

BofA Finance LLC
Form 424B3
November 04, 2016
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**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-213265**

PROSPECTUS

\$30,000,000,000

BofA Finance LLC

Senior Debt Securities

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

BofA Finance LLC, a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, from time to time may offer to sell up to \$30,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its debt securities in one or more series. Bank of America Corporation will fully and unconditionally guarantee all payment obligations of BofA Finance LLC on the debt securities as described in this prospectus.

This prospectus describes the general terms of the debt securities of BofA Finance LLC and the guarantee of these debt securities by Bank of America Corporation and the general manner in which these securities may be offered and sold. The specific terms of any debt securities to be offered, and the specific manner in which they may be offered and sold, will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any applicable supplement or supplements carefully before you invest.

Following the initial sale of securities using this prospectus, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, or any other broker-dealer affiliates of BofA Finance LLC and/or Bank of America Corporation, may use this prospectus in market-making transactions in such securities. Unless you are informed otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus is being used in a market-making transaction.

Potential purchasers of these securities should consider the information set forth in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 7.

The debt securities of BofA Finance LLC offered by this prospectus and the guarantee of these debt securities by Bank of America Corporation are unsecured, are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank, are not guaranteed by Bank of America, N.A. or any other bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these debt securities and the related guarantees or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that BofA Finance LLC and Bank of America Corporation have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, utilizing a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, the debt securities of BofA Finance LLC and guarantee of such debt securities by Bank of America Corporation as described in this prospectus may be offered from time to time in one or more offerings.

This prospectus provides you with a description of the general terms of the debt securities and the related guarantee that may be offered using this prospectus and the general manner in which these securities may be offered and sold. Each time securities are sold, BofA Finance LLC will provide one or more prospectus supplements, product supplements, prospectus addenda, pricing supplements (each of which may be referred to as a term sheet), and/or index supplements that describe the particular securities offering and the specific terms of the securities being offered. These documents also may add, update, or change information contained in this prospectus. In this prospectus, references to the applicable supplement mean the prospectus supplement or supplements, as well as any applicable pricing, product, or index supplement or supplements and any applicable prospectus addendum, that describe the particular securities being offered to you. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and the applicable supplement, you should rely on the information in the applicable supplement.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. You should rely only on the information provided in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, the applicable supplement, or documents to which you otherwise are referred. Neither BofA Finance LLC nor Bank of America Corporation have authorized anyone to provide any different information. No offer or sale of securities is being made in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus and the applicable supplement, as well as information filed or to be filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this prospectus, is accurate as of the date of the applicable document or other date referred to in that document. The business, financial condition, and results of operations of Bank of America Corporation may have changed since that date.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus to Bank of America or the Guarantor are to Bank of America Corporation, excluding any of its subsidiaries. References in this prospectus to BofA Finance, we, our, us, or similar references, are to BofA Finance LLC, a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary of Bank of America, and not to Bank of America.

References in this prospectus to \$ and dollars are to the currency of the United States of America; and references in this prospectus to and euro are to the lawful single currency of the member states of the European Union that have adopted and continue to retain a common single currency through monetary union in accordance with the European Union treaty law, as amended from time to time.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary section provides a brief overview of BofA Finance LLC and Bank of America Corporation and of the offered debt securities and highlights other selected information from this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in debt securities offered using this prospectus. To fully understand the offered debt securities, you should read carefully:

this prospectus, which describes the general terms of the debt securities of BofA Finance and the related guarantee by Bank of America;

the applicable supplement, which describes the specific terms of the particular debt securities that BofA Finance is offering, and which may add to, update or change the information in this prospectus; and

the documents referred to in **Where You Can Find More Information** below for information about Bank of America, including its financial statements.

Bank of America Corporation

Bank of America Corporation is a Delaware corporation, a bank holding company, and a financial holding company. Through its banking and various nonbank subsidiaries throughout the United States and in international markets, it provides a diversified range of banking and nonbank financial services and products. Bank of America's principal executive offices are located in the Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28255 and its telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

BofA Finance LLC

BofA Finance LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary of Bank of America. BofA Finance was formed on June 24, 2016 for the purpose of selling debt securities to investors and lending the net proceeds therefrom to Bank of America and/or its subsidiaries. The principal executive offices of BofA Finance are located in the Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28255 and its telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities and Related Bank of America Corporation Guarantee

BofA Finance may use this prospectus to offer and sell up to \$30 billion, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its debt securities from time to time in one or more series. Bank of America will fully and unconditionally guarantee all payment obligations of BofA Finance on the debt securities as described herein.

The debt securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding. Bank of America's guarantee of these debt securities will rank equally in right of payment with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding. These debt securities and the related guarantee will be issued under a senior indenture among BofA Finance, as issuer, Bank of America, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. See **Description of Debt Securities** for a description of the general terms of the debt securities of BofA Finance and the related guarantee by Bank of America.

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Form of Securities

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, BofA Finance will issue the debt securities in book-entry only form through one or more depositories, such as The Depository Trust Company, Euroclear Bank SA/NV, or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg, as identified in the applicable supplement. BofA Finance will issue the debt securities in fully registered form only, without coupons. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the debt securities issued in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of the specified depository, rather than certificated securities in definitive form registered in the name of each individual investor. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, each sale of debt securities in book-entry only form will settle in immediately available funds through the specified depository.

A global security may be exchanged for certificated securities in definitive form registered in the names of the beneficial owners only under the limited circumstances described in this prospectus and in the applicable supplement.

Payment Currencies

All amounts payable in respect of the debt securities, including the purchase price, will be payable in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement.

Listing

BofA Finance will state in the applicable supplement whether the particular debt securities that it is offering will be listed or quoted on a securities exchange or quotation system.

Use of Proceeds

Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, BofA Finance intends to lend the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities to Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries. Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, Bank of America expects that it and/or its subsidiaries will use the proceeds from such loans to provide additional funds for operations and for other general corporate purposes. In addition, BofA Finance may use a portion of net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities to hedge its obligations under the debt securities by entering into hedging arrangements with one or more affiliates.

Distribution

BofA Finance may offer the debt securities using this prospectus on a delayed or continuous basis:

through underwriters;

through dealers;

through agents; or

directly to purchasers.

The applicable supplement will describe the sale of specific debt securities and include any required information about the firms BofA Finance may use for such offering and the discounts or commissions paid for their services.

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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and other broker-dealer affiliates of BofA Finance, may serve as underwriter, dealer, or agent for BofA Finance for offerings of debt securities.

Market-Making by Affiliates

Following the initial distribution of an offering of debt securities, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and other broker-dealer affiliates of BofA Finance, may offer and sell such debt securities in the course of their businesses as broker-dealers. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and any such other affiliates may act as a principal or agent in these transactions. This prospectus and the applicable supplement also will be used in connection with these market-making transactions. Sales in any of these market-making transactions will be made at varying prices related to prevailing market prices and other circumstances at the time of sale.

If you purchase securities in a market-making transaction, you will receive information about the purchase price and your trade and settlement dates in a separate confirmation of sale.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

The following table sets forth Bank of America's consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated.

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended December 31			
	September 30, 2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (excluding interest on deposits)	3.58	3.07	1.61	2.29	1.21	1.02
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (including interest on deposits)	3.34	2.91	1.55	2.16	1.18	1.02

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RISK FACTORS

This section summarizes some specific risks and investment considerations with respect to an investment in the debt securities of BofA Finance and the guarantee of such debt securities by Bank of America. This summary does not describe all of the risks and investment considerations with respect to such an investment, including risks and considerations relating to a prospective investor's particular circumstances. For information regarding risks and uncertainties that may materially affect Bank of America's business and results, please refer to the information under the captions Item 1A. Risk Factors in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in its current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 1, 2016, Item 1A. Risk Factors in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2016 and Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2016, each of which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, as well as those risks and uncertainties discussed in subsequent filings of Bank of America that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You also should review the risk factors that will be set forth in other documents that Bank of America will file after the date of this prospectus, together with the risk factors set forth in any applicable supplement. Prospective investors should consult their own financial, legal, tax, and other professional advisors as to the risks associated with an investment in our debt securities and the suitability of the investment for the investor.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and will have limited assets and operations.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary of Bank of America and will have no assets, operations or revenues other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its debt securities that are guaranteed by Bank of America as described in this prospectus. As a finance subsidiary, to meet its obligations under its debt securities, BofA Finance depends upon payment or contribution of funds and/or repayment of outstanding loans from Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries. Therefore, BofA Finance's ability to make payments on its debt securities may be limited. In addition, BofA Finance will have no independent assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of the debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders may be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities, and that guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to Bank of America's subordinated obligations.

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Bank of America's obligations under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will be structurally subordinated to liabilities of Bank of America's subsidiaries.

Because Bank of America is a holding company, its ability to make payments under its guarantee of BofA Finance's payment obligations on the debt securities depends upon Bank of America's receipt from its subsidiaries of distributions, advances and other payments. In addition, Bank of America's right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon a subsidiary's bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, reorganization or similar proceeding is subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent Bank of America may itself be recognized as a creditor of that subsidiary. As a result, Bank of America's obligations under its guarantee will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future claims of creditors of its subsidiaries, and claimants should look only to the assets of Bank of America for payments under its guarantee of the BofA Finance debt securities.

Debt securities issued by BofA Finance will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of BofA Finance or Bank of America; events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution proceedings relating to Bank of America and covenant breach by Bank of America will not constitute an event of default with respect to the guaranteed debt securities of BofA Finance.

Debt securities issued by BofA Finance will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross acceleration with other indebtedness of BofA Finance or Bank of America. In addition, events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to Bank of America will not constitute an event of default with respect to the debt securities of BofA Finance that are guaranteed by Bank of America. Furthermore, it will not constitute an event of default with respect to the debt securities of BofA Finance if the guarantee thereof by Bank of America ceases to be in full force and effect for any reason. Therefore, events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to Bank of America (in the absence of any such event occurring with respect to BofA Finance) will not permit BofA Finance's debt securities to be declared due and payable. In addition, a breach of a covenant by Bank of America (including, for example, a breach of Bank of America's covenants with respect to mergers or the sale of all or substantially all its assets), will not permit BofA Finance's debt securities to be declared due and payable. The value you receive on the debt securities may be significantly less than what you otherwise would have received had the debt securities been declared due and payable immediately upon certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to Bank of America or the breach of a covenant by Bank of America or upon Bank of America's guarantee ceasing to be in full force and effect.

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Actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of Bank of America may affect the value of the guaranteed debt securities.

Bank of America's credit ratings are an assessment of its ability to pay its obligations, including its obligations under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities. Consequently, Bank of America's perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated changes in its credit ratings may affect the market value of BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities.

BofA Finance cannot assure you that a trading market for your debt securities will ever develop or be maintained.

BofA Finance may elect not to list the debt securities on any securities exchange. BofA Finance cannot predict how these debt securities will trade in the secondary market or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid. The number of potential buyers of BofA Finance's debt securities in any secondary market may be limited. Although any underwriters, dealers, or agents may purchase and sell these debt securities in the secondary market from time to time, these underwriters, dealers, or agents will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue making a market for the securities at any time without giving us notice. BofA Finance cannot assure you that a secondary market for its debt securities will develop, or that if one develops, it will be maintained.

Reform of LIBOR, EURIBOR and other Benchmarks may adversely impact the debt securities.

The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR), and other rates or indices which are deemed to be benchmarks are the subject of recent national, international, and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective, while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or to have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any debt securities linked to such a benchmark, and could, among other things, reduce the payments on those debt securities.

Key international initiatives for reform of benchmarks include (a) the International Organization of Securities Commission's July 2013 Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks, (b) the European Securities and Markets Authority and the European Banking Authority's June 2013 principles for the benchmark-setting process, and (c) the EU regulation on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts, which entered into force in June 2016 (the Benchmark Regulation). Most of the provisions of the Benchmark Regulation will become effective in 2018.

