

BLACKROCK MUNIHOLDINGS NEW JERSEY QUALITY FUND, INC.

Form N-CSR

October 01, 2014

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: 811-08621

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. (MUJ)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc., 55 East 52<sup>nd</sup> Street, New York, NY 10055

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

Date of fiscal year end: 07/31/2014

Date of reporting period: 07/31/2014

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

JULY 31, 2014

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc. (MUC)**

**BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. (MUJ)**

**BlackRock MuniYield Investment Quality Fund (MFT)**

**BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc. (MIY)**

**BlackRock MuniYield New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. (MJJ)**

**BlackRock MuniYield Pennsylvania Quality Fund (MPA)**

**Not FDIC Insured   May Lose Value   No Bank Guarantee**

## Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<u>Dear Shareholder</u>	3
<b><u>Annual Report:</u></b>	
<u>Municipal Market Overview</u>	4
<u>The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging</u>	5
<u>Derivative Financial Instruments</u>	5
<u>Fund Summaries</u>	6
<u>Financial Statements:</u>	
<u>Schedules of Investments</u>	18
<u>Statements of Assets and Liabilities</u>	44
<u>Statements of Operations</u>	45
<u>Statements of Changes in Net Assets</u>	46
<u>Statements of Cash Flows</u>	49
<u>Financial Highlights</u>	50
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	56
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	66
<u>Disclosure of Investment Advisory Agreements</u>	67
<u>Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan</u>	71
<u>Officers and Directors</u>	72
<u>Additional Information</u>	75

## Shareholder Letter

Dear Shareholder,

The latter part of 2013 was a strong period for equities and other risk assets such as high yield bonds, despite the mixed tone of economic and financial news and uncertainty as to when and by how much the U.S. Federal Reserve would begin to gradually reduce (or taper) its asset purchase programs. Stock markets rallied in September when the Fed defied investors' expectations with its decision to delay tapering. The momentum was disrupted temporarily, however, when the U.S. debt ceiling debate led to a partial government shutdown, roiling financial markets globally until a compromise was struck in mid-October. The remainder of 2013 was generally positive for developed market stocks, while fixed income and emerging market investments struggled as Fed tapering became increasingly imminent. When the central bank ultimately announced its tapering plans in mid-December, equity investors reacted positively, as this action signaled the Fed's perception of real improvement in the economy.

Most asset classes continued to move higher in 2014 despite the pull back in Fed stimulus. The year got off to a rocky start, however. A number of emerging economies showed signs of financial stress while facing the broader headwind of diminishing global liquidity. These risks, combined with disappointing U.S. economic data, caused equities to decline in January while bond markets found renewed strength from investors seeking relatively safer assets.

Although these headwinds persisted, equities were back on the rise in February as investors were encouraged by a one-year extension of the U.S. debt ceiling and market-friendly comments from the new Fed Chairwoman, Janet Yellen. While it was clear that U.S. economic data had softened, investors were assuaged by increasing evidence that the trend was temporary and weather-related, and continued to take on risk given expectations that growth would pick up later in the year.

In the months that followed, interest rates trended lower and bond prices climbed higher in the modest growth environment. Financial markets exhibited a remarkably low level of volatility despite rising geopolitical risks and mixed global economic news. Tensions in Russia and Ukraine and signs of decelerating growth in China caused some turbulence, but markets were resilient as investors focused on signs of improvement in the U.S. recovery, stronger corporate earnings and increased merger-and-acquisition activity. Importantly, investors were comforted by comments from the Fed offering reassurance that no changes to short-term interest rates were on the horizon.

In the low-rate environment, investors looked to equities as a source of yield, pushing major indices to record highs. As stock prices moved higher, investors soon became wary of stretched valuations and a new theme emerged in the markets. Stocks that had experienced significant price appreciation in 2013, particularly growth and momentum names, broadly declined as investors fled to stocks with cheaper valuations. This rotation resulted in the strongest performers of 2013 struggling most in 2014, and vice versa. Especially hard hit were U.S. small cap and European stocks where earnings growth had not kept pace with recent market gains. In contrast, emerging market stocks benefited from the trend. As a number of developing countries took steps to stabilize their finances, investors looked past political risks—hardly batting an eye at a military coup in Thailand—and poured back into these attractively priced investments.

