from the Fund's performance was an allocation to the metals and mining space. As China has shown signs of slowing economic growth and a move away from its investment-based economy, the metals and mining sector has struggled given its close ties to the Chinese growth story.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

Early in the 12-month period, the Fund reduced its overall risk profile by favoring high quality companies with strong balance sheets and by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements). However, following an important step by the ECB to

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alleviate liquidity strains in the financial markets through its LTROs, the Fund increased risk significantly in early 2012 as the market appeared to be poised for a strong rally. Improving credit fundamentals coupled with the reduction of major liquidity risks proved the right formula for a rally in the credit space. The Fund expressed this view largely by increasing exposure to the financials sector, where valuations were attractive. The Fund reduced risk again at the end of the first quarter as the positive effect of the ECB's LTROs began to fade and the market was growing impatient with the stalling global economic growth. Accordingly, the Fund positioned itself away from sectors directly tied to growth, and instead focused on companies that derive cash flows from the United States and are less sensitive to slowing global growth. In particular, the Fund increased exposure to US pipelines and electric companies as they tend to generate stable cash flows despite the slowing growth dynamic.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

As of period end, the Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. While investment grade credit has experienced dramatic spread tightening in the past year, Fund management continued to find value in this space. The Fund continued to generate additional yield from its sizeable allocation to high yield debt. Within the credit space, the Fund retained a strong allocation to financials, although to a lesser extent than earlier in 2012. The Fund's holdings at period end reflected a slightly more defensive bias, with a focus on the US growth story, which remained relatively benign as compared to the rest of the world. To this end, the Fund favored companies with cash flows derived from the United States and a lower sensitivity to recession in Europe.

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.

Table of Contents**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV****Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	BTZ
Initial Offering Date	December 27, 2006
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2012 (\$14.23) ¹	6.62%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0785
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.9420
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2012 ³	32%

¹ 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.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	10/31/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 14.23	\$ 12.08	17.80%	\$ 14.32	\$ 11.76
Net Asset Value	\$ 15.37	\$ 13.94	10.26%	\$ 15.37	\$ 13.37

The following charts show the portfolio composition of the Fund's long-term investments and credit quality allocations of the Fund's corporate bond and US government securities investments:

Portfolio Composition

	10/31/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	80%	80%
Preferred Securities	16	17
US Treasury Obligations	2	1
Asset-Backed Securities	1	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	10/31/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	3%	1%
AA/Aa	2	7
A.	25	29
BBB/Baa.	39	37
BB/Ba.	18	16
B.	10	8
CCC/Caa.	1	
Not Rated	2	2

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⁴ Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

⁵ Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

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Fund Summary as of October 31, 2012

BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust

Fund Overview

BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust's (BGT) (the Fund) primary investment objective is to provide a high level of current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is to seek the preservation of capital. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily, under normal conditions, at least 80% of its assets in floating and variable rate instruments of US and non-US issuers, including a substantial portion of its assets in global floating and variable rate securities including senior secured floating rate loans made to corporate and other business entities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects that the average effective duration of its portfolio will be no more than 1.5 years. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the 12-month period ended October 31, 2012, the Fund returned 25.33% based on market price and 12.37% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Loan Participation Funds category posted an average return of 21.76% based on market price and 12.63% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund moved from a discount to NAV to a premium by period end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

Security selection in the gaming, diversified manufacturing, electric and consumer services industries contributed positively to results, as did the Fund's tactical allocation to fixed-rate high yield corporate bonds, which outperformed floating rate loan interests (bank loans) over the period.

Conversely, security selection in the media non-cable industry detracted from performance, along with exposure to the media cable and independent energy industries. The Fund's limited exposure to emerging market securities hindered returns as this segment of the fixed income universe outperformed both high yield and bank loans.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

During the 12-month period, the Fund maintained its focus on the higher quality portions of the loan market in terms of loan structure, liquidity and overall credit quality. The Fund sought issuers with attractive risk-reward characteristics and superior fundamentals. Given mixed economic data along with global policy uncertainty and an overall weak outlook for global growth, the Fund remained cautious of lower-rated, less-liquid loans.

Financial markets improved during the period due to the long-term refinancing operations introduced by the European Central Bank (ECB) in December 2011 and additional monetary stimulus from both the ECB and the US Federal Reserve in September 2012. These global central bank actions were supportive of risk markets, but did not have a significant influence on the Fund's view on risk within the loan market. More specifically, the Fund continued to adhere to a strict investment discipline with the goal of pursuing yield while minimizing exposure to macro risks.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

At period end, the Fund held 80% of its total portfolio in floating rate loan interests and 16% in corporate bonds, with the remainder invested in a mix of asset-backed securities, foreign agency obligations and common stocks. The Fund's largest sector exposures included health care, media cable and chemicals. The Fund ended the period with leverage at 30% of its total managed assets.

