

This term sheet, which is not complete and may be changed, relates to an effective Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933. This term sheet and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus are not an offer to sell these notes in any country or jurisdiction where such an offer would not be permitted.

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| | Subject to Completion Preliminary Term Sheet dated March 14, 2025 | Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2) Registration Statement Nos. 333-268718 and 333-268718-01 (To Prospectus dated December 30, 2022, Prospectus Supplement dated December 30, 2022 and Product Supplement STOCK CYN-1 dated August 2, 2023) |
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| Units | Strike Date | March 13, 2025 |
| \$10 principal amount per unit | Pricing Date* | March , 2025 |
| CUSIP No. | Settlement Date* | March , 2025 |
| | Maturity Date* | March , 2028 |
| | *Subject to change based on the actual date the notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the "pricing date") | |
| <div><div><div>Bank of America</div><div></div></div></div> | | |

BofA Finance LLC
Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation) Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation
Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

- A Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.975 per unit (equal to a rate of approximately 39.00% per annum) payable on the applicable Coupon Payment Date if the Observation Value of each of the common stock of Microsoft Corporation, the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the common stock of Oracle Corporation (each an "Underlying Stock" and collectively the "Underlying Stocks"), on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to 80% of its Starting Value.
- Automatically callable if the Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure on any quarterly Call Observation Date, beginning approximately six months after the pricing date, is at or above its Starting Value. If the notes are called, on the applicable Call Payment Date you will receive the principal amount of your notes *plus* any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due. No further amounts will be payable following an automatic call.
- If not called, a maturity of approximately three years.
- If not called, at maturity, if the price of the Worst-Performing Market Measure has not decreased by more than 20%, a return of principal; otherwise, 1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Worst-Performing Market Measure from its Starting Value beyond a 20% decline, with up to 80% of the principal amount at risk. At maturity the final Contingent Coupon Payment will also be payable if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the final quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to 80% of its Starting Value.
- The Starting Value of each Underlying Stock was determined on March 13, 2025 (the "Strike Date"). The Starting Value of each Underlying Stock may be higher or lower than the Closing Market Price of such Underlying Stock on the pricing date.
- The notes are not linked to a basket composed of the Underlying Stocks. Any depreciation in the price of any Underlying Stock will not be offset by any appreciation in the price of any other Underlying Stock.
- All payments are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes
- Limited secondary market liquidity, with no exchange listing

The notes are being issued by BofA Finance LLC ("BofA Finance") and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation ("BAC"). Investing in the notes involves a number of risks. There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security, including different investment risks and certain additional costs. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page TS-8 of this term sheet, page PS-9 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-6 of the accompanying Series A MTN prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus.

The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is expected to be between \$9.30 and \$9.80 per unit, which is less than the public offering price listed below. See "Summary" on the following page, "Risk Factors" beginning on page TS-8 of this term sheet and "Structuring the Notes" on page TS-14 of this term sheet for additional information. The actual value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

| | Per Unit | Total |
|--|----------|-------|
| Public offering price | \$ 10.00 | \$ |
| Underwriting discount ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 0.15 | \$ |
| | \$ 0.05 | \$ |
| Proceeds, before expenses, to BofA Finance | \$ 9.80 | \$ |

(1) The underwriting discount reflects a sales commission of \$0.15 per unit and a structuring fee of \$0.05 per unit.

The notes and the related guarantee:

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| Are Not FDIC Insured | Are Not Bank Guaranteed | May Lose Value |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Summary

The Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation) Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028 (the “notes”) are our senior unsecured debt securities. Payments on the notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BAC. The notes and the related guarantee are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by collateral. **The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all of BofA Finance’s other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and the related guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all of BAC’s other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior to its subordinated obligations. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor.** The notes will pay a Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.975 per unit (equal to a rate of approximately 39.00% per annum) on the applicable Coupon Payment Date if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. The notes will be automatically called if the Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure (as described in “Terms of the Notes” below) on any Call Observation Date is equal to or greater than its Call Value. If your notes are called, you will receive the Call Payment on the applicable Call Payment Date, and no further amounts will be payable on the notes. If your notes are not called, at maturity, if the Ending Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure is greater than or equal to its Threshold Value, you will receive the principal amount; otherwise, your notes are subject to 1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Worst-Performing Market Measure beyond its Threshold Value, with up to 80.00% of the principal amount at risk. At maturity the final Contingent Coupon Payment will also be payable if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the final Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. All payments on the notes will be calculated based on the \$10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Market Measures, subject to our and BAC’s credit risk. See “Terms of the Notes” below.

The economic terms of the notes are based on BAC’s internal funding rate, which is the rate it would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements. BAC’s internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate it would pay when it issues conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the underwriting discount and costs associated with hedging the notes, will reduce the economic terms of the notes to you and the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date. Due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the notes will be greater than the initial estimated value of the notes.

On the cover page of this term sheet, we have provided the initial estimated value range for the notes. This initial estimated value range was determined based on our, BAC’s and our other affiliates’ pricing models, which take into consideration BAC’s internal funding rate and the market prices for the hedging arrangements related to the notes. The initial estimated value of the notes calculated on the pricing date will be set forth in the final term sheet made available to investors in the notes. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-14.

Terms of the Notes

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| Issuer: | BofA Finance LLC (“BofA Finance”) |
| Guarantor: | Bank of America Corporation (“BAC”) |
| Principal Amount: | \$10.00 per unit |
| Term: | Approximately three years, if not previously called |
| Market Measures: | The common stock of Microsoft Corporation (Nasdaq Global Select Market symbol: “MSFT”), the common stock of NVIDIA Corporation (Nasdaq Global Select Market symbol: “NVDA”) and the common stock of Oracle Corporation (NYSE symbol: “ORCL”) |
| Worst-Performing Market Measure: | <p>The Underlying Stock with the lowest Observation Value or Ending Value, as applicable, as compared to its Starting Value, calculated as follows:</p> <p>With respect to each Underlying Stock on any Call Observation Date:</p> $\left[\left(\frac{\text{Observation Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$ <p>With respect to each Underlying Stock on the Final Calculation Day:</p> $\left[\left(\frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$ |
| Call Feature: | Autocallable Notes |
| Buffer: | Applicable |
| Coupon Barrier: | MSFT: \$303.01, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). NVDA: \$92.46, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). ORCL: \$118.12, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). |
| Threshold Value: | MSFT: \$303.01, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). NVDA: \$92.46, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). ORCL: \$118.12, which is 80.00% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). |
| Call Value: | MSFT: \$378.77, which is 100.00% of its Starting Value. NVDA: \$115.58, which is 100.00% of its Starting Value. ORCL: \$147.66, which is 100.00% of its Starting Value. |
| Contingent Coupon Payments: | Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product supplement, the notes will pay a Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.975 per unit (equal to a rate of approximately 39.00% per annum) on the applicable Coupon Payment Date if the |

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

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| | Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. |
| Call Payment: | The principal amount <i>plus</i> any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due on the applicable Call Payment Date. |
| Starting Value: | MSFT: \$378.77 NVDA: \$115.58 ORCL: \$147.66 The Starting Value of each Underlying Stock may be higher or lower than the Closing Market Price of such Underlying Stock on the pricing date. |
| Ending Value: | With respect to each Underlying Stock, its Closing Market Price on the Final Calculation Day multiplied by its Price Multiplier on that day. The scheduled Final Calculation Day is subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described beginning on page PS-32 of the accompanying product supplement. |
| Observation Value: | With respect to each Underlying Stock on any trading day during an Observation Period, on any Observation Period End Date or on any Call Observation Date, its Closing Market Price on such day multiplied by its Price Multiplier on that day. |
| Observation Period: | Each Observation Period will consist of each trading day from, but excluding, an Observation Period End Date to, and including, the following Observation Period End Date; provided that the first Observation Period will consist of each trading day from, but excluding, the pricing date to, and including, the first Observation Period End Date. Each trading day during an Observation Period is subject to adjustment in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described on page TS-9 of this term sheet. |
| Observation Period End Dates: | Quarterly, on or about June , 2025, September , 2025, December , 2025, March , 2026, June , 2026, September , 2026, December , 2026, March , 2027, June , 2027, September , 2027, December , 2027 and March , 2028 (the final Observation Period End Date), subject to adjustment in the event of Market Disruption Events or non-trading days, as described on page TS-9 of this term sheet. |
| Call Observation Dates: | The Observation Period End Dates beginning on September , 2025 and ending on December , 2027. |
| Final Calculation Day/Maturity Valuation Period: | The final Observation Period End Date. |
| Coupon Payment Dates: | Approximately the fifth business day following the applicable Observation Period End Date, subject to postponement as described beginning on page PS-30 of the accompanying product supplement; provided however, that the Coupon Payment Date related to the final Observation Period End Date will be the maturity date. |
| Call Payment Dates: | The Coupon Payment Dates applicable to the relevant Call Observation Dates |
| Price Multiplier: | With respect to each Underlying Stock, 1, subject to adjustments for certain corporate events relating to such Underlying Stock described beginning on PS-33 of the accompanying product supplement. |
| Fees and Charges: | The underwriting discount of \$0.20 per unit listed on the cover page. |
| Calculation Agent: | BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), an affiliate of BofA Finance. |

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

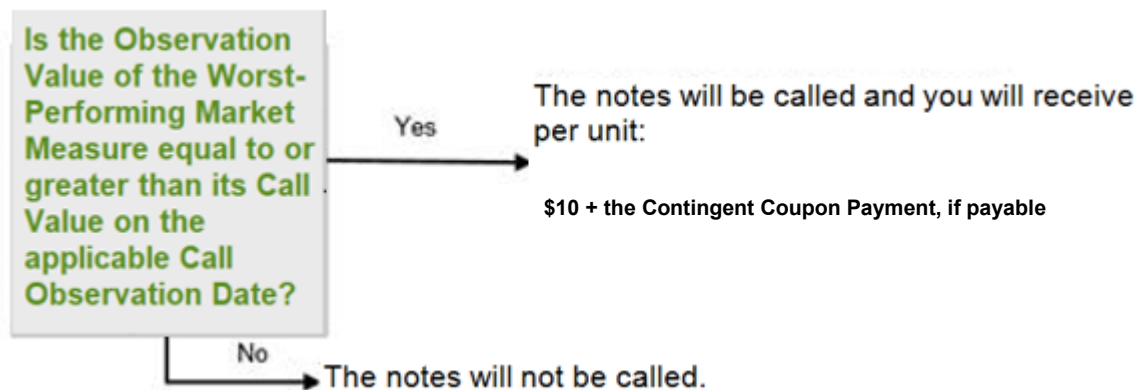
Determining Payments on the Notes

Contingent Coupon Payments

The notes will pay a Contingent Coupon Payment on the applicable Coupon Payment Date if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier.

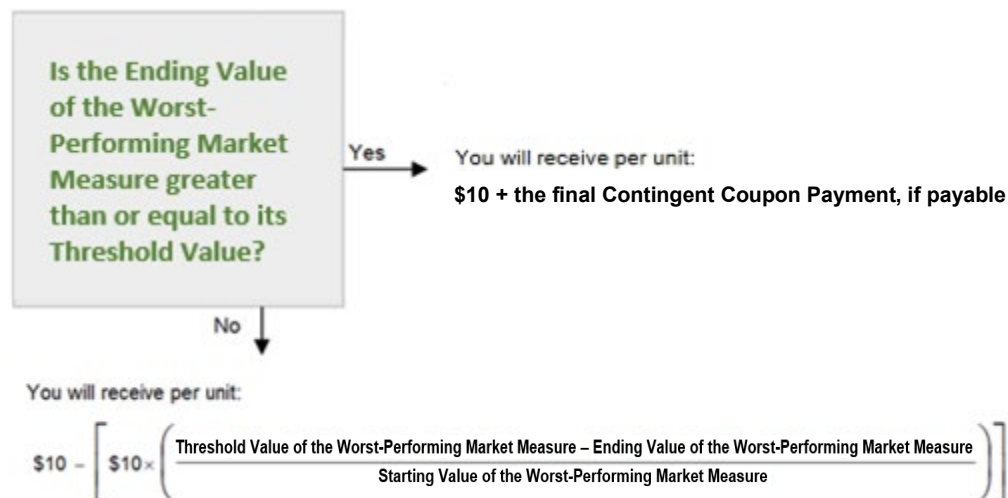
Automatic Call Provision

The notes will be called automatically if the Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure on a Call Observation Date is equal to or greater than its Call Value. If the notes are called, you will receive \$10 per unit *plus* any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due on the applicable Call Payment Date. No further amounts will be payable following an automatic call.



Redemption Amount Determination

If the notes are not automatically called, on the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:



You will lose some or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value of the Worst Performing Market Measure is less than its Threshold Value. Even with any Contingent Coupon Payments, the return on the notes could be negative.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

- Product supplement STOCK CYN-1 dated August 2, 2023:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/00011931252301261/d518933d424b2.htm>
- Series A MTN prospectus supplement dated December 30, 2022 and prospectus dated December 30, 2022:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1682472/000119312522315195/d409418d424b3.htm>

These documents (together, the “Note Prospectus”) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website at www.sec.gov or obtained from Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”) or BofAS by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us, BAC and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Certain terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in the accompanying product supplement. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BofA Finance, and not to BAC.

Investor Considerations

You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

- You understand that the payment of Contingent Coupon Payments, if any, will be based solely on the performance of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during each Observation Period and that the determination of whether the notes will be automatically called and the payment of the Redemption Amount will be based solely on the performance of the Worst-Performing Market Measure.
- You anticipate that the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock will be equal to or greater than its Coupon Barrier on each trading day during most or all of the Observation Periods.
- You anticipate that the notes will be automatically called, in which case you accept an early exit from your investment, or if not automatically called that the Worst-Performing Market Measure will not decrease from its Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below its Threshold Value.
- You understand that if the notes are automatically called, you will only receive a Call Payment that is greater than the principal amount if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the related Observation Period was greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier.
- You accept that the return on the notes will be limited to the return represented by the Contingent Coupon Payments even if the percentage change in the prices of the Underlying Stocks are significantly greater than such return.
- You are willing to risk a loss of principal and return if the notes are not automatically called and the Worst-Performing Market Measure decreases from its Starting Value to an Ending Value that is less than its Threshold Value.
- You are willing to forgo dividends or other benefits of owning shares of the Underlying Stocks.
- You are willing to accept a limited or no market for sales for the notes prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our and BAC's actual and perceived creditworthiness, BAC's internal funding rate and fees and charges on the notes.

The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

- You are unwilling to accept that payment of Contingent Coupon Payments, if any, will be based solely on the performance of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during each Observation Period and that the determination of whether the notes will be automatically called and the payment of the Redemption Amount will be based solely on the performance of the Worst-Performing Market Measure.
- You anticipate that the Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock will be less than its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during most or all of the Observation Periods and less than its Threshold Value on the Final Calculation Day.
- You wish to make an investment that cannot be automatically called prior to maturity.
- You seek to make an investment where, if the notes are automatically called prior to maturity, you will receive a Call Payment that is greater than the principal amount.
- You seek an uncapped return on your investment.
- You seek 100% principal repayment or preservation of capital.
- You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the Underlying Stocks.
- You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.
- You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes, to take our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, or to take BAC's credit risk, as guarantor of the notes.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

- You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, and BAC's credit risk, as guarantor of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Examples of Hypothetical Payments

The following examples are for purposes of illustration only. They assume that the Notes have not been called prior to maturity and are based on **hypothetical** values and show **hypothetical** returns on the notes. They illustrate the calculation of the Contingent Coupon Payment, the Call Payment or the Redemption Amount, as applicable, based on the hypothetical terms set forth below. **The actual amount you receive and the resulting return will depend on the actual Starting Values, Coupon Barriers and Threshold Values of the Underlying Stocks, the actual Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during each Observation Period, on each Observation Period End Date and on each Call Observation Date, the actual Contingent Coupon Payments, whether the notes are automatically called prior to maturity and the term of your investment.** The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes. These examples are based on the following **hypothetical** terms:

- 1) a hypothetical Starting Value of 100.00 for each Underlying Stock;
- 2) a hypothetical Coupon Barrier of 80.00 for each Underlying Stock;
- 3) a hypothetical Threshold Value of 80.00 for each Underlying Stock;
- 4) a hypothetical Call Value of 100.00 for each Underlying Stock;
- 5) an expected term of the notes of approximately three years if the notes are not called on any Call Observation Date;
- 6) a Contingent Coupon Payment applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date of \$0.975 per unit;
- 7) the Observation Periods occurring quarterly during the term of the notes; and
- 8) the Call Observation Dates occurring quarterly beginning approximately six months after the pricing date.

The **hypothetical** Starting Value of 100.00 for each Underlying Stock used in these examples has been chosen for illustrative purposes only, and does not represent a likely actual Starting Value of any Underlying Stock. For recent actual prices of the Underlying Stocks, see "The Underlying Stocks" section below. The Observation Value and Ending Value of each Underlying Stock will not include any income generated by dividends paid on that Underlying Stock, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in each Underlying Stock directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer and guarantor credit risk.

Example 1 – The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the first Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment will be paid on the applicable Coupon Payment Date.

Example 2 - The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the first Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment is paid on the applicable Coupon Payment Date. The Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the second Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. The Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure on the second Observation Period End Date (which is also the first Call Observation Date) is below its Call Value. Therefore, the notes are not automatically called but a Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.975 per unit will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date.

Example 3 - The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the first Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment is paid on the applicable Coupon Payment Date. The Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure on the second Observation Period End Date (which is also the first Call Observation Date) is greater than its Call Value. The Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the second Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier and therefore a Contingent Coupon Payment will be payable for such second Observation Period. Therefore, the notes will be automatically called at \$10.00 plus any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due on the applicable Call Payment Date, or \$10.00 plus \$0.975 = \$10.975 per unit.

Example 4 - The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the first Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment is paid on the applicable Coupon Payment Date. The Observation Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure on the second Observation Period End Date (which is also the first Call Observation Date) is greater than its Call Value. The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the second Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier and therefore no Contingent Coupon Payment will be payable for such second Observation Period. Therefore, the notes will be automatically called at \$10.00 plus any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due on the applicable Call Payment Date, or \$10.00 plus \$0.00 = \$10.00 per unit. In this scenario even though the notes are automatically called you do not receive any Contingent Coupon Payment.

Example 5 - The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the final Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment will be paid at maturity. However, the Ending Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure is 85.00, which is greater than its Threshold Value. The Redemption Amount will equal \$10.00 per unit.

Example 6 - The Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the final Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, a Contingent Coupon Payment will be paid at maturity. In addition, the Ending Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure is 95.00, which is greater than its Threshold Value. The Redemption Amount will equal \$10.00 plus the final Contingent Coupon Payment = \$10.975 per unit.

Example 7 - The Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock on at least one trading day during the final Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, no Contingent Coupon Payment will be paid at maturity. If the Ending Value of the Worst-

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Performing Market Measure is less than its Threshold Value, the Redemption Amount will be less, and possibly significantly less, than the principal amount. For example, if the Ending Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure is 50.00, the Redemption Amount per unit will be:

$$\$10 - \left[\$10 \times \frac{80 - 50}{100} \right] = \$7.00$$

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Risk Factors

There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page PS-9 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-6 of the Series A MTN prospectus supplement, and page 7 of the prospectus identified above. The notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the notes or financial matters in general. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

Structure-related Risks

- If the notes are not called and the Ending Value of the Worst-Performing Market Measure is less than its Threshold Value, you will lose up to 80% of the principal amount.
- Your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Contingent Coupon Payments and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Underlying Stocks.
- You may not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments. If the Observation Value of at least one Underlying Stock is less than its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during each Observation Period, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments over the term of the notes and will not receive a positive return on the notes.
- If the notes are called, you will be subject to reinvestment risk, and you will lose the opportunity to receive Contingent Coupon Payments, if any, that otherwise might have been payable after the date of the call. If the notes are called, you will receive a Call Payment \$10 per unit *plus* any Contingent Coupon Payment that may otherwise be due on the applicable Call Payment Date. Therefore, you will only receive a Call Payment that is greater than the principal amount if the Observation Value of each Underlying Stock on each trading day during the related Observation Period was greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier.
- The notes are subject to the risks of each Underlying Stock, not a basket composed of the Underlying Stocks, and will be negatively affected if the level of any Underlying Stock decreases below its Coupon Barrier on any trading day during any Observation Period or below its Threshold Value on the Final Calculation Day, even if the levels of each other Underlying Stocks are above their respective Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value as of those days.
- You will not benefit in any way from the performance of the better performing Underlying Stocks.
- Because the notes are linked to three underlying stocks, as opposed to only one, it is more likely that a Contingent Coupon Payment will not be payable on any given Coupon Payment Date or that the Ending Value of an Underlying Stock will be less than its Threshold Value on the Final Calculation Day, and consequently, you will not receive a positive return on the notes and will lose some or a significant portion of your investment.
- You will be subject to risks relating to the relationship between the Underlying Stocks. The less correlated the Underlying Stocks, the more likely it is that the Observation Value of one of the Underlying Stocks will be below its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during any Observation Period or below its Threshold Value on the Final Calculation Day.
- Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity.
- Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and the credit risk of BAC, and any actual or perceived changes in our or BAC's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the notes. If we and BAC become insolvent or are unable to pay our respective obligations, you may lose your entire investment.
- We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, have no independent assets, operations or revenues.
- BAC's obligations under its guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to liabilities of its subsidiaries.
- The notes issued by us will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of BofA Finance or BAC; events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution proceedings relating to BAC and covenant breach by BAC will not constitute an event of default with respect to the notes.

Valuation- and Market-related Risks

- The initial estimated value of the notes considers certain assumptions and variables and relies in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. The initial estimated value of the notes is an estimate only, determined as of a particular point in time by reference to our and our affiliates' pricing models. These pricing models consider certain assumptions and variables, including our credit spreads and those of BAC, BAC's internal funding rate on the pricing date, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates and volatility, price-sensitivity analysis, and the expected term of the notes. These pricing models rely in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect.
- The public offering price you pay for the notes will exceed the initial estimated value. If you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the prices of the Underlying Stocks, changes in BAC's internal funding rate, and the

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and costs associated with hedging the notes, all as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-14. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways.

- The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, BAC, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our other affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The value of your notes at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the Underlying Stocks, our and BAC’s creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.
- A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. None of us, BAC, MLPF&S or BofAS is obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

Conflict-related Risks

- BAC and its affiliates’ hedging and trading activities (including trades in shares of the Underlying Stocks) and any hedging and trading activities BAC or its affiliates engage in that are not for your account or on your behalf, may affect the market value and return of the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you.
- There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.

Market Measure-related Risks

- The Underlying Companies will have no obligations relating to the notes, and none of us, BAC, MLPF&S or BofAS will perform any due diligence procedures with respect to the Underlying Companies in connection with this offering.
- You will have no rights of a holder of the Underlying Stocks and you will not be entitled to receive shares of the Underlying Stocks or dividends or other distributions by the Underlying Companies.
- While BAC and our other affiliates may from time to time own securities of the Underlying Companies, we, BAC and our other affiliates do not control the Underlying Companies, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company.
- Payments on the notes will not be adjusted for all corporate events that could affect the Underlying Stocks. See “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution Adjustments” beginning on page PS-33 of the accompanying product supplement.

Tax-related Risks

- The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. See “Summary Tax Consequences” below and “U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary” beginning on page PS-45 of the accompanying product supplement.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Additional Terms of the Notes

If, with respect to an Underlying Stock, a Market Disruption Event exists on any trading day during an Observation Period (other than an Observation Period End Date), then such date will be excluded from the Observation Period for such Underlying Stock; provided, however, that if a Market Disruption Event exists or continues for such Underlying Stock for five or more consecutive scheduled trading days during an Observation Period, then such fifth consecutive day and each following day in the Observation Period until the occurrence of a trading day without a Market Disruption Event will nonetheless be part of the Observation Period for that Underlying Stock and the Observation Value of that Underlying Stock will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) for such days by the calculation agent in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances.

If an Observation Period End Date (other than the final Observation Period End Date) is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day, or if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, such Observation Period End Date will be postponed as described beginning on page PS-30 of product supplement STOCK CYN-1 as if such Observation Period End Date were a "Coupon Observation Date" and the Observation Period will be extended to include the Observation Period End Date as postponed. In such case the immediately following Observation Period will begin on (but exclude) the Observation Period End Date as postponed.

If the final Observation Period End Date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day, or if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, the final Observation Period End Date will be postponed as described beginning on page PS-32 of product supplement STOCK CYN-1 under "—Notes with a Maturity Valuation Period which Consists of Only One Scheduled Calculation Day", as if such Observation Period End Date were a "calculation day", and the final Observation Period will be extended to include the last final Observation Period End Date as postponed.

For the avoidance of doubt, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event as to any Underlying Stock will not impact any other Underlying Stock that is not so affected.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

The Underlying Stocks

We have derived the following information from publicly available documents. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the following information.

Because each Underlying Stock is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Underlying Companies are required to file periodically certain financial and other information specified by the SEC. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Underlying Companies can be located through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov by reference to the applicable CIK number set forth below.

This term sheet relates only to the notes and does not relate to any Underlying Stock or to any other securities of the Underlying Companies. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates has participated or will participate in the preparation of the Underlying Companies' publicly available documents. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates has made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the Underlying Companies in connection with the offering of the notes. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates makes any representation that the publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Underlying Companies are accurate or complete. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of this term sheet, including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of these publicly available documents that would affect the trading price of the Underlying Stocks, have been or will be publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning an Underlying Company could affect the value of the applicable Underlying Stock and therefore could affect your return on the notes. The selection of the Underlying Stocks is not a recommendation to buy or sell the Underlying Stocks.

Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation

Microsoft Corporation operates as a software company. The company offers applications, extra cloud storage, and advanced security solutions. The company serves customers worldwide. This Underlying Stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "MSFT." The company's CIK number is 0000789019.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of MSFT on its primary exchange for the period from January 1, 2015 through the Strike Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the Strike Date, the Closing Market Price of MSFT was \$378.77. The graph below may have been adjusted to reflect certain corporate actions such as stock splits and reverse stock splits.

Historical Performance of MSFT



This historical data on MSFT is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of MSFT or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price per share of MSFT during any period set forth above is not an indication that the price per share of MSFT is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of MSFT.

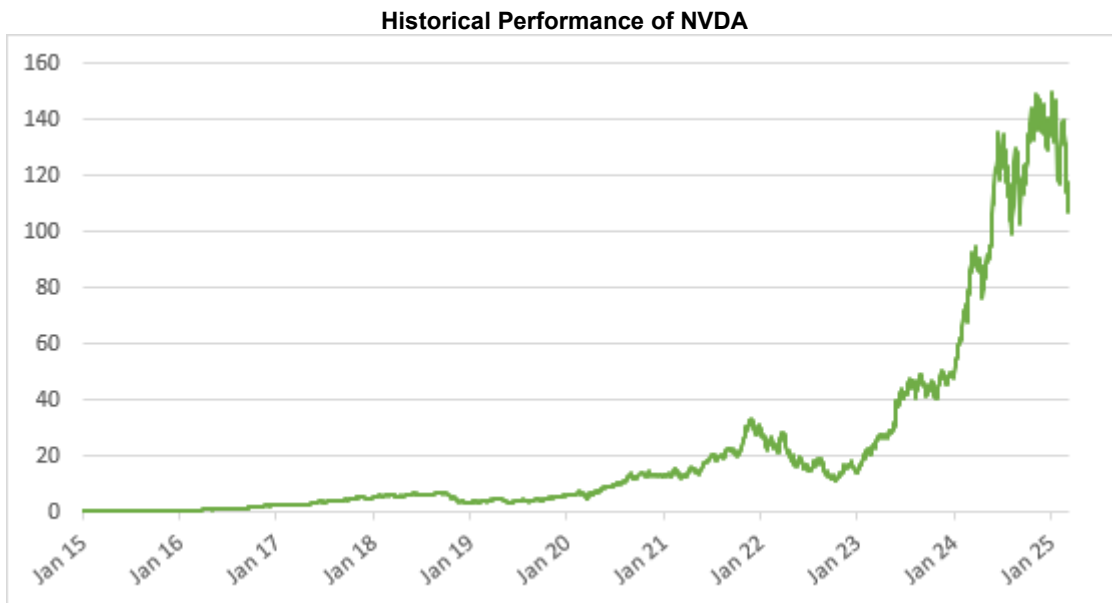
Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation

NVIDIA Corporation operates as a tech company. The company develops a platform for scientific computing, AI, data science, autonomous vehicles, robotics, metaverse, and 3D internet applications, as well as focuses on PC graphics. The company serves clients worldwide. This Underlying Stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "NVDA." The company's CIK number is 0001045810.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of NVDA on its primary exchange for the period from January 1, 2015 through the Strike Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the Strike Date, the Closing Market Price of NVDA was \$115.58. The graph below may have been adjusted to reflect certain corporate actions such as stock splits and reverse stock splits.



This historical data on NVDA is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of NVDA or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price per share of NVDA during any period set forth above is not an indication that the price per share of NVDA is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of NVDA.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Common Stock of Oracle Corporation

Oracle Corporation supplies software for enterprise information management. The company offers databases and relational servers, application development and decision support tools, and enterprise business applications. The company's software runs on network computers, personal digital assistants, set-top devices, PCs, workstations, minicomputers, mainframes, and massively parallel computers. This Underlying Stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "ORCL." The company's CIK number is 0001341439.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of ORCL on its primary exchange for the period from January 1, 2015 through the Strike Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the Strike Date, the Closing Market Price of ORCL was \$147.66. The graph below may have been adjusted to reflect certain corporate actions such as stock splits and reverse stock splits.

Historical Performance of ORCL



This historical data on ORCL is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of ORCL or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price per share of ORCL during any period set forth above is not an indication that the price per share of ORCL is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of ORCL.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest

Under our distribution agreement with BofAS, BofAS will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount.

MLPF&S will purchase the notes from BofAS for resale, and will receive a selling concession in connection with the sale of the notes in an amount up to the full amount of underwriting discount set forth on the cover of this term sheet.