Any of the national, international, or other proposals for reform or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain benchmarks, or lead to the disappearance of certain benchmarks. The disappearance of a benchmark or changes in the manner of administration of

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a benchmark could result in an adjustment to the terms and conditions of the debt securities, early redemption, discretionary valuation by the calculation agent, delisting or other consequences in relation to debt securities linked to such benchmark, depending on the specific provisions and the relevant terms and conditions applicable to those debt securities. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such debt securities.

In addition to the international initiatives described above for the reform of benchmarks, there are numerous other proposals, initiatives and investigations which may impact benchmarks. For example, in the United Kingdom, the national government has extended the legislation originally put in place to cover LIBOR to regulate a number of additional major United Kingdom-based financial benchmarks in the fixed income, commodity and currency markets, which could be further expanded in the future. There are also ongoing global investigations into the potential manipulation of LIBOR and related interest rates, ISDAFIX and foreign exchange rates, which may result in further regulation.

In July 2015, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority also released Financial Benchmarks: Thematic Review of oversight and controls, in relation to financial benchmarks. This review considered the activities of UK regulated financial services firms in relation to a much broader spectrum of benchmarks that ultimately could impact inputs, governance and availability of certain benchmarks.

Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes to LIBOR, EURIBOR, or any other benchmark as a result of any international, national, or other regulations or proposals for reform or other initiatives or investigations, or any further uncertainty in relation to the timing and manner of implementation of such changes could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any debt securities based on or linked to a benchmark.

Currency Risks

BofA Finance may issue securities denominated or payable in, or whose payment is linked to the value of, one or more currencies other than U.S. dollars, referred to as Non-U.S. Dollar Securities. If you intend to invest in any Non-U.S. Dollar Securities, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the currency risks related to your investment, including the risks set forth below and the risks that may be set forth in the applicable supplement. The Non-U.S. Dollar Securities are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the significant terms and conditions of the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities, non-U.S. dollar currency transactions, or financial matters in general. The information in this prospectus is directed primarily to investors who are U.S. residents. Investors who are not U.S. residents should consult their own financial and legal advisors about currency-related risks arising from their investment.

An investment in a Non-U.S. Dollar Security involves currency-related risks. An investment in a Non-U.S. Dollar Security entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a security that is payable solely in U.S. dollars and where payment is not otherwise based on the value of a non-U.S. dollar currency. These risks include possible significant changes in rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the relevant non-U.S. dollar currency or currencies and the imposition or modification of exchange controls or other conditions by either the United States or non-U.S. governments. These risks generally depend on factors over which we have no control, such as economic and political events and the supply of and demand for the relevant currencies in the global markets.

BofA Finance will not adjust Non-U.S. Dollar Securities to compensate for changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Except as described below or in a supplement, BofA Finance will not make any adjustment in or change to the terms of the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities for

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changes in the foreign currency exchange rate for the relevant currency, including any devaluation, revaluation, or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or for other developments affecting that currency, the U.S. dollar, or any other currency. Consequently, you will bear the risk that your investment may be affected adversely by these types of events.

Government policy can adversely affect foreign currency exchange rates and an investment in a Non-U.S. Dollar Security. Foreign currency exchange rates either can float or be fixed by sovereign governments. Governments or governmental bodies, including the European Central Bank, may intervene from time to time in their economies to alter the exchange rate or exchange characteristics of their currencies. For example, a central bank may intervene to devalue or revalue a currency or to replace an existing currency. In addition, a government may impose regulatory controls or taxes to affect the exchange rate of its currency or may issue a new currency or replace an existing currency. As a result, the yield or payout of a Non-U.S. Dollar Security could be affected significantly and unpredictably by governmental actions. Even in the absence of governmental action directly affecting currency exchange rates, political or economic developments in the country or region issuing the specified currency for a Non-U.S. Dollar Security or elsewhere could result in significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the specified currency. Changes in exchange rates could affect the value of the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities as participants in the global currency markets move to buy or sell the specified currency or U.S. dollars in reaction to these developments.

If a governmental authority imposes exchange controls or other conditions, such as taxes on the exchange or transfer of the specified currency, there may be limited availability of the specified currency for payment on the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities at their maturity or on any other payment date. In addition, the ability of a holder to move currency freely out of the country in which payment in the currency is received or to convert the currency at a freely determined market rate could be limited by governmental actions.

Non-U.S. Dollar Securities may permit us to make payments in U.S. dollars if we are unable to obtain the specified currency. The terms of any Non-U.S. Dollar Securities requiring payment in any non-U.S. dollar currency may provide that BofA Finance may have the right to make a payment in U.S. dollars instead of the specified currency, if at or about the time when the payment on such Non-U.S. Dollar Securities comes due, the specified currency is subject to convertibility, transferability, market disruption, or other conditions affecting its availability because of circumstances beyond our control. These circumstances could include the imposition of exchange controls, our inability to obtain the specified currency because of a disruption in the currency markets for the specified currency, or unavailability because the specified currency is no longer used by the government of the relevant country or for settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the international banking community. The exchange rate used to make payment in U.S. dollars may be based on limited information and would involve significant discretion on the part of the exchange rate agent, which may be one of BofA Finance's affiliates. As a result, the value of the payment in U.S. dollars may be less than the value of the payment an investor would have received in the specified currency if the specified currency had been available, or may be zero. The exchange rate agent will generally not have any liability for its determinations.

An investor may bear foreign currency exchange risk in a lawsuit for payment on Non-U.S. Dollar Securities. Any Non-U.S. Dollar Securities issued using this prospectus typically will be governed by New York law. Under Section 27 of the New York Judiciary Law, a state court in the State of New York rendering a judgment on the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities would be required to render the judgment in the specified currency. In turn, the judgment would be converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of entry of the judgment. Consequently, in a lawsuit for payment on the Non-U.S. Dollar Securities, you would bear currency exchange risk until judgment is entered, which could be a long time.

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In courts outside of New York, you may not be able to obtain judgment in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars. For example, a judgment for money in an action based on Non-U.S. Dollar Securities in many other U.S. federal or state courts ordinarily would be enforced in the United States only in U.S. dollars. The date and method used to determine the rate of conversion of the specified currency into U.S. dollars will depend on various factors, including which court renders the judgment.

Information about foreign currency exchange rates may not be indicative of future performance. If BofA Finance issues a Non-U.S. Dollar Security, it may include in the applicable supplement information about historical exchange rates for the relevant non-U.S. dollar currency or currencies. Any information about exchange rates that it may provide will be furnished as a matter of information only, and you should not regard the information as indicative of the range of, or trends in, fluctuations in currency exchange rates that may occur in the future.

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BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION

Bank of America Corporation is a Delaware corporation, a bank holding company, and a financial holding company. Through its banking and various nonbank subsidiaries throughout the United States and in international markets, Bank of America provides a diversified range of banking and nonbank financial services and products. Its principal executive offices are located in the Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28255 and our telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

BofA FINANCE LLC

BofA Finance LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and a direct, wholly-owned finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation. BofA Finance was formed on June 24, 2016 for the purpose of providing Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries with financing by issuing debt securities to investors and lending the net proceeds therefrom to Bank of America and/or those subsidiaries. BofA Finance's principal executive offices are located in the Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28255 and its telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, BofA Finance intends to lend the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities to Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries. Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, Bank of America expects that it and/or its subsidiaries will use the proceeds from these loans to provide additional funds for operations and for other general corporate purposes. In addition, BofA Finance may use a portion of net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities to hedge its obligations under the debt securities by entering into hedging arrangements with one or more affiliates.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

General

The debt securities offered and sold under this prospectus will be unsecured senior obligations of BofA Finance, will be issued under its senior indenture described below, and will rank equally in right of payment with other unsecured and unsubordinated general obligations of BofA Finance outstanding from time to time. The payment obligations of BofA Finance under the debt securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America as described in this prospectus. Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities will be its unsecured senior obligation and will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America outstanding from time to time.

The Indenture

The debt securities will be issued under a senior indenture dated as of August 23, 2016 and entered into among BofA Finance, as issuer, Bank of America, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (as supplemented from time to time, the Indenture).

The trustee under the Indenture has two principal functions:

First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us or the Guarantor if we or the Guarantor default. However, there are limitations on the extent to which the trustee may act on your behalf, which we describe below under [Collection of Indebtedness](#).

Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, including the delivery of interest and other payments and notices. The Indenture does not limit the aggregate amount of debt securities that we may issue or the number of series or the aggregate amount of any particular series. The Indenture and the debt securities also do not limit our ability to incur other indebtedness or to issue other securities. This means that we may issue additional debt securities and other securities at any time without your consent and without notifying you.

As of the date of this prospectus, no debt securities were outstanding under the Indenture. We have authorized the issuance of debt securities under the registration statement to which this prospectus relates, with an aggregate initial public offering price not to exceed \$30 billion, to be issued on or after the date of this prospectus.

This section is a summary of the general terms and provisions of the Indenture. We have filed the Indenture with the SEC as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) below for information on how to obtain a copy of the Indenture. Whenever we refer to the defined terms of the Indenture in this prospectus or in a supplement without defining them, the terms have the meanings given to them in the Indenture. You must look to the Indenture for the most complete description of the information summarized in this prospectus.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

We will issue debt securities only in fully registered form, without coupons. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in book-entry only.

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form. Debt securities in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository, such as The Depository Trust Company, Euroclear Bank SA/NV or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg, as identified in the applicable supplement. Accordingly, the depository will be the holder of all the debt securities represented by the global security. Those who own beneficial interests in a global security will do so through participants in the depository's securities clearing system, and the rights of these indirect owners will be governed solely by the applicable procedures of the depository and its participants. We describe the procedures applicable to book-entry securities below under the heading **Registration and Settlement**.

Generally, all securities represented by the same global security will have the same terms. We may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple debt securities that have different terms and are issued at different times. We call this kind of global security a master global security. Each debt security evidenced by a master global security will be identified by the trustee on a schedule to the master global security. The applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities are represented by a master global security.

Our debt securities may be denominated, and cash payments with respect to the debt securities may be made, in U.S. dollars or in another currency, or in a composite currency, a basket of currencies, or a currency unit or units. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be denominated, and cash payments with respect to the debt securities will be made, in U.S. dollars, and the debt securities ordinarily will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000. If any of the debt securities are denominated, or if principal and/or any premium, interest, and other amounts payable on any of the debt securities is payable, in a foreign currency, or in a composite currency, a basket of currencies, or a currency unit or units, the specified currency, as well as any additional investment considerations, risk factors, restrictions, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to that issue of debt securities and the specified currency, composite currency, basket of currencies, or currency unit or units, may be described in the applicable supplement. We describe some of those investment considerations relating to securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars above under the heading **Risk Factors**.

Different Series of Debt Securities

We may issue our debt securities from time to time in one or more series with the same or different terms. We also may **reopen** any particular issuance of debt securities. This means that we can increase the principal amount of such debt securities by selling additional debt securities with the same terms, provided that such additional debt securities shall be fungible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We may do so without notice to the existing holders of such debt securities issued under the Indenture. However, any new debt securities of this kind may begin to bear interest, if any, at a different date.

This section of the prospectus summarizes the material terms of the debt securities that are common to all debt securities issued under the Indenture. We will describe the financial and other specific terms of the debt securities being offered in the applicable supplement. The supplement also may describe any differences from the material terms described in this prospectus. If there are any differences between the applicable supplement and this prospectus, the applicable supplement will control.

The terms of your debt securities as described in the applicable supplement may include the following:

the title and type of the debt securities;

the principal amount of the debt securities;

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the minimum denominations, if other than \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000;

the percentage of the stated principal amount at which the debt securities will be sold and, if applicable, the method of determining the price;

the person to whom any interest is payable, if other than the registered holder of the debt securities;

the maturity date or dates;

any interest rate or rates, which may be fixed or variable, and the method used to calculate that interest;

any index or other reference asset or assets that will be used to determine the amounts of any payments on the debt securities and the manner in which those amounts will be determined;

any interest payment dates, the regular record dates for the interest payment dates, the date interest will begin to accrue, and the applicable business day convention;

the place or places where payments on the debt securities may be made and the place or places where the debt securities may be presented for registration of transfer or exchange;

any date or dates on or after which the debt securities may be redeemed, repurchased, or repaid in whole or in part at our option or the option of the holder, and the periods, prices, terms, and conditions of that redemption, repurchase, or repayment;

if other than the full principal amount, the portion of the principal amount of the debt securities that will be payable if their maturity is accelerated;

the currency of principal, any premium, any interest, and any other amounts payable on the debt securities, if other than U.S. dollars;

if the debt securities will be issued in other than book-entry only form;

the identification of or method of selecting any calculation agents, exchange rate agents, or any other agents for the debt securities;

any provisions for the discharge of our obligations relating to the debt securities by the deposit of funds or U.S. government obligations;

any provisions relating to the extension or renewal of the maturity date of the debt securities;

whether the debt securities will be listed on any securities exchange; or

any other terms of the debt securities that are permitted under the Indenture.