Asset prices tend to be more vulnerable to bad news when investors believe valuations are stretched. Consequently, markets came under pressure in July as geopolitical tensions intensified with the tragic downing of a Malaysian civilian airliner over Ukraine, the continued fragmentation of Iraq and a ground war between Israel and Hamas in Gaza. As the period came to a close, financial troubles in Argentina and Portugal as well as new U.S. and European sanctions on Russia were additional headwinds for the markets.

Despite a host of challenges, most asset classes generated solid returns for the six- and 12-month periods ended July 31, 2014, with equities generally outperforming fixed income. Emerging market equities delivered impressive gains. Developed markets also performed well, although small cap stocks lagged due to relatively higher valuations. Most fixed income assets produced positive returns even as the Fed reduced its open-market purchases. Tax-exempt municipal bonds benefited from a favorable supply-and-demand environment. Short-term interest rates remained near zero, keeping yields on money market securities close to historic lows.

At BlackRock, we believe investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be prepared to move freely as market conditions change over time. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit [blackrock.com](http://blackrock.com) for further insight about investing in today's world.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

*Asset prices pushed higher over the period despite modest global growth, geopolitical risks and a shift toward tighter U.S. monetary policy.*

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

**Total Returns as of July 31, 2014**

	<b>6-month</b>	<b>12-month</b>
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	9.44%	16.94%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	(0.30)	8.56
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	7.03	15.07
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	15.70	15.32
3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.02	0.05
U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	2.71	3.50
U.S. investment-grade bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	2.16	3.97
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	4.11	7.38
U.S. high yield bonds  (Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	3.33	8.18

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

## Municipal Market Overview

For the Reporting Period Ended July 31, 2014

### Municipal Market Conditions

The latter part of 2013 was a generally negative period for municipal bond performance. Heightened uncertainty as to when the U.S. Federal Reserve would begin to reduce its bond-buying stimulus program (and by how much) caused interest rates to be volatile and generally move higher. (Bond prices fall as rates rise.) Municipal bond mutual funds saw strong outflows through year end when the Fed finally announced its plan to begin the gradual reduction of stimulus in January of 2014. Relieved of anxiety around policy changes, investors again sought the relative safety of municipal bonds in the New Year. Surprisingly, interest rates trended lower in the first half of 2014 even as the Fed pulled back on its open-market bond purchases. Softer U.S. economic data amid one of the harshest winters on record, coupled with reassurance from the Fed that short-term rates would remain low for a considerable amount of time, resulted in stronger demand for fixed income investments, with municipal bonds being one of the stronger performing sectors. Still, for the 12-month period ended July 31, 2014, municipal bond funds saw net outflows of approximately \$35 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

High levels of interest rate volatility in the latter half of 2013, particularly on the long-end of the curve, resulted in a curtailment of tax-exempt issuance during the period. However, from a historical perspective, total new issuance for the 12 months ended July 31 remained relatively strong at \$303 billion (but meaningfully lower than the \$364 billion issued in the prior 12-month period). A noteworthy portion of new supply during this period was attributable to refinancing activity (roughly 40%) as issuers took advantage of lower interest rates to reduce their borrowing costs.

S&P Municipal Bond Index
Total Returns as of July 31, 2014
6 months: 4.11%
12 months: 7.38%

### A Closer Look at Yields

From July 31, 2013 to July 31, 2014, muni yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds decreased by 90 basis points ( bps ) from 4.20% to 3.30%, while 10-year rates decreased 41 bps from 2.67% to 2.26% on and 5-year rates fell 5 bps from 1.27% to 1.22% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). Overall, the municipal yield curve remained relatively steep over the 12-month period even as the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities flattened by 78 bps and the spread between 2- and 10-year maturities flattened by 29 bps.