We will pay a fee to LFT Securities, LLC for providing certain electronic platform services with respect to this offering, which will reduce the economic terms of the notes to you. An affiliate of BofAS has an ownership interest in LFT Securities, LLC.

MLPF&S and BofAS, each a broker-dealer subsidiary of BAC, are members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and will participate as selling agent in the case of BofAS, and as dealer, in the case of MLPF&S, in the distribution of the notes. Accordingly, offerings of the notes will conform to the requirements of Rule 5121 applicable to FINRA members. MLPF&S may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder.

We may deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than one business day following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in one business day, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the initial settlement of the notes occurs more than one business day from the pricing date, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than one business day prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 10,000 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S and/or one of its affiliates acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S and BofAS may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices, and these will include MLPF&S's and BofAS's trading commissions and mark-ups or mark-downs. MLPF&S and BofAS may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however, neither is obligated to engage in any such transactions. At their discretion, for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the notes, MLPF&S and BofAS may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes. Any price offered by MLPF&S or BofAS for the notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Underlying Stocks and the remaining term of the notes. However, neither we nor any of our affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price, or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we or any of our affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

The value of the notes shown on your account statement will be based on BofAS's estimate of the value of the notes if BofAS or another of our affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do. That estimate will be based upon the price that BofAS may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the notes.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Structuring the Notes

The notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Underlying Stocks. The related guarantees are BAC's obligations. As is the case for all of our and BAC's respective debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our and BAC's actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because market-linked notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us and BAC, BAC typically borrows the funds under these types of notes at a rate that is more favorable to BAC than the rate that it might pay for a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security. This rate, which we refer to in this term sheet as BAC's internal funding rate, is typically lower than the rate BAC would pay when it issues conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities. This generally relatively lower internal funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the notes, along with the fees and charges associated with market-linked notes, typically results in the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date being less than their public offering price.

At maturity, if not previously automatically called, we are required to pay the Redemption Amount to holders of the notes, which will be calculated based on the performance of the Underlying Stocks and the \$10 per unit principal amount. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with BofAS or one of our other affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, including MLPF&S, BofAS and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our and BAC's creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Underlying Stocks, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements. These hedging arrangements are expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, but could also result in a loss.

For further information, see "Risk Factors—Valuation and Market-related Risks" and "—Conflict-related Risks" beginning on page PS-15 and PS-17, respectively, and "Use of Proceeds" on page PS-24 of the accompanying product supplement.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Buffered Notes (with Daily Coupon Observation)

Linked to the Worst-Performing of the Common Stock of Microsoft Corporation, the Common Stock of NVIDIA Corporation and the Common Stock of Oracle Corporation, due March , 2028

Summary Tax Consequences

You should consider the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including the following:

- There is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes.
- You agree with us (in the absence of an administrative determination, or judicial ruling to the contrary) to characterize and treat the notes for all tax purposes as a contingent income-bearing single financial contract with respect to the Underlying Stocks.
- Under this characterization and tax treatment of the notes, a U.S. Holder (as defined in the prospectus) generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes prior to maturity. This capital gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss.
- No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or any court will agree with this characterization and tax treatment.
- We intend to take the position that any Contingent Coupon Payments constitute taxable ordinary income to a U.S. Holder at the time received or accrued, in accordance with the U.S. Holder's method of tax accounting.
- Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Contingent Coupon Payments is uncertain, we (or the applicable paying agent) will withhold U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on the entire amount of any Contingent Coupon Payment made to a Non-U.S. Holder unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We (or the applicable paying agent) will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding.
- Under current IRS guidance, withholding on "dividend equivalent" payments (as discussed in the product supplement), if any, will not apply to notes that are issued as of the date of this term sheet unless such notes are "delta-one" instruments.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the notes, 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. You should review carefully the discussion under the section entitled "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page PS-45 of the accompanying product supplement.

Where You Can Find More Information

We and BAC have filed a registration statement (including a product supplement, a prospectus supplement, and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents relating to this offering that we and BAC have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us, BAC and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S or BofAS toll-free at 1-800-294-1322.



BofA Finance LLC

Callable Yield Notes Linked to One or More Equity Securities

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

- The notes are unsecured senior notes issued by BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation (the "Guarantor"). Any payment due on the notes is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes.
- The return on the notes will be based on the performance of an underlying "**Market Measure**," which will be the common equity securities or American Depositary Receipts ("**ADRs**") of a company other than us, the agents, or our respective affiliates (the "**Underlying Stock**"), a basket of the Underlying Stocks or the worst-performing of any of the foregoing.
- The notes will either be callable by BofA Finance LLC at its option prior to maturity ("**Issuer Callable Notes**") or automatically callable prior to maturity ("**Autocallable Notes**"). If the notes are called, the "**Call Payment**" will be paid on the applicable "**Call Payment Date**" (each as defined in "Summary—Call Feature") and the notes will cease to be outstanding.
- The notes will pay coupons on either a contingent or fixed basis.
- The notes do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. If the notes are not called, at maturity, you will receive a cash payment per unit (the "**Redemption Amount**"), which will be calculated based on the performance of the Market Measure. You will be exposed to any negative performance of the Market Measure on a 1-to-1 basis unless the notes provide for a "**Buffer**" or "**Barrier**" (as further described in "Summary"), in which case you will be afforded limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. Such Buffer or Barrier will be indicated by a "**Threshold Value**", which will be a percentage of the Starting Value (as defined in "Summary"). At maturity, if the Ending Value (as defined in "Summary") is less than the Starting Value (or, in the case of notes with a Buffer or Barrier, the Threshold Value), you will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your notes. If the Ending Value is greater than or equal to the Starting Value (or, in the case of notes with a Buffer or Barrier, the Threshold Value), in addition to any final coupon payment, if payable, you will receive the principal amount per unit.
- This product supplement describes the general terms of the notes, the risk factors to consider before investing, the general manner in which the notes may be offered and sold, and other relevant information.
- For each offering of the notes we will provide you with a pricing supplement (which we refer to as a "**term sheet**") that will describe the specific terms of that offering, including the specific Market Measure, the relevant Call Feature, Coupon Feature and Threshold Value, as applicable, and certain risk factors. The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the terms specified in this product supplement.
- The notes will be issued in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of \$10.00. The applicable term sheet may also set forth a minimum number of units that you must purchase.
- Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.
- One or more of our affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), may act as our selling agents to offer the notes and will act in a principal capacity in such role.

The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance LLC and the related guarantee of the notes is an unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of Bank of America Corporation. The notes and the related guarantee are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank. The notes are not guaranteed by Bank of America, N.A. or any other bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any other governmental agency and may involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal. Potential purchasers of the notes should consider the information in "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of this product supplement, page S-6 of the accompanying Series A MTN prospectus supplement, and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus. You may lose all or a significant portion of your investment in the notes.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this product supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| SUMMARY | PS-3 |
| RISK FACTORS | PS-9 |
| USE OF PROCEEDS | PS-24 |
| DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES | PS-25 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION | PS-44 |
| U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX SUMMARY..... | PS-45 |

BofA Finance LLC and the Guarantor have not authorized anyone to provide any information other than that contained or incorporated by reference in the applicable term sheet, this product supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus with respect to the notes offered by the applicable term sheet or with respect to BofA Finance LLC and the Guarantor. BofA Finance LLC and the Guarantor take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. The applicable term sheet, together with this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, will contain the terms of the notes and will supersede all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials, including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of BofA Finance LLC. The information in each of the applicable term sheet, this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may be accurate only as of the date of that document.

The notes are not appropriate for all investors and involve a number of risks and important legal and tax consequences that should be discussed with your professional advisers. You should be aware that the regulations of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or “**FINRA**,” and the laws of certain jurisdictions (including regulations and laws that require brokers to ensure that investments are suitable for their customers) may limit the availability of the notes. The applicable term sheet, this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the notes under any circumstances in which that offer or solicitation is unlawful.

SUMMARY

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanation set forth elsewhere in this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, as well as the applicable term sheet. None of us, the Guarantor or BofAS have authorized any other person to provide you with any information different from the information set forth in these documents. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information about the notes, you should not rely on it.

Key Terms:

General:

The notes are senior debt securities issued by BofA Finance LLC, and are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or secured by collateral. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation. The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance LLC from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The guarantee of the notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America Corporation, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to its subordinated obligations. **Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes.**

The return on the notes will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and there is no guaranteed return of principal at maturity. Therefore, you may lose all or a significant portion of your principal amount if the notes are not called prior to maturity and the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value, or the Threshold Value, if applicable, to the Ending Value.

Each issue of the notes will mature on the date set forth in the applicable term sheet. The notes may be called prior to maturity. In addition, the notes will pay coupons on either a contingent or fixed basis.

Market Measure:

The Underlying Stock of a company other than us, the agents or our respective affiliates (the “**Underlying Company**”) represented either by a class of common equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”), or by ADRs. ADRs are securities issued through depositary arrangements and registered under the Exchange Act that represent non-U.S. equity securities. If an Underlying Stock is an ADR, references to the “Underlying Company” of that Underlying Stock refer to the issuer of the shares underlying the ADR.

The Market Measure may consist of a group, or “Basket,” of Underlying Stocks. We refer to each Underlying Stock included in any Basket as a “Basket Stock.” If the Market Measure to which your notes are linked includes a Basket, the Basket Stocks will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

The Market Measure may also consist of the “Worst-Performing” of two or more Underlying Stocks or Baskets (the “Worst-Performing Market Measure”). The Worst-Performing Market Measure as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date (each as defined below), or at maturity, as applicable, will be the Underlying Stock or Basket with the lowest Observation Value or Ending Value, as applicable, as compared to its Starting Value. If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing Market Measure, references in this product supplement to “Market Measure” should

be read as references to the applicable Worst-Performing Market Measure, and references to Starting Value, Observation Value and Ending Value should be read as references to the same term with respect to the Worst-Performing Market Measure.

**Market Measure
Performance:**

The performance of an Underlying Stock or Basket as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be measured according to the percentage change of such Underlying Stock or Basket from its Starting Value to its Observation Value on such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date, as applicable. The performance of an Underlying Stock or Basket at maturity will be measured according to the percentage change of such Underlying Stock or Basket from its Starting Value to its Ending Value.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet:

The “**Starting Value**” will be the price of the Underlying Stock on the date when the notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the “**pricing date**”), determined as set forth in the applicable term sheet.

In the case of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “Description of the Notes—Baskets.”

The “**Observation Value**” will equal the Closing Market Price (as defined in “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value”) of the Underlying Stock on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date times the Price Multiplier (defined below) on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Observation Value will be determined as described in “Description of the Notes—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of a Basket.”

The “**Ending Value**” will equal the average of the products of the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period multiplied by its Price Multiplier on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value will be determined as described in “Description of the Notes—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of a Basket.”

If a Market Disruption Event (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Market Disruption Events”) occurs and is continuing on a scheduled Coupon Observation Date, Call Observation Date or calculation day (as defined in “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value”) or if such day is a non-trading day, the calculation agent will determine the Observation Value or Ending Value, as applicable, as set forth in the section “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value” or “—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket”, as applicable. For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Underlying Stock, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day as to any Underlying Stock will not impact any other Underlying Stock that is not so affected.

**Maturity
Valuation
Period:**

The period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Price Multiplier:

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, the “**Price Multiplier**” for each Underlying Stock will be 1, and will be subject to adjustment for certain

corporate events relating to that Underlying Stock as described in “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

Call Feature:

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Call Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Call Features we may offer on the notes:

- **Issuer Callable Notes:** Notes which are callable by BofA Finance LLC in whole, but not in part, prior to maturity. To call the notes, we will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable Call Payment Date (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”). We or the calculation agent will have no independent obligation to notify you directly and you should expect to receive such notifications from your broker. If the notes are called, the Call Payment (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”) will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Issuer Callable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) or Fixed Coupon Payments (each as defined below) during their term. Issuer Callable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes (each as defined below).
- **Autocallable Notes:** Notes which will be automatically called in whole prior to maturity if the Observation Value of the Market Measure is greater than or equal to its Call Value on any Call Observation Date (each as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”). If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Autocallable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments (as defined below) or Fixed Coupon Payments during their term. Autocallable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes.

Coupon Feature:

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Coupon Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Coupon Features we may offer on the notes:

- **Contingent Coupon Payments:** Contingent Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its “**Coupon Barrier**”, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Contingent Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.
- **Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory):** Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. If any Contingent Coupon Payment is not payable on a Coupon Payment Date because the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, such missed Contingent Coupon Payment(s) will be payable on the next subsequent Coupon Payment Date on which a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable with respect to such date, if any. The amount of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

- **Snowball Coupon Payments:** Snowball Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable only if the notes are automatically called. If a Snowball Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Call Payment Date as part of the Call Payment. The amount of each Snowball Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.
- **Fixed Coupon Payments:** Fixed Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable regardless of the performance of the Market Measure. Fixed Coupon Payments will be paid on each Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Fixed Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

We refer to Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments and Fixed Coupon Payments together as “**Coupons**”.

Buffer:

The applicable term sheet may indicate that a “**Buffer**” is applicable to the notes, which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Buffer will be indicated by the “**Threshold Value**”, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. We refer to notes with a Buffer as “**Buffered Notes**”.

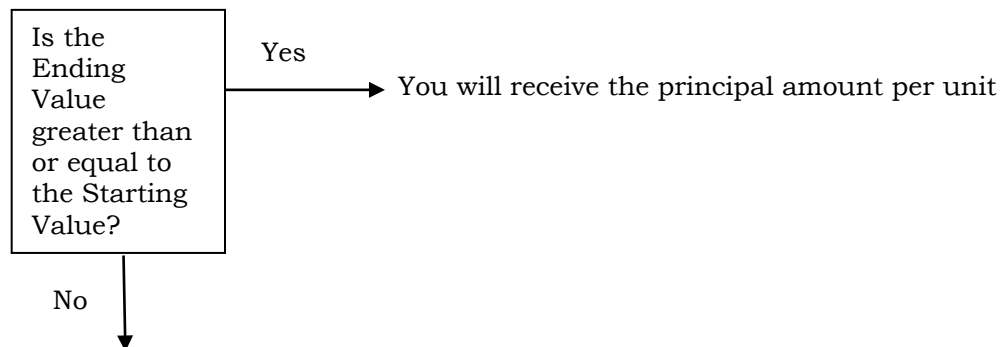
Barrier:

The applicable term sheet may indicate that a “**Barrier**” is applicable to the notes, which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Barrier will be indicated by the Threshold Value. We refer to notes with a Barrier as “**Barrier Notes**”.

Redemption Amount at Maturity:

If the notes are not called, at maturity, in addition to any final Coupon, if payable, you will receive a Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars, that is based on the performance of the Market Measure. **Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes. The Redemption Amount will never be less than zero.**

For notes other than Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:

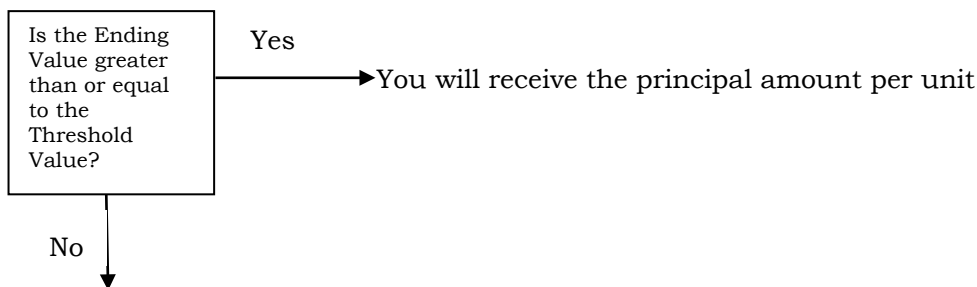


You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of your notes if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Buffered Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



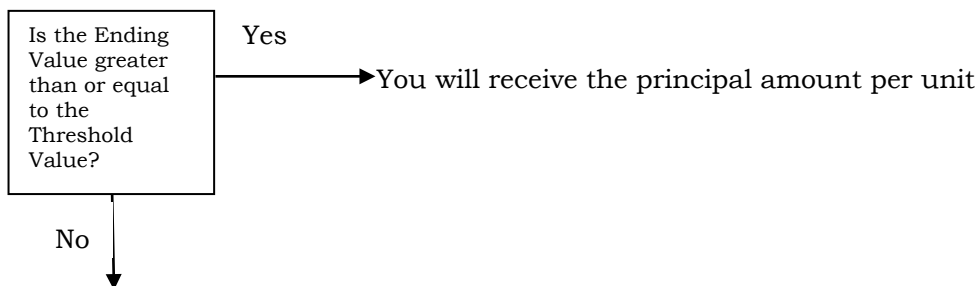
You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right] \times \text{Buffer Rate}$$

The “**Buffer Rate**” will be either 1 or equal to the *quotient* of the Starting Value *divided by* the Threshold Value, and will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of your notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

Principal at Risk:

You may lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your notes. Further, if you sell your notes prior to maturity or a call, the price you may receive may be less than the price that you paid for your notes.

Calculation Agent:

The calculation agent will make all determinations associated with the notes. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we will appoint our affiliate, BofAS, or one of our other affiliates to act as calculation agent for the notes. See “Description of the Notes—Role of the Calculation Agent.”

Selling Agents:

One or more of our affiliates, including BofAS, will act as our selling agent(s) in connection with each offering of the notes and will receive a commission or an

underwriting discount based on the number of units of the notes sold. None of the selling agents is your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of the notes, and you should not rely on this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase the notes.

Listing: Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

ERISA Considerations: See “ERISA Considerations” beginning on page 92 of the accompanying prospectus.

This product supplement relates only to the notes and does not relate to any Underlying Stock that comprises the Market Measure described in any applicable term sheet. You should read carefully the entire prospectus, prospectus supplement and this product supplement, together with the applicable term sheet, to understand fully the terms of your notes, as well as the tax and other considerations important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in any notes. In particular, you should review carefully the section in this product supplement entitled “Risk Factors,” which highlights a number of risks of an investment in the notes, to determine whether an investment in the notes is appropriate for you. Additional risk factors may be set forth in the applicable term sheet. If information in this product supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, this product supplement will supersede those documents. However, if information in any term sheet is inconsistent with this product supplement, that term sheet will supersede this product supplement.

None of us, the Guarantor or any selling agent is making an offer to sell the notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Certain terms used and not defined in this product supplement have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this product supplement to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BofA Finance LLC, and not to Bank of America Corporation (or any other affiliate of ours).

You are urged to consult with your own attorneys and business and tax advisors before making a decision to purchase any notes.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes is subject to investment risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase the notes should be made only after carefully considering the risks, including those discussed below, together with the risk information contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, in light of your particular circumstances. The notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the material terms of the notes or investments in equity or equity-based securities in general.

Structure-related Risks

Your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.

There is no fixed principal repayment amount on the notes at maturity. The return on the notes will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and therefore, you may lose all or a significant portion of your investment if the notes are not called prior to maturity and the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Coupons, if any, and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Market Measure.

Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Coupons, if any, paid over the term of the notes. You will not receive a payment on the notes greater than the principal amount plus any Coupons, regardless of the extent of the increase in the value of the Market Measure. In contrast, a direct investment in the Market Measure would allow you to receive the full benefit of any appreciation in the value of the Market Measure.

In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet or in the event of an adjustment as described in “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution Adjustments” of this product supplement, the Observation Value or the Ending Value, as applicable, will not reflect the value of dividends paid, or distributions made, on any Underlying Stock, or any other rights associated with any Underlying Stock. Thus, any return on the notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned shares of an Underlying Stock.

You may not receive any Coupons. Unless your notes provide a Coupon Feature with Fixed Coupon Payments, you will not necessarily receive any Coupons on the notes. For example, if the Coupon Feature for your notes is Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) and the Observation Value is less than the Coupon Barrier on each Coupon Observation Date, you will not receive any coupon payments over the term of the notes. Similarly, if the Coupon Feature for your notes is Snowball Coupon Payments and the notes are not automatically called prior to maturity, you will not receive any coupon payments over the term of the notes. In these cases, you will not receive a positive return on the notes.

Reinvestment Risk. If the notes are called, the term of the notes will be short. In such a case, your ability to receive any Coupons over the term of the notes will be limited. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are called prior to maturity.

Payments on the notes will not reflect changes in the value of the Market Measure other than on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or during the Maturity Valuation Period, as applicable. Changes in the value of the Market Measure during

the term of the notes other than on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or during the Maturity Valuation Period, as applicable, will not be reflected in the determinations with respect to the payment of Coupons or whether the notes will be automatically called or in the calculation of the Redemption Amount. To make these determinations and calculations, the calculation agent will refer only to the value of the Market Measure on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or the calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. As a result, even if the value of the Market Measure has increased at certain times during the term of the notes, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), as applicable, if the Observation Value on each Coupon Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, your notes will not be called if the Observation Value on each Call Observation Date is less than its Call Value, and, if the notes are not called, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value (or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the Threshold Value). In addition, if the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of two or more scheduled calculation days, the Ending Value may be less than the value of the Market Measure on any particular calculation day.

A higher coupon rate or lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value is generally associated with a Market Measure with greater expected volatility and therefore can indicate a greater risk of loss. “Volatility” refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the value of the Market Measure. The greater the expected volatility with respect to the Market Measure on the pricing date, the higher the expectation as of the pricing date that the value of the Market Measure on the relevant Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or the calculation day(s) during the Maturity Valuation Period could close below the Starting Value, the Call Value, the Coupon Barrier or the Threshold Value, as applicable, indicating a higher expected risk of loss on the notes. This greater expected risk will generally be reflected in a higher coupon rate than the yield payable on our conventional debt securities with a similar maturity, or in more favorable terms (such as a higher coupon rate or lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value) than for similar securities linked to the performance of a Market Measure with a lower expected volatility as of the pricing date. You should therefore understand that a relatively higher coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, a relatively lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value may not necessarily indicate that the notes have a greater likelihood of payments of Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) during the term of the notes or repayment of principal at maturity. The volatility of the Market Measure can change significantly over the term of the notes. The value of the Market Measure for your notes could fall sharply, which could adversely affect the return on the notes.

If your notes are linked to a Basket, increases in the prices of one or more of the Basket Stocks may be offset by decreases in the prices of one or more of the other Basket Stocks. The Market Measure of your notes may include a Basket. In such a case, changes in the prices of one or more of the Basket Stocks may not correlate with changes in the prices of one or more of the other Basket Stocks. The prices of one or more Basket Stocks may increase, while the prices of one or more of the other Basket Stocks may decrease or not increase as much. Therefore, in calculating the value of the Basket at any time, increases in the price of one Basket Stock may be moderated or wholly offset by decreases or lesser increases in the prices of one or more of the other Basket Stocks. If the weightings of the applicable Basket Stocks are not equal, adverse changes in the prices of the Basket Stocks that are more heavily weighted could have a greater impact upon the value of the Basket and, consequently, the return on your notes.

If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing of two or more Underlying Stocks or Baskets, the notes will be subject to the risks of each Underlying Stock or Basket, not a basket composed of the foregoing, and will be negatively affected if the value of any Underlying Stock or Basket decreases below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon

Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, even if the value of any other Underlying Stock or Basket does not. If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing of two or more Underlying Stocks or Baskets (the “**Worst-Performing Notes**”), you will be subject to the risks associated with each Underlying Stock or Basket. Worst-Performing Notes will not be linked to an overall basket composed of the Underlying Stocks or Baskets, where the depreciation in the value of one Underlying Stock or Basket could be offset to some extent by the appreciation in the value of the other Underlying Stock or Basket. In this case, the individual performance of each Underlying Stock or Basket would not be combined, and the depreciation in the value of one Underlying Stock or Basket would not be offset by any appreciation in the value of the other Underlying Stock or Basket. For example, for notes where the Coupon Feature is Contingent Coupon Payments, even if the Observation Value of an Underlying Stock or Basket is at or above its Coupon Barrier on a Coupon Observation Date, you will not receive a Contingent Coupon Payment with respect to that Coupon Observation Date if the Observation Value of another Underlying Stock or Basket is below its Coupon Barrier on that day. In addition, even if the Ending Value of an Underlying Stock or Basket is at or above its Starting Value, you will lose a portion of your principal if the Ending Value of another Underlying Stock or Basket is below its Starting Value (or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, its Threshold Value). The same analysis is true with respect to all determinations to be made for the Worst-Performing Notes.

If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, you will not benefit in any way from the performance of the better performing Underlying Stock or Basket. If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, the return on the notes will depend solely on the performance of the Worst-Performing Underlying Stock or Basket, and you will not benefit in any way from the performance of the better performing Underlying Stock or Basket. The notes may underperform a similar investment in each of the Underlying Stocks or Baskets or a similar alternative investment linked to a basket composed of the Underlying Stocks or Baskets. In either such case, the performance of the better performing Underlying Stock or Basket would be blended with the performance of the Worst-Performing Underlying Stock or Basket, resulting in a potentially better return than what you would receive on the notes.

If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, it is more likely that you will not receive a positive return on the notes and will lose some or all of your investment. With two Underlying Stocks or Baskets, it is more likely that the value of one Underlying Stock or Basket will close below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, on each relevant date during the term of the notes than if the notes were linked to only one of the Underlying Stocks or Baskets. In this case, you would not receive a positive return on the notes, would lose some or all of your investment and would not benefit from the performance of the better performing Underlying Stock or Basket.

If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, you will be subject to risks relating to the relationship between the Underlying Stocks or Baskets. By investing in Worst-Performing Notes, you assume the risk that the Underlying Stocks or Baskets may not exhibit a positive correlation (i.e., a tendency for their values to increase or decrease at similar times and by similar magnitudes). The less correlated the Underlying Stocks or Baskets, the more likely it is that the value of one Underlying Stock or Basket will close below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, on each relevant date during the term of the notes. In this case, you would not receive a positive return on the notes, would lose some or all of your investment, and would not benefit from the performance of the better performing Underlying Stock or Basket. It is impossible to predict what the relationship between the Underlying Stocks or Baskets will be over the term of the notes.

Your return on the notes may be less than the yield on a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity. Any return that you receive on the notes may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with

the same maturity date. As a result, your investment in the notes may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money. Any Coupon payable on the notes may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.

Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk and the credit risk of the Guarantor, and any actual or perceived changes in our or the Guarantor's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of, or any amounts payable on, the notes. The notes are our senior unsecured debt securities, the payment on which will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The notes are not guaranteed by any entity other than the Guarantor. As a result, your receipt of payments on the notes is dependent upon our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to repay our respective obligations under the notes on the applicable payment date, regardless of whether the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition or the financial condition of the Guarantor will be on the maturity date. If we and the Guarantor become unable to meet our respective financial obligations as they become due, you may not receive the amounts payable under the terms of the notes.

In addition, our credit ratings and the credit ratings of the Guarantor are assessments by ratings agencies of our respective abilities to pay our obligations. Consequently, our or the Guarantor's perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings or increases in the spread between the yield on our respective securities and the yield on U.S. Treasury securities (the "**credit spread**") prior to the maturity date may adversely affect the market value of the notes. However, because your return on the notes depends upon factors in addition to our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to pay our respective obligations, such as the value of the Market Measure, an improvement in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the notes.

We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, have no independent assets, operations or revenues. We are a finance subsidiary of the Guarantor, have no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of our debt securities that are guaranteed by the Guarantor, and are dependent upon the Guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries to meet our obligations under the notes in the ordinary course. However, we will have no assets available for distributions to holders of the notes if they make claims in respect of such notes in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders in respect of such claims in any such proceeding will be limited to those available under the Guarantor's guarantee of such notes, and any obligations under that guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to the Guarantor's subordinated obligations. Holders of the notes will have recourse only to a single claim against the Guarantor and its assets under the Guarantor's guarantee of the notes, and holders of the notes should accordingly assume that in any bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, they would not have priority over, and should be treated equally with, the claims of all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, including claims of holders of unsecured senior debt securities issued by the Guarantor.

The Guarantor's ability to make payments under its guarantee of the notes will depend upon its receipt of funds from its subsidiaries, and applicable laws and regulations, and actions taken under the Guarantor's resolution plan, could restrict the ability of its subsidiaries to transfer such funds. The Guarantor is a holding company and conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries. The Guarantor depends on dividends and other distributions, loans and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. Any inability of these

subsidiaries to pay dividends or make payments to the Guarantor may adversely affect its cash flow and financial condition. Many of these subsidiaries, including bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws that restrict dividend payments or authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to the Guarantor or to its other subsidiaries. In addition, the Guarantor's bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on their ability to lend or transact with affiliates and to minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. Lower earnings in the Guarantor's subsidiaries can reduce the amount of funds available to the Guarantor as a holding company. Adverse business and economic conditions, including changes in interest and currency exchange rates, illiquidity or volatility in areas where the Guarantor has concentrated credit risk, and a failure in or breach of the Guarantor's operational or security systems or infrastructure, could affect the Guarantor's business and results of operations. Intercompany arrangements the Guarantor has entered into in connection with its resolution planning could restrict the amount of funding available to it from its subsidiaries under certain adverse conditions, as described below under "—A resolution under the Guarantor's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes." These restrictions could prevent the Guarantor's subsidiaries from paying dividends or making other distributions to the Guarantor or otherwise providing funds to the Guarantor that the Guarantor needs in order to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. In addition, the Guarantor's right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon such subsidiary's liquidation or otherwise, will be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that any of the Guarantor's claims as a creditor of such subsidiary may be recognized.