Fixed-Rate Notes

General. We may issue debt securities that bear interest at one or more fixed rates of interest, as specified in the applicable supplement. We refer to these as fixed-rate notes. Unless we specify

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otherwise in the applicable supplement, each fixed-rate note will bear interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the note has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a fixed-rate note at the fixed annual rate stated in the applicable supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment or the note is converted or exchanged.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay interest on any fixed-rate note quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as applicable, in arrears, on the days set forth in the applicable supplement (each such day being an interest payment date for a fixed-rate note) and at maturity. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date or the maturity date will include interest accrued from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid, or, if no interest has been paid, from the original issue date, to but excluding the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, interest on fixed-rate notes will be computed and paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, which we may refer to as the 30/360 day count convention. We will make payments on fixed-rate notes as described below under the heading Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due.

Amortizing Notes. We also may issue amortizing notes, which are fixed-rate notes for which combined principal and interest payments are made in installments over the life of the debt security. Payments on amortizing notes are applied first to interest due and then to the reduction of the unpaid principal amount. The supplement for an amortizing note will include a table setting forth repayment information.

Floating-Rate Notes

General. We may issue debt securities that will bear interest at a floating rate of interest determined by reference to one or more interest rate bases, or by reference to one or more interest rate formulae, referred to as the base rate. We refer to these debt securities as floating-rate notes. The base rate may be one or more of the following:

the federal funds rate, in which case the debt security will be a federal funds rate note ;

the London interbank offered rate, in which case the debt security will be a LIBOR note ;

the euro interbank offered rate, in which case the debt security will be a EURIBOR note ;

the prime rate, in which case the debt security will be a prime rate note ;

the treasury rate, in which case the debt security will be a treasury rate note ;

the CMS rate, in which case the debt security will be a CMS rate note ; or

any other interest rate formula as may be specified in the applicable supplement.

The interest rate for a floating-rate note will be determined by reference to:

the specified base rate based on the index maturity;

plus or minus the spread, if any; and/or

multiplied by the spread multiplier, if any.

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For any floating-rate note, the **index maturity** is the period to maturity of the instrument for which the interest rate basis is calculated and will be specified in the applicable supplement. The **spread** is the number of basis points we specify on the floating-rate note to be added to or subtracted from the base rate. The **spread multiplier** is the percentage we may specify on the floating-rate note by which the base rate is multiplied in order to calculate the applicable interest rate.

A floating-rate note also may be subject to:

a maximum interest rate limit, or ceiling, on the interest that may accrue during any interest period;

a minimum interest rate limit, or floor, on the interest that may accrue during any interest period; or

both.

In addition, the interest rate on a floating-rate note may not be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as that rate may be modified by U.S. law of general application. Under current New York law, the maximum rate of interest, subject to some exceptions, for any loan in an amount less than \$250,000 is 16% and for any loan in the amount of \$250,000 or more but less than \$2,500,000 is 25% per annum on a simple interest basis. These limits do not apply to loans of \$2,500,000 or more.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each floating-rate note will bear interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the note has been paid or made available for payment. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, interest will accrue on the principal of a floating-rate note at the annual rate determined according to the interest rate formula stated in the applicable supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay interest on any floating-rate note monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as applicable, in arrears, on the days set forth in the applicable supplement (each such day being an **interest payment date** for a floating-rate note) and at maturity. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date or the maturity date will include interest accrued from and including the most recent interest payment date to which interest has been paid, or, if no interest has been paid, from the original issue date, to but excluding the next interest payment date or the maturity date, as the case may be (each such period, an **interest period**). Interest payment dates and interest periods may be adjusted in accordance with the business day convention (as described below under **Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due Business Day Conventions**) specified in the applicable supplement. We will make payments on floating-rate notes as described below under the heading **Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due**.

How Interest Is Reset. The interest rate in effect from the date of issue to the first interest reset date for a floating-rate note will be the initial interest rate determined as described in the applicable supplement. The interest rate of each floating-rate note may be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as we specify in the applicable supplement. We refer to each date on which the interest rate for a floating-rate note will reset as an **interest reset date**.

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The interest determination date for any interest reset date is the day the calculation agent will refer to when determining the new interest rate at which a floating rate will reset. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the interest determination date for an interest reset date will be:

for a federal funds rate note or a prime rate note, the business day (as defined below) immediately preceding the interest reset date;

for a LIBOR note, the second London Banking Day (as defined below) preceding the interest reset date unless the index currency is pounds sterling, in which case the interest determination date will be the interest reset date;

for a EURIBOR note, the second TARGET Settlement Date (as defined below) preceding the interest reset date;

for a treasury rate note, the day of the week in which the interest reset date falls on which Treasury bills (as described below) of the applicable index maturity would normally be auctioned;

for a CMS rate note, the second U.S. government securities business day (as defined below) preceding the interest reset date; and

for a floating-rate note with two or more base rates, the interest determination date will be the most recent business day that is at least two business days prior to the applicable interest reset date on which each applicable base rate is determinable.

Treasury bills usually are sold at auction on Monday of each week, unless that day is a legal holiday, in which case the auction usually is held on the following Tuesday, except that the auction may be held on the preceding Friday. If, as a result of a legal holiday, an auction is held on the preceding Friday, that preceding Friday will be the interest determination date pertaining to the interest reset date occurring in the next succeeding week. The treasury rate will be determined as of that date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the applicable interest reset date. If Treasury bills are sold at an auction that falls on a day that is an interest reset date, that interest reset date will be the next following business day unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

We will specify the interest reset dates in the applicable supplement. Interest reset dates may be adjusted in accordance with the business day convention (as described below under "Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due Business Day Conventions") specified in the applicable supplement.

Calculation of Interest. Calculations relating to floating-rate notes will be made by the calculation agent, which will be an institution that we appoint as our agent for this purpose. The calculation agent may be one of our affiliates, including Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., or Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. We will identify in the applicable supplement the calculation agent we have appointed for a particular floating-rate note as of its original issue date. We may appoint different calculation agents from time to time after the original issue date of a floating-rate note without your consent and without notifying you of the change. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be final and binding on you, the trustee and us.

For each floating-rate note, the calculation agent will determine, on the corresponding calculation or interest determination date, the interest rate for the applicable interest period. In

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addition, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the calculation date for any interest determination date will be the date by which the calculation agent computes the amount of interest owed on a floating-rate note for the related interest period. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the calculation date pertaining to an interest determination date will be the earlier of:

the tenth calendar day after that interest determination date or, if that day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day; or

the business day immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date, the maturity date, or the date of redemption or prepayment, as the case may be.

Accrued interest on a floating-rate note is calculated by multiplying the principal amount of a note by an accrued interest factor. This accrued interest factor is the sum of the interest factors calculated for each day in the period for which accrued interest is being calculated. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the daily interest factor will be computed on the basis of:

a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is 30/360 ;

the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 360 if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is Actual/360 ; or

the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 365, or in the case of an interest payment date falling in a leap year, 366, if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is Actual/Actual.

If no day count convention is specified in the applicable supplement, the daily interest factor will be computed and interest will be paid (including payments for partial periods) as follows:

for federal funds rate notes, LIBOR notes, EURIBOR notes, prime rate notes, CMS rate notes or any other floating-rate notes other than treasury rate notes, on the basis of the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 360; and

for treasury rate notes, on the basis of the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 365 or 366, as applicable.

All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation on floating-rate notes will be rounded to the nearest cent, in the case of U.S. dollars, or to the nearest corresponding hundredth of a unit, in the case of a currency other than U.S. dollars, with one-half cent or one-half of a corresponding hundredth of a unit or more being rounded upward. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, all percentages resulting from any calculation with respect to a floating-rate note will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percent, with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards, e.g., 9.876545% (or .09876545) being rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655).

In determining the base rate that applies to a floating-rate note during a particular interest period, the calculation agent may obtain rate quotes from various banks or dealers active in the relevant market, as described in the descriptions of the base rates below and/or in the applicable supplement. Those reference banks and dealers may include the calculation agent itself and its affiliates, as well as any underwriter, dealer, or agent participating in the distribution of the relevant floating-rate notes and its affiliates, and they may include our affiliates.

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At the request of the holder of any floating-rate note, the calculation agent will provide the interest rate then in effect for that floating-rate note and, if already determined, the interest rate that is to take effect on the next interest reset date.

LIBOR Notes. Each LIBOR note will bear interest at the LIBOR base rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement. The LIBOR base rate will be the London interbank offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars or any index currency, as specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, LIBOR, for any interest determination date, will be the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the relevant index currency having the index maturity described in the applicable supplement, commencing on the related interest reset date, as the rates appear on the Designated LIBOR Page as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on that interest determination date, if at least two offered rates appear on the Designated LIBOR Page, except that, if the Designated LIBOR Page only provides for a single rate, that single rate will be used.

If (i) fewer than two offered rates described above appear on the Designated LIBOR Page (ii) or no rate appears and the Designated LIBOR Page by its terms provides only for a single rate, then the calculation agent will determine LIBOR as follows:

The calculation agent will select four major banks in the London interbank market, after consultation with us. On the interest determination date, those four banks will be requested to provide their offered quotations for deposits in the relevant index currency having an index maturity specified in the applicable supplement commencing on the interest reset date and in a representative amount to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M., London time.

If at least two quotations are provided, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR as the arithmetic mean of those quotations.

If fewer than two quotations are provided, the calculation agent will select, after consultation with us, three major banks in New York City, or if the relevant index currency is not U.S. dollars, the principal financial center of the country issuing the index currency. On the interest reset date, those three banks will be requested to provide their offered quotations for loans in the relevant index currency having an index maturity specified in the applicable supplement commencing on the interest reset date and in a representative amount to leading European banks at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York time (or the time in the relevant principal financial center). The calculation agent will determine LIBOR as the arithmetic mean of those quotations.

If fewer than three New York City banks (or banks in the relevant principal financial center) selected by the calculation agent are quoting rates, LIBOR for that interest period will be the same as for the immediately preceding interest period.

Designated LIBOR Page means the display on Reuters, or any successor service, on page LIBOR01, or any other page as may replace that page on that service, or such other page designated in the applicable supplement, for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the applicable index currency.

Principal financial center means, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the capital city of the country to which the index currency relates, except for U.S. dollars, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, South African rand, and Swiss francs, for which the

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principal financial center is New York, Sydney and Melbourne, Toronto, Johannesburg, and Zurich, respectively.

Representative amount means an amount that, in the calculation agent's judgment, is representative of a single transaction in the relevant market at the relevant time.

EURIBOR Notes. Each EURIBOR note will bear interest at the EURIBOR base rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, EURIBOR, for any interest determination date, will mean the rate for deposits in euro as sponsored, calculated, and published jointly by the European Banking Federation and ACI The Financial Markets Association, or any company established by the joint sponsors for purposes of compiling and publishing those rates, having the index maturity specified in the applicable supplement, as that rate appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 A.M., Brussels time.

The following procedures will be followed if EURIBOR cannot be determined as described above:

If no offered rate appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page on an interest determination date at approximately 11:00 A.M., Brussels time, then the calculation agent, after consultation with us, will select four major banks in the Eurozone interbank market to provide a quotation of the rate at which deposits in euro having the index maturity specified in the applicable supplement are offered to prime banks in the Eurozone interbank market, and in a principal amount not less than the equivalent of 1,000,000, that is representative of a single transaction in euro in that market at that time. If at least two quotations are provided, EURIBOR will be the average of those quotations.