During the same time period, U.S. Treasury rates fell by 32 bps on 30-year and 2 bps on 10-year bonds, while moving up 37 bps in 5-years. Accordingly, tax-exempt municipal bonds outperformed Treasuries across the yield curve as investors sought to reduce interest rate risk later in the period. On the short and intermediate parts of the curve, the outperformance of municipal bonds versus Treasuries was driven largely by a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market and a rotation from long-duration assets into short- and intermediate-duration investments, which are less sensitive to interest rate movements. Additionally, municipal bonds benefited from the increased appeal of tax-exempt investing in the new higher tax rate environment. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise. The municipal market continues to be an attractive avenue for investors seeking yield in the low-rate environment. However, opportunities have not been as broad-based as in 2011 and 2012, warranting a more tactical approach going forward.

### Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers Continue to Improve

Following an extended period of nation-wide austerity and de-leveraging as states sought to balance their budgets, 16 consecutive quarters of positive revenue growth coupled with the elimination of more than 750,000 jobs in recent years have put state and local governments in a better financial position. Many local municipalities, however, continue to face increased health care and pension costs passed down from the state level. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will be minimal and remain in the periphery, and that the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to recognize that careful credit research, appropriate structure and security selection remain imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

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





## The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the yield and net asset value ( NAV ) of their common shares ( Common Shares ). However, these objectives cannot 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 will be based on short-term interest rates, will normally be lower than the income earned by a Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the 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.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Fund'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, the Fund'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 the Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, the Fund's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on the Fund's longer-term investments acquired from 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 Fund's return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders will be lower than if the Fund had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Trust's 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 value of the Fund's obligations under its leverage arrangement generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Fund's NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that a Fund's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

Leverage also will generally cause greater changes in the Funds' NAVs, market prices and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value and market price of a Fund's Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, the 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 the Fund to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit the Trust's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. The Fund will incur expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares.

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 ( TOBs ) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act ), each Fund 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 Fund may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Fund 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 Fund segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of the Fund's obligations under the TOB (including accrued interest), a TOB will not be considered a senior security and will not be subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

## Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments, including financial futures contracts, as specified in Note 4 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 and/or interest 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 and/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.

## Fund Summary as of July 31, 2014

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.

**Fund Overview**

BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.'s (MUC) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal and California income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and California income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in investment grade municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more at the time of investment. 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.

**Performance**

For the 12-month period ended July 31, 2014, the Fund returned 12.25% based on market price and 15.94% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 15.36% based on market price and 15.42% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which widened 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.

Tax-exempt rates declined during the period, supporting generally positive performance for municipal bonds. (Bond prices rise when rates fall.) Municipal bonds with longer durations (and greater sensitivity to interest rate movements) tended to provide the strongest returns. In this environment, the Fund's exposure to the long end of the yield curve had a positive impact on performance. Security selection also helped performance, particularly with respect to the Fund's holdings of high quality school district issues, which performed well amid the improvement in the State of California's finances. In addition the Fund's holdings in the health care, transportation and utilities sectors contributed to returns. The use of leverage, which was achieved through the use of tender option bonds contributed to performance as well.

The Fund's cash reserves were generally maintained at a minimal level. However, to the extent reserves were held, the cash holdings added little in the form of additional yield and provided no price appreciation in a generally positive period for the municipal market.

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.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange ( NYSE )	MUC
Initial Offering Date	February 27, 1998
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2014 (\$14.04) <sup>1</sup>	6.11%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	12.45%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.0715
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.8580
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2014 <sup>4</sup>	35%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal and state tax rate of 50.93%, 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.

<sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> Represents VMTP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

## BlackRock MuniHoldings California Quality Fund, Inc.

## Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/14	7/31/13	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$14.04	\$13.31	5.48%	\$14.64	\$12.63
Net Asset Value	\$15.82	\$14.52	8.95%	\$15.91	\$13.94

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

## Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments

Sector Allocation	7/31/14	7/31/13
County/City/Special District/School District	37%	36%
Utilities	25	24
Transportation	14	11
Health	12	10
Education	6	13
State	6	6

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to any 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 advisor. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Credit Quality Allocation <sup>1</sup>	7/31/14	7/31/13
AAA/Aaa	15%	12%
AA/Aa	76	75
A	9	13

<sup>1</sup> For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (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.