A resolution under the Guarantor's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. The Guarantor is required periodically to submit a plan to the FDIC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System describing its resolution strategy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. In the Guarantor's current plan, its preferred resolution strategy is a single point of entry ("**SPOE**") strategy. This strategy provides that only the Guarantor (the parent holding company) would file for bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and contemplates providing certain key operating subsidiaries with sufficient capital and liquidity to operate through severe stress and to enable such subsidiaries to continue operating or be wound down in a solvent manner following a Guarantor bankruptcy. The Guarantor has entered into intercompany arrangements governing the contribution of most of its capital and liquidity with these key subsidiaries. As part of these arrangements, the Guarantor has transferred most of its assets (and has agreed to transfer additional assets) to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary in exchange for a subordinated note. Certain of the Guarantor's remaining assets secure its ongoing obligations under these intercompany arrangements. The wholly-owned holding company subsidiary also has provided the Guarantor with a committed line of credit that, in addition to the Guarantor's cash, dividends and interest payments, including interest payments the Guarantor receives in respect of the subordinated note, may be used to fund the Guarantor's obligations. These intercompany arrangements include provisions to terminate the line of credit and forgive the subordinated note and require the Guarantor to contribute its remaining financial assets to the wholly-owned holding company subsidiary if the Guarantor's projected liquidity resources deteriorate so severely that resolution becomes imminent, which could materially and adversely affect the Guarantor's liquidity and ability to meet its payment obligations, including under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. In addition, the Guarantor's preferred resolution strategy could result in holders of the notes being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or other resolution scenarios or plans.

The Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to liabilities of the Guarantor's subsidiaries. Because the Guarantor is a holding company, its right to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary upon such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise is subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent the Guarantor may itself be recognized as a creditor of that subsidiary. As a result, any obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of the Guarantor's subsidiaries, and claimants should look only to the assets of the Guarantor for payments under the Guarantor's guarantee of the notes. Further, creditors of the Guarantor's subsidiaries recapitalized pursuant to the Guarantor's resolution plan generally would be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of the subsidiaries, including the Guarantor's contributed assets. In addition, any obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of the notes will be unsecured and, therefore, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, will effectively rank junior to the Guarantor's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations.

Each of BofA Finance LLC and the Guarantor is permitted to sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more of the Guarantor's majority-owned subsidiaries and, in either such event, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required under the indenture relating to the notes to assume our obligations under the notes or the Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of the notes, as the case may be. We and the Guarantor each may sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Guarantor in which the Guarantor and/or one or more of its subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power, and under the indenture under which the notes will be issued, including the provisions thereof relating to the Guarantor's guarantee of the notes, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required to assume our obligations under the notes or the Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee thereof, as the case may be. In either such event, (i) we will remain the sole obligor on the notes and the Guarantor will remain the sole obligor on the guarantee of the notes, as the case may be, (ii) creditors of any such subsidiary or subsidiaries would have additional assets from which to recover on their claims and (iii) obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of our notes would be structurally subordinated to creditors of such subsidiary or subsidiaries with respect to such transferred assets. See "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" beginning on page 52 of the accompanying prospectus for more information.

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

similar proceedings relating to the Guarantor or the breach of a covenant by the Guarantor or upon the Guarantor's guarantee ceasing to be in full force and effect.

Valuation- and Market-related Risks

The initial estimated value of the notes considers certain assumptions and variables and relies in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. The initial estimated value of the notes, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet, is an estimate only, determined as of a particular point in time by reference to our and our affiliates' pricing models. These pricing models consider certain assumptions and variables, including our credit spreads and those of the Guarantor, the Guarantor's internal funding rate on the pricing date, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates and volatility, price-sensitivity analysis, and the expected term of the notes. These pricing models rely in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect.

The public offering price you pay for the notes will exceed the initial estimated value. If you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the value of the Market Measure, changes in the Guarantor's internal funding rate, and the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and an expected hedging-related charge. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways.

The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, the Guarantor, BofAS or any of our other affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The value of your notes at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the Market Measure, our and the Guarantor's creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.

We cannot assure you that there will be a trading market for your notes. If a secondary market exists, we cannot predict how the notes will trade, or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid. The development of a trading market for the notes will depend on various factors, including the Guarantor's financial performance and changes in the value of the Market Measure. The number of potential buyers of your notes in any secondary market may be limited. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

We anticipate that one or more of the selling agents or their affiliates will act as a market-maker for the notes that it offers, but none of them is required to do so and may cease to do so at any time. Any price at which a selling agent or its affiliate may bid for, offer, purchase, or sell any notes may be higher or lower than the applicable public offering price, and that price may differ from the values determined by pricing models that it may use, whether as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups, or other transaction costs. These bids, offers, or transaction costs may adversely affect the prices, if any, at which those notes might otherwise trade in the market. In addition, if at any time any selling agent or its affiliates were to cease acting as a market-maker for any issue of the notes, it is likely that there would be significantly less liquidity in that secondary market. In such a case, the price at which those notes could be sold likely would be lower than if an active market existed.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, we will not list the notes on any securities exchange or quotation system. Even if an application were made to list your notes, we cannot assure you that the application will be approved or that your notes will be listed and, if listed, that they will remain listed for their entire term. The listing of the notes on any securities exchange or quotation system will not necessarily ensure that a trading market will develop or, if a trading market does develop, that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments, and if you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value, if any, will be affected by various factors that interrelate in complex ways, and their market value may be less than the principal amount. The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. You have no right to have your notes redeemed prior to maturity. The limited protection against the risk of losses provided by the Threshold Value, if applicable, will only apply if you hold the notes to maturity. If you wish to liquidate your investment in the notes prior to maturity, your only option would be to sell them in the secondary market. At that time, there may be an illiquid market for your notes or no market at all. Even if you were able to sell your notes, there are many factors outside of our control that may adversely affect their market value, some of which, but not all, are stated below. The impact of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. These factors may interact with each other in complex and unpredictable ways. The following paragraphs describe a specific factor's expected impact on the market value of the notes, *assuming all other conditions remain constant.*

- **Value of the Market Measure.** We anticipate that the market value of the notes prior to maturity or a call generally will depend to a significant extent on the value of the Market Measure. In general, it is expected that the market value of the notes will decrease as the value of the Market Measure decreases. However, as the value of the Market Measure increases, the market value of the notes may decrease or may not increase at the same rate. If you sell your notes when the value of the Market Measure is less than, or not sufficiently above, the applicable Starting Value, then you may receive less than the principal amount of your notes.

In addition, we do not expect that the notes will trade in any secondary market at a price that is greater than the sum of the principal amount and the value of any expected remaining Coupons.

- **Volatility of the Market Measure.** Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. The volatility of the Market Measure during the term of the notes may vary. In addition, an unsettled international environment and related uncertainties may result in greater market volatility, which may continue over the term of the notes. Increases or decreases in the volatility of the Market Measure may have an adverse impact on the market value of the notes. Even if the value of the Market Measure increases after the applicable pricing date, if you are able to sell your notes before their maturity date, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable upon a call or at maturity based on that value because of the anticipation that the value of the Market Measure will continue to fluctuate until the notes are called or the Ending Value is determined.
- **Economic and Other Conditions Generally.** The general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States, as well as geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, public health, regulatory and judicial events, natural disasters, acts of terrorism or war, and related uncertainties that affect stock or commodity markets generally, may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and the market value of the notes. If an Underlying Stock is an ADR, the value of your notes may also be adversely affected by similar events in the markets of the relevant foreign country.

- **Interest Rates.** We expect that changes in interest rates will affect the market value of the notes. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the market value of the notes will decrease. In general, we expect that the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact of these changes will be on the value of the notes. The level of interest rates also may affect the U.S. economy and any applicable market outside of the United States, and in turn, the value of the Market Measure, and, thus, the market value of the notes may be adversely affected. If any Underlying Stock is an ADR, the level of interest rates in the relevant foreign country may affect the economy of that foreign country and, in turn, the value of the ADR, and, thus, the market value of the notes may be adversely affected.
- **Dividend Yields.** In general, if the cumulative dividend yield on any Underlying Stock increases, we anticipate that the market value of the notes will decrease.
- **Our and the Guarantor's Financial Condition and Creditworthiness.** Our and the Guarantor's perceived creditworthiness, including any increases in our respective credit spreads and any actual or anticipated decreases in our respective credit ratings, may adversely affect the market value of the notes. In general, we expect the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact will be on the value of the notes. However, a decrease in our or the Guarantor's credit spreads or an improvement in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings will not necessarily increase the market value of the notes.
- **Time to Maturity or the Next Call Observation Date.** There may be a disparity between the market value of the notes prior to maturity or prior to a Call Observation Date and their value at maturity or as of the next Call Observation Date, as applicable. This disparity is often called a time "value," "premium," or "discount," and reflects expectations concerning the value of the Market Measure prior to the maturity date. As the time to maturity or the next Call Observation Date decreases, this disparity may decrease, such that the value of the notes will approach the expected Redemption Amount to be paid at maturity or the Call Payment to be paid at the next Call Payment Date.

Conflict-related Risks

Trading and hedging activities by us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may adversely affect your return on the notes and their market value. We, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may buy or sell shares of any Underlying Stock, or futures or options contracts or exchange-traded instruments on any Underlying Stock, or other listed or over-the-counter derivative instruments whose value is derived from any Underlying Stock. We, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may execute such purchases or sales for our own or their own accounts, for business reasons, or in connection with hedging our obligations under the notes. These transactions could adversely affect the price of an Underlying Stock in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the notes. On or before the applicable pricing date, any purchases or sales by us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, or others on our or their behalf (including those for the purpose of hedging some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the notes), may have the effect of increasing the price of an Underlying Stock. Consequently, the price of that Underlying Stock may decrease subsequent to the pricing date of an issue of the notes, which may adversely affect the market value of the notes.

We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, also expect to engage in hedging activities that could have the effect of increasing the price of an Underlying Stock on the applicable pricing date. In addition, these hedging activities, including the unwinding of a hedge, may decrease the market value of your notes prior to

maturity, including on each Coupon Observation Date and Call Observation Date and during the Maturity Valuation Period, and may adversely affect the payments on the notes.

We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in the notes or an Underlying Stock and may hold or resell the notes or the Underlying Stock. For example, the selling agents may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which they engage. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the price of any Underlying Stock, the market value of your notes prior to maturity, or the payments on the notes.

Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may engage in trading activities related to an Underlying Stock that are not for your account or on your behalf. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, also may issue or underwrite other financial instruments with returns based upon an Underlying Stock. These trading and other business activities may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the notes and the interests we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These trading and other business activities, if they influence the price of an Underlying Stock or secondary trading in your notes, could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of the notes.

We, the Guarantor and one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, expect to enter into arrangements or adjust or close out existing transactions to hedge our obligations under the notes. We, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other notes or instruments that we or they issue, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of a particular issue of the notes. We may enter into such hedging arrangements with one or more of our affiliates. Our affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions with other parties relating to the notes and an Underlying Stock. This hedging activity is expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, but could also result in a loss. We, the Guarantor and our affiliates, including the selling agents, will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, regardless of whether the value of the notes increases or decreases, whether the notes will be automatically called, or whether the Redemption Amount on the notes is more or less than the principal amount of the notes. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, receive for the sale of the notes, which creates an additional incentive to sell the notes to you.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.

One of our affiliates will be the calculation agent for the notes and, as such, will determine the Starting Value, the Price Multiplier, the Threshold Value and/or the Call Value, as applicable, the Observation Value, the Ending Value, whether the Coupons are payable, whether the notes will be called and the Redemption Amount. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between its status as our affiliate and its responsibilities as calculation agent. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with the calculation agent's determination as to whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred, or in connection with judgments that the calculation agent would be required to make if certain corporate events occur with respect to any Underlying Stock. See the sections entitled "Description of the

Notes—Market Disruption Events” and “—Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” The calculation agent will be required to carry out its duties in good faith and use its reasonable judgment. However, because we expect that the Guarantor will control the calculation agent, potential conflicts of interest could arise. None of us, the Guarantor or any of our affiliates will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any action that might affect the value of the notes.

Market Measure-related Risks

Our affiliates may publish research, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with investing in any Underlying Stock and any such research, opinions or recommendations could adversely affect the price of such Underlying Stock.

In the ordinary course of business, our affiliates may have published research reports, expressed opinions or provided recommendations on an Underlying Company, an Underlying Stock, the applicable financial markets or other matters that may influence the price of the Underlying Stock and the value of the notes, and may do so in the future. These research reports, opinions or recommendations may be communicated to our clients and clients of our affiliates and may be inconsistent with purchasing or holding the notes. Any research reports, opinions or recommendations expressed by our affiliates may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Moreover, other professionals who deal in markets relating to an Underlying Stock may at any time have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. For these reasons, you are encouraged to derive information concerning an Underlying Stock from multiple sources, and you should not rely on the views expressed by our affiliates.

Our offering of the notes does not constitute a recommendation of any Underlying Stock. You should not take our offering of the notes as an expression of our views about how any Underlying Stock will perform in the future or as a recommendation to invest in any Underlying Stock, including through an investment in the notes. As we are part of a global financial institution, we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates may, and often do, have positions (both long and short) in the Underlying Stock(s) that may conflict with an investment in the notes. You should undertake an independent determination of whether an investment in the notes is suitable for you in light of your specific investment objectives, risk tolerance and financial resources.

You will have no rights as a security holder of, you will have no rights to receive any shares of the Underlying Stock of, and you will not be entitled to dividends or other distributions by, an Underlying Company. The notes are our debt securities. They are not equity instruments, shares of stock, or securities of any other issuer, other than the related guarantees, which are the securities of the Guarantor. Investing in the notes will not make you a holder of shares of any Underlying Stock. You will not have any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, or any other rights with respect to, any Underlying Stock. As a result, the return on your notes may not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned shares of an Underlying Stock and received the dividends paid or other distributions made in connection with them. Your notes will be paid in cash and you have no right to receive shares of any Underlying Stock.

If shares of an Underlying Company are also listed on a foreign exchange, your return may be affected by factors affecting international securities markets. The value of securities traded outside of the United States may be adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to the relevant securities markets. Factors which could affect those markets, and therefore the return on your notes, include:

- **Market Liquidity and Volatility.** The relevant foreign securities markets may be less liquid and/or more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than U.S. or other securities markets.
- **Political, Economic and Other Factors.** The prices and performance of securities of companies in foreign countries may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in those regions. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a particular securities market and cross-shareholdings in companies in the relevant foreign markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. In addition, recent or future changes in government, economic and fiscal policies in the relevant jurisdictions, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws, or other laws or restrictions, and possible fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, are factors that could adversely affect the relevant securities markets. The relevant foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy in economic factors such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

In particular, many emerging nations are undergoing rapid change, involving the restructuring of economic, political, financial and legal systems. Regulatory and tax environments may be subject to change without review or appeal, and many emerging markets suffer from underdevelopment of capital markets and tax systems. In addition, in some of these nations, issuers of the relevant securities face the threat of expropriation of their assets and/or nationalization of their businesses. The economic and financial data about some of these countries may be unreliable.

Additionally, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements applicable to companies in foreign countries may differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

We, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, do not control any Underlying Company and have not verified any disclosure made by any Underlying Company. We, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, currently, or in the future, may engage in business with any Underlying Company, and we, the Guarantor or our affiliates, including the selling agents, may from time to time own securities of any Underlying Company. However, none of us, the Guarantor nor any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, have the ability to control any actions of any Underlying Company or have undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, any Underlying Company. Unless otherwise specified therein, any information in the applicable term sheet regarding an Underlying Company is derived from publicly available information. You should make your own investigation into any Underlying Stock and any Underlying Company.

The business activities of us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, relating to an Underlying Company may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, at the time of any offering of the notes or in the future, may engage in business with an Underlying Company, including making loans to or equity investments in, or providing investment banking, asset management, or other services to that Underlying Company, its affiliates, and its competitors.

In connection with these activities, we, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may receive information about an Underlying Company that we or they will not divulge to you or other third parties. One or more of our affiliates may have published, and in the future may publish, research reports on an Underlying Company. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding your notes. Any of these activities may adversely affect the price of an Underlying Stock and, consequently, the market value of your notes. None of us, the Guarantor or any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, makes any representation to any purchasers of the notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to any Underlying Stock or any Underlying Company. Any prospective purchaser of the notes should undertake an independent investigation into an Underlying Stock and an Underlying Company to a level that, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in the notes. The selection of an Underlying Stock as a Market Measure does not reflect any investment recommendations from us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents.

An Underlying Company will have no obligations relating to the notes and none of us, the Guarantor nor any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, will perform any due diligence procedures with respect to any Underlying Company. An Underlying Company will not have any financial or legal obligation with respect to the notes or the amounts to be paid to you, including any obligation to take our interest or the interests of holders of the notes into consideration for any reason, including when taking any corporate actions that might adversely affect the price of an Underlying Stock or the value of the notes. An Underlying Company will not receive any of the proceeds from any offering of the notes, and will not be responsible for, or participate in, the offering of the notes. No Underlying Company will be responsible for, or participate in, the determination or calculation of any payments on the notes.

None of us, the Guarantor nor any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, will conduct any due diligence inquiry with respect to any Underlying Stock in connection with an offering of the notes. None of us, the Guarantor nor any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, has made any independent investigation as to the completeness or accuracy of publicly available information regarding any Underlying Stock or any Underlying Company or as to the future performance of any Underlying Stock, and we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates do not make any representation to any purchasers of the notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to any Underlying Company. Any prospective purchaser of the notes should undertake such independent investigation of any Underlying Stock and any Underlying Company as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the notes.

The Price Multiplier or other terms of the notes will not be adjusted for all corporate events that could affect an Underlying Company. The Price Multiplier(s), the Observation Values, the Ending Value, the amount payable on the notes, and other terms of the notes may be adjusted for the specified corporate events affecting an Underlying Stock, as described in the section entitled “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution Adjustments.” However, these adjustments do not cover all corporate events that could affect the market price of an Underlying Stock, such as offerings of common shares for cash or in connection with certain acquisition transactions. The occurrence of any event that does not require the calculation agent to adjust the applicable Price Multiplier or any other terms of the notes may adversely affect the Closing Market Price of an Underlying Stock, each Observation Value, the Ending Value and the amount payable on the notes, and, as a result, the market value of the notes.

The historical performance of an Underlying Stock should not be taken as an indication of its performance during the term of the notes. An Underlying Stock may perform better or worse during the term of the notes than it has historically. The historical performance of an Underlying Stock, including any historical performance set forth in the applicable term sheet, should not be taken as an indication of its future performance.

Risks Relating to Underlying Stocks That Are ADRs

The value of an ADR may not accurately track the value of the common shares of the related Underlying Company. If an Underlying Stock is an ADR, each ADR will represent shares of the relevant Underlying Company. Generally, the ADRs are issued under a deposit agreement that sets forth the rights and responsibilities of the depositary, the Underlying Company and the holders of the ADRs. The trading patterns of the ADRs will generally reflect the characteristics and valuations of the underlying common shares; however, the value of the ADRs may not completely track the value of those shares. There are important differences between the rights of holders of ADRs and the rights of holders of the underlying common shares. In addition, trading volume and pricing on the applicable non-U.S. exchange may, but will not necessarily, have similar characteristics as the ADRs. For example, certain factors may increase or decrease the public float of the ADRs and, as a result, the ADRs may have less liquidity or lower market value than the underlying common shares.

Exchange rate movements may adversely affect the value of an Underlying Stock that is an ADR. If an Underlying Stock is an ADR, the market price of that Underlying Stock will generally track the U.S. dollar value of the market price of its underlying common shares. Therefore, if the value of the related foreign currency in which the underlying common shares are traded decreases relative to the U.S. dollar, the market price of the Underlying Stock may decrease while the market price of the underlying common shares remains stable or increases, or does not decrease to the same extent. As a result, changes in, and the volatility of, the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the relevant non-U.S. currency could have an adverse impact on the value of that Underlying Stock and consequently, the value of your notes and the amount payable on the notes.

Exchange rate movements may be impacted particularly by existing and expected rates of inflation and interest rate levels; political, civil or military unrest; the balance of payments between countries; and the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the relevant countries and the United States. All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of those countries and the United States and other countries important to international trade and finance.

Adverse trading conditions in the applicable non-U.S. market may negatively affect the value of an Underlying Stock that is an ADR. Holders of an Underlying Company's ADRs may usually surrender the ADRs in order to receive and trade the underlying common shares. This provision permits investors in the ADRs to take advantage of price differentials between markets. However, this provision may also cause the market prices of the applicable Underlying Stock to more closely correspond with the values of the common shares in the applicable non-U.S. markets. As a result, a market outside of the United States for the underlying common shares that is not liquid may also result in an illiquid market for the ADRs, which may negatively impact the value of such ADRs and, consequently, the value of your notes.

Delisting of an Underlying Stock that is an ADR may adversely affect the value of the notes. If an Underlying Stock that is an ADR is no longer listed or admitted to trading on a U.S. securities exchange registered under the Exchange Act or included in the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board Service (the “**OTC Bulletin Board**”) operated by FINRA, or if the ADR facility between the Underlying Company and the ADR depositary is terminated for any reason, that Underlying Stock will be deemed to be the Underlying Company’s common equity securities rather than the ADRs, and the calculation agent will determine the price of the Underlying Stock by reference to those common shares, as described below under “Description of the Notes—Delisting of ADRs or Termination of ADR Facility.” Replacing the original ADRs with the underlying common shares may adversely affect the value of the notes and the amounts payable on the notes.

Other Risk Factors Relating to an Underlying Stock

The applicable term sheet may set forth additional risk factors as to an Underlying Stock that you should review prior to purchasing the notes.

Tax-related Risks

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes are uncertain and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the notes or securities similar to the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes are not certain. If the Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”) were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the notes that differs from the characterization described elsewhere in this product supplement, the timing and character of income, gain or loss with respect to the notes may differ from that described in this product supplement. No ruling will be requested from the IRS with respect to the notes and no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with the statements made in the section entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary.” **You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes.**

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we intend to lend the net proceeds we receive from each sale of the notes to the Guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the Guarantor 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, we may use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the notes to hedge our obligations under the notes by entering into hedging arrangements with one or more of our affiliates.

See "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

Each issue of the notes will be part of a series of medium-term notes entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series A” that will be issued under the senior indenture, as amended and supplemented from time to time, among us, the Guarantor and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company N.A., as trustee. The senior indenture is described more fully in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. The following description of the notes supplements and, to the extent it is inconsistent with, supersedes the description of the general terms and provisions of the notes and debt securities set forth under the headings “Description of the Notes” in the prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC” in the prospectus. These documents should be read in connection with the applicable term sheet.

Our payment obligations on the notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The guarantee of the notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to its subordinated obligations. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk, as issuer, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor.

The maturity date of the notes and the aggregate principal amount of each issue of the notes will be stated in the applicable term sheet. If any scheduled Coupon Payment Date, Call Payment Date or the scheduled maturity date is not a business day (as defined in the accompanying prospectus supplement in “Description of the Notes—Payment of Principal, Interest and Other Amounts Payable—Business Day Conventions”), we will make the required payment on the next business day, and no interest will accrue as a result of such delay.

The notes do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. The notes will be payable only in U.S. dollars. Prior to the maturity date, the notes are not repayable at the option of any holder. The notes are not subject to any sinking fund.

We will issue the notes in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of \$10.00. The CUSIP number for each issue of the notes will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You may transfer the notes only in whole units.

Call Feature

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Call Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Call Features we may offer on the notes.

Issuer Callable Notes

Issuer Callable Notes are notes which are callable by BofA Finance LLC in whole, but not in part, prior to maturity. To call the notes, we will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable Call Payment Date. We or the calculation agent will have no independent obligation to notify you directly and you should expect to receive such notifications from your broker. If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Issuer Callable

Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) or Fixed Coupon Payments (each as defined below) during their term. Issuer Callable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes (each as defined below).

Autocallable Notes

Autocallable Notes are notes which will be automatically called in whole prior to maturity if the Observation Value of the Market Measure is greater than or equal to its Call Value on any Call Observation Date. If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Autocallable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments (as defined below) or Fixed Coupon Payments during their term. Autocallable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes.

With respect to the notes:

The “**Call Value**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet and will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “**Call Payment**” will equal the principal amount *plus* any Coupon otherwise due on the applicable Call Payment Date.

The “**Call Observation Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet, subject to postponement if a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day occurs as described below.

The “**Call Payment Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Coupon Feature

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Coupon Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Coupon Features we may offer on the notes:

Contingent Coupon Payments

Contingent Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Contingent Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory)

Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. If any Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is not payable on a Coupon Payment Date because the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, such missed Contingent Coupon Payment(s) will be payable on the next subsequent Coupon Payment Date that a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable with respect to such date, if any. The amount of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

The Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) payable on any Coupon Payment Date will be calculated according to the following formula:

(i) the *product* of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date *times* the number of Coupon Payment Dates that have occurred up to the relevant Coupon Payment Date (inclusive of the relevant Coupon Payment Date) *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) previously paid.

Snowball Coupon Payments

Snowball Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable only if the notes are automatically called. If a Snowball Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Call Payment Date as part of the Call Payment. The amount of each Snowball Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Fixed Coupon Payments

Fixed Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable regardless of the performance of the Market Measure. Fixed Coupon Payments will be paid on each Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Fixed Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

With respect to the notes:

The “**Coupon Barrier**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet and will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure.

The “**Coupon Observation Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet, subject to postponement if a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day occurs as described below.

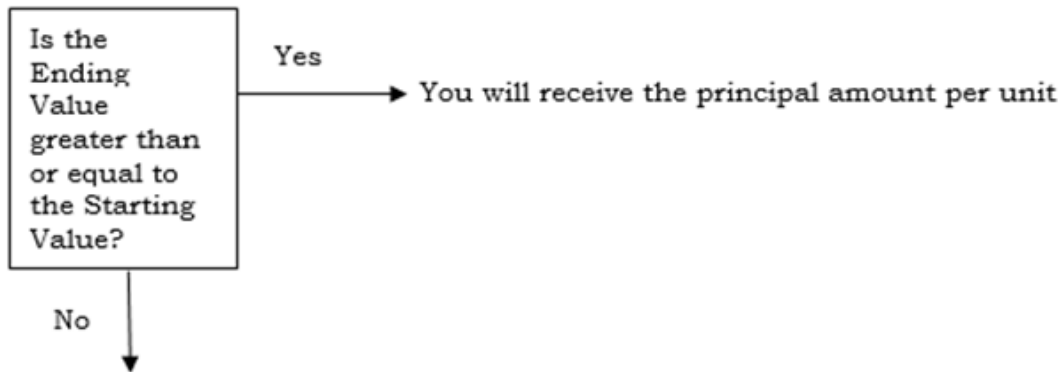
The “**Coupon Payment Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, for so long as the notes are held in book-entry form only, we will pay any Coupons to the persons in whose names the notes are registered at the close of business one business day prior to the relevant Coupon Payment Date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the final Coupon and the Call Payment or the Redemption Amount, as applicable, will be paid to the person in whose names the notes are registered on the applicable Call Payment Date or the maturity date.

Payment at Maturity

If the notes are not called, at maturity, subject to our credit risk as issuer of the notes and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation as guarantor of the notes, in addition to any final Coupon, if payable, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is based on the performance of the Market Measure, denominated in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the Redemption Amount will never be less than zero, and, for notes that are not Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, will be calculated as follows:



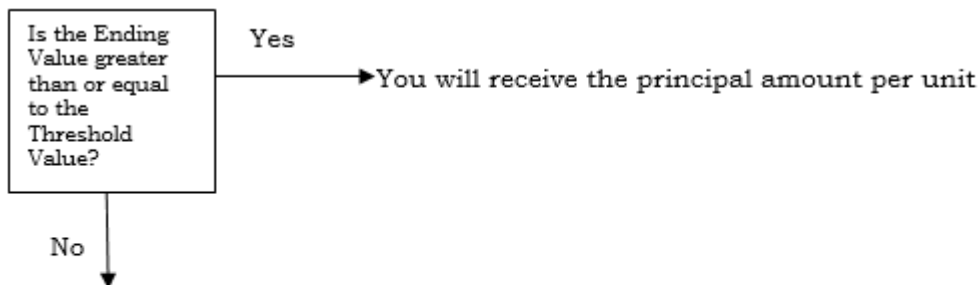
You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

The applicable term sheet may indicate that a “**Buffer**” or “**Barrier**” is applicable to the notes, each of which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Buffer or the Barrier will be indicated by the “**Threshold Value**”, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. We refer to notes with a Buffer as “**Buffered Notes**” and notes with a Barrier as “**Barrier Notes**”.

For Buffered Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:

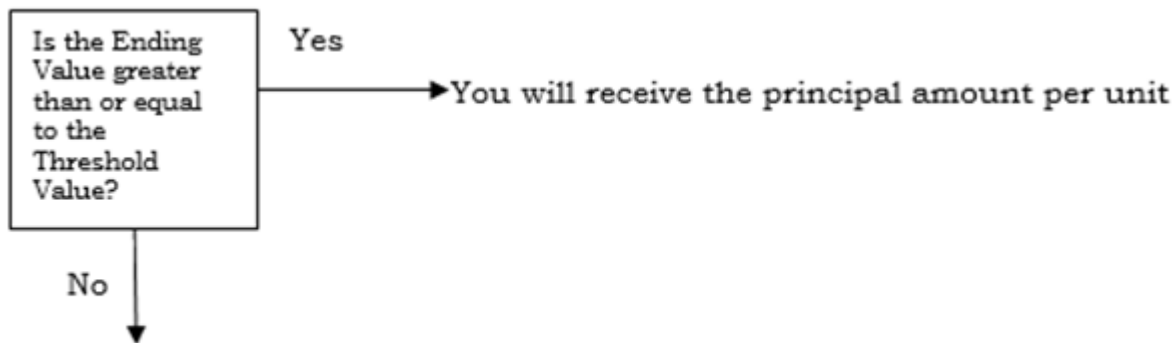


You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right] \times \text{Buffer Rate}$$

The “**Buffer Rate**” will be either 1 or equal to the *quotient* of the Starting Value *divided by* the Threshold Value, and will be specified in the applicable term sheet. You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

The applicable term sheet will provide examples of Redemption Amounts based on a range of hypothetical Ending Values.

The applicable term sheet will set forth information as to the specific Market Measure, including information as to the historical prices of the Underlying Stock or Underlying Stocks, as applicable. However, historical prices of any Underlying Stock are not indicative of its future performance or the performance of your notes.

An investment in the notes does not entitle you to any ownership interest in or any other rights with respect to an Underlying Stock, including any voting rights, dividends paid or other distributions made by the applicable Underlying Company.