If fewer than two quotations are provided, then the calculation agent, after consultation with us, will request four major banks in the Eurozone interbank market to provide a quotation of the rate offered by them, at approximately 11:00 A.M., Brussels time, on the interest determination date, for loans in euro to prime banks in the Eurozone interbank market for a period of time equivalent to the index maturity specified in the applicable supplement commencing on that interest reset date and in a principal amount not less than the equivalent of 1,000,000, that is representative of a single transaction in euro in that market at that time. If at least three quotations are provided, EURIBOR will be the average of those quotations.

If three quotations are not provided, EURIBOR for that interest determination date will be equal to EURIBOR for the immediately preceding interest period.

Designated EURIBOR Page means the display on the page specified in the applicable supplement for the purpose of displaying the Eurozone interbank rates of major banks for the euro; provided, however, if no such page is specified in the applicable supplement, the display on Reuters (or any successor service) on the EURIBOR01 page (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) shall be used.

Eurozone means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time.

Treasury Rate Notes. Each treasury rate note will bear interest at the treasury rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement.

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The treasury rate for any interest determination date will be the rate from the auction held on the applicable interest determination date, of direct obligations of the United States, referred to as Treasury bills, having the index maturity described in the applicable supplement, as specified under the caption INVEST RATE on Reuters (or any successor service) page USAUCTION10 or page USAUCTION11 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement).

The following procedures will be followed if the treasury rate cannot be determined as described above:

If the rate is not displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the treasury rate will be the bond equivalent yield, as defined below, of the auction rate of the applicable Treasury bills as announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

If the alternative rate described in the paragraph immediately above is not announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or if the auction is not held, the treasury rate will be the bond equivalent yield of the rate on the particular interest determination date of the applicable Treasury bills as published in H.15(519) under the caption U.S. government securities/Treasury Bills (Secondary Market).

If the alternative rate described in the paragraph immediately above is not announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the treasury rate will be the bond equivalent yield of the rate on the particular interest determination date of the applicable Treasury bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or another recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Secondary Market.

If the alternative rate described in the paragraph immediately above is not published by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the treasury rate will be the rate on the particular interest determination date calculated by the calculation agent as the bond equivalent yield of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date, of three primary U.S. government securities dealers, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us, for the issue of Treasury bills with a remaining maturity closest to the particular index maturity.

If the dealers selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as described in the paragraph immediately above, the treasury rate will be the treasury rate in effect on the particular interest determination date.

The bond equivalent yield will be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Bond equivalent yield} = \frac{D \times N}{360 - (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where D refers to the applicable annual rate for Treasury bills quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, N refers to 365 or 366, as the case may be, and M refers to the actual number of days in the applicable interest period.

H.15(519) means the weekly statistical release designated as H.15(519), or any successor publication, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/current/>, or any successor site or publication.

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H.15 Daily Update means the daily update of H.15(519), available through the website of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/update, or any successor site or publication.

Federal Funds Rate Notes. Each federal funds rate note will bear interest at the federal funds rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement.

If Federal Funds (Effective) Rate is specified in the applicable supplement, the federal funds rate for any interest determination date will be the rate on that date for U.S. dollar federal funds, as published in H.15(519) under the heading Federal funds (effective) and displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page FEDFUNDS1 (or any other page that replaces that page on that service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement) under the heading EFFECT, referred to as Reuters Page FedFunds1. If this rate is not published in H.15 Daily Update by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, or does not appear on Reuters Page FedFunds1, the federal funds rate will be the rate on that interest determination date as published in H.15 Daily Update, or any other recognized electronic source for the purposes of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption Federal funds (effective). If this alternate rate is not published in H.15 Daily Update, or other recognized electronic source for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the calculation agent will determine the federal funds rate to be the average of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. dollar federal funds quoted prior to 9:00 A.M., New York City time, on the business day following that interest determination date, by each of three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us. If fewer than three brokers selected by the calculation agent are so quoting, the federal funds rate will be the federal funds rate in effect on that interest determination date.

If Federal Funds Open Rate is specified in the applicable supplement, the federal funds rate will be the rate on that interest determination date set forth under the heading Federal Funds opposite the caption Open and displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page 5, referred to as Reuters Page 5 (or any other page that replaces that page on that service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement), or if that rate does not appear on Reuters Page 5 by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the federal funds rate will be the rate on that interest determination date displayed on FFPREBON Index page (or any other page that replaces that page on that service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement) on Bloomberg L.P. (Bloomberg) (or any successor service), which is the Fed Funds Opening Rate as reported by Prebon Yamane (or a successor) on Bloomberg. If the alternate rate described in the preceding sentence is not displayed on FFPREBON Index page on Bloomberg, or any other recognized electronic source for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the calculation agent will determine the federal funds rate to be the average of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. dollar federal funds, quoted prior to 9:00 A.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date, by each of three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us. If fewer than three brokers selected by the calculation agent are quoting as described above, the federal funds rate will be the federal funds rate in effect on that interest determination date.

If Federal Funds Target Rate is specified in the applicable supplement, the federal funds rate will be the rate on that interest determination date for U.S. dollar federal funds displayed on the FDTR Index page (or any other page that replaces that page on that service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement) on Bloomberg (or any successor service). If that rate does not appear on the FDTR Index page on Bloomberg by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the calculation date, the federal funds rate for the applicable interest determination date will be the rate for that day appearing on Reuters (or any successor service) on page USFFTARGET=, referred to as Reuters Page USFFTARGET= (or any other page that replaces that page on that service). If

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that rate does not appear on the FDTR Index page on Bloomberg or is not displayed on Reuters page USFFTARGET= by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the calculation agent will determine the federal funds rate to be the average of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. dollar federal funds, quoted prior to 9:00 A.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date, by each of three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us. If fewer than three brokers selected by the calculation agent are quoting as described above, the federal funds rate will be the federal funds rate in effect on that interest determination date.

Prime Rate Notes. Each prime rate note will bear interest at the prime rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement.

The prime rate for any interest determination date will be the prime rate or base lending rate on that date, as published in H.15(519) prior to 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, under the heading Bank prime loan.

The following procedures will be followed if the prime rate cannot be determined as described above:

If the rate is not published in H.15(519) by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the prime rate will be the rate as published in H.15 Daily Update, or any other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption Bank prime loan.

If the alternative rate described above is not published in H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the calculation agent will determine the prime rate to be the arithmetic mean of the rates of interest publicly announced by each bank that appears on Reuters page USPRIME1, as defined below, as that bank's prime rate or base lending rate as in effect as of 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on that interest determination date.

If fewer than four rates appear on the Reuters page USPRIME1 for that interest determination date, by 3:00 P.M., New York City time, then the calculation agent will determine the prime rate to be the average of the prime rates or base lending rates furnished in New York City by three substitute banks or trust companies (all organized under the laws of the United States or any of its states and having total equity capital of at least \$500,000,000) selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us.

If the banks selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as described above, the prime rate will remain the prime rate then in effect on the interest determination date.

Reuters page USPRIME1 means the display designated as page USPRIME1 on Reuters for the purpose of displaying prime rates or base lending rates of major U.S. banks.

CMS Rate Notes. Each CMS rate note will bear interest at a base rate equal to the CMS rate, adjusted by any spread or spread multiplier, as specified in the applicable supplement.

The CMS rate for the relevant interest reset date will be the rate appearing on the Reuters (or any successor service) screen ISDAFIX1 page (or any other page that replaces that page on that service or as otherwise specified in the applicable supplement) for U.S. dollar swaps having a maturity equal to the index maturity specified in the applicable supplement as of approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on the relevant calculation date. If the CMS rate cannot be determined in this manner, then:

The CMS rate for the relevant interest reset date will be determined on the basis of the mid-market semi-annual swap rate quotations provided by five leading swap dealers in the New York City interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M., New York City time, on the relevant calculation date. For this purpose, the semi-annual swap rate means the mean of the bid and offered rates for the semi-annual fixed leg, calculated on a 30/360 day count basis, of a fixed-for-floating U.S. dollar interest rate swap transaction with a term equal to

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the specified index maturity, commencing on the relevant interest reset date, with an acknowledged dealer of good credit in the swap market, where the floating leg, calculated on an Actual/360 day count basis is equivalent to LIBOR with a designated maturity of three months; as such rate may be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth above under LIBOR Notes. The calculation agent will select the five swap dealers, after consultation with us, and will request the principal New York City office of each of those dealers to provide a quotation of its rate.

If at least three quotations are provided, the CMS rate for that interest reset date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations described above, eliminating the highest and lowest quotations or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and one of the lowest quotations.

If fewer than three quotations are provided, the calculation agent will determine the CMS rate, after consultation with us.

Indexed Notes

We may issue debt securities that provide that the rate of return, including the principal and/or any premium, interest, or other amounts payable, is determined by reference, either directly or indirectly, to the price or performance of one or more interest rates, equity securities, indices, exchange traded funds, commodities, currency exchange rates, futures contracts or any other rates, instruments, assets, market measures or other factors or any measure of economic or financial risk or value, or one or more baskets, indices or other combinations of the foregoing, in each case as specified in the applicable supplement. We refer to these as indexed notes.

Holders of indexed notes may receive an amount at maturity that is greater than or less than the face amount of the notes, depending upon the formula used to determine the amount payable and the relative value at maturity of the reference asset or underlying obligation. The value of the applicable index will fluctuate over time.

An indexed note may provide either for cash settlement or for physical settlement by delivery of the indexed note or other securities of the types listed above. An indexed note also may provide that the form of settlement may be determined at our option or the holder's option. Some indexed notes may be convertible, exercisable, or exchangeable prior to maturity, at our option or the holder's option, for the related securities.

We will specify in the applicable supplement the method for determining the principal and/or any premium, interest, or other amounts payable in respect of particular indexed notes, as well as certain historical information with respect to the specified index or indexed items, specific risk factors relating to that particular type of indexed note, and tax considerations associated with an investment in the indexed notes.

The applicable supplement for any particular indexed notes also will identify the calculation agent that will calculate the amounts payable with respect to the indexed note. The calculation agent may be one of our affiliates, including Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., or Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. We may appoint different calculation agents from time to time after the original issue date of an indexed note without your consent and without notifying you of the change. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be final and binding on you, the trustee and us. Upon request of the holder of an indexed note, the calculation agent will provide, if applicable, information relating to the current principal, premium (if any), rate of interest, interest payable, or other amounts payable (if any) in connection with the indexed note.

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We also may offer indexed amortizing notes, the rate of amortization and final maturity of which are subject to periodic adjustment based upon the degree to which an objective base or index rate such as LIBOR, called a reference rate, coincides with a specified target rate. Indexed amortizing notes may provide for adjustment of the amortization rate either on every interest payment date, or only on interest payment dates that occur after a specified lockout date. Each indexed amortizing note will include an amortization table, specifying the rate at which the principal of the note is to be amortized following any applicable interest payment date, based upon the difference between the reference rate and the target rate. The specific terms of, and any additional considerations relating to, indexed amortizing notes will be set forth in the applicable supplement.

Floating-Rate/Fixed-Rate/Indexed Notes

We may issue a debt security with elements of each of the fixed-rate, floating-rate, and indexed notes described above. For example, a debt security may bear interest at a fixed rate for some periods and at a floating rate in others. Similarly, a debt security may provide for a payment of principal at maturity linked to an index and also may bear interest at a fixed or floating rate. We will describe the determination of interest for any of these debt securities in the applicable supplement.

Original Issue Discount Notes

A fixed-rate note, a floating-rate note, or an indexed note may be an original issue discount note. Original issue discount notes include debt securities that are issued at a price lower than their stated principal amount or lower than their minimum guaranteed repayment amount at maturity. Original issue discount notes may bear no interest (zero coupon rate notes) or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Upon an acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount note, the amount of interest payable will be determined in accordance with the terms of the note, as described in the applicable supplement. That amount could be less than the amount payable at the maturity date. A note issued at a discount to its principal may, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, be considered an original issue discount note, regardless of the amount payable upon redemption or acceleration of maturity. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Debt Securities below for a summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning an original issue discount note.

Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due

Paying Agents. We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the trustee will act as our sole paying agent, security registrar, and transfer agent with respect to the debt securities through the trustee's office or agency, which at the date hereof is located at 10161 Centurion Parkway N. 2nd Floor, Jacksonville, Florida 32256. At any time, we may rescind the designation of a paying agent, appoint a successor or an additional paying agent, or approve a change in the office through which any paying agent acts in accordance with the Indenture. In addition, we may decide to act as our own paying agent with respect to some or all of the debt securities, and the paying agent may resign.

Payments to Holders and Record Dates for Interest. We refer to each date on which interest is payable on a debt security as an interest payment date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the provisions described in this section will apply to payments on the debt securities.

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Subject to any applicable business day convention as described below, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, interest payments on the debt securities will be made on each interest payment date applicable to, and at the maturity date of, the debt securities. Interest payable at any interest payment date other than the maturity date will be paid to the registered holder of the debt security on the regular record date for that interest payment date, as described below. However, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the initial interest payment on a debt security issued between a regular record date and the interest payment date immediately following the regular record date will be made on the second interest payment date following the original issue date to the holder of record on the regular record date preceding the second interest payment date. The principal and interest payable at maturity will be paid to the holder of the debt security at the time of payment by the paying agent.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the record date for any interest payment for a debt security in book-entry only form generally will be the business day prior to the payment date. If the debt security is in a form that is other than book-entry only, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the regular record date for an interest payment date will be the fifteenth calendar day preceding the interest payment date, whether or not that date is a business day.

Business Day Conventions. If the applicable supplement specifies that one of the following business day conventions is applicable to a debt security, the interest payment dates, interest reset dates, and interest periods for that debt security will be affected and, consequently, may be adjusted as described below. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, any interest payment due at maturity or on a redemption date or repayment date will not be affected as described below.

Following business day convention (adjusted) means, if an interest payment date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day (as described below), then such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the related interest reset dates and interest periods also will be adjusted for non-business days.

Modified following business day convention (adjusted) means, if an interest payment date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day, except that, if the next succeeding business day falls in the next calendar month, then such interest payment date will be advanced to the immediately preceding day that is a business day. In each case, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the related interest reset dates and interest periods also will be adjusted for non-business days.

Following unadjusted business day convention means, if an interest payment date falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment due on such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day; provided that interest due with respect to such interest payment date will not accrue from and including such interest payment date to and including the date of payment of such interest as so postponed. Interest reset dates and interest periods also are not adjusted for non-business days under the following unadjusted business day convention.

Modified following unadjusted business day convention means, if an interest payment date falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment due on such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day; provided that interest due with respect to such interest payment date will not accrue from and including such interest payment date to and including the date of payment of such interest as so postponed, and, provided further that, if such next succeeding business day would fall in the next

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succeeding calendar month, the date of payment with respect to such interest payment date will be advanced to the business day immediately preceding such interest payment date. Interest reset dates and interest periods also are not adjusted for non-business days under the modified following unadjusted business day convention.

Preceding business day convention means, if an interest payment date would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such interest payment date will be advanced to the immediately preceding day that is a business day. If the preceding business day convention is specified in the applicable supplement to be adjusted, then the related interest reset dates and interest periods also will be adjusted for non-business days; however, if the preceding business day convention is specified in the applicable supplement to be unadjusted, then the related interest reset dates and interest periods will not be adjusted for non-business days.

In all cases, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, if the maturity date or any earlier redemption date or repayment date with respect to any debt security falls on a day that is not a business day, any payment of principal and any premium, interest and other amounts otherwise due on such day will be made on the next succeeding business day, and no interest on such payment will accrue for the period from and after such maturity date, redemption date or repayment date, as the case may be.

If no business day convention is specified in the applicable supplement, then the following unadjusted business day convention will apply to the debt security. We also may specify and describe a different business day convention from those described above in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the term business day means, for any debt security, a day that meets all the following applicable requirements:

for all debt securities, is any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York, Charlotte, North Carolina, or any other place of payment of the debt security, and is not a date on which banking institutions in those cities are authorized or required by law or regulation to be closed;

for any LIBOR note, also is a day on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in the index currency specified in the applicable supplement) in London, England (a London Banking Day);

for any debt security denominated in euro or any EURIBOR note, also is a day on which the TransEuropean Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer, or TARGET, System or any successor is operating (a TARGET Settlement Date);

for any CMS rate note, also is a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income department of its members be closed the entire day for purpose of trading in U.S. government securities (a U.S. government securities business day); and

for any debt security that has a specified currency other than U.S. dollars or euro, also is not a day on which banking institutions generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation, or executive order to close in the principal financial center of the country of the specified currency.

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Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, for purposes of this determination, the principal financial center is:

the capital city of the country issuing the specified currency, except for U.S. dollars, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, South African rand, and Swiss francs, for which the principal financial center is New York, Sydney and Melbourne, Toronto, Johannesburg, and Zurich, respectively; or

the capital city of the country to which the index currency relates, except for U.S. dollars, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, South African rand, and Swiss francs, for which the principal financial center is New York, Sydney, Toronto, Johannesburg, and Zurich, respectively.

Payments Due in U.S. Dollars. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this subsection when we pay amounts that are due in U.S. dollars.

We will make payments on debt securities in book-entry only form in accordance with arrangements then in place between the applicable paying agent and the depository or its nominee, as holder. An indirect owner's right to receive those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described below under the heading Registration and Settlement.

We will pay any interest on debt securities in certificated form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date by, in our discretion, wire transfer of immediately available funds or check mailed to holders of the debt securities on the applicable record date at the address appearing on our or the security registrar's records. We will pay any principal and any premium, interest, and other amounts payable at the maturity date of a debt security in certificated form by wire transfer of immediately available funds upon surrender of the debt security at the corporate trust office of the trustee, the applicable office of the paying agent specified for the debt securities, or such other place of payment as we may specify for the debt securities.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Payments Due in Other Currencies. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this subsection when we pay amounts that are due on a debt security in a currency other than U.S. dollars. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, holders are not entitled to receive payments in U.S. dollars of an amount due in another currency, either on a global debt security or a debt security in certificated form.

We will make payments on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in book-entry only form in the applicable specified currency in accordance with arrangements then in place between the applicable paying agent and the depository or its nominee, as holder. An indirect owner's right to receive those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described below under the heading Registration and Settlement.

We will pay any interest on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in certificated form by, in our discretion, wire transfer of immediately available funds or check mailed to holders of the debt securities on the applicable record date at the address appearing on our or the security registrar's records. We will pay any principal and any premium, interest, and other amounts payable at the maturity date of a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security in certificated form by wire transfer of immediately available funds upon surrender of the debt security at the corporate trust office of the trustee, the applicable office of the paying agent specified for the debt securities, or such other place of payment as we may specify for the debt securities.

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If we issue a debt security in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will appoint a financial institution to act as the exchange rate agent. The exchange rate agent will determine the applicable rate of exchange that would apply to a payment made in U.S. dollars, if the currency in which we otherwise would be required to make the applicable payment is not available. The exchange rate agent may be one of our affiliates. We will identify in the applicable supplement the exchange rate agent that we have appointed for a particular debt security as of its original issue date. We may appoint different exchange rate agents from time to time after the original issue date of the debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. All determinations made by the exchange rate agent will be in its sole discretion unless we state in the applicable supplement that any determination requires our approval. Absent manifest error, those determinations will be final and binding on you and us.

Book-entry and other indirect owners of a debt security with a specified currency other than U.S. dollars should contact their banks or brokers for information about how to receive payments in the specified currency or in U.S. dollars.

No Sinking Fund

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, our debt securities will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund. This means that we will not deposit money on a regular basis into any separate custodial account to repay the debt securities.

Redemption

The applicable supplement will indicate whether we may redeem the debt securities prior to their stated maturity. If we may redeem the debt securities prior to their stated maturity, the applicable supplement also will indicate the redemption price, the method for redemption, and the date or dates upon which we may redeem the debt securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may redeem debt securities only on an interest payment date, and the redemption price will be 100% of the principal amount of the debt securities to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

Unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may exercise our right to redeem debt securities by giving notice of such redemption to the trustee in accordance with the Indenture, and we, or the trustee at our request, will provide notice of such redemption to the holder of such debt securities at least 10 business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the specified redemption date. Unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, the notice will specify:

the date fixed for redemption;

the redemption price (or, if not then ascertainable, the manner of calculation of the redemption price);

the CUSIP number of the debt securities to be redeemed;

the amount to be redeemed, if less than all of the outstanding debt securities of a series are to be redeemed;

the place of payment for the debt securities to be redeemed;

that interest (if any) accrued on the debt securities to be redeemed will be paid as specified in the notice; and

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that on and after the date fixed for redemption, interest (if any) will cease to accrue on the debt securities to be redeemed. So long as a depository is the record holder of the applicable debt securities to be redeemed, we will deliver any notice of our election to exercise our redemption right only to that depository in accordance with the Indenture.

Repayment

The applicable supplement will indicate whether the debt securities can be repaid at the holder's option prior to their stated maturity. If the debt securities may be repaid prior to their stated maturity, the applicable supplement will indicate the applicable repayment price or prices, the procedures for repayment and the date or dates on or after which the holder can request repayment.

Repurchase

We may purchase at any time and from time to time, including through a subsidiary or affiliate of ours, outstanding debt securities by tender, in the open market, or by private agreement. We, or our affiliates, have the discretion to hold or resell any repurchased debt securities. We also have the discretion to cancel any repurchased debt securities.

Conversion and Exchange

We may issue debt securities that are convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, at either our option or the holder's option, securities of an entity not affiliated with us. The applicable supplement will describe the terms of any conversion, exercise, or exchange features, including:

the periods during which conversion, exercise, or exchange, as applicable, may be elected;

the conversion, exercise, or exchange price payable and the number of shares or amount of securities of an entity not affiliated with us that may be issued upon conversion, exercise, or exchange, and any adjustment provisions; and

the procedures for electing conversion, exercise, or exchange, as applicable.

Bank of America Guarantee

Bank of America will fully and unconditionally guarantee, on an unsecured basis, the due and punctual payment of the principal of (and premium, if any, on) and any interest and all other amounts payable on the debt securities issued by BofA Finance, when the same becomes due and payable, whether at maturity or upon redemption, repayment or acceleration, in accordance with the terms of the debt securities and the Indenture. If for any reason BofA Finance does not make any required payment on the debt securities when due, Bank of America will make such payment, on demand, at the same place and in the same manner that applies to payments made by BofA Finance under the Indenture. The guarantee is of payment and not of collection.

Bank of America's obligations under its guarantee of the debt securities are unconditional and absolute.

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If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the Indenture, the guarantee would terminate.

Exchange, Registration, and Transfer

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in global, or book-entry only, form. Debt securities in global form may be exchanged for debt securities in certificated form only in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the Indenture. Debt securities represented by a master note may be exchanged at any time upon our request to the trustee for one or more other debt securities in global form, as described in the relevant debt securities.

Subject to the terms of the Indenture, debt securities in certificated form, if issued, may be exchanged at the option of the holder for other debt securities in certificated form of the same issue and of an equal aggregate principal amount and type in any authorized denominations. Debt securities in certificated form may be presented for registration of transfer at the office of the security registrar or at the office of any transfer agent that we designate and maintain. The security registrar or the transfer agent will make the transfer or registration only if it is satisfied with the documents of title and identity of the person making the request.

There will not be a service charge for any exchange or registration of transfer of debt securities, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with the exchange.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the security registrar and transfer agent for the debt securities issued under the Indenture. We may change the security registrar or the transfer agent or approve a change in the location through which any security registrar or transfer agent acts at any time, except that we will be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for each series or particular issuance of debt securities. At any time, we may appoint and designate a different security registrar or additional transfer agents for any series or particular issuance of debt securities, which will be identified in the applicable supplement.

We will not be required to (1) issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security to be redeemed for a period of 15 days before those debt securities were selected for redemption, or (2) exchange or register the transfer of any debt security that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part.

