BlackRock US Debt Index Fd W

Volatility Meter*

*The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option's **Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating.** The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.*

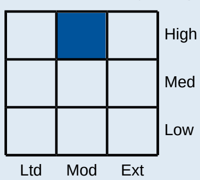
Low	Moderate	High

▲
Asset Category

For illustrative purposes only.
The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

Morningstar Style

Fixed Income
Credit Quality / Interest Rate Sensitivity
Moderate Sensitivity High Quality



Fund Issuer

BlackRock

Asset Category

Intermediate Core Bond

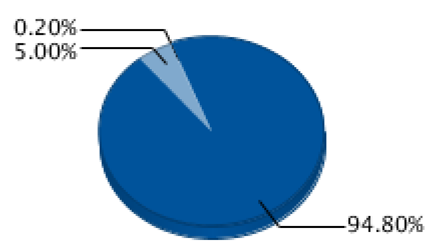
Investment Objective & Strategy

The Fund is an "index fund" that seeks investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of a particular index (its "Underlying Index"). The Fund is a collective investment trust maintained and managed by BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A. ("BTC"). The Fund shall be invested and reinvested primarily in a portfolio of debt securities with the objective of approximating as closely as practicable the total rate of return of the market for debt securities as defined by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. BTC uses a "passive" or indexing approach to try to achieve the Fund's investment objective. Unlike many funds, the Fund does not try to outperform the index it seeks to track and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. BTC uses a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Fund. "Representative sampling" is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to the Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the Underlying Index. The Fund may or may not hold all of the securities that are included in the Underlying Index. When deemed appropriate by BTC and unless otherwise provided in the Fund's investment strategies, BTC may invest all or any portion of the Fund in one or more futures contracts, forward contracts or other similar assets for the purpose of acting as a temporary substitute for investment in securities. The Fund may invest through one or a series of collective investment trusts maintained and managed by BTC.

Risk Profile

Bond investments may be most appropriate for someone seeking greater potential income than with a money market or stable value investment and willing to accept a higher degree of risk. The investor may also desire to balance more aggressive investments with one providing potentially steady income. A bond fund's yield, share price and total return change daily and are based on changes in interest rates, market conditions, economic and political news, and the quality and maturity of its investments. In general, bond prices fall when interest rates rise and vice versa.

Asset Allocation[1]



	% of Assets
Bonds	94.80
Cash	5.00
Other	0.20

Bond Sector Diversification

	% of Assets
Government	43.91
Securitized	26.12
Corporate	24.40
Cash	4.99
Municipal	0.58

Bond Characteristics

Average Effective Duration	5.47 yrs
Effective Maturity	7.92 yrs

For more information about this investment option please go to www.blackrock.com.

Bond

Period Ending: 03/31/2019

Net Expense Ratio	Gross Expense Ratio	Total Net Assets (MM)	Inception Date	Data Effective Date
.04%	.04%	$1,235.830	02/01/2001	03/31/2019

Carefully consider the investment option's objectives, risks, fees and expenses. Contact us for a prospectus, summary prospectus and disclosure document, as available, containing this information. Read them carefully before investing.
The gross and net expense ratio, if shown, reflect the most current data available at the time of production, which may differ from the data effective date. The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