The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value

Starting Value

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “**Starting Value**” will be the price of the Underlying Stock on the pricing date, determined as set forth in the applicable term sheet.

In the case of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “—Baskets.”

Observation Value

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “**Observation Value**” will equal the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date times the Price Multiplier on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Observation Value will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

The “**Worst-Performing Market Measure**” as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be the Underlying Stock or Basket with the lowest Observation Value as compared to its Starting Value.

If a scheduled Coupon Observation Date (other than the final Coupon Observation Date) or Call Observation Date (other than the final Call Observation Date for notes in which the Coupon Feature is Snowball Coupon Payments) is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day (as defined in “—Ending Value” below) by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, the applicable Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be the immediately succeeding trading day during which no Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing; provided that the Observation Value will not be determined on a date later than the fifth scheduled trading day after the scheduled Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date, and if such date is not a trading day, or if there is a Market Disruption Event on that date, the calculation agent will determine (or, if not determinable, estimate) the Observation Value in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on that fifth scheduled trading day.

If, due to a Market Disruption Event or otherwise, a scheduled Coupon Observation Date (other than the final Coupon Observation Date) or Call Observation Date (other than the final Call Observation Date for notes in which the Coupon Feature is Snowball Coupon Payments) is postponed, the applicable Coupon Payment Date or Call Payment Date, as applicable, will be approximately the fifth business day following the Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date as postponed, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a scheduled Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date overlaps with a calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be postponed, and the Closing Market Price of the applicable Underlying Stock for such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be determined, in accordance with the same procedures for such overlapped calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period as described under “—Ending Value” below.

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Underlying Stock, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day as to any Underlying Stock will not impact any other Underlying Stock that is not so affected.

Ending Value

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “**Ending Value**” will equal the average of the products of the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period multiplied by its Price Multiplier on that day.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket.”

The Worst-Performing Market Measure at maturity will be the Underlying Stock or Basket with the lowest Ending Value as compared to its Starting Value.

The “**Closing Market Price**” for one share of an Underlying Stock (or one unit of any other security for which a Closing Market Price must be determined) on any trading day means any of the following:

- if the Underlying Stock (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a national securities exchange, the last reported sale price, regular way (or, in the case of The Nasdaq Stock Market, the official closing price), of the principal trading session on that day on the principal U.S. securities exchange registered under the Exchange Act on which the Underlying Stock (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading;
- if the Underlying Stock (or such other security) is not listed or admitted to trading on any national securities exchange but is included in the OTC Bulletin Board, the last reported sale price of the principal trading session on the OTC Bulletin Board on that day;
- if the closing price of the Underlying Stock (or such other security) cannot be determined as set forth in the two bullet points above, and the Underlying Stock (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a non-U.S. securities exchange or market, the last reported sale price, regular way, of the principal trading session on that day on the primary non-U.S. securities exchange or market on which the Underlying Stock (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading (converted to U.S. dollars using such exchange rate as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be commercially reasonable); or
- if the Closing Market Price cannot be determined as set forth in the prior bullets, the mean, as determined by the calculation agent, of the bid prices for the Underlying Stock (or such other security) obtained from as many dealers in that security (which may include us, BofAS and/or any of our respective affiliates), but not exceeding three, as will make the bid prices available to the calculation agent. If no such bid price can be obtained, the Closing Market Price will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in its sole discretion in a commercially reasonable manner.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, for any applicable trading day under the terms of the notes, the value of an Underlying Stock will be determined by multiplying its Closing Market Price on that day by its “**Price Multiplier**.” The initial Price Multiplier for an Underlying Stock will be 1, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet. The Price Multiplier for each Underlying Stock will be subject to adjustment for certain corporate events relating to that Underlying Stock as described in “—Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

The “**Maturity Valuation Period**” means a period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

A “**calculation day**” means any scheduled trading day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

A “**trading day**” means a day on which trading is generally conducted (or was scheduled to have been generally conducted, but for the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event) on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”), the Nasdaq Stock Market, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, and in the over-the-counter market for equity securities in the United States, or any successor exchange or market, or in the case of a security traded on one or more non-U.S. securities exchanges or markets, on the principal non-U.S. securities exchange or market for such security.

Notes with a Maturity Valuation Period which Consists of Two or More Scheduled Calculation Days. If the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of two or more scheduled calculation days and, with respect to an Underlying Stock, (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “non-calculation day”), the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock for the applicable non-calculation day will be the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on the next calculation day that occurs during the Maturity Valuation Period. For example, if the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period are non-calculation days, then the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on the next calculation day will also be deemed to be the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. If no further scheduled calculation days occur after a non-calculation day, or if every scheduled calculation day after that non-calculation day is also a non-calculation day, then the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock for that non-calculation day and each following non-calculation day, if any will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on the final scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, regardless of whether that final scheduled calculation day is a non-calculation day.

In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Underlying Stock, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day as to any Underlying Stock will not impact any other Underlying Stock that is not so affected.

Notes with a Maturity Valuation Period which Consists of Only One Scheduled Calculation Day. If the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of only one scheduled calculation day and, with respect to an Underlying Stock, the scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, the calculation day will be the immediately succeeding trading day during which no Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing; provided that the Ending Value will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on a date no later than the second scheduled trading day prior to the maturity date, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day on that second scheduled trading day.

In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Underlying Stock, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-trading day as to any Underlying Stock will not impact any other Underlying Stock that is not so affected.

Market Disruption Events

As to any Underlying Stock (which, for purposes of this section includes any “successor Underlying Stock,” which refers to the common equity securities or the ADRs of any Successor Entity (as defined below in “—Anti-Dilution Adjustments—Reorganization Events”)), a “**Market Disruption Event**” means one or more of the following events, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, of the shares of the Underlying Stock on the primary exchange where such shares trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session); or
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, in options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares of the Underlying Stock on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares of the Underlying Stock, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session).

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event as to any Underlying Stock has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours in a trading day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the shares of the Underlying Stock or the relevant futures or options contracts relating to such shares will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the shares of the Underlying Stock, by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts, will each constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Stock;
- (4) Subject to paragraph (3) above, a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; or
- (5) for the purpose of clause (A) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material.”

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

As to any Underlying Stock (which, for purposes of this section includes any successor Underlying Stock), the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, may adjust the Price Multiplier (and as a result, affect the Observation Values or Ending Value), and any other terms of the notes (such as the Starting Value), if an event described below occurs after the applicable pricing date and on or before the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and if the calculation agent determines that such an event has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the shares of the applicable Underlying Stock or successor Underlying Stock.

The Price Multiplier for an Underlying Stock resulting from any of the adjustments specified below will be rounded to the eighth decimal place with five one-billionths being rounded upward. No adjustments to the Price Multiplier will be required unless the adjustment

would require a change of at least 0.1% in the Price Multiplier then in effect. Any adjustment that would require a change of less than 0.1% in the Price Multiplier which is not applied at the time of the event may be reflected at the time of any subsequent adjustment that would require an adjustment of the Price Multiplier. The required adjustments specified below do not cover all events that could affect an Underlying Stock.

No adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock or any other terms of the notes will be required other than those specified below. However, the calculation agent may, at its sole discretion, make additional adjustments or adjustments that differ from those described herein to the Price Multiplier or any other terms of the notes to reflect changes to an Underlying Stock if the calculation agent determines in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner that the adjustment is appropriate to ensure an equitable result.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the determination of any adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock or any other terms of the notes and of any related determinations with respect to any distributions of stock, other securities or other property or assets, including cash, in connection with any corporate event described below; its determinations and calculations will be conclusive absent a determination of a manifest error.

No adjustments are required to be made for certain other events, such as offerings of common equity securities by any Underlying Company for cash or in connection with the occurrence of a partial tender or exchange offer for any Underlying Stock by the Underlying Company.

Following certain corporate events relating to an Underlying Stock, where the Underlying Company is not the surviving entity, any payment you receive on the notes may be based on the equity securities of a successor to the Underlying Company or on any cash or other assets distributed to holders of the Underlying Stock in such corporate event.

Following an event that results in an adjustment to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock or any of the other terms of the notes, the calculation agent may (but is not required to) provide holders of the notes with information about that adjustment as it deems appropriate, depending on the nature of the adjustment. Upon written request by any holder of the notes, the calculation agent will provide that holder with information about such adjustment.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments to Underlying Stocks that Are Common Equity

The calculation agent, in its sole discretion and as it deems reasonable, may adjust the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock and the other terms of the notes, and hence affect the Observation Values or Ending Value, as a result of certain events related to an Underlying Stock, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Stock Splits and Reverse Stock Splits. If an Underlying Stock is subject to a stock split or reverse stock split, then once such split has become effective, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Stock will be adjusted such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of shares that a holder of one share of the Underlying Stock before the effective date of the stock split or reverse stock split would have owned immediately following the applicable effective date.

For example, a two-for-one stock split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two. In contrast, a one-for-two reverse stock split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of one-half.

Stock Dividends. If an Underlying Stock is subject to (i) a stock dividend (i.e., an issuance of additional shares of Underlying Stock) that is given ratably to all holders of the Underlying Stock or (ii) a distribution of additional shares of the Underlying Stock as a result of the triggering of any provision of the organizational documents of the Underlying Company, then, once the dividend or distribution has become effective and the Underlying Stock is trading ex-dividend, the applicable Price Multiplier will be adjusted on the first trading day on which transactions in shares of the Underlying Stock trade on the relevant exchange without the right to receive an applicable dividend or other distribution (the “**ex-dividend date**”) such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the prior Price Multiplier plus the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of additional shares issued in the stock dividend with respect to one share of the Underlying Stock;

provided that no adjustment will be made for a stock dividend for which the number of shares of the Underlying Stock paid or distributed is based on a fixed cash equivalent value, unless such distribution is an Extraordinary Dividend (as defined below).

For example, a stock dividend of one new share for each share held would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two.

Extraordinary Dividends. There will be no adjustments to the Price Multiplier of an Underlying Stock to reflect any cash dividends or cash distributions paid with respect to that Underlying Stock other than Extraordinary Dividends, as defined below, and distributions described in “—Reorganization Events” below.

An “**Extraordinary Dividend**” means, with respect to a cash dividend or other distribution with respect to an Underlying Stock, a dividend or other distribution that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is not declared or otherwise made according to the Underlying Company’s then existing policy or practice of paying such dividends on a quarterly or other regular basis. If an Extraordinary Dividend occurs, the applicable Price Multiplier will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date so that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Closing Market Price per share of the Underlying Stock on the trading day preceding the ex-dividend date and the denominator of which is the amount by which the Closing Market Price per share of the Underlying Stock on that preceding trading day exceeds the Extraordinary Dividend Amount.

The “**Extraordinary Dividend Amount**” with respect to an Extraordinary Dividend will equal:

- in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are paid as regular dividends, the amount per share of the applicable Underlying Stock of that Extraordinary Dividend minus the amount per share of the immediately preceding non-Extraordinary Dividend for that share; or
- in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are not paid as regular dividends, the amount per share of the applicable Underlying Stock of that Extraordinary Dividend.

To the extent an Extraordinary Dividend is not paid in cash, the value of the non-cash component will be determined by the calculation agent, whose determination will be conclusive. A distribution on the Underlying Stock described in “—Issuance of Transferable Rights or Warrants” below or clause (a), (d) or (e) of the section entitled “—Reorganization Events” below that also constitutes an Extraordinary Dividend will only cause an adjustment under those respective sections.

Issuance of Transferable Rights or Warrants. If an Underlying Company issues to all holders of record of the Underlying Stock transferable rights or warrants to subscribe for or purchase the Underlying Stock, including new or existing rights to purchase the Underlying Stock under a shareholder rights plan or arrangement, then the applicable Price Multiplier will be adjusted on the trading day immediately following the issuance of those transferable rights or warrants so that the new Price Multiplier will equal the prior Price Multiplier plus the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of shares of the Underlying Stock that can be purchased with the cash value of those warrants or rights distributed on one share of the Underlying Stock.

The number of shares that can be purchased will be based on the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Stock on the date the new Price Multiplier is determined. The cash value of those warrants or rights, if the warrants or rights are traded on a registered national securities exchange, will equal the closing price of that warrant or right. If the warrants or rights are not traded on a registered national securities exchange, the cash value will be determined by the calculation agent and will equal the average of the bid prices obtained from three dealers at 3:00 p.m., New York time on the date the new Price Multiplier is determined, provided that if only two of those bid prices are available, then the cash value of those warrants or rights will equal the average of those bids and if only one of those bids is available, then the cash value of those warrants or rights will equal that bid.

Reorganization Events

If after the pricing date and on or prior to the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, as to any Underlying Stock:

- (a) there occurs any reclassification or change of the Underlying Stock, including, without limitation, as a result of the issuance of tracking stock by the Underlying Company;
- (b) the Underlying Company, or any surviving entity or subsequent surviving entity of the Underlying Company (a “**Successor Entity**”), has been subject to a merger,

combination, or consolidation and is not the surviving entity;

- (c) any statutory exchange of securities of the Underlying Company or any Successor Entity with another corporation occurs, other than under clause (b) above;
- (d) the Underlying Company is liquidated or is subject to a proceeding under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, or other similar law;
- (e) the Underlying Company issues to all of its shareholders securities of an issuer other than the Underlying Company, including equity securities of an affiliate of the Underlying Company, other than in a transaction described in clauses (b), (c), or (d) above;
- (f) a tender or exchange offer or going-private transaction is consummated for all the outstanding shares of the Underlying Company;
- (g) there occurs any reclassification or change of the Underlying Stock that results in a transfer or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all such outstanding shares of the Underlying Stock to another entity or person;
- (h) the Underlying Company or any Successor Entity is the surviving entity of a merger, combination, or consolidation, that results in the outstanding Underlying Stock (other than Underlying Stock owned or controlled by the other party to such transaction) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50% of the outstanding Underlying Stock immediately following such event; or
- (i) the Underlying Company ceases to file the financial and other information with the SEC in accordance with Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act

(an event in clauses (a) through (i), a “**Reorganization Event**”), then, on or after the date of the occurrence of a Reorganization Event, the calculation agent shall, in its sole discretion, make an adjustment to the Price Multiplier or any other terms of the notes as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the notes of that Reorganization Event (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate, or liquidity relevant to the Underlying Stock or to the notes), which may, but need not, be determined by reference to the adjustment(s) made in respect of such Reorganization Event by an options exchange to options on the relevant Underlying Stock traded on that options exchange, and determine the effective date of that adjustment. For the avoidance of doubt, any adjustment will be made on or after the effective date of the Reorganization Event and not on the date of the announcement of a plan or intention to effect such an event.

If the calculation agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the maturity date of the notes to be accelerated to the fifth business day following the date of that determination and the amount payable on the notes will be calculated as though the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of the notes and as though the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth trading day prior to the date of acceleration. In addition, the notes will not bear a default interest rate.

If the Underlying Company ceases to file the financial and other information with the SEC in accordance with Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act, as contemplated by clause (i) above, and the calculation agent determines in its sole discretion that sufficiently similar information is not otherwise available to you, then the calculation agent may cause the maturity date of the

notes to be accelerated to the fifth business day following the date of that determination and the amount payable on the notes will be calculated as if the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of the notes and as if the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth trading day prior to the date of acceleration. In addition, the notes will not bear a default interest rate. If the calculation agent determines that sufficiently similar information is available to you, the Reorganization Event will be deemed to have not occurred.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments to Underlying Stocks that Are ADRs

For purposes of the anti-dilution adjustments set forth above, if an Underlying Stock is an ADR (an “**Underlying ADR**”), the calculation agent will consider the effect of any of the relevant events on the Underlying ADR, and adjustments will be made, as if the Underlying ADR was the Underlying Stock described above. For example, if the stock represented by the Underlying ADR is subject to a two-for-one stock split, and assuming an initial Price Multiplier of 1, the Price Multiplier for the Underlying ADR would be adjusted so that it equals two. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, with respect to the notes linked to an Underlying ADR (or an Underlying Stock issued by a non-U.S. Underlying Company), the term “dividend” means the dividends paid to holders of the Underlying ADR (or the Underlying Stock issued by the non-U.S. Underlying Company), and such dividends may reflect the netting of any applicable foreign withholding or similar taxes that may be due on dividends paid to a U.S. person.

The calculation agent may determine not to make an adjustment if:

- (A) holders of the Underlying ADR are not eligible to participate in any of the events that would otherwise require anti-dilution adjustments as set forth above if the notes had been linked directly to the common shares of the Underlying Company represented by the Underlying ADR; or
- (B) to the extent that the calculation agent determines that the Underlying Company or the depositary for the ADRs has adjusted the number of common shares of the Underlying Company represented by each share of the Underlying ADR, so that the market price of the Underlying ADR would not be affected by the corporate event.

If the Underlying Company or the depositary for the ADRs, in the absence of any of the events described above, elects to adjust the number of common shares of the Underlying Company represented by each share of the Underlying ADR, then the calculation agent may make the appropriate anti-dilution adjustments to reflect such change. The depositary for the ADRs may also make adjustments in respect of the ADRs for share distributions, rights distributions, cash distributions and distributions other than shares, rights, and cash. Upon any such adjustment by the depositary, the calculation agent may adjust the Price Multiplier or other terms of the notes as the calculation agent determines commercially reasonable to account for that event.

Alternative Anti-Dilution and Reorganization Adjustments

The calculation agent may elect at its discretion to not make any of the adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock or to the other terms of the notes, including the method of determining the Redemption Amount, described in this section, but may instead make adjustments, in its discretion, to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Stock or any other terms of the notes (such as the Starting Value) that will reflect the adjustments to the extent practicable made by the Options Clearing Corporation on options contracts on an Underlying Stock or any successor common stock. For example, if an Underlying Stock is subject to a two-for-one stock split, and the Options Clearing Corporation adjusts the strike

prices of the options contract on that Underlying Stock by dividing the strike price by two, then the calculation agent may also elect to divide the Starting Value by two. In this case, the Price Multiplier will remain one. This adjustment would have the same economic effect on holders of the notes as if the Price Multiplier had been adjusted.

Delisting of ADRs or Termination of ADR Facility

If an Underlying ADR is no longer listed or admitted to trading on a U.S. securities exchange registered under the Exchange Act or included in the OTC Bulletin Board Service operated by FINRA, or if the ADR facility between the Underlying Company and the ADR depository is terminated for any reason, then, on and after the date that the Underlying ADR is no longer so listed or admitted to trading or the date of such termination, as applicable (the **“termination date”**), the Underlying Stock will be deemed to be the Underlying Company’s common equity securities rather than the Underlying ADR. The calculation agent will determine the price of the Underlying Stock by reference to those common shares. Under such circumstances, the calculation agent may modify any terms of the notes as it deems necessary, in its sole discretion, to ensure an equitable result. On and after the termination date, for all purposes, the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Company’s common shares on their primary exchange will be converted to U.S. dollars using such exchange rate as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be commercially reasonable.

Delisting of an Underlying Stock or Nationalization of an Underlying Company

If a non-U.S. equity security serving as an Underlying Stock with a relevant exchange located outside the United States (an **“Original Foreign Underlying Stock”**) is no longer listed or admitted to trading on a securities exchange (a **“Delisting Event”**), or if the issuer of an Original Foreign Underlying Stock is nationalized (a **“Nationalization Event”**), the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, may either:

- (a) select a Successor Foreign Underlying Stock (as defined below) to that non-U.S. equity security after the close of the principal trading session on the trading day immediately prior to the effective date of the Delisting Event or Nationalization Event, as applicable (the effective date of the Delisting Event or Nationalization Event, as applicable, the **“Change Date”**), in accordance with the provisions of this section (each successor stock as so selected, a **“Successor Foreign Underlying Stock”** and each issuer of that Successor Foreign Underlying Stock, a **“Successor Foreign Underlying Stock Issuer”**); or
- (b) on and after the Change Date, (i) deem the closing price and, if applicable, the trading price of that Original Foreign Underlying Stock on each day to be the closing price of that Original Foreign Underlying Stock on the trading day immediately prior to the Change Date and (ii) deem the Price Multiplier of that Original Foreign Underlying Stock on each day to be the Price Multiplier of that Original Foreign Underlying Stock on the trading day immediately prior to the Change Date.

Upon the selection of any Successor Foreign Underlying Stock by the calculation agent as described above, then on and after the Change Date:

- (a) references in this product supplement or the applicable term sheet to the applicable **“Underlying Stock”** will no longer refer to the Original Foreign Underlying Stock and will be deemed instead to refer to that Successor Foreign Underlying Stock for all purposes;

- (b) references in this product supplement or the applicable term sheet to “issuer” (the Underlying Company) of the Original Foreign Underlying Stock will be deemed to be to the applicable Successor Foreign Underlying Stock Issuer for all purposes;
- (c) the relevant Starting Value or similar price for that Successor Foreign Underlying Stock will be determined by the calculation agent in a manner that it determines to be commercially reasonable; and
- (d) the Price Multiplier for that Successor Foreign Underlying Stock will be an amount as determined by the calculation in good faith as of the Change Date, taking into account, among other things, the closing price of the Original Foreign Underlying Stock on the trading day immediately preceding the Change Date, subject to adjustment for certain corporate events related to that Successor Foreign Underlying Stock described in “—Anti-Dilution Adjustments.”

The “**Successor Foreign Underlying Stock**” with respect to the Underlying Stock will be the common stock of a company organized in, or with its principal executive office located in, the country in which the issuer of the Original Foreign Underlying Stock is organized or has its principal executive office, selected by the calculation agent from among the common stocks of three companies then listed on a non-U.S. securities exchange that are not the Original Foreign Underlying Stock, with the three largest market capitalizations within the same industry as the issuer of the Original Foreign Underlying Stock that also have an equity security that is listed and traded on a national securities exchange in the United States or the primary non-U.S. securities exchange or market for the Original Foreign Underlying Stock that, in the sole discretion of the calculation agent, is the most comparable to the Original Foreign Underlying Stock (prior to the Change Date), taking into account factors such as the calculation agent deems relevant, including, without limitation, dividend history and stock price volatility; provided, however, that a Successor Foreign Underlying Stock will not be any stock that is subject to a trading restriction under the trading restriction policies of BofA Finance LLC, the Guarantor or any of their affiliates that would materially limit the ability of BofA Finance LLC or any of its affiliates to hedge the notes with respect to that stock.

The calculation agent will provide information as to any Successor Foreign Underlying Stock upon written request by any holder of the notes.

Information Regarding the Underlying Stock

Any information regarding any Underlying Stock or any Underlying Company will be derived from publicly available documents. Any Underlying Stock, including an ADR, will be registered under the Exchange Act. Information provided to or filed with the SEC by any Underlying Company can be located through the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov. None of us, the Guarantor or any of our other affiliates will have independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any of the information or reports of an Underlying Company.

The selection of an Underlying Stock is not a recommendation to buy or sell the Underlying Stock. None of us, the Guarantor or any of our other affiliates makes any representation to any purchaser of the notes as to the performance of any Underlying Stock.

Baskets

If the Market Measure to which your notes are linked includes a Basket, the Basket Stocks will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. We will assign each Basket Stock a weighting (the “**Initial Component Weight**”) so that each Basket Stock represents a percentage of the Starting Value of the Basket on the pricing date. The Basket Stocks may or may not have equal Initial Component Weights, as set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Determination of the Component Ratio for Each Basket Stock

The “**Starting Value**” of the Basket will be equal to 100. We will set a fixed factor (the “**Component Ratio**”) for each Basket Stock on the applicable pricing date, based on the weighting of that Basket Stock. The Component Ratio for each Basket Stock will equal:

- the Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) for that Basket Stock, multiplied by 100; *divided by*
- the Closing Market Price of that Basket Stock on the applicable pricing date.

Each Component Ratio will be rounded to eight decimal places.

The Component Ratios will be calculated in this way so that the Starting Value of the Basket will equal 100 on the applicable pricing date. The Component Ratios will not be revised subsequent to their determination on the applicable pricing date, except that the calculation agent may in its good faith judgment adjust the Component Ratio of any Basket Stock in the event that Basket Stock is materially changed or modified in a manner that does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price of that Basket Stock had those material changes or modifications not been made.

The following table is for illustration purposes only, and does not reflect the actual composition, Initial Component Weights, or Component Ratios of a Basket, all of which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Example: The **hypothetical** Basket Stocks are Stock ABC, Stock XYZ, and Stock RST, with their Initial Component Weights being 50.00%, 25.00% and 25.00%, respectively, on a **hypothetical** pricing date:

| Basket Stock | Initial Component Weight | Hypothetical Closing Market Price⁽¹⁾ | Hypothetical Component Ratio⁽²⁾ | Initial Basket Value Contribution |
|----------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Stock ABC | 50.00% | 50.00 | 1.00000000 | 50.00 |
| Stock XYZ | 25.00% | 24.00 | 1.04166667 | 25.00 |
| Stock RST | 25.00% | 10.00 | 2.50000000 | <u>25.00</u> |
| Starting Value | | | | 100.00 |

(1) This column sets forth the **hypothetical** Closing Market Price of each Basket Stock on the **hypothetical** pricing date.

(2) The **hypothetical** Component Ratio for each Basket Stock equals its Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the hypothetical

Closing Market Price of that Basket Stock on the **hypothetical** pricing date, with the result rounded to eight decimal places.

Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket

The “**Observation Value**” of the Basket will be the value of the Basket on the applicable Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date.

The “**Ending Value**” of the Basket will equal the average of the values of the Basket on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket for an applicable day by summing the products of the Closing Market Price of each Basket Stock on such day (multiplied by its Price Multiplier on such day) multiplied by the Component Ratio for each Basket Stock. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the price of each Basket Stock. Any increase in the price of a Basket Stock (assuming no change in the price of the other Basket Stock or Basket Stocks) will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the price of a Basket Stock (assuming no change in the price of the other Basket Stock or Basket Stocks) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, if, for any Basket Stock (an “**Affected Basket Stock**”), (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled Coupon Observation Date, Call Observation Date or calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any such date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a trading day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “**non-calculation day**”), the calculation agent will determine the Closing Market Prices of the Basket Stocks for such non-calculation day, and as a result, the Observation Values or Ending Value, as follows:

- The Closing Market Price of each Basket Stock that is not an Affected Basket Stock will be its Closing Market Price on such non-calculation day.
- The Closing Market Price of each Basket Stock that is an Affected Basket Stock for the applicable non-calculation day will be determined in the same manner as described in “—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Observation Value,” and “—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value,” as applicable, provided that references to “Observation Value” or “Ending Value” will be deemed to be references to “Closing Market Price of the Basket Stock.”

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Stock, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning stated above in “—Market Disruption Events.”

Role of the Calculation Agent

The calculation agent has the sole discretion to make all determinations regarding the notes as described in this product supplement, including determinations regarding the Starting Value, the Threshold Value and/or the Call Value, if applicable, the Observation Values, the Ending Value, the Price Multiplier, the Closing Market Price, the Redemption Amount, any Market Disruption Events, any anti-dilution adjustments, a successor Underlying Stock, trading days, business days, calculation days and non-calculation days. Absent manifest error,

all determinations of the calculation agent will be conclusive for all purposes and final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

We expect to appoint BofAS or one of our other affiliates as the calculation agent for each issue of the notes. However, we may change the calculation agent at any time without notifying you. The identity of the calculation agent will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Same-Day Settlement and Payment

The notes will be delivered in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company against payment by purchasers of the notes in immediately available funds. We will pay the amounts payable on the notes in immediately available funds so long as the notes are maintained in book-entry form.

Events of Default and Acceleration

Events of Default are defined in the senior indenture relating to the notes and in the section entitled “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches” on page 54 of the accompanying prospectus. If such event occurs and is continuing, unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, the amount payable to a holder of the notes upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the Redemption Amount described in “—Payment at Maturity,” determined as if the notes matured on the date of acceleration, and as if the final calculation day of the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth trading day prior to the date of acceleration. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of us, your claim may be limited under applicable bankruptcy law. In case of a default in payment of the notes, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, they will not bear a default interest rate.

If the notes are Autocallable Notes with Snowball Coupon Payments and an event of default occurs on or prior to the first scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, then the payment on the notes will be determined as described under the caption “—Call Feature—Autocallable Notes,” as if the next scheduled Call Observation Date were the fifth trading day prior to the date of acceleration, provided that the applicable Observation Value as of that date is greater than or equal to the Call Value. In such a case, the calculation agent shall pro-rate the applicable Call Payment according to the period of time elapsed between the settlement date of the notes and the date of acceleration. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Observation Value of the Market Measure as of that date is less than the Call Value, the payment on the notes will be calculated as set forth in the prior paragraph.

Listing

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

One or more of our affiliates may act as our selling agent for any offering of the notes. The selling agents will act on a principal basis, as set forth in the applicable term sheet. Each selling agent will be a party to the distribution agreement described in “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” beginning on page S-54 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Each selling agent will receive an underwriting discount or commission that is a percentage of the aggregate principal amount of the notes sold through its efforts, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You must have an account with the applicable selling agent in order to purchase the notes.

None of the selling agents is acting as your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of the notes, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase any notes. You should make your own investment decision regarding the notes after consulting with your legal, tax and other advisors.

BofAS and any of our other affiliates may use this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, together with the applicable term sheet, in a market-making transaction for any notes after their initial sale.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX SUMMARY

The following summary of the material U.S. federal income and estate tax considerations of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the notes supplements, and to the extent inconsistent supersedes, the discussions under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus and is based upon the advice of Sidley Austin LLP, our tax counsel. 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 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 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. If the tax consequences associated with the notes are different than those described below, they will be described in the applicable term sheet.

This summary is directed solely to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders that, except as otherwise specifically noted, will purchase the notes upon original issuance and will hold the notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means property held for investment, and that are not excluded from the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the notes, 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.