For a discussion of restrictions on the exchange, registration, and transfer of book-entry securities, see [Registration and Settlement](#) below.

Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal Subsidiary Bank

The Indenture provides that, subject to the provisions of the Indenture described below relating to the merger or sale of assets of the Guarantor, the Guarantor will not sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or permit the issuance of, or permit a subsidiary to sell, assign, transfer or dispose of, any shares of capital stock, or any securities convertible into or options, warrants, or rights to acquire capital stock, of any Principal Subsidiary Bank (as defined below) or of any subsidiary which owns shares of capital stock, or securities convertible into or options, warrants, or rights to acquire capital stock, of any Principal Subsidiary Bank, with the following exceptions:

sales of directors' qualifying shares;

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sales or other dispositions for fair market value, if, after giving effect to the disposition and to conversion of any shares or securities convertible into capital stock of a Principal Subsidiary Bank, the Guarantor would own at least 80% of each class of the capital stock of that Principal Subsidiary Bank;

sales or other dispositions made in compliance with an order of a court or regulatory authority of competent jurisdiction;

any sale by a Principal Subsidiary Bank of additional shares of its capital stock, securities convertible into shares of its capital stock, or options, warrants, or rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of its capital stock, to its stockholders at any price, so long as before that sale the Guarantor owned, directly or indirectly, securities of the same class and immediately after the sale, the Guarantor owned, directly or indirectly, at least as great a percentage of each class of securities of the Principal Subsidiary Bank as it owned before the sale of additional securities; and

any issuance of shares of capital stock, or securities convertible into or options, warrants, or rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of capital stock, of a Principal Subsidiary Bank or any subsidiary which owns shares of capital stock, or securities convertible into or options, warrants, or rights to acquire capital stock, of any Principal Subsidiary Bank, to the Guarantor or its wholly-owned subsidiary.

A Principal Subsidiary Bank is defined in the Indenture as any bank with total assets equal to more than 10% of the Guarantor's and its subsidiaries' total consolidated assets. As of the date of this prospectus, Bank of America, N.A. is the Guarantor's only Principal Subsidiary Bank.

Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets

Under the terms of the Indenture, we are, and the Guarantor is, generally permitted to merge or consolidate with another entity. We are, and Bank of America is, also permitted to sell all or substantially all of our or its assets. These transactions are permitted if:

with respect to us:

the resulting or acquiring entity, if other than us, is organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes all of our obligations under the Indenture and the debt securities issued under the Indenture; and

immediately after the transaction, we (or any successor entity) are not in default in the performance of any covenant or condition under the Indenture.

with respect to the Guarantor:

the resulting or acquiring entity, if other than Bank of America, is organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes the guarantee obligations under the Indenture; and

immediately after the transaction, Bank of America (or any successor guarantor) is not in default in the performance of any covenant or condition under the Indenture.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, or transfer of this kind, the resulting or acquiring entity will be substituted for us or the Guarantor, as the case may be, in the Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to that Indenture. As a result, the successor entity may

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exercise our or Bank of America's rights and powers under the Indenture, as the case may be. If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the Indenture, the guarantee would terminate.

Waiver of Covenants

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all affected debt securities then outstanding under the Indenture may waive compliance with some of the covenants or conditions of the Indenture.

Modification of the Indenture

We, the Guarantor, and the trustee may modify the Indenture and the rights of the holders of the debt securities with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority of the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding debt securities under the Indenture affected by the modification. However, no modification may extend the stated maturity of, reduce the principal amount or any premium of, or reduce the rate, or extend the time of payment, of interest on any debt security or reduce any amount payable on redemption of any debt security (except in accordance with the terms of the debt securities) without the consent of all holders of each outstanding debt security affected by the modification. No modification may reduce the percentage of debt securities that is required to consent to modification of the Indenture without the consent of all holders of the debt securities outstanding under the Indenture.

In addition, we, the Guarantor, and the trustee may execute supplemental indentures in some circumstances without the consent of any holders of outstanding debt securities.

For purposes of determining the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities outstanding at any time in connection with any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, or waiver under the Indenture, (1) the principal amount of any debt security issued with original issue discount is that amount that would be due and payable at that time upon declaration of acceleration following an event of default, and (2) the principal amount of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or currency unit is the U.S. dollar equivalent of the principal amount of the debt security determined as described in the applicable supplement.

Meetings and Action by Securityholders

The trustee may call a meeting in its discretion, or upon request by us or the holders of at least 10% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities affected thereby, by giving notice. If a meeting of holders is duly held, any resolution raised or decision taken in accordance with the Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities affected thereby.

Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, an event of default for any particular debt securities of any series includes any one of the following events:

our failure to pay principal or any premium when due on any such debt securities;

our failure to pay interest or other amounts due (other than principal, premium, if any, or other amounts payable at maturity or upon redemption) on any such debt securities, within 30 calendar days after the interest or such other amounts become due;

our breach of any of our other covenants contained in such debt securities or in the Indenture, that is not cured within 90 calendar days after written notice to us by the

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trustee of the Indenture, or to us and the trustee of the Indenture by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities then outstanding under the Indenture and affected by the breach;

specified events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation; or

any other event of default provided with respect to such debt securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, an event of default occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities outstanding under the Indenture and affected by such event of default (or, in the case of an event of default under the Indenture relating to specified events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation, the holders of 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities) may declare the principal amount, or, if the debt securities are issued with original issue discount, a specified portion of the principal amount, of all affected debt securities (or all debt securities, as the case may be) to be due and payable immediately. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the affected debt securities then outstanding, in some circumstances, may annul the declaration of acceleration and waive past defaults.

Collection of Indebtedness

If we fail to pay the principal of or any premium on any debt securities, or if we are over 30 calendar days late on an interest payment or other amounts payable (other than principal, any premium, or other amounts payable at maturity or upon redemption) on the debt securities, the trustee can demand that we pay to it, for the benefit of the holders of those debt securities, the amount which is due and payable on those debt securities, including any interest incurred because of our failure to make that payment. If we fail to pay the required amount on demand, the trustee may take appropriate action, including instituting judicial proceedings against us.

In addition, a holder of a debt security also may file suit to enforce our obligation to make payment of principal, any premium, interest, or other amounts due on that debt security regardless of the actions taken by the trustee.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the affected debt securities then outstanding under the Indenture may direct the time, method, and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee under the Indenture, but the trustee will be entitled to receive from the holders indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against expenses and liabilities.

We and the Guarantor are required periodically to file with the trustee a certificate stating that we or the Guarantor, as the case may be, are not in default under any of the terms of the Indenture.

Payment of Additional Amounts

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, and subject to the exceptions and limitations set forth below, we will pay to the beneficial owner of any debt security that is a United States Alien additional amounts to ensure that every net payment on that debt security will not be less, due to the payment of U.S. withholding tax, than the amount then otherwise due and payable. For this purpose, a net payment on a debt security means a payment by us or any paying agent, including payment of principal and interest, after deduction for any present or future tax, assessment, or other governmental charge of the United States (other than a territory or possession). These additional amounts will constitute additional interest on the debt security. For this purpose, U.S. withholding tax means a withholding tax of the United States, other than a territory or possession.

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However, notwithstanding our obligation, if so specified, to pay additional amounts, we will not be required to pay additional amounts in any of the circumstances described in items (1) through (15) below, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

- (1) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the beneficial owner of the debt security:

having a relationship with the United States as a citizen, resident, or otherwise;

having had such a relationship in the past; or

being considered as having had such a relationship.

- (2) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the beneficial owner of the debt security:

being treated as present in or engaged in a trade or business in the United States;

being treated as having been present in or engaged in a trade or business in the United States in the past;

having or having had a permanent establishment in the United States; or

having or having had a qualified business unit which has the U.S. dollar as its functional currency.

- (3) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the beneficial owner of the debt security being or having been a:

personal holding company;

foreign personal holding company;

private foundation or other tax-exempt organization;

passive foreign investment company;

controlled foreign corporation; or

corporation which has accumulated earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax.

- (4) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the beneficial owner of the debt security owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote.
- (5) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the beneficial owner of the debt security being a bank extending credit under a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business.

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For purposes of items (1) through (5) above, beneficial owner includes, without limitation, a holder and a fiduciary, settlor, partner, member, shareholder, or beneficiary of the holder if the holder is an estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity, or a person holding a power over an estate or trust administered by a fiduciary holder.

- (6) Additional amounts will not be payable to any beneficial owner of a debt security that is:

A fiduciary;

A partnership;

A limited liability company;

Another fiscally transparent entity; or

Not the sole beneficial owner of the debt security, or any portion of the debt security.

However, this exception to the obligation to pay additional amounts will apply only to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor in relation to the fiduciary, or a beneficial owner, partner, or member of the partnership, limited liability company, or other fiscally transparent entity, would not have been entitled to the payment of an additional amount had the beneficiary, settlor, beneficial owner, partner, or member received directly its beneficial or distributive share of the payment.

- (7) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld solely by reason of the failure of the beneficial owner of the debt security or any other person to comply with applicable certification, identification, documentation, or other information reporting requirements. This exception to the obligation to pay additional amounts will apply only if compliance with such requirements is required as a precondition to exemption from such tax, assessment, or other governmental charge by statute or regulation of the United States or by an applicable income tax treaty to which the United States is a party.
- (8) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is collected or imposed by any method other than by withholding from a payment on a debt security by us or any paying agent.
- (9) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of a change in law, regulation, or administrative or judicial interpretation that becomes effective more than 15 days after the payment becomes due or is duly provided for, whichever occurs later.
- (10) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of the presentation by the beneficial owner of a debt security for payment more than 30 days after the date on which such payment becomes due or is duly provided for, whichever occurs later.
- (11) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any:

estate tax;

inheritance tax;

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gift tax;

sales tax;

excise tax;

transfer tax;

wealth tax;

personal property tax; or

any similar tax, assessment, or other governmental charge.

- (12) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge required to be withheld by any paying agent from a payment of principal or interest on the applicable security if such payment can be made without such withholding by any other paying agent.
- (13) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of the application of Section 1471 through Section 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (or any successor provision), any regulation, pronouncement, or agreement thereunder, official interpretations thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto, whether currently in effect or as published and amended from time to time.
- (14) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of the payment being treated as a dividend or dividend equivalent for U.S. tax purposes.
- (15) Additional amounts will not be payable if a payment on a debt security is reduced as a result of any combination of items (1) through (14) above.

Except as specifically provided in this section, we will not be required to make any payment of any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge imposed by any government, political subdivision, or taxing authority of that government.

For purposes of determining whether the payment of additional amounts is required, the term "United States Alien" means any person who, for United States federal income tax purposes, is a foreign corporation, a non-resident alien individual, a non-resident alien fiduciary of a foreign estate or trust, or a foreign partnership to the extent that one or more of its members is, for United States Federal income tax purposes, a foreign corporation, a non-resident alien individual or a non-resident alien fiduciary of a foreign estate or trust.

Redemption for Tax Reasons

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, we may redeem the debt securities in whole, but not in part, at any time before their stated maturity, after giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days' notice to the trustee under the Indenture and to the holders of the debt securities, if we have or will become obligated to pay additional amounts, as described above under "Payment of Additional Amounts," as a result

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of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the United States or any political subdivision or any authority of the United States having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of the applicable supplement for the issuance of those debt securities.

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In connection with any notice of redemption for tax reasons, we will deliver to the trustee under the Indenture any required certificate, request, or order.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, any debt securities redeemed for tax reasons will be redeemed at 100% of their principal amount together with interest accrued up to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

If so specified in the applicable supplement in connection with a particular offering of debt securities, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below will apply to the debt securities if certain conditions are satisfied.

Full Defeasance. If there is a change in the U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, BofA Finance and Bank of America can be legally released from all payment and other obligations in respect of any debt securities. This is called full defeasance. For there to be full defeasance, among other conditions set forth in the Indenture, each of the following must occur:

We or Bank of America must deposit in trust for the benefit of the holders of those debt securities a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that, in the opinion of a nationally recognized firm of independent public accountants, will generate enough cash to make principal and any premium, interest and other payments on those debt securities when due;

There must be a change in current U.S. federal income tax law or an Internal Revenue Service ruling that lets us make the above deposit without causing the holders to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid the debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal tax law, the deposit, and our legal release from your debt security, would be treated as though we took back your debt security and gave you your share of the cash and notes or bonds deposited in trust. In that event, you could recognize gain or loss on your debt security; and

We or Bank of America must deliver to the trustee under the Indenture a legal opinion confirming the tax law treatment described above.