3-Year Risk Rating	An annualized measure of a fund's downside volatility over a three-year period. Morningstar Risk Rating is derived directly from Morningstar Risk, which is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison to similar funds. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of investments earn a High rating, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Investments with less than three years of performance history are not rated.
Alpha	Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta.
Beta	Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing a portfolio's excess return over T-bills to the benchmark's excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio's excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark's excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.
Effective Duration	Effective duration for all long fixed income positions in a portfolio. Morningstar asks fund companies to calculate and send average effective duration (also known as “option adjusted duration”) for each of their fixed income or allocation funds. We ask for effective duration because the measure gives better estimation of how the price of bonds with embedded options, which are common in many mutual funds, will change as a result of changes in interest rates. Effective duration takes into account expected mortgage prepayment or the likelihood that embedded options will be exercised if a fund holds futures, other derivative securities, or other funds as assets, the aggregate effective duration should include the weighted impact of those exposures. Standard practice for calculating this data point requires determination of a security's option-adjusted spread, including the use of option models or Monte Carlo simulation, as well as interest-rate scenario testing Morningstar requests that the fund only report data in this field that has been specifically labeled effective or option-adjusted duration, or that fund is certain has been calculated in the fashion described.
Effective Maturity	Average effective maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. Average effective maturity takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than their shorter counterparts. We list Average Effective Maturity for Taxable Fixed-Income and Hybrid funds and Average Nominal Maturity for Municipal Bond Funds.
Fixed Income Style Box	The model for the fixed income style box is based on the two pillars of fixed-income performance: interest-rate sensitivity and credit quality. The three interest sensitivity groups are limited, moderate and extensive and the three credit quality groups are high, medium and low. These groupings display a portfolio's effective duration and third party credit ratings to provide an overall representation of the fund's risk orientation given the sensitivity to interest rate and credit rating of bonds in the portfolio. On a monthly basis Morningstar calculates duration breakpoints based around the 3 year effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI). By using the MCBI as the duration benchmark, Morningstar is letting the effective duration bands to fluctuate in lock-steps with the market which will minimize market-driven style box changes. Municipal bond funds with duration of 4.5 years or less qualify as low; more than 4.5 years but less than 7 years, medium; and more than 7 years, high. For hybrid funds, both equity and fixed-income style boxes appear.
Portfolio Turnover	Portfolio turnover is a measure of the portfolio manager's trading activity which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets. A turnover ratio of 100% or more does not necessarily suggest that all securities in the portfolio have been traded. In practical terms, the resulting percentage loosely represents the percentage of the portfolio's holdings that have changed over the past year.
R^2 R-squared	R^2, also known as the Coefficient of Determination, reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movement that can be explained by the movement of its primary benchmark over the past three years. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movement of a fund can be explained by the movement of the index.
Sharpe Ratio	A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe Ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund's annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.
Standard Deviation	Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over the past three years. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Standard deviation is most appropriate for measuring risk if it is for a fund that is an investor's only holding. The figure can not be combined for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the funds' returns. If a fund's returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

All Glossary terms are sourced from Morningstar, Inc., except "Fixed" and/or "Stable Value" when shown.

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Funds may impose redemption fees and/or transfer restrictions, if assets are held for less than the published holding period. For more information, see the fund's prospectus and/or disclosure documents.

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Holdings and composition of holdings are subject to change.

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The Inception Date listed is the date the fund began operations. The Data Effective Date is the date for which the most current data is available. The Period Ending Date is the date for which the fund fact sheet is produced.

U.S. Treasury securities, where listed, are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest if held to maturity. Investment options are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

A benchmark index, if shown, is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of a fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

A collective fund is not a mutual fund and is exempt from SEC registration. Designed for and exclusively sold to qualified retirement plans and their participants, the funds are not available to individual retail investors.

[1]The allocations shown here are subject to change. The fund allocations are based on an investment strategy based on risk and return.

PRINCIPAL RISKS:

Any of the principal risks summarized below may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value, performance, and ability to meet its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit, is not guaranteed by BlackRock, Inc. or any of its affiliates, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Underlying Fund Risk - The investment objective and strategies of a collective investment trust in which the Fund invests ("Underlying Fund") may differ from the Fund, and there is no assurance that an Underlying Fund will achieve its objective.

Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

Fixed Income Securities Risk - The Fund is subject to the risk that debt issuers may not honor their obligations. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. The Fund's income may decline when interest rates fall. This decline can occur because the Fund must invest in lower-yielding bonds as bonds in its portfolio mature or the Fund needs to purchase additional bonds. Securities that are rated below investment grade may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity.

Securities Lending Risk - The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the Fund may lose money because the borrower of the Fund's securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all or in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral.

Derivatives Risk - Investments in derivatives (such as futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and options) may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. Fluctuations in the values of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. Derivatives are also subject to the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives could expose the Fund to losses.

U.S. Government Issuers Risk - U.S. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit. Debentures issued by U.S. government agencies are generally backed only by the general creditworthiness and reputation of the government agency issuing the debenture and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk - Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.

Unless otherwise noted, investments are not deposits, insured by the FDIC or any federal government agency, or bank guaranteed and may lose value.

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