General

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes, in the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, and based on certain factual representations received from us, the notes with terms described in this product supplement that do not pay any coupons should be treated as single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measures that are “open transactions” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and under the terms of the notes, we and every investor in the notes agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat the notes in accordance with such characterization. This discussion assumes that the notes constitute single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes did not constitute single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments, we intend to treat the notes for all tax purposes as income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure. Under the terms of the notes, we and every investor in the notes agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat the notes in accordance with such characterization. In the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, it is reasonable to treat the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more

associated Contingent Coupon Payments as income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet. However, Sidley Austin LLP has advised us that it is unable to conclude that it is more likely than not that this treatment will be upheld. This discussion assumes that the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments constitute income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes did not constitute income-bearing single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly addresses the proper treatment of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments or instruments substantially similar to such notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to such notes. Significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes with one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments are uncertain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or a court will agree with the tax treatment described herein. In the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, the treatment of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments described below is reasonable under current law; however, our counsel has advised us that it is unable to conclude affirmatively that this treatment is more likely than not to be upheld, and that alternative treatments are possible. Accordingly, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments (including alternative treatments of such notes). Unless otherwise expressly stated, the remainder of this discussion is based upon, and assumes, the treatment of each note with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments as a Unit consisting of the Put Option and the Deposit, as well as the allocation of the Coupon Payments and issue price of the note described below.

We intend to treat the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments for all tax purposes as a unit (a "Unit") consisting of the following:

- (i) a put option (the "Put Option") written by you to us that, if exercised, requires you to pay us an amount equal to the Deposit (as defined below) in exchange for a cash amount based upon the performance of the Market Measure; and
- (ii) a deposit with us of a fixed amount of cash, equal to the issue price of the Note, to secure your obligation under the Put Option (the "Deposit") that pays you interest based on our cost of borrowing at the time of issuance (the "Deposit Interest").

This characterization of the notes is not binding on the IRS or the courts. No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the notes or any similar instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to their proper characterization and treatment. Due to the absence of authorities on point, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes are not certain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or any court will agree with the characterization and tax treatment described in this product supplement. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including possible alternative characterizations.

Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the characterization described above. The discussion in this section assumes that there is a significant possibility of a significant loss of principal on an investment in the notes.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any Market Measure would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”), within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code, or a United States real property holding corporation, within the meaning of Section 897(c) of the Code. If the issuer of any Market Measure were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a holder of the notes. You should refer to information filed with the SEC by the issuer of any Market Measure and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you, if any, if any issuer of any Market Measure or any component stock included in a Market Measure that is an index is or becomes a PFIC or is or becomes a United States real property holding corporation.

U.S. Holders

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

Upon receipt of a cash payment at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes that do not pay any coupons prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the notes. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the notes will equal the amount paid by that holder to acquire them. Subject to the discussion below concerning the possible application of the “constructive ownership” rules of Section 1260 of the Code, this capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the notes for more than one year. If the U.S. Holder held the notes for one year or less, the gain or loss generally will be short-term capital gain or loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. A U.S. Holder should not be required to recognize income over the term of the notes prior to maturity, other than pursuant to an earlier taxable disposition of the notes.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a Contingent Coupon Payment on the notes is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that any Contingent Coupon Payment constitutes taxable ordinary income to a U.S. Holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder’s regular method of accounting. By purchasing the notes you agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat any Contingent Coupon Payment as described in the preceding sentence.

Upon receipt of a cash payment at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts representing any Contingent Coupon Payment, which would be taxed as described above) and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the notes. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the notes will equal the amount paid by that holder to acquire them. This capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the notes for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

The Deposit Interest payments will be included in the income of a U.S. Holder as interest at the time that such interest is accrued or received in accordance with such U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. The Put Option premium will not be included in the income of a U.S. Holder until the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the notes. Accordingly, all of the Put Option premium payments on the notes (except for the last Put Option premium payment) generally will not be included in the income of a U.S. Holder when they are received.

If at maturity the U.S. Holder receives cash equal to the full principal amount plus the last Deposit Interest payment and the last Put Option premium payment, then such U.S. Holder (i) would include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) would recognize short-term capital gain equal to the entire amount of Put Option premiums received, which amount is equal to the sum of all of the Put Option premium payments received.

If at maturity the U.S. Holder receives an amount of cash that is less than the full principal amount and receives the last Deposit Interest payment and the last Put Option premium payment, then such U.S. Holder (i) will include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) will recognize long-term capital gain or loss (or, short-term capital gain or loss if the term of the notes are one year or less) with respect to the remaining cash received at maturity (other than the last Put Option premium payment) in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the sum of all of the Put Option premiums received (including the last Put Option premium payment) and (2) the excess of the principal amount of the note over the amount of such cash received.

Upon a redemption of the notes prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder (i) would include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) would recognize short-term capital gain equal to the sum of all the Put Option premium payments received.

Upon a sale or exchange of a notes prior to maturity (except upon redemption of the notes prior to maturity, which is described above), a U.S. Holder will generally recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss with respect to the Deposit (depending upon the U.S. Holder's holding period for the notes). The U.S. Holder will also generally recognize short-term capital gain or loss with respect to the Put Option. For purposes of determining the amount of such gain or loss, a U.S. Holder should apportion the amount realized on the sale or exchange (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid Deposit Interest payments, which would be taxed as described above) between the Deposit and the Put Option based upon their respective fair market values on the date of such sale or exchange. In general, the amount of capital gain or loss on the Deposit will equal the amount realized that is attributable to the Deposit, less the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Deposit. The amount realized that is attributable to the Put Option plus the total Put Option premiums previously received by the U.S. Holder should be treated as short-term capital gain. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the fair market value of the Deposit on the date of such sale or exchange exceeds the total amount realized on the sale or exchange (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid Deposit Interest payments), the U.S. Holder should be treated as having (i) sold or exchanged the Deposit for an amount equal to its fair market value on such date and (ii) made a payment (the "Put Option Assumption Payment") equal to the amount of such excess in exchange for the purchaser's assumption of the U.S. Holder's rights and obligations under the Put Option. In such event, the U.S. Holder should recognize short-term capital gain or loss in respect of the Put Option in an amount equal to the difference between the total Put Option premiums previously received by the U.S. Holder and the Put Option Assumption Payment.

Alternative Tax Treatments. Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper tax treatment of the notes, prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding all possible alternative tax treatments of an investment in the notes. In particular, if the notes have a term that exceeds one year, the IRS could seek to subject the notes to the Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. If the IRS were successful in that regard, the timing and character of income on the notes would be affected significantly. Among other things, a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue original issue discount every year at a “comparable yield” determined at the time of issuance. In addition, any gain realized by a U.S. Holder at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes generally would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes generally would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s prior accruals of original issue discount, and as capital loss thereafter. If the notes have a term of one year or less, the IRS could assert that the notes are short-term debt instruments. If the IRS were successful in that regard, a U.S. holder who uses the accrual method of accounting generally would be required to accrue any original issue discount on the notes on a straight-line basis. At maturity, or upon a sale, exchange or redemption, a U.S. holder using either a cash or accrual method of accounting generally should recognize taxable gain (all or a portion of which may be treated as ordinary income) or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and such holder’s tax basis in the notes.

In addition, it is possible that the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments could be treated as a unit consisting of a deposit and a put option written by the note holder, in which case the timing and character of income on the notes would be affected significantly.

The IRS released Notice 2008-2 (the “Notice”), which sought comments from the public on the taxation of financial instruments currently taxed as “prepaid forward contracts.” This Notice addresses instruments such as the notes. According to the Notice, the IRS and Treasury are considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, regardless of whether any payments are made prior to maturity. It is not possible to determine what guidance the IRS and Treasury will ultimately issue, if any. Any such future guidance may affect the amount, timing and character of income, gain, or loss in respect of the notes, possibly with retroactive effect.

The IRS and Treasury are also considering additional issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, whether Section 1260 of the Code, concerning certain “constructive ownership transactions,” generally applies or should generally apply to such instruments, and whether any of these determinations depend on the nature of the underlying asset.

In addition, proposed Treasury regulations require the accrual of income on a current basis for contingent payments made under certain notional principal contracts. The preamble to the regulations states that the “wait and see” method of accounting does not properly reflect the economic accrual of income on those contracts, and requires current accrual of income for some contracts already in existence. While the proposed regulations do not apply to prepaid forward contracts, the preamble to the proposed regulations expresses the view that similar timing issues exist in the case of prepaid forward contracts. If the IRS or Treasury publishes future guidance requiring current economic accrual for contingent payments on prepaid forward contracts, it is possible that you could be required to accrue income over the term of the notes.

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the notes, it is also possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the notes in a manner that results in tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the IRS could possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize at maturity or upon the sale, exchange or redemption of the notes should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

Non-U.S. Holders

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

Except as discussed below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax for amounts paid in respect of the notes that do not pay any coupons, provided that the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes with one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments (including the tax treatment of any Contingent Coupon Payment) is uncertain, we (or the applicable paying agent) will withhold U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on the entire amount of any Contingent Coupon Payment made unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We (or the applicable paying agent) will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable. In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals. The availability of a lower rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on whether such rate applies to the characterization of the payments under U.S. federal income tax laws. A Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Except as discussed below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax for amounts paid in respect of the notes with one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments (not including for the avoidance of doubt amounts representing any Contingent Coupon Payment which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale, exchange or redemption of the notes or their settlement at maturity, provided that the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange or redemption of the notes or their settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if that Non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

Assuming the treatment of the notes treated as Put Options and Deposits is respected and subject to the discussions below regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code, of Section 897 of the Code, and the discussions in the accompanying prospectus regarding FATCA, Fixed Coupon Payments with respect to a note, and gain realized on the sale,

exchange or redemption of such note, should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax under current law, provided that:

- the Non-U.S. Holder does not own, directly or by attribution, ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a controlled foreign corporation related, directly or indirectly, to us through stock ownership;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a bank receiving interest under Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code;
- the certification requirement described below has been fulfilled with respect to the beneficial owner; and
- the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business.

Certification Requirement. The certification requirement referred to in the preceding paragraph will be fulfilled if the beneficial owner of a note (or a financial institution holding a note on behalf of the beneficial owner) furnishes to the applicable withholding agent an IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or other appropriate form), on which the beneficial owner certifies under penalties of perjury that it is not a U.S. person.

Moreover, among the issues addressed in the Notice described in “U.S. Holders--Alternative Tax Treatments” is the degree, if any, to which income realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of this issue could materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes treated as Put Options and Deposits, including the possible implications of the Notice discussed above. Prospective investors should note that we currently do not intend to withhold on any of the payments made with respect to the notes to Non-U.S. Holders (subject to compliance by such holders with the certification requirement described above, to the discussion regarding Section 871(m) below and to the discussion regarding FATCA in the accompanying prospectus). However, in the event of a change of law or any formal or informal guidance by the IRS, the Treasury or Congress, we (or the applicable paying agent) may decide to withhold on payments made with respect to the notes to Non-U.S. Holders and we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the notes or their settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if that Non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

If a Non-U.S. Holder of the notes is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. and if any Coupon Payment and gain realized on the settlement at maturity, or upon sale, exchange or redemption of the notes, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the U.S.), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such Coupon Payment and gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a

U.S. Holder. Such Non-U.S. Holders should read the material under the heading “U.S. Holders” for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the notes. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by any applicable tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments.

A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2025. Based on our determination that the notes are not delta-one instruments, Non-U.S. Holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the notes. However, it is possible that the notes could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Market Measure or the notes, and following such occurrence the notes could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Market Measure or the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the notes and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the notes to become subject to withholding tax in addition to the withholding tax described above, tax will be withheld at the applicable statutory rate. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

FIRPTA. Section 897 of the Code, commonly referred to as “FIRPTA,” applies to certain interests in entities that beneficially own significant amounts of United States real property interests (each, a “USRPI”). As discussed above, we will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any Market Measure or the issuer of any component stock included in a Market Measure should be treated as a USRPHC for purposes of Section 897 of the Code (including a non-corporate entity treated for relevant purposes of Section 897 of the Code as a USRPHC). If a relevant issuer were so treated, it is possible that, subject to the exceptions discussed in the following paragraph, a security could be treated as a USRPI, in which case any gain from the disposition of the security would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax and would be required to be reported by the non-U.S. holder on a U.S. federal income tax return, generally in the same manner as if the non-U.S. holder were a U.S. holder, and would in certain cases be subject to withholding in the amount of 15% of the gross proceeds of such disposition.

An exception to the FIRPTA rules applies in respect of interests in entities that have a regularly traded class of interests outstanding. Under this exception, a security that is not “regularly traded” on an established securities market generally should not be subject to the FIRPTA rules unless its fair market value upon acquisition exceeds 5% of the relevant issuer’s regularly traded class of interests, as specified in the applicable Treasury regulations. In the case of securities that are regularly traded, an interest in 5% or less of the outstanding

securities of that class or series generally should not be subject to the FIRPTA rules. Certain attribution and aggregation rules apply, and prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding whether their ownership interest in the securities will be subject to an exemption from the FIRPTA rules in light of their circumstances, including any other interest they might have in a relevant issuer.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax. Under current law, while the matter is not entirely clear, individual Non-U.S. Holders, and entities whose property is potentially includible in those individuals' gross estates for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), should note that, absent an applicable treaty benefit, a note is likely to be treated as U.S. situs property, subject to U.S. federal estate tax. These individuals and entities should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of investing in a note.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. Please see the discussion under "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Backup Withholding and Information Reporting" in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of the backup withholding and information reporting rules to payments made on the notes.



BofA Finance LLC

Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, may offer and sell from time to time its Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A. The specific terms of any notes that BofA Finance LLC offers will be determined before each sale and will be described in a separate pricing supplement, prospectus addendum, product supplement, index supplement and/or other prospectus supplement (each, a “supplement”). Terms may include:

- Priority: senior
- Interest rate:
 - fixed-rate
 - floating-rate
 - fixed/floating rate
 - non-interest bearing
- Base rates for floating-rate notes:
 - U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®]
 - SOFR
 - federal funds (effective) rate
 - any other rate we specify in the applicable supplement
- Indexed notes: principal or any premium, interest or other amounts payable linked, either directly or indirectly, to the price or performance of one or more market measures, including interest rates, equity securities, indices, exchange traded funds, commodities, currency exchange rates, futures contracts or any other rates, instruments, assets or other factors or any other measure of economic or financial risk or value, or one or more baskets, indices or other combinations of the above
- Payments: U.S. dollars or any other currency specified in the applicable supplement
- Maturity: three months or more

Bank of America Corporation will fully and unconditionally guarantee all payment obligations of BofA Finance LLC on the notes as described in the accompanying prospectus.

BofA Finance LLC may sell the notes to selling agents as principal for resale at varying or fixed offering prices or through the selling agents as agents using their best efforts on behalf of BofA Finance LLC. BofA Finance LLC also may sell the notes directly to investors.

BofA Finance LLC may use this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in the initial sale of any notes. In addition, BofA Securities, Inc., or any other broker-dealer affiliates of BofA Finance LLC, may use this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in market-making transactions in notes after their initial sale. Unless BofA Finance LLC or one of the selling agents informs you otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are being used in a market-making transaction.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the notes will not be listed or quoted on any securities exchange or quotation system.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-6 and “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of the accompanying prospectus.

Certain capitalized or other defined terms that are used in this prospectus supplement have the specific meanings set forth herein. A listing of the pages on which certain of such terms are defined can be found under the “Index of Certain Defined Terms” beginning on page S-69 of this prospectus supplement. Capitalized or other defined terms used, but not defined, in this prospectus supplement have the same meanings as are given to them in the accompanying prospectus.

The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance LLC and the related guarantees are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America Corporation. The securities are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank. The notes 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 and may involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission, nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these notes nor passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

BofA Securities

Prospectus Supplement to Prospectus dated December 30, 2022
December 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| <u>Prospectus Supplement</u> | | | |
| About this Prospectus Supplement | S-3 | Payment of Additional Amounts | 33 |
| Risk Factors | S-6 | Redemption for Tax Reasons | 36 |
| Description of the Notes | S-19 | Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 37 |
| General | S-19 | Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 38 |
| Ranking | S-20 | Notices | 38 |
| Fixed-Rate Notes | S-20 | Concerning the Trustee | 38 |
| Indexed Notes | S-21 | Governing Law | 39 |
| Fixed/Floating Rate Notes | S-22 | Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance | |
| Floating-Rate Notes | S-22 | LLC | 40 |
| Specific Terms and Provisions of the Notes ... | S-46 | General | 40 |
| Calculation Agents; Decisions and | | The Indenture | 40 |
| Determinations | S-47 | Form and Denomination of Debt Securities ... | 41 |
| Paying and Transfer Agent; Security | | Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated | |
| Registrar | S-48 | Debt Securities | 41 |
| Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | | Different Series of Debt Securities | 42 |
| Amounts Payable | S-48 | Types of Debt Securities | 43 |
| Bank of America Guarantee | S-51 | Original Issue Discount Notes | 44 |
| Redemption by BofA Finance | S-51 | Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | |
| Repayment at Option of Holder | S-51 | Amounts Payable | 44 |
| Survivor's Option | S-52 | No Sinking Fund | 49 |
| Reopenings | S-52 | Redemption | 49 |
| Other Provisions | S-52 | Repayment | 50 |
| Repurchase | S-52 | Repurchase | 50 |
| Form, Exchange, Registration, and Transfer of | | Bank of America Guarantee | 50 |
| Notes | S-52 | Exchange, Registration, and Transfer | 50 |
| Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of | | Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal | |
| Interest) | S-54 | Subsidiary Bank | 51 |
| Selling Restrictions | S-56 | Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets ... | 52 |
| Legal Matters | S-68 | Waiver of Covenants | 53 |
| Index of Certain Defined Terms | S-69 | Modification of the Indenture | 53 |
| | | Meetings and Action by Securityholders | 53 |
| | | Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; | |
| | | Covenant Breaches | 54 |
| | | Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for | |
| | | Enforcement by Trustee | 54 |
| | | Limitation on Suits | 55 |
| | | Payment of Additional Amounts | 55 |
| | | Redemption for Tax Reasons | 58 |
| | | Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 59 |
| | | Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 60 |
| | | Notices | 60 |
| | | Concerning the Trustee | 61 |
| | | Governing Law | 61 |
| | | Registration and Settlement | 62 |
| | | Book-Entry Only Issuance | 62 |
| | | Definitive Securities | 63 |
| | | Street Name Owners | 63 |
| | | Legal Holders | 63 |
| | | Special Considerations for Indirect Owners ... | 64 |
| | | Depositories for Global Securities | 64 |
| | | Special Considerations for Global | |
| | | Securities | 68 |
| | | U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations | 70 |
| | | General | 71 |
| | | Reportable Transactions | 86 |
| | | Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act | |
| | | ("FATCA") | 87 |
| | | Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) | 88 |
| | | Distribution Through Underwriters | 88 |
| | | Distribution Through Dealers | 89 |
| | | Distribution Through Agents | 89 |
| | | Direct Sales | 89 |
| | | General Information | 89 |
| | | Market-Making Transactions by Affiliates ... | 90 |
| | | Conflicts of Interest | 90 |
| | | ERISA Considerations | 92 |
| | | Where You Can Find More Information | 94 |
| | | Forward-Looking Statements | 95 |
| | | Legal Matters | 96 |
| | | Experts | 96 |

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

We have registered our Medium-Term Notes, Series A (the “notes”) and the related guarantee by Bank of America Corporation (“Bank of America”) on a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under Registration No. 333-268718. From time to time, we intend to use this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, and a related pricing supplement, product supplement, prospectus addendum and/or index supplement or other supplement to offer the notes. You should read each of these documents before investing in the notes.

This prospectus supplement describes additional terms of the notes and supplements the description of our debt securities that may be issued under the Indenture (as defined below), including the notes, contained in the accompanying prospectus. If the information in this prospectus supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus, this prospectus supplement will supersede the information in the accompanying prospectus.

For each offering of notes, we will issue a pricing supplement and may issue a related product supplement, prospectus addendum and/or index supplement or other supplement that will contain additional terms of the offering and specific terms and provisions of the notes being offered. Such pricing supplement, product supplement, prospectus addendum and/or index supplement or other supplement also may add, update, or change information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, including provisions describing the calculation of the amounts payable under the notes and the method of making payments under the notes. In this prospectus supplement, references to the “applicable supplement” mean this prospectus supplement, and any applicable pricing supplement, product supplement, prospectus addendum and/or index supplement or other supplement or supplements filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424 under the Securities Act, that describe the particular notes being offered to you. If there are any differences between the information contained in the applicable supplement or any document dated after the date of this prospectus supplement and incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus, the information contained in such applicable supplement or document will supersede the information in this prospectus supplement. If the applicable supplement for a series of notes includes terms and provisions that modify, conflict with or otherwise are inconsistent with the applicable terms and provisions of the notes set forth in this prospectus supplement, then, regardless of whether or not the applicable terms and provisions set forth below are stated to apply “unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement,” such terms and provisions set forth in the applicable supplement shall govern and control with respect to such series of notes. We will state in the applicable supplement the interest rate, the base rate for floating-rate notes, the applicable spread (if any), issue price, any relevant market measure and/or formulas by which amounts of principal, interest and other amounts payable will be determined with respect to indexed notes, the maturity date, any interest payment dates, redemption or repayment provisions, if any, and other relevant terms and provisions for each note at the time of issuance. An applicable supplement also may include a discussion of any risk factors or other special additional considerations that apply to a particular type of note. Any pricing supplement may be referred to as a “term sheet.” Each applicable supplement can be detailed and always should be read carefully.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy the notes in any jurisdiction in which that offer or solicitation is unlawful. The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the offering of the notes may be restricted by law in some jurisdictions. If you have received this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should find out about and observe these restrictions. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus must inform themselves about and observe any restrictions relating to the distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying

prospectus and the offering of the notes outside of the United States. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)—Selling Restrictions.”

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have been prepared on the basis that any offer of notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) (each, a “Relevant Member State”) will be made under an exemption under Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1129 (the “EU Prospectus Regulation”), from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of any notes which are contemplated in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or any of the selling agents to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the EU Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the EU Prospectus Regulation, in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither we nor the selling agents have authorized, and neither we nor they authorize, the making of any offer of notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for us or any selling agent to publish or supplement a prospectus for the purposes of the EU Prospectus Regulation in relation to such offer. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus constitutes an approved prospectus for the purposes of the EU Prospectus Regulation.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have been prepared on the basis that any offer of notes in the United Kingdom will be made pursuant to an exemption under the UK Prospectus Regulation from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in the United Kingdom of notes which are the subject of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or any of the selling agents to publish a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the “FSMA”) or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation, in each case, in relation to such offer. Neither we nor the selling agents have authorized, and neither we nor they authorize, the making of any offer of notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for us or any of the selling agents to publish or supplement a prospectus for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation in relation to such offer. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus constitutes an approved prospectus for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation. The expression “UK Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act of 2018 (as amended, the “EUWA”).

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are only for distribution to and directed at: (i) in the United Kingdom, persons having professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended) (the “Order”) and high net worth entities falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order; (ii) persons who are outside the United Kingdom; and (iii) any other person to whom it can otherwise be lawfully distributed (all such persons together being referred to as “Relevant Persons”). Any investment or investment activity to which this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relate is available only to and will be engaged in only with Relevant Persons, and any person who is not a Relevant Person should not rely on them.

IMPORTANT—EEA RETAIL INVESTORS—The notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined

in the EU Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “EU PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the EU PRIIPs Regulation.

IMPORTANT—UK RETAIL INVESTORS—The notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the “UK”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

Notification under Section 309B(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (the “SFA”)—Unless otherwise stated in the applicable supplement in respect of any notes, all notes issued or to be issued using this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus shall be prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “MAS”) Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

INVESTORS SHOULD NOTE THAT NEITHER BOFA FINANCE LLC NOR BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION IS LICENCED TO OPERATE AS A BANK IN ITALY.

Unless we indicate otherwise or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus supplement to “BofA Finance,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BofA Finance LLC, and not to any of its affiliates, including Bank of America Corporation. In this prospectus supplement, references to “floating-rate notes” mean both floating-rate notes and fixed/floating rate notes or indexed notes at any time such fixed/floating rate notes or indexed notes bear interest at a floating rate.

Any term that is used, but not defined, in this prospectus supplement has the meaning set forth in the accompanying prospectus. Certain terms that are used in this prospectus supplement have the specific meanings set forth herein. A listing of the pages on which such terms are defined can be found in the “Index of Certain Defined Terms” beginning on page S-69 of this prospectus supplement.

When we refer to “you” or “investors” in this prospectus supplement, we mean those who invest in the notes being offered by this prospectus supplement, whether they are the registered holders or only indirect owners of those notes. When we refer to “your notes” in this prospectus supplement, we mean the notes in which you will hold a direct or indirect interest.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes involves significant risks. Your decision to purchase the notes should be made only after carefully considering the risks of an investment in the notes, including those discussed below, in the accompanying prospectus beginning on page 7, and in the applicable supplement(s) for the specific notes, with your advisors in light of your particular circumstances. The notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the notes or financial matters in general. For information regarding risks and uncertainties that may materially affect the business and results of Bank of America, please refer to the information under the caption “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus, as well as those risks and uncertainties discussed in subsequent filings of Bank of America that are incorporated by reference in the accompanying 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 supplement.

This discussion of risks uses a number of capitalized and other defined terms that are defined elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. A listing of the pages on which certain of such terms are defined can be found under the “Index of Certain Defined Terms” beginning on page S-69 of this prospectus supplement.

Risks Relating to the Notes

Holders of indexed notes are subject to important risks that are not associated with more conventional debt securities.

If you invest in indexed notes, you will be subject to significant risks not associated with conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt securities. These risks include the possibility that the applicable market measures may be subject to fluctuations, and the possibility that you will receive a lower amount of, or no, principal, premium, or interest, and at different times, than expected. In recent years, many securities, currencies, commodities, interest rates, indices, and other market measures have experienced volatility, and this volatility may be expected in the future. However, past experience is not necessarily indicative of what may occur in the future. BofA Finance has no control over a number of matters, including economic, financial, and political events, that are important in determining the existence, magnitude, and longevity of market volatility and other risks and their impact on the value of, or payments made on, the indexed notes. Further, you should assume that there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority that addresses directly the characterization of some types of indexed notes or similar instruments for U.S. federal or other income tax purposes. As a result, the income tax consequences of an investment in indexed notes are not certain. In considering whether to purchase indexed notes, you should be aware that the calculation of amounts payable on indexed notes may involve reference to a market measure determined by one of our affiliates or prices or values that are published solely by third parties or entities which are not regulated by the laws of the United States. Additional risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in indexed notes are set forth in the applicable supplement(s) for the notes.

Hedging activities of affiliates may affect your return at maturity and the market value of the notes.

At any time, affiliates of BofA Finance may engage in hedging activities relating to the notes. This hedging activity, in turn, may increase or decrease the market value of the notes. In addition, affiliates of BofA Finance may acquire a long or short position in the notes from time to time. All or

a portion of these positions may be liquidated at or about the time of maturity of the notes. The aggregate amount and the composition of these positions are likely to vary over time. However, BofA Finance cannot assure you that its activities or its affiliates' activities will not adversely affect the market value of the notes.

The hedging and trading activities of affiliates of BofA Finance may create conflicts of interest with you.

From time to time during the term of any notes and in connection with the determination of the payments on notes, BofA Finance or its affiliates may enter into hedging transactions or adjust or close out existing hedging transactions. BofA Finance or its affiliates also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other notes or instruments that BofA Finance or Bank of America may issue, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of particular notes. BofA Finance or its affiliates will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, considering the risks inherent in these hedging activities, whether the value of the notes increases or decreases. These hedging activities may result in a profit that is more or less than initially expected, or could result in a loss.

One or more broker-dealer affiliates of BofA Finance, including BofA Securities, Inc., may engage in trading activities that are not for your account or on your behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the notes and the interests of such affiliates. These trading activities could influence the market measure or other reference asset (if any) for the notes or secondary trading (if any) in the notes, or otherwise could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of the notes.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which may be an affiliate of ours.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the calculation agent will be one of our affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc., Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., or Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. We may remove and/or appoint different calculation agents from time to time after the original issue date of a series of notes, or we may elect to act as the calculation agent with respect to such series of notes, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of the change. The calculation agent will make a variety of determinations relating to the notes, including the amounts that will be paid on the notes. In making these determinations, the calculation agent may be required to make discretionary judgments. In making these discretionary judgments, the fact that the calculation agent is our affiliate may cause it to have economic interests that are adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes, and the calculation agent's determinations may adversely affect your return on the notes.

Risks Relating to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate and SOFR Notes Generally

The following discussion of risks relates to the secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") and SOFR notes generally. In this discussion, references to "SOFR notes" mean a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before investing in SOFR notes.

Any failure of SOFR to maintain market acceptance could adversely affect the return on or value of the SOFR notes and result in a limited secondary trading market for the SOFR notes.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the "ARRC"), SOFR was developed for use in certain U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial

contracts as an alternative to the London Interbank Offered Rate for deposits in U.S. Dollars (“U.S. Dollar LIBOR”) in part because it is considered a good representation of general funding conditions in the overnight U.S. Treasury repurchase agreement market. However, as a rate based on transactions secured by U.S. Treasury securities, it does not measure bank-specific credit risk and, as a result, is less likely to correlate with the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks. This may mean that market participants would not consider SOFR a suitable substitute, replacement or successor for U.S. Dollar LIBOR, which may, in turn, lead to lessened market acceptance of SOFR.

Further, other index providers are developing products that are perceived as competing with SOFR. It is possible that market participants will prefer one of these competing products and that such competing products may become more widely accepted in the marketplace than SOFR. To the extent market acceptance for SOFR as a benchmark for floating-rate notes declines, the return on and value of the SOFR notes and the price at which investors can sell the SOFR notes in the secondary market could be adversely affected. In addition, investors in the SOFR notes may not be able to sell the SOFR notes at all or may not be able to sell the SOFR notes at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that continue to have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

As of the date of this prospectus supplement, there are multiple market conventions with respect to the implementation of SOFR as a base rate for floating-rate notes or other securities. The manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest rates based on SOFR in floating-rate notes markets may differ materially compared with the manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest rates based on SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any potential inconsistencies between the manner of calculation and related conventions with respect to the determination of interest or other payment rates based on SOFR across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements that they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposition of the SOFR notes.