If your debt security was ever defeased, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security. You would not be able to look to us or Bank of America for payment in the event of any shortfall.

Covenant Defeasance. Under current U.S. federal tax law, we can make the same type of deposit described above and be released from restrictive covenants relating to your debt security. This is called covenant defeasance. In that event, you would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants. In order to achieve covenant defeasance for the debt securities, among other conditions set forth in the Indenture, we must do both of the following:

We or Bank of America must deposit in trust for the benefit of the holders of those debt securities a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that, in the opinion of a nationally recognized firm of independent public accountants, will generate enough cash to make principal and any premium, interest and other payments on those debt securities on their due dates; and

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We must deliver to the trustee under the Indenture a legal opinion of our counsel confirming that, under current U.S. federal income tax law, we may make the above deposit without causing the holders to be taxed on the debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid the debt securities ourselves.

If we achieve covenant defeasance with respect to your debt security, you can still look to us for repayment of your debt security in the event of any shortfall in the trust deposit. You should note, however, that if one of the remaining events of default occurred, such as our bankruptcy, and your debt security became immediately due and payable, there may be a shortfall. Depending on the event causing the default, you may not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture

The Indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to the particular debt securities of a series, if at any time:

We have delivered to the trustee for cancellation all such debt securities; or

All such debt securities not delivered to the trustee for cancellation have become due and payable, or will become due and payable within one year, or are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the trustee or the applicable paying agent for the giving of notice of redemption, and we or the Guarantor has irrevocably deposited with the trustee or the applicable paying agent as trust funds the entire amount in cash due with respect to such debt securities on or after the date of such deposit, including at maturity or upon redemption of all such debt securities, including principal and any premium, interest and other amounts, and any mandatory sinking fund payments, on the dates on which such payments are due and payable.

The trustee, on our or the Guarantor's demand, accompanied by an officer's certificate of ours or the Guarantor's and an opinion of counsel and at our or the Guarantor's cost and expense, will execute proper instruments acknowledging such satisfaction of and discharging the Indenture with respect to such debt securities.

Notices

We or the trustee on our behalf, if so requested, will provide the holders with any required notices by first-class mail to the addresses of the holders as they appear in the security register. So long as a depository is the record holder of debt securities with respect to which a notice is given, we or the trustee, if so requested, will deliver the notice only to that depository in accordance with the procedures of that depository then in place.

Concerning the Trustee

Bank of America and certain of its affiliates have from time to time maintained deposit accounts and conducted other banking transactions with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. We expect to continue these business transactions. The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. and its affiliates also serve as trustee for a number of series of outstanding indebtedness of Bank of America and its affiliates under other indentures.

Governing Law

The Indenture, the debt securities and the guarantee will be governed by New York law.

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REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

We will issue the debt securities in registered form. This means that our obligation runs to the holder of the security named on the face of the security. Each debt security issued in registered form will be represented either by a certificate issued in definitive form to a particular investor or by one or more global securities representing the entire issuance of securities.

We refer to those persons who have debt securities registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee or other agent maintain for this purpose, as the holders of those debt securities. These persons are the legal holders of the debt securities. We refer to those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in debt securities that are not registered in their own names as indirect owners of those debt securities. As we discuss below, indirect owners are not legal holders, and investors in debt securities issued in global, or book-entry only, form or in street name will be indirect owners.

A global security may represent one or any number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global security will have the same terms. We may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple debt securities that have different terms and are issued at different times. We call this kind of global security a master global security. Each debt security evidenced by a master global security will be identified by the trustee on a schedule to such master global security. Your prospectus supplement or applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities are represented by a master global security.

Book-Entry Only Issuance

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in global, or book-entry only, form. This means that we will not issue certificated securities in definitive form to investors. Instead, we will issue global securities in registered form representing the entire issuance of debt securities. Each global security will be registered in the name of a financial institution or clearing system that holds the global security as depository on behalf of other financial institutions that participate in that depository's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the global securities on behalf of themselves or their customers.

Because debt securities issued in global form are registered in the name of the depository or its nominee, we will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities. This means that we will make all payments on the debt securities, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to the depository. The depository passes along the payments it receives from us to its participants, which in turn pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The depository and its participants are not obligated to pass these payments along under the terms of the debt securities. Instead, they do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities issued in book-entry only form directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker, or other financial institution that participates in the depository's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant in the depository's book-entry system. As long as the debt securities are issued in global form, investors will be indirect owners, and not holders, of the debt securities. The depository will not have knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the debt securities.

Certificated Securities

In the future, we may cancel a global security or we may issue debt securities initially in non-global, or certificated, form. We do not expect to exchange global securities for certificated

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securities in definitive form registered in the names of the beneficial owners of the global securities representing the debt securities except in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the Indenture.

Street Name Owners

If we issue certificated securities in definitive form registered in the names of the beneficial owners, investors may choose to hold their debt securities in their own names or in street name. Debt securities held by an investor in street name would be registered in the name of a bank, broker, or other financial institution that the investor chooses, and the investor would hold only a beneficial interest in those debt securities through an account that he or she maintains at that institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers, and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities, and we will make all payments on those debt securities, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to them. These institutions pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect owners, not holders, of those debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our and the Guarantor's obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee under the Indenture and the obligations, if any, of any other third parties employed by us, the Guarantor or the trustee, run only to the holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, who hold the debt securities in street name, or who hold the debt securities by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect owner of a debt security or has no choice because we are issuing the debt securities only in global form. For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the holder, we have no further responsibility for that payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with depository participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect owners, but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose, such as to amend the Indenture for any debt securities or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of the Indenture, we would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect owners, of the relevant debt securities. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect owners is up to the holders.

When we refer to "you" in this prospectus, we mean those who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the holders or only indirect owners of those debt securities. When we refer to "your debt securities" in this prospectus, we mean the debt securities in which you will hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Owners

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker, or other financial institution, either in book-entry only form or in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

how it handles payments on your debt securities and notices;

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whether it imposes fees or charges;

whether and how you can instruct it to exercise any rights to exchange or convert a debt security for or into other property;

how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if required;

whether and how you can instruct it to send you the debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future;

how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and

if the debt securities are in book-entry only form, how the depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Depositories for Global Securities

Each debt security issued in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, or their nominees, which we will select. A financial institution or clearing system that we select for this purpose is called the depository for that debt security. A debt security usually will have only one depository, but it may have more.

Each issue of debt securities will have one or more of the following as the depositories:

The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which is known as DTC ;

a financial institution holding the debt securities on behalf of Euroclear Bank SA/NV, which is known as Euroclear ;

a financial institution holding the debt securities on behalf of Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg, which is known as Clearstream, Luxembourg ; and

any other clearing system or financial institution that we identify in the applicable supplement.

The depositories named above also may be participants in one another's clearing systems. For example, if DTC is the depository for a global security, investors may hold beneficial interests in that security through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as DTC participants.

We will name the depository or depositories for your debt securities in the applicable supplement. If no depository is named, the depository will be DTC.

The Depository Trust Company

The following is based on information furnished to us by DTC:

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, DTC will act as securities depository for the securities. The securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or any other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered security certificate will be issued for each

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issue of the securities, each in the aggregate principal amount of the issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds \$500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each \$500 million of principal amount, and an additional certificate will be issued with respect to any remaining principal amount of the issue. We may also issue one or more global securities that represent multiple issuances of debt securities.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.6 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's direct participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among direct participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between direct participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly (indirect participants). The DTC rules applicable to its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com. Information on that website is not included or incorporated by reference herein.

Purchases of the securities under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each security (beneficial owner) is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all securities deposited by direct participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The direct and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial owners of securities may wish to take certain steps

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to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the securities, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the security documents. For example, beneficial owners of securities may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the securities for its benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to beneficial owners. In the alternative, beneficial owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to securities unless authorized by a direct participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instrument (MMI) procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to us as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

We will make dividend payments or any payments of principal, any premium, interest, or other amounts on the securities in immediately available funds directly to Cede & Co., or any other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from us, on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of these participants and not of DTC or its nominee, us, the trustee, or any other agent or party, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of dividends or principal and any premium or interest to Cede & Co. (or any other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is our responsibility. Disbursement of the payments to direct participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of the payments to the beneficial owners is the responsibility of the direct or indirect participants.

We will send any redemption notices to DTC. If less than all of the debt securities of an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant in the issue to be redeemed.

A beneficial owner shall give notice to elect to have its securities repurchased through the participant through which it holds its beneficial interest in the security to the applicable trustee or tender agent. The beneficial owner shall effect delivery of its securities by causing the direct participant to transfer its interest in the securities on DTC's records. The requirement for physical delivery of securities in connection with an optional tender or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the securities are transferred by the direct participant on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered securities to the applicable trustee or agent's DTC account.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository for the securities at any time by giving us reasonable notice. If this occurs, and if a successor securities depository is not obtained, we will print and deliver certificated securities.

We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, we will print and deliver certificated securities to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for its accuracy.

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Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for their customers and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders (each such account holder, a participant and collectively, the participants). Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other. Euroclear is incorporated under the laws of Belgium and Clearstream, Luxembourg is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant of either system.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855, Luxembourg.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg may be depositories for a global security sold or traded outside the United States. In addition, if DTC is the depository for a global security, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg may hold interests in the global security as participants in DTC. As long as any global security is held by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as depository, you may hold an interest in the global security only through an organization that participates, directly or indirectly, in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. If Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg is the depository for a global security and there is no depository in the United States, you will not be able to hold interests in that global security through any securities clearing system in the United States.

Payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices, and other matters relating to the securities made through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg must comply with the rules and procedures of those clearing systems. Those clearing systems could change their rules and procedures at any time. We have no control over those clearing systems or their participants, and we take no responsibility for their activities. Transactions between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, on one hand, and participants in DTC, on the other hand, when DTC is the depository, also would be subject to DTC's rules and procedures.

Investors will be able to make and receive through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices, and other transactions involving any securities held through those clearing systems only on days when those clearing systems are open for business. Those clearing systems may not be open for business on days when banks, brokers, and other institutions are open for business in the United States. In addition, because of time-zone differences, U.S. investors who hold their interests in the securities through these clearing systems and wish to transfer their interests, or to receive or make a payment or delivery or exercise any other right with respect to their interests, on a particular day may find that the transaction will not be effected until the next business day in Brussels or Luxembourg, as applicable. Thus, investors who wish to exercise rights that expire on a particular day may need to act before the expiration date. In addition, investors who hold their interests through both DTC and Euroclear or

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Clearstream, Luxembourg may need to make special arrangements to finance any purchases or sales of their interests between the United States and European clearing systems, and those transactions may settle later than would be the case for transactions within one clearing system.

Special Considerations for Global Securities

As an indirect owner, an investor's rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of the depository and those of the investor's financial institution or other intermediary through which it holds its interest (e.g., Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if DTC is the depository), as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We do not recognize this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of debt securities. Instead, we deal only with the depository that holds the global security.

If debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security, an investor should be aware of the following:

an investor cannot cause the debt securities to be registered in his or her own name, and cannot obtain physical certificates for his or her interest in the debt securities, except in the special situations described above;

an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank, broker or other financial institution for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as we describe above under "Legal Holders";

under existing industry practices, if we or the trustee request any action of owners of beneficial interests in any global security or if an owner of a beneficial interest in any global security desires to give instructions or take any action that a holder of an interest in a global security is entitled to give or take under the Indenture, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, would authorize the participants owning the relevant beneficial interests to give instructions or take such action, and such participants would authorize indirect holders to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of such indirect holders;

an investor may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in certificated form;

an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a global security in circumstances where certificates representing the debt securities must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective; furthermore, as Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg act on behalf of their respective participants only, who in turn may act on behalf of their respective clients, the ability of beneficial owners who are not participants with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg to pledge interests in any global security to persons or entities that are not participants with Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or otherwise take action in respect of interests in any global security, may be limited;

the depository's policies will govern payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices, and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a global security, and those policies may change from time to time;

we, the trustee, or any other agents will not be responsible for any aspect of the depository's policies, actions, or records of ownership interests in a global security;

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we, the trustee, or any other agents do not supervise the depository in any way;

the depository will require that those who purchase and sell interests in a global security within its book-entry system use immediately available funds, and your broker or bank may require you to do so as well; and

financial institutions that participate in the depository's book-entry system and through which an investor holds its interest in the global securities, directly or indirectly, also may have their own policies affecting payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices, and other matters relating to the debt securities. Those policies may change from time to time. For example, if you hold an interest in a global security through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg when DTC is the depository, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, will require those who purchase and sell interests in that debt security through them to use immediately available funds and comply with other policies and procedures, including deadlines for giving instructions as to transactions that are to be effected on a particular day. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. We do not monitor and are not responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

Registration, Transfer, and Payment of Certificated Securities

If we ever issue certificated securities in definitive form, those certificated securities may be presented for registration of transfer at the office of the security registrar or at the office of any transfer agent we designate and maintain. The security registrar or transfer agent will make the transfer or registration only if it is satisfied with the documents of title and identity of the person making the request. There will not be a service charge for any exchange or registration of transfer of the certificated securities, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with the exchange. At any time we may change transfer agents or approve a change in the location through which any transfer agent acts. We also may designate additional transfer agents for any debt securities at any time, which will be identified in the applicable supplement.

We will not be required to issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security to be redeemed for a period of 15 calendar days before the selection of the debt securities to be redeemed. In addition, we will not be required to exchange or register the transfer of any debt security that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part.

We will pay amounts payable on any certificated securities in definitive form as described above under **Description of Debt Securities** **Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Due**.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of certain of the debt securities that we are offering, is based upon the advice of Morrison & Foerster LLP, our tax counsel. The following discussion is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department (Treasury) (including proposed and temporary regulations), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS), and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below.

This summary is for general information only, and does not purport to discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a particular holder in light of its investment or tax circumstances or to holders subject to special tax rules, such as: partnerships, subchapter S corporations, or other pass-through entities, any government (or instrumentality or agency thereof), banks, financial institutions, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, trusts and estates, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that have elected to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, persons holding the debt securities as part of an integrated investment, including a straddle, hedge, constructive sale, or conversion transaction, persons (other than Non-U.S. Holders) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar, and persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code. This summary does not include any description of the tax laws of any state or local governments, or of any foreign government, that may be applicable to a particular holder. This summary also may not apply to all forms of debt securities that we may issue. If the tax consequences associated with a particular form of debt security are different than those described below, they will be described in the applicable supplement.

Although the debt securities are issued by us, they will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if they were issued by Bank of America. Accordingly, throughout this discussion, references to we, our or us are generally to Bank of America unless the context requires otherwise.

This summary is directed solely to holders that, except as otherwise specifically noted, will purchase the debt securities offered in this prospectus upon original issuance and will hold such securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means as property held for investment.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning, and disposing of these securities, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign, or other tax jurisdiction and the possible effects of changes in U.S. federal or other tax laws.

As used in this prospectus, the term U.S. Holder means a beneficial owner of the debt securities offered in this prospectus that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;

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an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

any trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations, some trusts in existence on August 20, 1996, and treated as United States persons prior to that date, that elect to continue to be treated as United States persons also will be U.S. Holders. As used in this prospectus, the term *Non-U.S. Holder* is a holder that is not a U.S. Holder.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the debt securities offered in this prospectus, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership and accordingly, this summary does not apply to partnerships. A partner of a partnership holding the debt securities should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to the partner of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition by the partnership of the debt securities.

Taxation of Debt Securities

This subsection describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the debt securities offered in this prospectus, other than the debt securities described below under *Convertible, Renewable, Extendible, Indexed, and Other Debt Securities*, which will be described in the applicable supplement. This subsection is directed solely to holders that, except as otherwise specifically noted, will purchase the debt securities offered in this prospectus upon original issuance at the issue price, as defined below.

Consequences to U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that will apply to U.S. Holders of debt securities.

Payment of Interest. Except as described below in the case of interest on a debt security issued with original issue discount, as defined below under *Consequences to U.S. Holders Original Issue Discount*, interest on a debt security generally will be included in the income of a U.S. Holder as interest income at the time it is accrued or is received in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes and will be ordinary income.

Original Issue Discount. Some of our debt securities may be issued with original issue discount (*OID*). U.S. Holders of debt securities issued with *OID*, other than short-term debt securities with a maturity of one year or less from its date of issue, will be subject to special tax accounting rules, as described in greater detail below. For tax purposes, *OID* is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a debt instrument over its issue price. The stated redemption price at maturity of a debt security is the sum of all payments required to be made on the debt security other than qualified stated interest payments, as defined below. The issue price of a debt security is generally the first offering price to the public at which a substantial amount of the issue was sold (ignoring sales to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers). The term *qualified stated interest* generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt

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instruments of the issuer), or that is treated as constructively received, at least annually at a single fixed rate or, under certain circumstances, at a variable rate. If a debt security bears interest during any accrual period at a rate below the rate applicable for the remaining term of the debt security (for example, debt securities with teaser rates or interest holidays), then some or all of the stated interest may not be treated as qualified stated interest.

A U.S. Holder of a debt security with a maturity of more than one year from its date of issue that has been issued with OID (an "OID debt security") is generally required to include any qualified stated interest payments in income as interest at the time such interest is accrued or is received in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular accounting method for tax purposes, as described above under "Consequences to U.S. Holders: Payment of Interest." A U.S. Holder of an OID debt security is generally required to include in income the sum of the daily accruals of the OID for the debt security for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) in which the U.S. Holder held the OID debt security, regardless of such holder's regular method of accounting. Thus, a U.S. Holder may be required to include OID in income in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments. The daily portion is determined by allocating the OID for each day of the accrual period. An accrual period may be of any length and the accrual periods may even vary in length over the term of the OID debt security, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the first day of an accrual period or on the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period is equal to the excess of: (1) the product of the "adjusted issue price" of the OID debt security at the beginning of the accrual period and its yield to maturity (computed generally on a constant yield method and compounded at the end of each accrual period, taking into account the length of the particular accrual period) over (2) the amount of any qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period. OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity, other than a payment of qualified stated interest, and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Special rules will apply for calculating OID for an initial short accrual period. The "adjusted issue price" of an OID debt security at the beginning of any accrual period is the sum of the issue price of the OID debt security plus the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods reduced by any payments received on the OID debt security that were not qualified stated interest. Under these rules, a U.S. Holder generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

If the excess of the "stated redemption price at maturity" of a debt security over its "issue price" is less than 1/4 of 1% of the debt instrument's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years from its issue date to its maturity, or weighted average maturity in the case of debt securities with more than one principal payment ("de minimis OID"), the debt security is not treated as issued with OID. A U.S. Holder generally must include the de minimis OID in income at the time payments, other than qualified stated interest, on the debt securities are made in proportion to the amount paid (unless the U.S. Holder makes the election described below under "Consequences to U.S. Holders: Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount"). Any amount of de minimis OID that is included in income in this manner will be treated as capital gain.

Additional rules applicable to debt securities with OID that are denominated in or determined by reference to a currency other than the U.S. dollar are described under "Consequences to U.S. Holders: Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities" below.

Variable Rate Debt Securities. In the case of a debt security that is a variable rate debt security, special rules apply. A debt security will qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument" under Treasury regulations if (i) the debt security's issue price does not exceed the total noncontingent principal payments by more than the lesser of: (a) 0.015 multiplied by the product of the total noncontingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue

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date, or (b) 15% of the total noncontingent principal payments; and (ii) the debt security provides for stated interest, compounded or paid at least annually, only at one or more qualified floating rates, a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, a single objective rate, or a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate.

Generally, a rate is a qualified floating rate if: (i) (a) variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the debt security is denominated; or (b) the rate is equal to such a rate multiplied by either a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35 or a fixed multiple greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35 increased or decreased by a fixed rate, and (ii) the value of the rate on any date during the term of the debt security is set no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day. If a debt security provides for two or more qualified floating rates that are within 0.25 percentage points of each other on the issue date or can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the debt security, the qualified floating rates together constitute a single qualified floating rate. A debt security will not have a variable rate that is a qualified floating rate, however, if the variable rate of interest is subject to one or more minimum or maximum rate floors or ceilings or one or more governors limiting the amount of increase or decrease unless such floor, ceiling, or governor is fixed throughout the term of the debt security or is not reasonably expected as of the issue date to significantly affect the yield on the debt security.

Generally, an objective rate is a rate that is (i) not a qualified floating rate, (ii) is determined using a single fixed formula that is based on objective financial or economic information that is not within the control of the issuer or a related party, and (iii) the value of the rate on any date during the term of the debt security is set no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day. If it is reasonably expected that the average value of the variable rate during the first half of the term of a debt security will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the term of the debt security, then the debt security will not have a variable rate that is an objective rate. An objective rate is a qualified inverse floating rate if that rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate and variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate.

A debt security will also have a variable rate that is a single qualified floating rate or an objective rate if interest on the debt security is stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period, and either: (i) the fixed rate and the qualified floating rate or objective rate have values on the issue date of the debt security that do not differ by more than 0.25 percentage points, or (ii) the value of the qualified floating rate or objective rate is intended to approximate the fixed rate.

In the case of a debt security that provides for stated interest that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a variable rate that is a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, or one of those rates after a single fixed rate for an initial period, all stated interest on the debt security is treated as qualified stated interest. In that case, both the debt security's yield to maturity and qualified stated interest will be determined, solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID, if any, as though the debt security will bear interest in all periods throughout its term (in the case of a single qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate) at a fixed rate generally equal to the value of the rate on the issue date or, in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the debt security (the fixed rate substitute). A U.S. holder should then recognize OID, if any, that is calculated based on the debt security's assumed yield to maturity. If the interest actually accrued

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or paid during an accrual period exceeds or is less than the assumed fixed interest, the qualified stated interest allocable to that period is increased or decreased, as applicable.

If a debt security does not provide for stated interest at a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate, and also does not provide for interest payable at a fixed rate other than a single fixed rate for an initial period, the interest and OID accruals on the debt security must be determined by (i) determining a fixed rate substitute for each variable rate provided under the debt security (as described above), (ii) constructing the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument, using the fixed rate substitutes, (iii) determining the amount of qualified stated interest and OID with respect to the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument, and (iv) making appropriate adjustments to qualified stated interest or OID for actual variable rates during the applicable accrual period.

In the case of a debt security that provides for stated interest either at one or more qualified floating rates or at a qualified inverse floating rate and also provides for stated interest at a single fixed rate other than at a single fixed rate for an initial period (as described above), the interest and OID accruals on the debt security must be determined by using the method described above. However, the debt security will be treated, for purposes of the first three steps of the determination, as if the debt security had provided for a qualified floating rate, or a qualified inverse floating rate, rather than the fixed rate. The qualified floating rate, or qualified inverse floating rate, that replaces the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the debt security as of the issue date approximates the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for the qualified floating rate, or qualified inverse floating rate, rather than the fixed rate.

Acquisition Premium. If a U.S. Holder purchases an OID debt security for an amount greater than its adjusted issue price (as determined above) at the purchase date and less than or equal to the sum of all amounts, other than qualified stated interest, payable on the OID debt security after the purchase date, the excess is acquisition premium. Under these rules, in general, the amount of OID which must be included in income for the debt security for any taxable year (or any portion of a taxable year in which the debt security is held) will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of the acquisition premium allocated to the period. The amount of acquisition premium allocated to each period is determined by multiplying the OID that otherwise would have been included in income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the cost over the adjusted issue price of the OID debt security and the denominator of which is the excess of the OID debt security's stated redemption price