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Table of Contents**BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust****Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	BGT
Initial Offering Date	August 30, 2004
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2012 (\$15.07) ¹	6.17%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0775
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.9300
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2012 ³	30%

¹ 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.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³ Represents the loan outstanding as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	10/31/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 15.07	\$ 13.00	15.92%	\$ 15.80	\$ 12.55
Net Asset Value	\$ 14.52	\$ 13.97	3.94%	\$ 14.54	\$ 13.53

The following charts show the portfolio composition of the Fund's long-term investments and credit quality allocations of the Fund's corporate bonds:

Portfolio Composition

	10/31/12	10/31/11
Floating Rate Loan Interests	80%	78%
Corporate Bonds	16	18
Asset-Backed Securities	2	2
Foreign Agency Obligations	1	1
Common Stocks	1	
Other Interests		1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	10/31/12	10/31/11
AA/Aa		9%
A.		2
BBB/Baa.	19%	25
BB/Ba.	36	27
B.	42	34
CCC/Caa.	2	1
Not Rated	1	2

⁴ Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

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The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the yield and NAV of their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

The Funds may utilize leverage by borrowing through a credit facility and/or entering into reverse repurchase agreements. In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of assets to be obtained from leverage, which will be based on short-term interest rates, will normally be lower than the income earned by each Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments. To the extent that the total assets of each Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, each Fund's shareholders will benefit from the incremental net income.

The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV. However, in order to benefit shareholders, the yield curve must be positively sloped; that is, short-term interest rates must be lower than long-term interest rates. If the yield curve becomes negatively sloped, meaning short-term interest rates exceed long-term interest rates, income to shareholders will be lower than if the Funds had not used leverage.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Fund's capitalization is \$100 million and it borrows for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in long-term securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and long-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, the Fund pays borrowing costs and interest expense on the \$30 million of borrowings based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by the Fund with assets received from the borrowings earn income based on long-term interest rates. In this case, the borrowing costs and interest expense of the borrowings is significantly lower than the income earned on the Fund's long-term investments, and therefore the Fund's shareholders are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

If short-term interest rates rise, narrowing the differential between short-term and long-term interest rates, the incremental net income pickup will be reduced or eliminated completely. Furthermore, if prevailing short-term interest rates rise above long-term interest rates, the yield curve has a negative slope. In this case, the Fund pays higher short-term interest rates whereas the Fund's total portfolio earns income based on lower long-term interest rates.

Furthermore, the value of the Funds' 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

redemption value of the Funds' borrowings does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Funds' NAV positively or negatively in addition to the impact on Fund performance from borrowings discussed above.

The use of leverage may enhance opportunities for increased income to the Funds, but as described above, it also creates risks as short- or long-term interest rates fluctuate. Leverage also will generally cause greater changes in the Funds' NAVs, market prices and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. If the income derived from securities purchased with assets received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Funds' net income will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the securities purchased is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, each Fund's net income will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced. Each Fund 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 a Fund to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit each Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Fund will incur expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by shareholders and may reduce income.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), the Funds are permitted to issue senior securities representing indebtedness up to 33 ¹/₃% of their total managed assets (each Fund's net assets plus the proceeds of any outstanding borrowings). If the Funds segregate liquid assets having a value not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest), a reverse repurchase agreement will not be considered a senior security and therefore will not be subject to this limitation. In addition, each Fund voluntarily limits its aggregate economic leverage to 50% of its managed assets. As of October 31, 2012, the Funds had aggregate economic leverage from reverse repurchase agreements and/or borrowings through a credit facility as a percentage of their total managed assets as follows:

	Percent of Economic Leverage
PSW	33%
PSY	32%
BPP	32%
BTZ	32%
BGT	30%

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Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments, including financial futures contracts, foreign currency exchange contracts, options and swaps, as specified in Note 2 of the Notes to Financial Statements, which may constitute forms of economic leverage. Such derivative financial instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, index and/or market without owning or taking physical custody of securities or to hedge market, equity, credit, interest rate and/or foreign currency exchange rate risks. Derivative financial instruments 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 derivative financial instrument. The Funds' ability to use a

derivative financial instrument successfully depends on the investment advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of derivative financial instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require a Fund to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for distressed values, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment, may result in lower dividends paid to shareholders or may cause a Fund to hold an investment that it might otherwise sell. The Funds' investments in these instruments are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**Schedule of Investments** October 31, 2012**BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc. (PSW)**

(Percentages shown are based on Net Assets)