SOFR may be modified or discontinued, which could adversely affect the return on, value of or market for affected SOFR notes.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “FRBNY”) (or a successor), as administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. In addition, SOFR is published by the FRBNY based on data received from sources other than us, and we have no control over the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR or the SOFR Index. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on the SOFR notes, which may adversely affect the trading prices of the SOFR notes. The administrator of SOFR may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice and has no obligation to consider the interests of investors in the SOFR notes in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing SOFR. For purposes of the formula used to calculate interest with respect to a series of SOFR notes, SOFR in respect of a particular date will not be adjusted for any modifications or amendments to SOFR data that the administrator of SOFR may publish after the interest rate on SOFR notes for that day has been determined in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in this prospectus supplement and the applicable supplement.

There can be no guarantee that SOFR will not be modified or discontinued in a manner that is materially adverse to an investor in SOFR notes. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is

changed or if SOFR is discontinued, that change or discontinuance could reduce or otherwise negatively impact the amount of interest that accrues on a series of SOFR notes, which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such series of SOFR notes.

We or our affiliates may publish research reports that could affect the market value of SOFR notes.

We or one or more of our affiliates, at present or in the future, may publish research reports with respect to movements in interest rates generally, or with respect to the LIBOR transition to alternative reference rates or SOFR specifically. This research may be modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding SOFR notes. Any of these activities may affect the market value of SOFR notes.

Risks Relating to Compounded SOFR Notes and Simple Average SOFR Notes

The following discussion of risks specifically relates to compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes (including, for the avoidance of doubt, compounded SOFR notes using the SOFR Index convention). You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before investing in compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes.

The interest rate on a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes is based on a compounded or simple average, respectively, of Daily SOFR, which is relatively new in the marketplace.

For each interest period, the interest rate on a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes will be based on a compounded or simple average, respectively, of Daily SOFR calculated as described under “Description of the Notes—Floating-Rate Notes—Compounded SOFR Notes” or “Description of the Notes—Floating-Rate Notes—Simple Average SOFR Notes,” as applicable, in this prospectus supplement. As a result, the interest rate on a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes during any interest period may not be the same as the interest rate on other instruments bearing interest at a rate based on SOFR that use an alternative method to determine the applicable interest rate. Further, if Daily SOFR in respect of a particular date during an interest period or observation period (if applicable) for a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes is negative, the inclusion of such Daily SOFR in the calculation of compounded SOFR or simple average SOFR for the applicable interest period will reduce the interest rate and the interest payable on such series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes, as applicable, for such interest period.

The method for calculating an interest rate based upon compounded SOFR or simple average SOFR (for example, payment delays, observation periods/lookbacks and/or lockout/suspension periods) in market precedents varies. This variation in the market could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes.

Interest payments due on a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes will be determined only at the end of the relevant interest period.

Interest payments due on a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes will be determined only at the end of the relevant interest period. Therefore, holders of any series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes will not know the amount of interest payable with respect to each interest period until shortly prior to the related interest payment date, and it may be difficult for investors in such compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes

to estimate reliably the amounts of interest that will be payable on each such interest payment date at the beginning of or during the relevant interest period. In addition, some investors may be unwilling or unable to trade such compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes without changes to their information technology systems, both of which could adversely impact the liquidity and trading price of any series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes.

With respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention or simple average SOFR notes that do not use a rate lookback, it will not be possible to calculate accrued interest with respect to any period until after the end of such period.

With respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention or simple average SOFR notes that do not use a rate lookback, because Daily SOFR in respect of a given day is not published until the U.S. government securities business day immediately following such day, it will not be possible to calculate accrued interest with respect to any period until after the end of such period, which may adversely affect your ability to trade such notes in the secondary market.

With respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the rate cut off convention or payment delay convention, or a series of simple average SOFR notes that employs a rate cut-off date, pursuant to the formula used to determine compounded SOFR or simple average SOFR for such notes for an applicable interest period, Daily SOFR used in such calculation for any day from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the relevant interest payment date (or maturity or redemption date, if applicable) will be Daily SOFR in respect of the relevant rate cut-off date.

The formula used to determine the base rate for compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention employs a rate cut-off date for the final interest period with respect to any series of notes. In addition, the formulas used to determine the base rate for (i) any series of compounded SOFR notes for which the applicable supplement specifies that the rate cut-off convention applies and (ii) any series of simple average SOFR notes for which the applicable supplement specifies that a rate cut-off date applies, may employ a rate cut-off date for each interest period with respect to such series.

For the final interest period with respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention, Daily SOFR used in the calculation of compounded SOFR for any day from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the maturity date or the redemption date, if applicable, will be Daily SOFR in respect of the rate cut-off date. The rate cut-off date will be two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) prior to the applicable maturity date (or redemption date, if applicable).

For each interest period with respect to (i) any series of compounded SOFR notes using the rate cut-off convention and (ii) any series of simple average SOFR notes using a rate cut-off date, Daily SOFR used in the calculation of compounded SOFR or simple average SOFR for any day from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the relevant interest payment date or the maturity or redemption date, if applicable, will be Daily SOFR in respect of the rate cut-off date.

With respect to any such series of notes, the rate cut-off date will be (i) for compounded SOFR, five U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement), or (ii) for simple average SOFR, two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities

business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) prior to each interest payment date or the maturity date (or redemption date, if applicable).

As a result of the foregoing, a holder of a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention will not receive the benefit of any increase in the level of SOFR on any date subsequent to the applicable rate cut-off date in connection with the determination of the interest payable with respect to the final interest period for an applicable series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention. A holder of compounded SOFR notes using the rate cut-off convention or simple average SOFR notes using a rate-cut off date will not receive the benefit of any increase in the level of SOFR on any date subsequent to the applicable rate cut-off date in connection with the determination of the interest payable with respect to each interest period for a series of compounded SOFR notes using the rate cut-off convention or simple average SOFR notes using a rate cut-off date, which could reduce the amount of interest that may be payable on the applicable series of notes.

Holders of a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention will receive payments of interest on a delayed basis.

The interest payment dates for any series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention with respect to interest rate determination and interest payments will be two business days (or such other number of business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) after the interest period demarcation date at the end of each interest period for such series. This convention differs from the interest payment convention that has been used historically for floating-rate notes with interest rates based on other benchmark or market rates, such as U.S. Dollar LIBOR, where interest typically has been paid on a fixed day that immediately follows the final day of the applicable interest period. As a result, investors in a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention will receive payments of interest on a delayed basis as compared to traditional floating-rate notes without payment delay in which they previously may have invested.

Risks Relating to SOFR Benchmark Transition Provisions

The following discussion of risks specifically relates to SOFR benchmark transition provisions. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks relating to the SOFR benchmark transition provisions before investing in any SOFR notes. In this discussion, references to “SOFR notes” mean a series of compounded SOFR notes or simple average SOFR notes.

The selection of a Benchmark Replacement could adversely affect the return on, value of or market for affected SOFR notes.

If we or our designee, after consulting with us, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to a series of SOFR notes, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark (which will be a rate based on SOFR at the original issue date of the relevant SOFR notes) for all purposes relating to such SOFR notes. If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. These replacement rates and adjustments may be selected or formulated by (i) the USD Relevant Governmental Body (such as the ARRC), (ii) the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) or any successor thereto or (iii) in certain circumstances, us or our designee (which may be our affiliate), after consulting with us.

In addition, the terms of the SOFR notes expressly authorize us or our designee (which may be our affiliate), after consulting with us, in connection with a Benchmark Replacement to make

Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes with respect to, among other things, the determination of interest periods and the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest and other administrative matters. The application of a Benchmark Replacement and Benchmark Replacement Adjustment, and any implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, could result in adverse consequences to the interest rate or amount of interest payable on the SOFR notes, which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such SOFR notes and the price at which investors may be able to sell such SOFR notes. Moreover, certain determinations, decisions and elections with respect to the Benchmark Replacement and any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, or the occurrence or non-occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event, may require the exercise of discretion and the making of subjective judgments by us or our designee (after consulting with us). Any determination, decision or election made by us or our designee pursuant to the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth in this prospectus supplement will, if made by us, be made in our sole discretion and, if made by our designee, be made after consultation with us and, in each case, will become effective without consent from the investors in the affected SOFR notes or any other party. We may designate an entity to make any determination, decision or election that we have the right to make in connection with the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth in this prospectus supplement. Any designee that we may appoint in connection with these determinations, decisions or elections may be our affiliate. When performing such functions, potential conflicts of interest may exist between us, our designee and investors in the SOFR notes and making such potentially subjective determinations may adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the SOFR notes. All determinations by us or our designee in our or its discretion will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us and investors in the applicable SOFR notes absent manifest error. Further, (i) the composition and characteristics of any Benchmark Replacement for a series of SOFR notes will not be the same as those of the applicable SOFR rate for a series of SOFR notes, the Benchmark Replacement will not be the economic equivalent of SOFR, there can be no assurance that the Benchmark Replacement will perform in the same way as SOFR would have at any time and there is no guarantee that the Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for SOFR (each of which means that a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the applicable series of SOFR notes), (ii) any failure of the Benchmark Replacement to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the relevant series of SOFR notes, (iii) the Benchmark Replacement may have a very limited history and the future performance of the Benchmark Replacement may not be able to be predicted based on historical performance, (iv) the secondary trading market for debt securities linked to the Benchmark Replacement may be limited and (v) the administrator of the Benchmark Replacement may make changes that could change the value of the Benchmark Replacement or discontinue the Benchmark Replacement and would not have any obligation to consider the interests of investors in the relevant series of SOFR notes in doing so. For more information, see the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth under “Description of the Notes—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” below.

Risks Relating to Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes

The following discussion of risks specifically relates to simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before investing in simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes.

Interest payments due on a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes will be determined only at the end of the relevant interest period.

Interest payments due on a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes will be determined only at the end of the relevant interest period. Therefore, holders of any series of simple

average federal funds (effective) rate notes will not know the amount of interest payable with respect to each interest period until shortly prior to the related interest payment date, and it may be difficult for investors in such simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes to estimate reliably the amounts of interest that will be payable on each such interest payment date at the beginning of or during the relevant interest period.

With respect to a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes that does not use a rate lookback, it will not be possible to calculate accrued interest with respect to any period until after the end of such period.

The federal funds (effective) rate in respect of a given day is not published until the New York banking day (as defined below) immediately following such day. For this reason, with respect to a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes that does not use a rate lookback, it will not be possible to calculate accrued interest with respect to any period until after the end of such period, which may adversely affect your ability to trade such notes in the secondary market.

With respect to a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes that employs a rate cut-off date, pursuant to the formula used to determine the simple average federal funds (effective) rate for each applicable interest period, the federal funds (effective) rate used in such calculation for any day from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the relevant interest payment date (or maturity or redemption date, if applicable) will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of the relevant rate cut-off date.

Pursuant to the formula used to determine the simple average federal funds (effective) rate for each interest period with respect to a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes using a rate cut-off date, the federal funds (effective) rate used in such calculation for any day from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the relevant interest payment date or the maturity or redemption date, if applicable, will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of the rate cut-off date. The rate cut-off date will be two New York banking days (or such other number of New York banking days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) prior to each interest payment date or the maturity date (or redemption date, if applicable). Therefore, you will not receive the benefit of any increase in the level of the federal funds (effective) rate on any date subsequent to the rate cut-off date in connection with the determination of the interest payable with respect to an interest period for a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes using a rate cut-off date, which could reduce the amount of interest that may be payable.

Risks Relating to U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Notes

The following discussion of risks specifically relates to U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before investing in U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes.

ICE Benchmark Administration (including any successor administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], “IBA”) launched the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for use as a benchmark in order to aid the market’s transition to SOFR and away from U.S. Dollar LIBOR. The following discussion of certain risks relating to the notes is based on information related to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] that is made publicly available on the ICE Swap Rate[®] Website as of the date of this pricing supplement, which information is subject to change at any time after such date. In the following discussion of risks, references to the “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®]” refer to such rate for the applicable tenor(s) with respect to a series of notes. For further information about the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], see “Description of the Notes – Floating-Rate Notes – U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Notes” below.

The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is a new series of benchmarks, and the future performance of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® cannot be predicted based on the limited historical information available.

IBA began publication of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® on November 8, 2021. As a result, there is limited historical information on which to evaluate the performance of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® or on which to base a prediction as to its future performance, which may bear little or no relation to such limited information. The limited historical information is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® or the value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes, and any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® during any period is not an indication that the level of the applicable benchmark is more or less likely to increase or decrease over the term of the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes. The actual future levels of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® may be lower than any available historical data. An investment in the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes may involve more risk than investing in notes linked to benchmarks or indices with established performance records, where a longer history of performance may be available so that investors have more information on which to base an investment decision.

The composition of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is not the same as the U.S. Dollar LIBOR ICE Swap Rate® and the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is not expected to be a comparable substitute or replacement for the U.S. Dollar LIBOR ICE Swap Rate®.

The composition of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is not the same as the U.S. Dollar LIBOR Swap Rate, and the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is not expected to be a comparable substitute or replacement for the U.S. Dollar LIBOR Swap Rate. The U.S. Dollar LIBOR ICE Swap Rate® seeks to represent the mid-price for the semi-annual fixed leg of an interest rate swap where the floating leg is based on three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR payable quarterly, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® seeks to represent the annual fixed leg of an interest rate swap where the floating leg is based on a compounded average of the daily SOFR administered by the FRBNY (or any successor administrator) compounded in arrears for twelve months payable annually using standard market conventions, calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed, with a year presumed to comprise 360 days.

The composition and characteristics of SOFR, which underlies the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is not the same as those of three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR, nor is SOFR the economic equivalent of three-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR. Thus, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® has been designed with respect to swap transactions referencing a rate that differs in significant respects from the rate referenced in the swap transactions with respect to which the U.S. Dollar LIBOR ICE Swap Rate® was designed. As a result, the rate of interest on and value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes may perform differently over time from the manner in which the interest rate and value of debt securities with comparable terms and provisions that were linked to the U.S. Dollar LIBOR ICE Swap Rate® would have performed. In addition, any failure of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the value of and market for the affected notes.

A lack of input data may impact IBA's ability to calculate and publish the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® for one or more tenors.

The input data for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is based on swaps referencing SOFR as the floating leg. The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® is dependent on receiving sufficient eligible input data, from the trading venue sources identified by IBA in accordance with the

“waterfall” methodology, for applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] tenors. The ability of the applicable trading venues to provide sufficient eligible input data in accordance with IBA’s “waterfall” methodology depends on, among other things, there being a liquid market in swap contracts referencing SOFR on such trading venues, which in turn depends, among other things, on there being a liquid market in loans, floating-rate debt securities and other financial contracts referencing SOFR. Because SOFR’s use as a reference rate for financial contracts began relatively recently and the related market for SOFR-based swaps is relatively new, there is limited information on which to assess potential future liquidity in SOFR-based swap markets or in the market for SOFR-based financial contracts more generally.

If the market for SOFR-based swap contracts is not sufficiently liquid, or if the liquidity in such market proves to be volatile, this could result in the inability of IBA to calculate the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] on certain occasions, which could materially adversely affect the reliability of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], and could adversely affect the return on and value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes and the price at which you are able to sell such notes in the secondary market, if any. In addition, if SOFR does not maintain market acceptance for use as reference rates for U.S. dollar-denominated financial contracts, uncertainty about SOFR may adversely affect the return on and the value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes.

The information regarding the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] that IBA makes publicly available is limited.

Certain information and materials relating to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] is available on the ICE Swap Rate[®] Website. Currently, publicly available rate information for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] can be viewed only on the ICE Report Center on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Website, and, for any particular day, the only rate available for viewing is the rate published for the preceding publication day. In addition, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, such rate appearing on the ICE Report Center is rounded to two decimal places and does not represent the actual U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] rates that will be used to determine the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for purposes of calculating interest on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes (which rate will be that published on the Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page and rounded to three decimal places). As of the date of this prospectus supplement, a paid subscription to the Bloomberg Professional Services service is required to obtain additional U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] data (such as historical U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] rates rounded to three decimal places). IBA has not indicated whether such information will become publicly available in the future or whether the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] rates will be made available from another source. As a result of this limited publicly available information, it may be difficult for an investor to determine the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for a specific date or dates.

The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] may be modified or discontinued, which could adversely affect the return on, value of or market for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes.

IBA may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], including changes related to the method by which such rate is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate such rate, including the trading venues for such transactions, or timing related to the determination or publication of such rate, or may cease the calculation or dissemination of such rate. Depending on the circumstances, such change or cessation could be implemented with little or no public notice or consultation. Any such changes may result in a reduction of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] and, in turn, reduce the amount of interest payable on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, which may

adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes. In addition, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] is determined by IBA based on data received from sources other than us, and we do not have any control over the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of such data.

If the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] does not appear on the applicable Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page at the applicable Relevant Time, and a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have not occurred, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] will be determined by the calculation agent (which may be one of our affiliates) using alternative methods, which will involve the exercise of discretion by the calculation agent.

If the U.S. SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] does not appear on the applicable Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page at the Relevant Time on an applicable interest determination date (for example, as a result of insufficient liquidity in the underlying applicable SOFR swap contracts market) and a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], the calculation agent will determine the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for such applicable interest determination date in its sole discretion, after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to the Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page or to the sources from which IBA obtains the swap rate input data used by IBA to calculate such rate, or any other source or data it determines to be reasonable (including, if applicable, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] that was most recently published by IBA) for the purpose of estimating such rate. This method of determining the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] may result in interest payments on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes that are higher than, lower than or that do not otherwise correlate over time with the interest payments that would have been made on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes if the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] had been published in accordance with IBA's usual policies and procedures governing the determination and publication of such rate and appeared on the Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page at the Relevant Time. This could adversely affect the rate of interest on the affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, which, in turn, could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes and the price at which investors may be able to sell such affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes. In addition, in determining the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], the calculation agent may have economic interests that are adverse to the investor's interests.

If a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date are determined to have occurred with respect to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement may not be a suitable replacement for such rate.

If we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines that a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] and a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, then the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will replace the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for such series of notes for all purposes relating to the relevant notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates, as set forth under "Description of the Notes—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date." The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will be the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) as an industry-accepted replacement for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for U.S. dollar-denominated floating-rate notes at such time, plus the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment (if any). After determination of the U.S. Dollar

SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, interest on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes will no longer be determined by reference to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], but instead will be determined by reference to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement. If we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines that there is no such replacement rate as of any applicable date of determination, then we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) will determine a substitute rate or substitute rate value to be used in place of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for that date of determination after consulting such sources as we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) deems comparable to the sources (if any) on which such rate customarily was published by IBA or authorized distributors prior to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date or to the sources from which IBA obtains the SOFR swap rate input data used by IBA to calculate the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®], or any other source or data we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines to be reasonable (including, if applicable, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] that was most recently published by IBA) for the purpose of determining such substitute rate or substitute rate value.

There is no assurance that any U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will be similar to the initial U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] in any respect as it is determined and published by IBA as of the date of this prospectus supplement, or that any U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will produce the economic equivalent of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] as a reference rate for determining the interest rate on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, or otherwise be a suitable replacement or successor for such rate. In addition, it is possible that, at the time of the occurrence of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date, no industry-accepted interest rate as a replacement for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] will exist and there may be disagreement regarding the selection of a replacement rate for such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®]. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the determination of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will become effective without the consent of the holders of the notes of any other party. Use of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement may result in interest payments on the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes that are higher than, lower than or that do not otherwise correlate over time with the interest payments that would have been made on such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes in the absence of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date. This could adversely affect the interest rate and amount of interest payable on the affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, which, in turn, could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes and the price at which investors may be able to sell such affected U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes.

In addition, although the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] benchmark transition provisions set forth in “Description of the Notes—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date” provide for a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment to be added to the Unadjusted U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment may be zero or negative, and there is no guarantee that the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment (if any) will make the Unadjusted U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement equivalent to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] as it is calculated and published by IBA as of the date of this prospectus supplement.

The secondary trading market for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes may be limited.

Publication of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] began recently, and, as of the date of this prospectus supplement, use of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] as a reference rate for

floating-rate notes is limited. In addition, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® may not be widely used as such in the future. If the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® does not prove to be widely used as a benchmark in securities that are similar or comparable to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes, a trading market for the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes may fail to develop or be maintained, and the trading price of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes may be lower than those of debt securities with rates of interest based on rates that are more widely used.

We or our affiliates may publish research that could affect the market value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes.

We or one or more of our affiliates may, at present or in the future, publish research reports with respect to movements in interest rates generally, or the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® specifically. This research may be modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes. Any of these activities may affect the market value of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

This section describes general terms and provisions of the notes. This section supplements, and should be read together with, the general description of our debt securities, and the terms and provisions thereof, included in “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC” in the accompanying prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, the information in this prospectus supplement will supersede the information in the accompanying prospectus.

The terms and provisions of the notes set forth in this prospectus supplement will apply to a series of notes, to the extent applicable as set forth below, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement. If the applicable supplement for a series of notes includes terms and provisions that modify, conflict with or otherwise are inconsistent with the applicable terms and provisions set forth below, then, regardless of whether or not the applicable terms and provisions set forth below are stated to apply “unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement,” such terms and provisions set forth in the applicable supplement shall govern and control with respect to such series of notes.

Certain capitalized or other defined terms that are used in this section “Description of the Notes” have the specific meanings set forth herein. A listing of the pages on which certain of such terms are defined can be found under the “Index of Certain Defined Terms” beginning on page S-69 of this prospectus supplement.

General

We will issue the notes as part of a series of debt securities, Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, under an indenture dated as of August 23, 2016, which is an exhibit to our registration statement and has been filed with the SEC. The indenture is a contract between us, as issuer, Bank of America, as guarantor and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. In this prospectus supplement, we refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as the “trustee,” and we refer to the indenture as supplemented from time to time as the “Indenture.” In addition to the following summary of general terms of the notes and the Indenture, you should review the forms of the actual notes and the specific provisions of the Indenture, as applicable, which are on file with the SEC.

The Indenture is subject to, and governed by, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. We, Bank of America and the selling agents, in the ordinary course of our respective businesses, have conducted and may conduct business with the trustee or its affiliates. See “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—The Indenture” in the accompanying prospectus for more information about the Indenture and the functions of the trustee. The Indenture does not limit the amount of indebtedness that BofA Finance may incur.

The notes are being offered by BofA Finance on a continuous basis. We may issue other debt securities under the Indenture from time to time in one or more series up to the aggregate principal amount of the then-existing grant of authority by BofA Finance’s board of managers.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable supplement, the minimum denomination of the notes will be \$1,000 and any larger amount that is a whole multiple of \$1,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies).

We may issue the following types of notes: fixed-rate notes, indexed notes, fixed/floating rate notes and floating-rate notes. For more information on these types of notes, see below under “—Fixed-Rate Notes,” “—Indexed Notes,” “—Fixed/Floating Rate Notes” and “—Floating-Rate Notes.” In addition, we may issue notes that do not bear interest.

Ranking

The notes will be the unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance and will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The payment obligations of BofA Finance on the notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America as described in the accompanying prospectus.

Any obligations of Bank of America under its guarantee of the notes will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to its subordinated obligations. Because Bank of America is a holding company, its right to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary upon such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise 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. Accordingly, the guarantee obligations will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of Bank of America subsidiaries, and claimants should look only to the assets of Bank of America for payments under its guarantee of the notes. Further, creditors of Bank of America's subsidiaries recapitalized pursuant to Bank of America's resolution plan generally would be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of the subsidiaries, including Bank of America's contributed assets. In addition, any obligations of Bank of America under its guarantee will be unsecured and, therefore, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, will effectively rank junior to Bank of America's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations.

See "Risk Factors—BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues," "Risk Factors—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" and "Risk Factors—Holders of the debt securities of Bank of America and claimants under Bank of America's guarantees of the BofA Finance debt securities could be at greater risk of being structurally subordinated if Bank of America sells or conveys all or substantially all of its assets to one or more of its majority-owned subsidiaries" in the accompanying prospectus.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and has no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its notes that are guaranteed by Bank of America. In addition, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its notes if they make claims in respect of such notes in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders will be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of such notes. Holders of BofA Finance's notes will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America's guarantee of the notes, and holders of the notes should accordingly assume that in any bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, they would not have any priority over, and should be treated equally with, the claims of all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America, including claims of holders of unsecured debt securities issued by Bank of America.

Fixed-Rate Notes

We may issue notes that bear interest at a fixed rate as set forth in the applicable supplement, which we refer to as "fixed-rate notes." Unless we specify 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.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay interest on any fixed-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 fixed-rate note) and at the maturity date or earlier redemption date, as applicable. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date, the maturity date or earlier redemption date, as the case may be, 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, the maturity date or earlier redemption 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 “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable.”

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 note. 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.

Indexed Notes

We may issue notes 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 interest rates, equity securities, indices, exchange traded funds, commodities, currency exchange rates, futures contracts or any other rates, instruments, assets or other factors or any other measure of economic or financial risk or value, or one or more baskets, indices or other combinations of the foregoing (referred to as “market measures”), in each case as specified in the applicable supplement. We refer to these notes as “indexed notes.”

If you purchase an indexed note, you may receive an amount at maturity that is greater than or less than the face amount of your note, depending upon the formula used to determine the amount payable and the relative value at maturity of the market measure to which your indexed note is linked. We expect that the value of the applicable market measure will fluctuate over time.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, indexed notes will be cash-settled only.

Indexed notes may bear interest at a fixed or floating rate, if so specified in the applicable supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable supplement, the terms and provisions set forth above under “—Fixed-Rate Notes” and below under “—Floating-Rate Notes” will apply to such indexed notes with respect to any interest period for which such indexed note accrues interest at a fixed or floating rate, as applicable.

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 or other information with respect to the specified index or other market measure, specific risk factors relating to that particular type of indexed note, and tax considerations associated with an investment in the indexed notes.

If so specified in the applicable supplement, we may issue indexed notes that are linked to one or more of the base rates described below under “—Floating-Rate Notes—U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Notes,” “—Floating-Rate Notes—Compounded SOFR Notes,” “—Floating-Rate Notes—Simple Average SOFR Notes,” or “—Floating-Rate Notes—Simple Average Federal Funds

(Effective) Rate Notes” for purposes other than determining a floating rate of interest. For example, the terms of an indexed note may provide that such note will accrue interest only on those days on which a specified base rate exceeds a certain level specified in the applicable supplement. With respect to any indexed note linked to such a base rate, if so specified in the applicable supplement, the relevant terms and provisions set forth above under “—Floating-Rate Notes—U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Notes,” “—Floating-Rate Notes—Compounded SOFR Notes,” “—Floating-Rate Notes—Simple Average SOFR Notes,” “—Floating-Rate Notes—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes,” and “—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” shall apply to the determination of such base rate with respect to such indexed note.

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, 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.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

We may issue notes with elements of each of the fixed-rate notes described above and floating-rate notes described below. For example, a note may bear interest at a fixed rate for some interest periods and at a floating rate for some other interest periods. We will describe the determination of interest for any of these notes in the applicable supplement.

Floating-Rate Notes

We may issue notes that will bear interest at a floating interest rate determined in accordance with the applicable terms and provisions set forth in the applicable supplement and below under “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes,” “—U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Notes,” “—Compounded SOFR Notes,” “—Simple Average SOFR Notes,” “—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes,” “—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Replacement Date,” and “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR,” as applicable. The terms and provisions of floating-rate notes set forth in such sections will apply, to the extent applicable as set forth below, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement. We refer to these notes as “floating-rate notes.”

Overview of Base Rates and Floating-Rate Note Provisions

The interest rate for each series of floating-rate notes will be determined by reference to a “base rate” specified in the applicable supplement. The “base rate” for a floating-rate note will, if so specified in the applicable supplement, be one or more of the following, or may be any other base rate as may be specified in the applicable supplement:

- the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® (as defined below), in which case the note will be a “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® note”;
- compounded SOFR (as defined below), calculated by reference to the secured overnight financing rate, in which case the note will be a “compounded SOFR note”;

- simple average SOFR (as defined below), calculated by reference to the secured overnight financing rate, in which case the note will be a “simple average SOFR note”; or
- the simple average federal funds (effective) rate (as defined below), calculated by reference to the federal funds (effective) rate (as defined below), in which case the note will be a “simple average federal funds (effective) rate note.”

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable supplement, the applicable base rate with respect to a floating-rate note will be determined for each interest period (as defined below) or other applicable period as set forth under “—U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Notes,” “—Compounded SOFR Notes,” “—Simple Average SOFR Notes” or “—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes” below, as applicable. Such determination of the applicable base rates is summarized as follows:

U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes. With respect to U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes, the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® will be determined for an interest period (or other period specified in the applicable supplement) in advance by reference to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® for the tenor specified in the applicable supplement, as observed at a specified time on a single interest determination date on or prior to the commencement of such period, all as set forth in this prospectus supplement and/or in the applicable supplement. The U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® as so determined will apply for the entirety of the succeeding interest or other period and will reset on the interest reset date specified for the interest or other period that immediately follows such succeeding period, in accordance with the foregoing. References in this prospectus supplement to the “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate®” refer to such rate for the applicable tenor(s) with respect to a series of notes, as set forth in the applicable supplement. For additional information with respect to the determination of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® and terms and provisions of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® notes, see “—U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Notes” below.

Compounded SOFR notes. With respect to compounded SOFR notes, the base rate for an interest period will be determined on the basis of a compounded average of Daily SOFR (as defined under “—Compounded SOFR Notes” below) determined as set forth below under “—Compounded SOFR Notes” (such rate, “compounded SOFR”). As so set forth, compounded SOFR will be determined in arrears at or near the end of each interest period in accordance with a formula using Daily SOFR published during the applicable interest period or observation period relating to such interest period, as the case may be. Compounded SOFR may be calculated in accordance with a number of different calculation conventions that are described more fully under “—Compounded SOFR Notes” below. The applicable supplement will specify which calculation convention applies with respect to calculation of compounded SOFR for an applicable series of compounded SOFR notes. For additional information with respect to the determination of compounded SOFR and terms and provisions of compounded SOFR notes, see “—Compounded SOFR Notes” below.