Call/Maturity Schedule<sup>2</sup>

Calendar Year Ended December 31,	
2014	2%
2015	8
2016	12
2017	14
2018	13

<sup>2</sup> Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.



## Fund Summary as of July 31, 2014

BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc.

**Fund Overview**

BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. s (MUJ) (the Fund ) investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income exempt from federal income tax and New Jersey personal income taxes. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in long-term, investment grade municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New Jersey personal income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations with remaining maturities of one year or more at the time of investment. 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.

**Performance**

For the 12-month period ended July 31, 2014, the Fund returned 13.24% based on market price and 15.79% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper New Jersey Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 12.38% based on market price and 13.86% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund s discount to NAV, which widened 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.

Positive contributors to performance included the Fund s exposure to the long-end of the municipal yield curve, as the curve flattened over the period. (Long-rates fell much more than short and intermediate rates.) The Fund s duration exposure and corresponding interest rate sensitivity also added to returns as municipal rates declined. (Bond prices rise as rates fall.) The income generated from the Fund s holdings of New Jersey state tax-exempt municipal bonds contributed to performance as well.

The Fund s modest exposure to Puerto Rico government-related credits in the earlier part of the period detracted from results as credit spreads on these bonds widened materially due to investors lack of confidence and a weak local economy. The Fund sold its exposure to these securities early in the period.

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.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	MUJ
Initial Offering Date	March 11, 1998
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2014 (\$14.11) <sup>1</sup>	6.29%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	12.21%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.074
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.888
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2014 <sup>4</sup>	38%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal and state tax rate of 48.48%, 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.



<sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> Represents VRDP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

## BlackRock MuniHoldings New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc.

## Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/14	7/31/13	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 14.11	\$ 13.30	6.09%	\$ 14.55	\$ 12.52
Net Asset Value	\$ 15.74	\$ 14.51	8.48%	\$ 15.85	\$ 13.87

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

## Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments

Sector Allocation	7/31/14	7/31/13
Transportation	23%	21%
State	22	27
Education	18	15
County/City/Special District/School District	14	13
Health	12	11
Housing	6	7
Utilities	3	5
Corporate	2	1

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to any 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 advisor. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Credit Quality Allocation <sup>1</sup>	7/31/14	7/31/13
AAA/Aaa	9%	9%
AA/Aa	51	46
A	33	38
BBB/Baa	7	7
N/R <sup>2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (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.

<sup>2</sup> The investment advisor 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 advisor has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of July 31, 2014, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment advisor to be investment grade was \$10,039, representing less than 1%, of the Fund's long-term investments.

**Call/Maturity Schedule<sup>3</sup>**

Calendar Year Ended December 31,

2014	3%
2015	7
2016	3
2017	7
2018	9

<sup>3</sup> Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

## Fund Summary as of July 31, 2014

BlackRock MuniYield Investment Quality  
Fund**Fund Overview**

BlackRock MuniYield Investment Quality Fund's (MFT) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax). Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal obligations that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. 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.

**Performance**

For the 12-month period ended July 31, 2014, the Fund returned 16.10% based on market price and 16.40% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of 14.52% based on market price and 14.95% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which widened 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.

Tax-exempt rates declined during the period, supporting generally positive performance for municipal bonds. (Bond prices rise when rates fall.) The municipal yield curve flattened, meaning that longer-dated yields declined more than shorter-maturity yields. In this environment, the Fund's duration exposure (sensitivity to interest rate movements) had a positive impact on performance. The Fund's longer-dated holdings in the health care, education and transportation sectors experienced strong market appreciation, aiding performance. The Fund also benefited from its holdings in the State of California, as the continued improvement in the State's economy was a catalyst for market appreciation during the period.

The Fund's modest exposure to Puerto Rico government-related credits in the earlier part of the period detracted from results, as credit spreads on these bonds widened materially due to investors' lack of confidence and the weak local economy. The Fund sold its exposure to these securities early in the period.