	Par	Value
	(000)	
Asset-Backed Securities		
321 Henderson Receivables I LLC, Series 2012-1A, Class A, 4.21%, 2/16/65 (a)	USD 246	\$ 258,216
Atrium CDO Corp., Series 5A, Class A4, 0.82%, 7/20/20 (a)(b)	650	588,250
SLM Student Loan Trust, Series 2004-B, Class A2, 0.59%, 6/15/21 (b)	417	407,522
Total Asset-Backed Securities 1.1%		1,253,988
Corporate Bonds		
Aerospace & Defense 0.9%		
BE Aerospace, Inc., 5.25%, 4/01/22	400	417,000
Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.: 6.88%, 3/15/18	150	162,000
7.13%, 3/15/21	140	150,500
Kratos Defense & Security Solutions, Inc., 10.00%, 6/01/17	282	304,560
		1,034,060
Airlines 0.6%		
American Airlines Pass-Through Trust, Series 2011-2, Class A, 8.63%, 10/15/21	52	54,034
Continental Airlines Pass-Through Trust, Series 2009-2, Class B, 9.25%, 5/10/17	293	320,369
Delta Air Lines Pass-Through Trust, Series 2002-1, Class G-1, 6.72%, 1/02/23	260	285,918
		660,321
Auto Components 1.0%		
Delphi Corp., 6.13%, 5/15/21	130	143,650
Ford Motor Co., 7.45%, 7/16/31	260	328,900
Icahn Enterprises LP: 7.75%, 1/15/16	140	146,300
8.00%, 1/15/18	560	602,000
		1,220,850
Beverages 0.6%		
Anheuser-Busch InBev Worldwide, Inc., 1.38%, 7/15/17 (c)	225	228,392
Constellation Brands, Inc., 7.25%, 5/15/17	460	541,650
		770,042
Building Products 0.3%		
Building Materials Corp. of America (a): 7.00%, 2/15/20	85	92,225
6.75%, 5/01/21	250	272,500
		364,725
Capital Markets 5.2%		
Ameriprise Financial, Inc., 5.30%, 3/15/20 (c)	750	886,720
E*Trade Financial Corp., 12.50%, 11/30/17	440	498,300
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (c): 6.15%, 4/01/18	125	146,380
5.75%, 1/24/22	385	446,938
6.25%, 2/01/41	1,050	1,246,598
Morgan Stanley, 5.75%, 1/25/21 (c)	1,025	1,146,822
Corporate Bonds		Value

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		Par (000)	
Capital Markets (concluded)			
UBS AG:			
2.25%, 1/28/14 (c)	USD	375	\$ 380,693
5.88%, 7/15/16 (c)		650	727,784
7.63%, 8/17/22		600	647,044
			6,127,279
Chemicals 2.3%			
Ashland, Inc., 4.75%, 8/15/22 (a)		120	122,400
Celanese US Holdings LLC, 5.88%, 6/15/21		370	412,088
Hexion US Finance Corp., 6.63%, 4/15/20		110	109,725
Huntsman International LLC, 8.63%, 3/15/21		140	159,250
INEOS Finance Plc (a):			
8.38%, 2/15/19		100	105,000
7.50%, 5/01/20		105	106,313
Linde Finance BV, 7.38%, 7/14/66 (b)	EUR	180	272,969
LyondellBasell Industries NV, 5.75%, 4/15/24 (c)	USD	445	515,087
MPM Escrow LLC/MPM Finance Escrow Corp., 8.88%, 10/15/20 (a)		70	68,600
Nufarm Australia Ltd., 6.38%, 10/15/19 (a)		70	71,750
Rockwood Specialties Group, Inc., 4.63%, 10/15/20		395	406,850
Tronox Finance LLC, 6.38%, 8/15/20 (a)		360	359,100
			2,709,132
Commercial Banks 5.4%			
Amsouth Bank, Series AI, 4.85%, 4/01/13		200	202,750
Asciano Finance Ltd., 5.00%, 4/07/18 (a)		200	215,565
Associated Banc-Corp, 5.13%, 3/28/16 (c)		515	564,704
BBVA US Senior SAU, 4.66%, 10/09/15		600	605,932
Branch Banking & Trust Co. (b):			
0.72%, 9/13/16		250	242,971
0.73%, 5/23/17		150	144,081
CIT Group, Inc.:			
4.25%, 8/15/17		320	328,258
5.25%, 3/15/18		280	297,500
5.50%, 2/15/19 (a)		240	255,900
5.00%, 8/15/22		100	103,623
City National Corp., 5.25%, 9/15/20 (c)		550	606,245
Discover Bank, 8.70%, 11/18/19		300	392,257
HSBC Finance Corp., 6.68%, 1/15/21 (c)		350	414,167
Regions Financial Corp.:			
4.88%, 4/26/13		600	609,750
5.75%, 6/15/15		460	503,700
Santander Holdings USA, Inc., 3.00%, 9/24/15		275	280,264
SVB Financial Group, 5.38%, 9/15/2			