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.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	MFT
Initial Offering Date	October 30, 1992
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2014 (\$13.26) <sup>1</sup>	6.43%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	11.36%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.071
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.852
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2014 <sup>4</sup>	38%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Edgar Filing: BLACKROCK MUNIHOLDINGS NEW JERSEY QUALITY FUND, INC. - Form N-CSR

- <sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, 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.
- <sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.
- <sup>4</sup> Represents VMTP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

**BlackRock MuniYield Investment Quality  
Fund**

**Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary**

	<b>7/31/14</b>	<b>7/31/13</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
Market Price	\$ 13.26	\$ 12.20	8.69%	\$ 13.78	\$ 11.80
Net Asset Value	\$ 14.83	\$ 13.61	8.96%	\$ 14.92	\$ 13.01

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

**Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments**

<b>Sector Allocation</b>	<b>7/31/14</b>	<b>7/31/13</b>
Transportation	36%	27%
Utilities	21	23
County/City/Special District/School District	18	20
Health	11	11
State	9	10
Education	2	6
Housing	2	1
Tobacco	1	2

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to any 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 advisor. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

<b>Credit Quality Allocation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7/31/14</b>	<b>7/31/13</b>
AAA/Aaa	6%	9%
AA/Aa	62	64
A	27	27
BBB/Baa	5	

<sup>1</sup> For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (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.

**Call/Maturity Schedule<sup>2</sup>**

Calendar Year Ended December 31,  
2014  
2015  
2016

2%

2017  
2018

2  
11

<sup>2</sup> Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 31, 2014

11

## Fund Summary as of July 31, 2014

BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc.

**Fund Overview**

BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc.'s (MIY) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal and Michigan income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and Michigan income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal obligations that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. 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.

**Performance**

For the 12-month period ended July 31, 2014, the Fund returned 14.74% based on market price and 15.24% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 12.67% based on market price and 12.42% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which widened 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.

Positive contributors to performance included the Fund's exposure to the long-end of the municipal yield curve, as the curve flattened over the period. (Long-rates fell much more than short and intermediate rates.) The Fund's duration exposure and corresponding interest rate sensitivity also added to returns as municipal rates declined. (Bond prices rise as rates fall.) The income generated from the Fund's holdings of Michigan state tax-exempt municipal bonds contributed to performance as well.

The Fund's modest exposure to Puerto Rico government-related credits in the earlier part of the period detracted from results as credit spreads on these bonds widened materially due to investors' lack of confidence and a weak local economy. The Fund sold its exposure to these securities early in the period.

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.

**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	MIY
Initial Offering Date	October 30, 1992
Yield on Closing Market Price as of July 31, 2014 (\$13.47) <sup>1</sup>	6.41%
Tax Equivalent Yield <sup>2</sup>	11.83%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.072
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share <sup>3</sup>	\$0.864
Economic Leverage as of July 31, 2014 <sup>4</sup>	38%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal and state tax rate of 45.81%, 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.



<sup>3</sup> The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> Represents VRDP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

## BlackRock MuniYield Michigan Quality Fund, Inc.

## Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	7/31/14	7/31/13	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$13.47	\$12.57	7.16%	\$14.12	\$11.94
Net Asset Value	\$15.24	\$14.16	7.63%	\$15.30	\$13.36

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

## Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments

Sector Allocation	7/31/14	7/31/13
Education	21%	17%
County/City/Special District/School District	19	25
Health	18	14
Utilities	13	12
State	11	13
Transportation	9	10
Housing	6	6
Corporate	3	3

For fund compliance purposes, the fund's sector classifications refer to any 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 advisor. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Credit Quality Allocation <sup>1</sup>	7/31/14	7/31/13
AAA/Aaa	3%	1%
AA/Aa	73	70
A	24	29

<sup>1</sup> For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (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.

Call/Maturity Schedule<sup>2</sup>

Calendar Year Ended December 31,

2014	2%
2015	7
2016	6
2017	8
2018	13

<sup>2</sup> Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

Fund Summary as of July 31, 2014

**BlackRock MuniYield New Jersey Quality  
Fund, Inc.**

**Fund Overview**

BlackRock MuniYield New Jersey Quality Fund, Inc. s (MJI) (the Fund ) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal income taxes and New Jersey personal income tax as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and New Jersey personal income taxes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal obligations that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.