Simple average SOFR notes and simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes. With respect to simple average SOFR notes and simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes, the base rate for an interest period will be determined on the basis of a simple average of Daily SOFR or the federal funds (effective) rate, as set forth below under “—Simple Average SOFR Notes” or “—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes,” as applicable (such rates, “simple average SOFR” and the “simple average federal funds (effective) rate,” respectively). As so set forth, simple average SOFR and the simple average federal funds (effective) rate will be determined in arrears at or near the end of each interest period based on a formula using Daily SOFR rates or federal funds (effective) rates, as applicable, published during the applicable interest period. For additional information with respect to the determination of these base rates and terms and provisions of these

notes, see “—Simple Average SOFR Notes” or “—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes,” as applicable, below.

General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the terms and provisions of and other information with respect to the floating-rate notes set forth in this subsection “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes” will apply to each series of floating-rate notes, as and to the extent set forth in this subsection.

Determination of Interest Rates

Unless we specify otherwise 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 specified tenor, if applicable) for each interest or other applicable period determined in accordance with the applicable provisions set forth in this prospectus supplement and/or the applicable supplement;
- plus or minus the spread, if any; and/or
- multiplied by the spread multiplier, if any.

The “spread” is the number of basis points we may specify in the applicable supplement to be added to or subtracted from the applicable base rate. The “spread multiplier” is the percentage (or number) we may specify in the applicable supplement by which the specified base rate is multiplied in order to calculate the applicable interest rate.

Interest rates for 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 or other applicable period; and/or
- a minimum interest rate limit, or floor, on the interest that may accrue during any interest or other applicable period.

Accrual of Interest, Interest Payment Dates and Interest Periods for Floating-Rate Notes Other than Compounded SOFR Notes Using the Payment Delay Convention

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, except for compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention:

- each floating-rate note will accrue interest from its original issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the floating-rate note has been paid or made available for payment;
- interest will accrue on the outstanding principal amount of a floating-rate note at the applicable per annum floating interest rate until the principal amount is paid or made available for payment;
- we will pay accrued interest on any floating-rate note monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually (or for such other period as we may specify in the applicable supplement), as applicable, in arrears, on the dates set forth in the applicable supplement (each such day being an “interest payment date” for such floating-rate note) and at the maturity date or earlier redemption date, as applicable;

- each interest payment due on an interest payment date, the maturity date or earlier redemption date, as the case may be, 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 or earlier redemption date, as the case may be (each such period, an “interest period”); and
- interest payment dates and interest periods for floating-rate notes may be adjusted in accordance with the business day convention (as described below under “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Business Day Conventions”) specified in the applicable supplement.

For compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the accrual of interest, interest period demarcation dates, interest payment dates and interest periods are as set forth under “—Compounded SOFR Notes—Payment Delay Convention” below.

Calculation of Interest Amounts

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the amount of accrued interest on a floating-rate note for an interest period is calculated by multiplying the outstanding principal amount of such note by an accrued interest factor. This accrued interest factor will be determined by multiplying the per annum floating interest rate determined by reference to the applicable base rate, as determined for the applicable interest period, by a factor resulting from the day count convention that applies with respect to such determination. The factor resulting from the day count convention will be, if so specified in the applicable supplement, one of the following, or may be any other convention set forth in the applicable supplement:

- a factor based on a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is “30/360”;
- a factor equal to 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”;
- a factor equal to the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 365, or if any portion of that relevant period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the relevant period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the relevant period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365, if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is “Actual/Actual”; or
- a factor equal to the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 365, if the day count convention specified in the applicable supplement is “Actual/365 (Fixed).”

If no day count convention is specified in the applicable supplement, the accrued interest factor will be as follows:

- for U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, the factor will be based on a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months; and
- for compounded SOFR notes, simple average SOFR notes, simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes or any other floating-rate notes other than U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, the factor will be equal to the actual number of days in the relevant period divided by 360.

On or before the relevant “calculation date,” the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period in accordance with the provisions set forth above. For any series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, the calculation date pertaining to an interest payment date will be the earlier of:

- the tenth calendar day after the applicable interest determination date for the interest period to which such interest payment date relates or, if that day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day; or
- the business day immediately preceding such interest payment date, the maturity date, or the date of redemption or prepayment, as the case may be.

For any series of compounded SOFR notes, simple average SOFR notes or simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes, the calculation date pertaining to an applicable interest payment date will be the business day immediately preceding such interest payment date (including, if applicable, the maturity date or the date of earlier redemption or prepayment, as the case may be).

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 0.09876545) being rounded to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655).

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 to any one borrower.

At the request of a holder of any U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap 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.

At the request of a holder of any compounded SOFR note, simple average SOFR note or simple average federal funds (effective) rate note, the calculation agent will provide compounded SOFR, simple average SOFR or the simple average federal funds (effective) rate, as applicable, the interest rate and the amount of interest accrued with respect to any interest period for such note, after compounded SOFR, simple average SOFR or the simple average federal funds (effective) rate, as applicable, and such interest rate and accrued interest have been determined.

U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions and other information will apply to each series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes.

The interest rate in effect from, and including, the original issue date of a series of floating-rate notes to, but excluding, the first interest reset date (as defined below) for such series of notes will be the initial interest rate set forth in the applicable supplement or determined as set forth in the

applicable supplement. The interest rate for a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes may be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, or at any other interval, as we specify in the applicable supplement. If so specified in the applicable supplement, a single interest period may contain multiple interest reset dates, in which case the interest rate with respect to the applicable series of notes will reset on each such interest reset date in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in this subsection or as otherwise set forth in the applicable supplement, and interest will accrue on such series of notes at the interest rate in effect from time to time during such interest period. We refer to each date on which the interest rate for a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes will reset as an “interest reset date.” We will specify the interest reset dates in the applicable supplement. Interest reset dates may be adjusted in accordance with the applicable business day convention (as described below under “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Business Day Conventions”) specified in the applicable supplement.

The “interest determination date” in respect of any interest reset date is the day to which the calculation agent will refer when determining the interest rate at which the applicable floating interest rate will reset. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the interest determination date for an interest reset date for a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] note will be the second U.S. government securities business day (as defined below) preceding the interest reset date.

The calculation agent will determine the interest rate for an interest period in respect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] note on the interest determination date corresponding to such interest reset date. In addition, on the applicable calculation date, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period in accordance with the provisions set forth under “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes—Accrual of Interest, Interest Payment Dates and Interest Periods for Floating-Rate Notes Other than Compounded SOFR Notes Using the Payment Delay Convention” and “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes—Calculation of Interest Amounts” above.

With respect to a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the following terms will have the meanings set forth below:

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®]” means, in respect of each applicable interest determination date, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for the applicable tenor specified in the applicable supplement, as calculated and provided as of approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time (or any amended time specified by the administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] in the benchmark methodology) on such interest determination date, by IBA as the administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] (or a successor administrator), as such rate appears for the Applicable Index on the Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page at the Relevant Time on such interest determination date, as determined by the calculation agent.

If the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for the applicable tenor in respect of any interest period cannot be determined in accordance with the preceding paragraph on an applicable interest determination date, and a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to such rate, then the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for such tenor for such interest determination date will be determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to the sources (if any) on which such rate customarily is published by the IBA (or a successor administrator) or authorized distributors or to the sources from which IBA (or such successor administrator) obtains the swap rate input data used by IBA (or such successor administrator), to calculate such rate, or any other source or data it determines to be reasonable (including, if applicable, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for the applicable tenor that was

most recently published by IBA (or such successor administrator)) for the purpose of estimating such rate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines that a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred prior to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time in respect of any determination of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for the applicable tenor on any date, as described below under “—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date” below, then the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] benchmark replacement provisions set forth below under such heading will thereafter apply to all determinations of the interest rate payable on the applicable series of notes.

“Applicable Index” means “USISSO01 Index,” “USISSO02 Index,” “USISSO05 Index,” “USISSO10 Index,” “USISSO20 Index,” “USISSO30 Index,” and/or any other designation specified in the applicable supplement to be an “Applicable Index.”

“Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page” means the page entitled “USD SOFR (11:15am NY)” that can be accessed on the Bloomberg Professional Services service (or any other page or screen that replaces that page or screen on the Bloomberg Professional Services service or such other service or services as may be nominated for the purpose of displaying rates for U.S. dollar swaps referencing SOFR by IBA or its successor or such other entity assuming the responsibility of IBA or its successor in calculating rates for U.S. dollar swaps referencing SOFR in the event IBA or its successor no longer does so).

“Relevant Time” means approximately 12:15, p.m., New York City time, or such other time as may be specified in the applicable supplement.

Compounded SOFR Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions and other information will apply to compounded SOFR notes.

For a series of compounded SOFR notes, compounded SOFR, accrued interest, interest periods, the interest rate and/or timing of interest payments for a particular interest period will be determined in accordance with a “payment delay convention,” “observation period convention,” “SOFR Index convention,” or “rate cut-off convention” in accordance with the terms and provisions applicable to such convention as set forth below. The applicable supplement relating to a series of compounded SOFR notes will specify whether the “payment delay convention,” the “observation period convention,” the “SOFR Index convention” or the “rate cut-off convention” applies to such compounded SOFR notes.

With respect to any series of compounded SOFR notes, the following terms will have the meanings set forth below:

“Daily SOFR” means, with respect to any U.S. government securities business day prior to a Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such U.S. government securities business day as such rate appears on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the immediately following U.S. government securities business day; or
- (2) if the rate specified in (1) above does not so appear, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. government securities business day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we or our designee, after consulting with us, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred prior to the applicable Benchmark Reference Time in respect of any determination of Daily SOFR on any date as described under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” below, then the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth under such heading will thereafter apply to all determinations of the interest rate payable on the relevant notes. In accordance with the SOFR benchmark transition provisions, after a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the amount of interest that will be payable for each applicable interest period will be determined by reference to a per annum rate equal to the Benchmark Replacement plus or minus the spread, or multiplied by the spread multiplier, as may be specified in the supplement. Certain capitalized terms used in this paragraph have the meanings set forth under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR.”

“SOFR Administrator” means the FRBNY (or a successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate).

“SOFR Administrator’s Website” means the website of the FRBNY, or any successor source. The information contained on such website is not part of this prospectus supplement and is not incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference.

Payment Delay Convention

If the applicable supplement for a series of compounded SOFR notes specifies that the “payment delay convention” applies, then, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions will apply to such series. References to “notes” in this subsection “—Payment Delay Convention” are to compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention.

For a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, compounded SOFR, the interest rate, accrued interest, the date on which the foregoing will be calculated by the calculation agent with respect to an interest period, interest periods and timing of interest payments for a particular interest period will be determined in accordance with the following terms and provisions set forth in this subsection and in the other sections and subsections of this prospectus supplement referenced below in this subsection. See “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes” for a description of additional terms and provisions of the notes relating to the determination of interest rates and calculation of interest amounts (other than with respect to the accrual of interest, interest payment dates, interest periods and the timing of such calculation of interest amounts, which will be as set forth below in this subsection) that will be applicable with respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the payment delay convention, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

Each series of the notes will accrue interest from the original issue date of such series until the principal amount is paid or made available for payment. We will pay interest on a series of the notes on each interest payment date (as defined in the second following paragraph) with respect to such series of notes. Each interest payment due on an interest payment date, the maturity date or the redemption date, as applicable, will include interest accrued from, and including, the most recent interest period demarcation 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 period demarcation date (or, in the case of the final interest period, the maturity date or, if such notes are redeemed earlier, the redemption date) (each such period, an “interest period” for such series of notes). The applicable supplement for a series of notes will specify, among other terms and provisions, the “interest period demarcation dates” with respect to such series.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, interest period demarcation dates and interest periods (in addition to interest payment dates) may be adjusted in accordance with the business day convention specified in the applicable supplement. If the scheduled final interest period demarcation date (which will be the maturity date or, if we elect to redeem the notes earlier, the redemption date) falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment of principal and interest will be made on the next succeeding business day, and such final interest period demarcation date will be postponed to such succeeding business day.

We will pay interest on each series of the notes in arrears, on the second business day (or such other number of business days we may specify in the applicable supplement) following each interest period demarcation date (each such day being an “interest payment date” for such notes); provided that the interest payment date with respect to the final interest period for a series of the notes will be the maturity date for such series or, if the notes are redeemed earlier, the redemption date. On each interest payment date, we will pay accrued interest for the most recently completed interest period.

If an interest period demarcation date other than the final interest period demarcation date otherwise would fall on a day that is not a business day, then such interest period demarcation 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 period demarcation date will be advanced to the immediately preceding day that is a business day. If the scheduled final interest period demarcation date (which will be the maturity date or, if we elect to redeem the notes earlier, the redemption date) falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment of principal and interest will be made on the next succeeding business day, and such final interest period demarcation date will be postponed to such succeeding business day. In each case, the related interest periods also will be adjusted for non-business days.

With respect to any series of fixed/floating rate notes for which compounded SOFR is specified to be the base rate for the applicable floating-rate period and for which the “payment delay convention” is specified to be applicable, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the applicable terms and provisions of such notes, and provided that such series of notes is not redeemed prior to the commencement of the floating-rate period, if the final interest payment date falling in the fixed-rate period otherwise would 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, and the related interest period also will be adjusted for non-business days. If such final interest payment date during the fixed-rate period is so postponed, the first day of the initial interest period during the floating-rate period will be adjusted accordingly.

The interest rate for a series of the notes will be determined by reference to compounded SOFR, calculated in respect of each interest period in accordance with the formula set forth below. For purposes of calculating compounded SOFR in accordance with such formula with respect to the final interest period, Daily SOFR for each U.S. government securities business day in the period from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable, will be Daily SOFR in respect of such rate cut-off date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the “rate cut-off date” will be the second U.S. government securities business day prior to the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable.

The calculation agent will determine “compounded SOFR” for a series of the notes for each interest period in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{\text{SOFR}_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d_0 ”, for any interest period, is the number of U.S. government securities business days in such interest period;

“ i ”, for such interest period, is a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant U.S. government securities business days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. government securities business day in such interest period;

“ SOFR_i ”, for any U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such interest period, is equal to Daily SOFR in respect of that day, determined by the calculation agent; provided that, for purposes of calculating compounded SOFR with respect to the final interest period, Daily SOFR for each U.S. government securities business day in the period from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable, will be Daily SOFR in respect of such rate cut-off date;

“ n_i ”, for U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such interest period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. government securities business day “ i ” to, but excluding, the following U.S. government securities business day; and

“ d ”, for such interest period, is the number of calendar days in such interest period.

The calculation agent will determine compounded SOFR, the interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period in arrears on the applicable calculation date and will notify us of compounded SOFR and such interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period as soon as reasonably practicable after such determination. At the request of a holder of a series of the notes, the calculation agent will provide compounded SOFR, the interest rate and the amount of interest accrued with respect to any interest period for such series, after compounded SOFR and such interest rate and accrued interest have been determined.

Observation Period Convention, SOFR Index Convention, and Rate Cut-off Convention

If the applicable supplement for a series of compounded SOFR notes specifies that the “observation period convention,” “SOFR Index convention,” or “rate cut-off convention” applies, then, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions will apply to such series. References to “notes” in this subsection “—Observation Period Convention SOFR Index Convention, and Rate Cut-off Convention” are to compounded SOFR notes using the observation period convention, SOFR Index convention or rate cut-off convention, as applicable.

For a series of compounded SOFR notes using the observation period convention, SOFR Index convention or rate cut-off convention, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, compounded SOFR, the interest rate, accrued interest and the date on which the foregoing will be calculated by the calculation agent with respect to an interest period will be determined in accordance with the following terms and provisions set forth in this subsection and in the other sections and subsections of this prospectus supplement referenced below in this subsection. See

“—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes” for a description of additional terms and provisions of the notes relating to the determination of interest rates, accrual of interest, interest payment dates, interest periods and calculation of interest amounts (other than the timing of such calculation, which will be as set forth below in this subsection) that will be applicable with respect to each series of compounded SOFR notes using the observation period convention, SOFR Index convention or rate cut-off convention, as applicable, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date, maturity date or, if we elect to redeem the notes earlier, the redemption date for a series of the notes 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” for such series of notes).

With respect to a series of compounded SOFR notes using the observation period convention, “observation period” means, in respect of each interest period, the period from, and including, the date that is two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) preceding the first date in such interest period to, but excluding, the date that is two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) preceding the interest payment date for such interest period.

Observation Period Convention

If the applicable supplement for a series of compounded SOFR notes specifies that the “observation period convention” applies, then “compounded SOFR” means, for each applicable interest period, a rate calculated in accordance with the formula set forth below with respect to the observation period relating to such interest period:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{\text{SOFR}_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d_0 ”, for any observation period, is the number of U.S. government securities business days in such observation period;

“ i ”, for such observation period, is a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant U.S. government securities business days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. government securities business day in such observation period;

“ SOFR_i ”, for any U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such observation period, is equal to Daily SOFR in respect of that day, determined by the calculation agent;

“ n_i ”, for U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such observation period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. government securities business day “ i ” to, but excluding, the following U.S. government securities business day; and

“ d ”, for such observation period, is the number of calendar days in such observation period.

The calculation agent will determine compounded SOFR, the interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period in arrears on the applicable calculation date and will notify us of compounded SOFR and such interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period as soon as reasonably practicable after such determination. At the request of a holder of a series of the notes, the calculation agent will provide compounded SOFR, the interest rate and the amount of interest accrued with respect to any interest period, after compounded SOFR and such interest rate and accrued interest have been determined.

SOFR Index Convention

If the applicable supplement for a series of compounded SOFR notes specifies that the “SOFR Index convention” applies, then “compounded SOFR” means, for each applicable interest period, a rate calculated in accordance with the formula set forth below with respect to the observation period relating to such interest period:

$$\left(\frac{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{End}}}{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{Start}}} - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“SOFR Index_{End}” is the SOFR Index value in respect of the SOFR Index_{End} Date;

“SOFR Index_{Start}” is the SOFR Index value in respect of the SOFR Index_{Start} Date;

“SOFR Index_{End} Date” is the date that is two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) preceding the interest payment date relating to such interest period;

“SOFR Index_{Start} Date” is the date that is two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) preceding the first day of the relevant interest period;

“d” is the number of calendar days from, and including, such SOFR Index_{Start} Date to, but excluding, such SOFR Index_{End} Date;

“SOFR” means the daily Secured Overnight Financing Rate as provided by the SOFR Administrator on the SOFR Administrator’s Website; and

“SOFR Index,” with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means:

- (1) the SOFR Index value as published by the SOFR Administrator as such index appears on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on such U.S. government securities business day (the “SOFR Index Determination Time”); or
- (2) if a SOFR Index value specified in (1) above does not so appear at the SOFR Index Determination Time, then:
 - (i) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, then compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined pursuant to the “SOFR Index Unavailability” provisions below; or
 - (ii) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR, then compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined

in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” below.

SOFR Index Unavailability Provisions—If SOFR Index_{Start} or SOFR Index_{End} is not published or otherwise is not available on the relevant interest determination date and a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, “compounded SOFR” will mean, for the applicable interest period for which such index is not available, the rate of return on a daily compounded interest investment calculated in accordance with the formula set forth above under “—Observation Period Convention” as if the applicable supplement had specified “observation period convention” to be applicable to the notes, rather than “SOFR Index convention” and “observation period” will mean, for the applicable interest period, the period from, and including, such SOFR Index_{Start} Date to, but excluding, such SOFR Index_{End} Date.

Rate Cut-Off Convention

If the applicable supplement for a series of compounded SOFR notes specifies that the “rate cut-off convention” applies, then “compounded SOFR” means, for each applicable interest period, a rate calculated in accordance with the formula set forth below. For purposes of calculating compounded SOFR in accordance with such formula with respect to any interest period for an applicable series of compounded SOFR notes, Daily SOFR for each U.S. government securities business day in the period from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the interest payment date in respect of such interest period (or, in the case of the final interest period, the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable), will be Daily SOFR in respect of such rate cut-off date. With respect to each applicable interest period, the “rate cut-off date” will be the fifth U.S. government securities business day (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) prior to the interest payment date in respect of such interest period (or, in the case of the final interest period, the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable).

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d_0 ”, for any interest period, is the number of U.S. government securities business days in such interest period;

“ i ” is a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant U.S. government securities business days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. government securities business day in such interest period;

“SOFR _{i} ”, for any U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such interest period, is equal to Daily SOFR in respect of that day, determined by the calculation agent; provided that, for purposes of calculating compounded SOFR with respect to any interest period, Daily SOFR for each U.S. government securities business day in the period from, and including, the rate cut-off date to, but excluding, the interest payment date in respect of such interest period (or, in the case of the final interest period, the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable), will be Daily SOFR in respect of such rate cut-off date;

“ n_i ”, for U.S. government securities business day “ i ” in such interest period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. government securities business day “ i ” to, but excluding, the following U.S. government securities business day; and

“ d ” is the number of calendar days in such interest period.

Simple Average SOFR Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions and other information will apply to simple average SOFR notes. References to “notes” in this subsection “—Simple Average SOFR Notes” are to a series of such notes.

For a series of simple average SOFR notes, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, simple average SOFR, the interest rate, accrued interest and the date on which the foregoing will be calculated by the calculation agent with respect to an interest period will be determined in accordance with the following terms and provisions set forth in this subsection and in the other sections and subsections of this prospectus supplement referenced below in this subsection. See “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes” for a description of additional terms and provisions of the notes relating to the determination of interest rates, accrual of interest, interest payment dates, interest periods and calculation of interest amounts (other than the timing of such calculation, which will be as set forth below in this subsection) that will be applicable with respect to each series of simple average SOFR notes, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

The interest rate for a series of the notes will be determined by reference to simple average SOFR. For each interest period for a series of the notes, “simple average SOFR” means, for each applicable interest period, a rate equal to the sum of the daily base rate for each calendar day in such interest period divided by the number of calendar days in such interest period, calculated in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth below.

Subject to the provisions below relating to a “rate lookback” or “rate cut-off date,” as applicable, the “daily base rate” with respect to each calendar day in a relevant interest period will be Daily SOFR in respect of such day; provided that for any calendar day in an interest period that is not a U.S. government securities business day, Daily SOFR in respect of such calendar day will be Daily SOFR for the U.S. government securities business day in such interest period immediately preceding such calendar day.

For purposes of calculating simple average SOFR in accordance with the foregoing, either a “rate lookback” or “rate cut-off date” will apply to your notes, as specified in the applicable supplement.

If the applicable supplement specifies that a “rate lookback” applies, then, notwithstanding the terms and provisions set forth in the second preceding paragraph: (i) the “daily base rate” with respect to each U.S. government securities business day in a relevant interest period will be Daily SOFR in respect of the U.S. government securities business day falling two U.S. government securities business days (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as may be specified in the applicable supplement) prior to such U.S. government securities business day (such number of days, the “lookback period”); and (ii) the “daily base rate” with respect to each calendar day in a relevant interest period that is not a U.S. government securities business day will be equal to the daily base rate in effect for the immediately preceding U.S. government securities business day.

If the applicable supplement specifies that a “rate cut-off date” applies then, notwithstanding the terms and provisions set forth in the second preceding paragraph, for each calendar day in an

interest period falling after the rate cut-off date for such interest period, the “daily base rate” for each such calendar day will be Daily SOFR in respect of such rate cut-off date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the “rate cut-off date” for an interest period, if applicable, will be the second U.S. government securities business day (or such other number of U.S. government securities business days as we may specify in the applicable supplement) prior to the interest payment date for such interest period.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date or maturity date for a series of the notes 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” for such series of notes).

The calculation agent will determine simple average SOFR, the interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period in arrears as soon as reasonably practicable prior to the relevant interest payment date and will notify us of simple average SOFR and such interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period as soon as reasonably practicable after such determination, but in any event by the business day immediately prior to the interest payment date.

For purposes of the foregoing terms and provisions, unless otherwise provided in the applicable supplement, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

“Daily SOFR” means, with respect to any U.S. government securities business day prior to a Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such U.S. government securities business day as such rate appears on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the immediately following U.S. government securities business day; or
- (2) if the rate specified in (1) above does not so appear, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. government securities business day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us), determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred prior to the applicable Benchmark Reference Time in respect of any determination of SOFR on any date as described under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” below, then the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth under such heading will thereafter apply to all determinations of the interest rate payable on the relevant notes. In accordance with the SOFR benchmark transition provisions, after a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the amount of interest that will be payable for each applicable interest period will be determined by reference to a per annum rate equal to the Benchmark Replacement plus or minus the spread, or multiplied by the spread multiplier, as may be specified in the supplement. Certain capitalized terms used in this paragraph have the meanings set forth under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR.”

“SOFR Administrator” means the FRBNY (or a successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate).

“SOFR Administrator’s Website” means the website of the FRBNY, or any successor source. The information contained on such website is not part of this prospectus supplement and is not incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference.

Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the following terms and provisions and other information will apply to simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes. References to “notes” in this subsection “—Simple Average Federal Funds (Effective) Rate Notes” are to a series of such notes.

For a series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the simple average federal funds (effective) rate, the interest rate, accrued interest and the date on which the foregoing will be calculated by the calculation agent with respect to an interest period will be determined in accordance with the following terms and provisions set forth in this subsection and in the other sections and subsections of this prospectus supplement referenced below in this subsection. See “—General Terms and Provisions Applicable to Floating-Rate Notes” for a description of additional terms and provisions of the notes relating to the determination of interest rates, accrual of interest, interest payment dates, interest periods and calculation of interest amounts (other than the timing of such calculation, which will be as set forth below in this subsection) that will be applicable with respect to each series of simple average federal funds (effective) rate notes, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement.

The interest rate for a series of the notes will be determined by reference to the simple average federal funds (effective) rate. For each interest period for a series of the notes, the simple average federal funds (effective) rate will be equal to the sum of the daily base rate for each calendar day in such interest period divided by the number of calendar days in such interest period. Except as provided below for notes for which a “rate lookback” or “rate cut-off date” applies, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the “daily base rate” with respect to each calendar day in a relevant interest period will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of such day; provided that for any calendar day in an interest period that is not a New York banking day, the daily base rate for such calendar day will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of the New York banking day in such interest period immediately preceding such calendar day.

For purposes of calculating the simple average federal funds (effective) rate in accordance with the foregoing, either a “rate lookback” or “rate cut-off date” will apply to your notes, as specified in the applicable supplement.

If the applicable supplement specifies that a “rate lookback” applies, then, notwithstanding the terms and provisions set forth in the third preceding paragraph: (i) the “daily base rate” with respect to each New York banking day in a relevant interest period will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of the New York banking day falling two New York banking days (or such other number of New York banking days as may be specified in the applicable supplement) prior to such New York banking day (such number of days, the “lookback period”), and (ii) the “daily base rate” with respect to each calendar day in a relevant interest period that is not a New York banking day will be equal to the daily base rate in effect for the immediately preceding New York banking day.

If the applicable supplement specifies that a “rate cut-off date” applies then, notwithstanding the terms and provisions set forth in the fourth preceding paragraph, for each calendar day in an interest period falling after the rate cut-off date for such interest period, the daily base rate for each such calendar day will be the federal funds (effective) rate in respect of such rate cut-off date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the “rate cut-off date” for an interest

period, if applicable, will be the second New York banking day prior to the interest payment date for such interest period.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, each interest payment due on an interest payment date or maturity date for a series of the notes 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” for such series of notes).

The calculation agent will determine the simple average federal funds (effective) rate, the interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period in arrears as soon as reasonably practicable prior to the relevant interest payment date and will notify us of the simple average federal funds (effective) rate and such interest rate and accrued interest for each interest period as soon as reasonably practicable after such determination, but in any event by the business day immediately prior to the interest payment date.

For purposes of the foregoing terms and provisions, unless otherwise provided in the applicable supplement, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

“Federal funds (effective) rate,” for any New York banking day, will be the rate for such day as displayed on the Reuters Screen Page FEDFUNDS1 (or any successor service or any other page that replaces that page on that service) under the heading “EFFECT” on the New York banking day next following such day (such next following New York banking day, the “publication day”). With respect to any New York banking day, if such rate is not displayed on Reuters Screen Page FEDFUNDS1 by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the applicable publication day, the federal funds (effective) rate for such New York banking day will be the federal funds (effective) rate for such New York banking day, as published on the applicable publication day in H.15 Daily Update under the heading “Federal Funds (Effective).” If such rate is not published in H.15 Daily Update by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on such publication day, the federal funds (effective) rate for such New York banking day will be the federal funds (effective) rate as published for the first preceding New York banking day for which the federal funds (effective) rate can be determined in accordance with the first sentence of this paragraph.

As used in the foregoing terms and provisions relating to the determination of the federal funds (effective) rate:

“H.15 Daily Update” means the Selected Interest Rates (Daily)-H.15 release of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”), available at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/, or any successor site or publication.

“New York banking day” means a day of the work week other than a holiday observed by the FRBNY.

Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the provisions set forth in this section “–Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR,” which we refer to as the “SOFR benchmark transition provisions,” will apply to all compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes. References to “notes” in this section are to such notes.

Benchmark Replacement. If we or our designee (after consulting with us) determines on or prior to the relevant Benchmark Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark for any series of notes, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for such series of notes for all purposes relating to the relevant notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.

Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, we or our designee (after consulting with us) will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Certain Defined Terms. As used in this prospectus supplement with respect to any Benchmark Transition Event and implementation of the applicable Benchmark Replacement and Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes:

“Benchmark” means, initially, with respect to compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes, Daily SOFR; provided, in each case, that if a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Daily SOFR or the then-current Benchmark, then “Benchmark” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

“Benchmark Replacement” means, with respect to compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes, the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by us or our designee, after consulting with us, as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (2) the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (3) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by us or our designee (after consulting with us) as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating-rate notes at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“Benchmark Replacement Adjustment” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by us or our designee (after consulting with us) as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body or determined by us or our designee (after consulting with us) in accordance with the method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body, in each case for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, then the ISDA Fallback Adjustment;
- (3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by us or our designee (after consulting with us) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such

spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating- rate notes at such time.

“Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, changes to (1) any interest determination date, interest payment date, interest period demarcation date, interest reset date, business day convention or interest period, (2) the manner, timing and frequency of determining rates and amounts of interest that are payable on the relevant notes and the conventions relating to such determination, (3) the timing and frequency of making payments of interest, (4) rounding conventions, (5) tenors, (6) any other terms or provisions of the relevant series of notes, in each case that we or our designee (after consulting with us) determines, from time to time, to be appropriate to reflect the determination and implementation of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if we or the calculation agent or our other designee (after consulting with us) decides that implementation of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if we or our designee (after consulting with us) determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as we or our designee (after consulting with us) determines is appropriate).

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide such Benchmark; or
- (2) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Benchmark Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Benchmark Reference Time for such determination.

“Benchmark Transition Event” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark, permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark;
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark; or

- (3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark.

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

“Benchmark Reference Time” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) with respect to compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes, if the Benchmark is SOFR, 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the date of such determination, and (2) otherwise, the time determined by us or our designee (after consulting with us) in accordance with the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Federal Reserve and/or the FRBNY, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve and/or the FRBNY or any successor thereto.

“Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the provisions set forth in this section “–Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date,” which we refer to as the “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition provisions,” will apply to all U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes. References to “notes” in this section are to such notes.

U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement. If, with respect to a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines that a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark prior to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time in respect of any determination of the then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark required to be made under the terms of an applicable series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement will replace the then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark for all purposes relating to the notes in respect of such determination on such date and all such determinations on all subsequent dates unless and until another U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement. In the event that a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date are determined to have occurred with respect to a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark as

set forth in the preceding sentence, and we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) has selected a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, the provisions set forth in this section “—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date” will apply to any such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement and references in this section to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark will mean such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement.

U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Conforming Changes. In connection with the implementation of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) will have the right to make U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

No U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement. In the event that a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date are determined to have occurred as set forth above, if we or the calculation agent (after consulting us) determines that there is no U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement as of any relevant date of determination of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, then we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) will determine a substitute rate or substitute rate value to be used in place of the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark for that date of determination after consulting such sources as we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) deems comparable to the sources (if any) on which such rate customarily was published by the administrator of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark or authorized distributors prior to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date or to the sources from which the administrator of such rate obtains the swap rate input data used by the administrator to calculate or publish such rate, or any other source or data we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines to be reasonable (including, if applicable, the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark that was most recently published by the administrator of such rate) for the purpose of determining such substitute rate or substitute rate value.

Certain Defined Terms. As used in this prospectus supplement with respect to any U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and implementation of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark Replacement and U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Conforming Changes:

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark” with respect to a series of notes means, initially, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for the applicable tenor(s) specified in the applicable supplement, provided that if a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the applicable U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] or then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, then the “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark” means the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement.

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement” means the sum of (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) as an industry-accepted replacement for the current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating-rate notes at such time and (b) the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment (if any).

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement

of the then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement for floating-rate notes at such time.

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, changes to (1) any interest determination dates, interest payment dates, or other relevant dates, business day convention or interest period, (2) the manner, timing and frequency of determining rates and amounts of interest that are payable on the applicable series of notes and the conventions relating to such determination and calculations with respect to interest, (3) the timing and frequency of making payments of interest, (4) rounding conventions, (5) tenors, and (6) any other terms or provisions of the applicable series of notes, in each case that we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines, from time to time, to be appropriate to reflect the determination and implementation of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement giving due consideration to any industry-accepted market practice (or, if we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines that implementation of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or determines that no market practice for use of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement exists, in such other manner as we or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) determines is appropriate).

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark:

- (A) in the case of clause (A) or (B) of the definition of “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event,” the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark;
- (B) in the case of clause (C) of the definition of “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event,” if such statement or publication referenced therein indicates that the administrator or regulatory supervisor for the administrator has determined that such rate is no longer representative: (a) at the date of such statement or publication referenced therein, the date of such statement or publication; or (b) as of a specified future date, the first date on which such rate would ordinarily have been published or provided and is non-representative by reference to the most recent statement or publication referenced therein, even if such rate continues to be published or provided on such date; or
- (C) in the case of clause (D) or (E) of the definition of “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event,” the date of such determination referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time in respect of any determination, the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time for such determination.

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time” with respect to any determination of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] for an applicable tenor for a series of U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] notes means the Relevant Time with respect to such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] on the relevant interest determination date; provided that if a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark and us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) has selected a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®]

Benchmark Replacement, “U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Reference Time” will mean with respect to such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement, the time determined by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) in accordance with the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Conforming Changes.

“U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the current U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark:

- (A) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark;
- (B) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark, which states that the administrator of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark;
- (C) a public statement or publication of information by the administrator of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark or the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark announcing that such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark is no longer, or as of a specified future date will no longer be, representative of the underlying market and economic reality that such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark is intended to measure, and that representativeness will not be restored;
- (D) a determination by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) that the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark has been permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or
- (E) a determination by us or the calculation agent (after consulting with us) that (i) such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark as published is no longer an industry-accepted rate of interest for U.S. dollar-denominated floating-rate notes at such time or (ii) such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Benchmark as published is no longer an industry-accepted rate of interest in the derivatives market for hedging transactions related to U.S. dollar denominated floating-rate notes.

“Unadjusted U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement” means the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement excluding the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Adjustment (if any).

Additional Information About SOFR

As further described in this prospectus supplement, the interest rate on compounded SOFR notes and simple average SOFR notes will be determined by reference to a rate based on SOFR.

In general, the following discussion relating to SOFR is based on information available on the SOFR Administrator's Website.

SOFR was selected by the FRBNY in 2017 as a replacement for U.S. LIBOR and since 2018 has been published by the FRBNY and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. The SOFR Administrator reports that SOFR includes all trades in the Broad General Collateral Rate, plus bilateral Treasury repurchase agreement ("repo") transactions cleared through the delivery-versus-payment service offered by the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (the "FICC"), a subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). SOFR is filtered by FRBNY to remove a portion of the foregoing transactions considered to be "specials." According to FRBNY, "specials" are repos for specific-issue collateral which take place at cash-lending rates below those for general collateral repos because cash providers are willing to accept a lesser return on their cash in order to obtain a particular security.

SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median of transaction-level tri-party repo data collected from The Bank of New York Mellon, which currently acts as the clearing bank for the tri-party repo market, as well as General Collateral Finance Repo transaction data and data on bilateral U.S. Treasury repo transactions cleared through the FICC's delivery-versus-payment service. FRBNY notes that it obtains information from DTCC Solutions LLC, an affiliate of DTCC.

FRBNY currently publishes SOFR daily on each U.S. government securities business day at approximately 8:00 a.m. ET on the SOFR Administrator's Website. Historical data for an earlier period can be obtained on the SOFR Administrator's Website through the historical data search function.

Additional Information about U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®]

In general, the following discussion relating to the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] is based on information available on the IBA website.

The U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] represents the mid-price for interest rate swaps (the fixed leg) and swap spreads (the applicable mid-price minus a corresponding specified government bond yield) in USD in various tenors ranging from 1 year to 30 years at particular specified times of the day. In June 2020, IBA implemented a waterfall approach for the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] methodology, which the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] follows. Subsequently, the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] launched by IBA for use as a benchmark on November 8, 2021 in order to aid the market's transition to SOFR and away from U.S. Dollar LIBOR.

To calculate the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®], IBA relies on eligible, executable prices and volumes provided by regulated, electronic, trading venues and, if such trading venues do not provide sufficient eligible input data, eligible dealer to client prices and volumes displayed electronically by trading venues. If there is insufficient eligible input data to calculate a rate in accordance with the foregoing sentence, IBA uses movement interpolation, where possible for applicable tenors, to calculate a rate. Where it is not possible to calculate a U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] for an applicable tenor in accordance with the foregoing, then IBA's Insufficient Data Policy as set forth on the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] website will apply and "No Publication" will be published for the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] of the applicable tenor. The U.S. Dollar

SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] for the various applicable tenors as reported on the ICE Report Center is expressed as an integer rounded to two decimal places; however, for purpose of calculations of interest with respect to the notes, such rate will be deemed to be expressed as a percentage.

The U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] is calculated on each weekday other than those set forth in IBA's ICE Swap Rate Holiday Calendar, which is available on the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] website, and published in the ICE Report Center, a link to which is available on the U.S. Dollar SOFR Ice Swap Rate[®] website. For any particular day, the only rate available for viewing on the ICE Report Center is the rate published for the preceding publication day.

Specific Terms and Provisions of the Notes

The applicable supplement(s) for each offering of notes will contain terms of the offering and specific terms and provisions of those notes, in addition to the terms and provisions relating to interest rates set forth in preceding sections of this prospectus supplement, including:

- the specific designation of the notes;
- the issue price;
- the principal amount;
- the issue date;
- the stated maturity date, and any terms providing for the extension or postponement of the stated maturity date;
- the denominations or minimum denominations of the notes, if other than \$1,000;
- the currency or currencies, if not U.S. dollars, in which payments will be made on the notes;
- whether the note is a fixed-rate note, a floating-rate note, a fixed/floating rate note or an indexed note;
- if the notes will not be represented by a master global note;
- the method of determining and paying any interest, including any applicable interest rate basis or bases, any initial interest rate, or the method for determining any initial interest rate, any interest period demarcation dates, any interest reset dates, any payment dates, any observation periods, any applicable tenor, and any maximum or minimum rate of interest, as applicable;
- any spread or spread multiplier applicable to a floating-rate note, fixed/floating rate note or an indexed note;
- the method for the calculation and payment of principal and/or any premium, interest, and other amounts payable;
- the identification of or method of selecting any calculation agents, exchange rate agents, or any other agents for the notes;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which the note may be redeemed at our option or repaid at your option prior to the stated maturity date set forth on the face of the note, including any repayment date, redemption commencement date, redemption price, and redemption period;

- if applicable, the circumstances under which the maturity date set forth on the face of the note may be extended at our option or renewed at your option, including the extension or renewal periods and the final maturity date;
- whether the notes will be listed on any stock exchange; and
- if applicable, any other material terms of the note which are different from or in addition to those described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Each note will mature on a business day (as defined in this prospectus supplement) three or more months from the issue date. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund.

Calculation Agents; Decisions and Determinations

Calculations relating to floating-rate notes and indexed notes or floating-rate periods for fixed/floating rate notes, including calculations with respect to base rates, interest rates, accrued interest, principal and any premium, and any other amounts payable applicable to the floating-rate notes, indexed notes or floating-rate periods for fixed/floating rate notes, as the case may be, will be made by the applicable 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 or may be a non-affiliated entity that we appoint. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the calculation agent will be one of our affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”), Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., or Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. We have entered into an agreement with each of the foregoing entities for purposes of their acting as calculation agent with respect to any applicable series of floating-rate notes, indexed notes or fixed/floating rate notes. We may appoint the calculation agent for a series of floating-rate notes, indexed notes or fixed/floating rate notes prior to the original issue date of such floating-rate notes, indexed notes or fixed/floating rate notes, in which event we will identify such calculation agent in the applicable supplement, or we may appoint the calculation agent after the original issue date of such floating-rate notes, indexed notes or fixed/floating rate notes but before the first date on which a calculation is required to be performed under the terms of such floating-rate notes, indexed notes or fixed/floating rate notes, without notice to the investors in the applicable series of notes. We may remove and/or appoint different calculation agents from time to time after the original issue date of a floating-rate note, indexed note or fixed/floating rate note, or we may elect to act as the calculation agent with respect to such note, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of the change.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, any determination, decision or election that may be made by us or the applicable calculation agent or other designee of ours (which may be one of our affiliates) pursuant to the terms and provisions of the floating-rate notes, the indexed notes or the fixed/floating rate notes set forth in this prospectus supplement or in the applicable supplement, and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

- will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;
- will be made in our or the calculation agent’s or our other designee’s sole discretion, except if made by the calculation agent or our other designee in connection with (i) the SOFR benchmark transition provisions set forth under “—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event and Related Benchmark Replacement Date with Respect to SOFR” or (ii) the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition provisions set forth under “—Floating-Rate Notes—Effect of a U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Transition Event and Related U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] Replacement Date”;
- if made by the calculation agent or our other designee in connection with the SOFR benchmark transition provisions or the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition

provisions (as described in the preceding bullet), will be made after consultation with us, and the calculation agent or our other designee will not make any such determination, decision or election to which we object; and

- notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indenture or the applicable series of notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the relevant series of notes or any other party.

Any determination, decision or election pursuant to the SOFR benchmark transition provisions or the U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition provisions (as described in the second bullet set forth in the list above) not made by our designee will be made by us on the basis as described above. The calculation agent shall have no responsibility for making, or any liability for not making any such determination, decision or election in connection with such SOFR benchmark transition provisions or such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition provisions. In addition, we may designate an entity other than the calculation agent (which entity may be a calculation agent and/or our affiliate) to make any determination, decision or election that we have the right to make in connection with such SOFR benchmark transition provisions or such U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] transition provisions.

Paying and Transfer Agent; Security Registrar

With respect to any series of notes denominated in U.S. dollars, we have appointed the trustee, acting through its corporate trust office, to act initially as our paying agent, security registrar and transfer agent, pursuant to the Indenture. The trustee's corporate trust office currently is located at 4655 Salisbury Road, Suite 300, Jacksonville, Florida 32256.

We may add, replace or terminate paying agents, transfer agents and/or security registrars in accordance with the Indenture, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such change. In addition, we may decide to act as our own paying agent with respect to some or all of the notes, and the paying agent may resign, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event.

Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable

Payments to Holders and Record Dates for Interest

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the provisions described in this section will apply to payments on the notes.

Subject to any applicable business day convention as described below or in the applicable supplement, interest payments, if applicable, on the notes will be made on each interest payment date applicable to, and at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of, the notes. Interest payable on any interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, will be paid to the registered holder of the note 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 note 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the principal and interest payable at maturity, or earlier redemption, will be paid to the holder of the note at the time of payment by the paying agent.

Except as set forth in the following sentence, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the record date for any interest payment for a note in book-entry only form will be the

date that is one business day prior to the applicable payment date. If the note is (i) in book-entry only form and held through DTC and is denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars or (ii) 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 prior to the applicable interest payment date as originally scheduled to occur, whether or not such record 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 note, the interest payment dates (with respect to floating-rate notes other than those that use a “payment delay convention”), interest reset dates, interest period demarcation dates (with respect to floating-rate notes that use a “payment delay convention”), if applicable, and interest periods for that note 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 or interest period demarcation date, if applicable, would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day (as described below), then such interest payment date or interest period demarcation date, as applicable, 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 or interest period demarcation date, if applicable, would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day, then such interest payment date or interest period demarcation date, as applicable, 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 or interest period demarcation date, as applicable, 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 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 note (other than a compounded SOFR note using the payment delay convention) 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, with respect to any interest period during which the note bears interest at a fixed rate, the following unadjusted business day convention will apply, and, with respect to any interest period during which the note bears interest at a floating rate, the modified following business day convention (adjusted) will apply. 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 note, a day that meets all the following applicable requirements:

- for all notes, 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 notes, 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 U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate[®] note, compounded SOFR note or simple average SOFR note, also is not a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income department of its members be closed for the entire day for purpose of trading in U.S. government securities (a “U.S. government securities business day”);
- for any simple average federal funds (effective) rate note, also is a day of the work week other than a holiday observed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (a “New York banking day”); and
- for any note that has a specified currency other than U.S. dollars, 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.

Manner of Payment

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable supplement, we will pay principal and any premium, interest, and other amounts payable on the notes in book-entry only form in accordance with arrangements then in place between the applicable paying agent and the applicable depository. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable supplement, we will pay any interest on notes in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, by, in our discretion, wire transfer of immediately available funds or check mailed to holders

of the notes at the close of business on the applicable record date at the address appearing on our or the security registrar's records. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable supplement, we will pay any principal and any premium, interest, and other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a note in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the holder of the note at the time of payment.

Payment of Additional Amounts

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, and subject to the exceptions and limitations set forth in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts,” we will pay to the holder of notes that is a “non-U.S. person” (as defined in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts”) additional amounts to ensure that every net payment on such notes 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 such notes 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 note. For this purpose, U.S. withholding tax means a withholding tax of the United States, other than a territory or possession.

Except as specifically provided in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts,” 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.

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, we may redeem the notes, in whole but not in part, at any time before maturity if we have or will become obligated to pay additional amounts as a result of a change in, or an amendment to, United States tax laws or regulations, as described in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities—Redemption for Tax Reasons,” subject to any required approvals as described below under “—Redemption.”

Bank of America Guarantee

Our payment obligations on the notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America as described in the accompanying prospectus. If, for any reason, BofA Finance does not make any required payment on any of the notes 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. See “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Bank of America Guarantee” in the accompanying prospectus.

Redemption by BofA Finance

The applicable supplement will indicate whether we have the option to redeem notes prior to their stated maturity. If we may redeem the notes prior to their stated maturity, the applicable supplement will indicate the redemption price and method for redemption. See also “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Redemption” in the accompanying prospectus.

Repayment at Option of Holder

The applicable supplement will indicate whether the notes can be repaid at the holder's option prior to their stated maturity. If the notes may be repaid prior to their stated maturity, the

applicable supplement will indicate the amount at which we will repay the notes and the procedure for repayment.

Survivor's Option

The applicable supplement may indicate that the holder of a note will have a survivor's option, which is an option to elect repayment of such note prior to its stated maturity in the event of the death of the beneficial owner of such note, so long as the note was acquired by the beneficial owner at least six months prior to the request, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the notes will not have a survivor's option. If the notes do have a survivor's option, the specific terms of and any additional considerations relating to notes with a survivor's option will be set forth in the applicable supplement.

Reopenings

We have the ability to "reopen," or increase after the issuance date, the principal amount of a particular tranche or series of our notes without notice to the holders of existing notes by selling additional notes having the same terms, provided that such additional notes shall be fungible for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, any new notes of this kind may have a different offering price and may begin to bear interest (if any) at a different date.

Other Provisions

Any provisions with respect to the determination of an interest rate basis, the specification of interest rate basis, the calculation of the applicable interest rate, the amounts payable at maturity, earlier redemption or repayment, as the case may be, the interest payment dates, or any other related matters for a particular tranche of notes, may be modified as described in the applicable supplement.

Repurchase

We, or our affiliates, may purchase at any time our notes by tender, in the open market at prevailing prices or in private transactions at negotiated prices. If we purchase notes in this manner, we have the discretion to hold, resell, or cancel any repurchased notes.

Form, Exchange, Registration, and Transfer of Notes

We will issue notes only in fully registered form, without coupons. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue notes in book-entry only form. This means that we will not issue certificated notes in definitive form to each beneficial owner. Instead, the notes will be in the form of a global note or a master global note, in fully registered form, registered and held in the name of and deposited with or on behalf of the applicable depository or a nominee of that depository. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the depository for the notes will be DTC. Such notes will be 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 and will be deposited with DTC. For notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars, the applicable supplement may specify that such notes will be cleared through Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") and/or Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg ("Clearstream"), rather than DTC. DTC, Euroclear, and Clearstream, as depositories for global securities, and some of their policies and procedures, are described under "Registration and Settlement—Depositories for Global Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. For more information about book-entry only notes and the procedures for registration, settlement, exchange, and transfer of book-entry only notes, see "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Form and Denomination of Debt Securities" and "Registration and Settlement" in the accompanying prospectus.

Unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, your notes will be represented by a kind of global note that we refer to as a master global note. This kind of global note represents multiple notes that have different terms and are issued at different times. Each note evidenced by a master note will be identified by the trustee on a schedule to the master note. If we specify in the applicable supplement that your notes will not be represented by a master global note, then all notes represented by the same global note will have the same terms.

If we ever issue notes in definitive form, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, those notes will be in registered form, and the exchange, registration, or transfer of those notes will be governed by the Indenture and the procedures described under “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Exchange, Registration, and Transfer” in the accompanying prospectus.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

BofA Finance is offering the notes for sale on a continuing basis through the selling agents. The selling agents may act either on a principal basis or on an agency basis. We may offer the notes at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of resale, as determined by the selling agents, or, if so specified in the applicable supplement, for resale at a fixed public offering price. The applicable supplement will set forth the initial price for the notes, or whether they will be sold at varying prices.

If BofA Finance sells notes on an agency basis, it will pay a commission to the selling agent to be negotiated at the time of sale. The commission will be determined at the time of sale and will be specified in the applicable supplement. Each selling agent will use its reasonable best efforts when we request it to solicit purchases of the notes as our agent.

Unless otherwise agreed and specified in the applicable supplement, if notes are sold to a selling agent acting as principal, for its own account, or for resale to one or more investors or other purchasers, including other broker-dealers, then any notes so sold will be purchased by that selling agent at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes less a commission that will be a percentage of the principal amount determined as described above. Notes sold in this manner may be resold by the selling agent to investors and other purchasers from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or the notes may be resold to other dealers for resale to investors. The selling agents may allow any portion of the discount received in connection with the purchase from us to the dealers, but the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount to be received by the selling agent from us. After the initial public offering of notes, the selling agent may change the public offering price or the discount allowed to dealers.

BofA Finance also may sell notes directly to investors, without the involvement of any selling agent. In this case, we would not be obligated to pay any commission or discount in connection with the sale, and we would receive 100% of the principal amount of the notes so sold, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement.

BofA Finance will name any selling agents or other persons through which it sells any notes, as well as any commissions or discounts payable to those selling agents or other persons, in the applicable supplement. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, our selling agent is BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"). BofA Finance and Bank of America will enter into a distribution agreement with BofAS that describes the offering of notes by them as agent and as principal. A form of distribution agreement will be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement forms a part. BofA Finance also may accept offers to purchase notes through additional selling agents on substantially the same terms and conditions, including commissions, as would apply to purchases through BofAS under the distribution agreement. If a selling agent purchases notes as principal, that selling agent usually will be required to enter into a separate purchase agreement for the notes, and may be referred to in that purchase agreement and the applicable supplement, along with any other selling agents, as an "underwriter."

BofA Finance has the right to withdraw, cancel, or modify the offer made by this prospectus supplement without notice. BofA Finance will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase notes, and, in its absolute discretion, may reject any proposed purchase of notes in whole or in part. Each selling agent will have the right, in its reasonable discretion, to reject in whole or in part any proposed purchase of notes through that selling agent.

Any selling agent participating in the distribution of the notes may be considered to be an underwriter, as that term is defined in the Securities Act. We and Bank of America have agreed to

indemnify each selling agent and certain other persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that the selling agents may be required to make. We and Bank of America also have agreed to reimburse the selling agents for certain expenses.

The notes will not have an established trading market when issued, and we do not intend to list the notes on any securities exchange, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement. Any selling agent may purchase and sell notes in the secondary market from time to time. However, no selling agent is obligated to do so, and any selling agent may discontinue making a market in the notes at any time without notice. There is no assurance that there will be a secondary market for any of the notes.

To facilitate offerings of the notes by a selling agent that purchases notes as principal, and in accordance with industry practice, selling agents may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain, or otherwise affect the market price of the notes. Those transactions may include over-allotment, entering stabilizing bids, effecting syndicate-covering transactions, and imposing penalty bids to reclaim selling concessions allowed to a member of the syndicate or to a dealer, as follows:

- An over-allotment in connection with an offering creates a short position in the offered securities for the selling agent's own account.
- A selling agent may place a stabilizing bid to purchase a note for the purpose of pegging, fixing, or maintaining the price of that note.
- Selling agents may engage in syndicate-covering transactions to cover over-allotments or to stabilize the price of the notes by bidding for, and purchasing, the notes or any other securities in the open market in order to reduce a short position created in connection with the offering.
- The selling agent that serves as syndicate manager may impose a penalty bid on a syndicate member to reclaim a selling concession in connection with an offering when offered securities originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in syndicate-covering transactions, in stabilization transactions, or otherwise.

In connection with any offering of the notes, we may appoint a "stabilizing manager," in which case the stabilizing manager will be identified in the applicable supplement. The stabilizing manager (or persons acting on its behalf), if any, may over allot notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the applicable notes during the stabilization period at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilization action may not necessarily occur. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the applicable series of notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than 30 days after the date on which we receive the proceeds of the applicable offering of notes, or no later than 60 days after the date of allotment of the applicable series of notes, whichever is the earlier. Any stabilization action or over allotment must be conducted by the stabilizing manager (or persons acting on its behalf) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules and will be undertaken at the offices of the stabilizing manager (or persons acting on its behalf) and, if applicable, on the applicable securities exchange on which the applicable series of notes is listed (if any).

Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities above independent market levels. The selling agents are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time. The stabilizing manager (if any) may conduct these

activities in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the stabilizing manager (if any) commences any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

BofAS, a selling agent and one of our affiliates, is a broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or “FINRA.” Each initial offering and any remarketing of notes involving any of our broker-dealer affiliates, including BofAS, will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 regarding a FINRA member firm’s offer and sale of securities of an affiliate. None of our broker-dealer affiliates that is a FINRA member will execute a transaction in the notes in a discretionary account without specific prior written approval of the customer. For more information, see “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)—Conflicts of Interest” in the accompanying prospectus.

Following the initial distribution of any notes, our broker-dealer affiliates, including BofAS, may buy and sell the notes in market-making transactions as part of their business as a broker-dealer. Resales of this kind may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated at prevailing market prices at the time of sale. Notes may be sold in connection with a remarketing after their purchase by one or more firms. Any of our affiliates may act as principal or agent in these transactions.

This prospectus supplement may be used by one or more of our affiliates in connection with offers and sales related to market-making transactions in the notes, including block positioning and block trades, to the extent permitted by applicable law. Any of our affiliates may act as principal or agent in these transactions. Notes sold in market-making transactions include notes issued after the date of this prospectus supplement as well as previously-issued securities.

Information about the trade and settlement dates, as well as the purchase price, for a market-making transaction will be provided to the purchaser in a separate confirmation of sale. Unless BofA Finance or one of its selling agents informs you in the confirmation of sale that notes are being purchased in an original offering and sale, you may assume that you are purchasing the notes in a market-making transaction.

BofAS and other selling agents that BofA Finance may name in the future, or their affiliates, have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking, commercial banking, and financial advisory transactions with BofA Finance and its affiliates. These transactions are in the ordinary course of business for the selling agents and BofA Finance and its respective affiliates. In these transactions, the selling agents or their affiliates receive customary fees and expenses.

In the applicable supplement, BofA Finance will specify the settlement period for the offered notes. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if BofA Finance specifies a longer settlement cycle in the applicable supplement for an offering of notes, purchasers who wish to trade those notes on any date prior to two business days before delivery of the notes will be required to specify an alternative settlement cycle at the time of the trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors in connection with that election.

Selling Restrictions

General. Each of the selling agents, severally and not jointly, has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that it has not and will not offer, sell, or deliver any note, directly or indirectly, or distribute this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or any other offering material relating to any of the notes, in any jurisdiction except under circumstances that will result in compliance

with applicable laws and regulations and that will not impose any obligations on us except as set forth in the distribution agreement.

Argentina. We have not made, and will not make, any application to obtain an authorization from the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (the “CNV”) for the public offering of the notes in Argentina. The CNV has not approved the notes, the offering, this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or any other document relating to the offering or issuance of the notes. The selling agents have represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, any of the notes in Argentina, except in transactions that will not constitute a public offering of the notes within the meaning of Sections 2 and 83 of Argentine Capital Markets Law No. 26,831, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified.

Austria. Any person who is in, or comes into, possession of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus understands and acknowledges that no action has been or will be taken which would allow a public offering (*öffentliches Angebot*) of the notes in Austria unless it is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Austrian Capital Market Act (*Kapitalmarktgesetz*) and the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market (“EU Prospectus Regulation”). The notes are being sold in Austria exclusively to qualified investors within the meaning of section 1 paragraph 1 subparagraph 6 Austrian Capital Market Act or Article 2 lit. e) of the EU Prospectus Regulation (“qualified investors”) in reliance on the prospectus exemption set forth under the Austrian Capital Market Act or the EU Prospectus Regulation, and in accordance with Austrian securities, tax, and other applicable laws and regulations. In particular, no prospectus within the meaning of the Austrian Capital Market Act or the EU Prospectus Regulation has been, or will be published for the sale of the notes in Austria. Accordingly, the notes may not be offered, sold, or delivered to any person who is not a qualified investor and this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other offering material is directed only at qualified investors and may not be distributed or made available to any other person in Austria. Any person who is not a qualified investor must not act or rely on this private offering memorandum or any of its contents. Any investment or investment activity to which this private offering memorandum relates is available only to qualified investors and will be engaged in only with qualified investors. Bank of America is a U.S. bank holding company and a financial holding company. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance is a bank under the Austrian Banking Act (*Bankwesengesetz*) nor EU passported to perform banking business in Austria.

Bermuda. The notes being offered hereby are being offered on a private basis to investors. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not subject to, and have not received approval from, either the Bermuda Monetary Authority or the Bermuda Registrar of Companies and no statement to the contrary, explicit or implicit, is authorized to be made in this regard. The notes may be offered or sold in Bermuda only in compliance with the provisions of the Investment Business Act of 2003 of Bermuda and the Investment Funds Act 2006 of Bermuda which regulate the sale or promotion of fund interests or securities in Bermuda. Additionally, non-Bermudian persons (including companies) may not carry on or engage in any trade or business in Bermuda unless such persons are permitted to do so under applicable Bermuda legislation.

Brazil. The information contained in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus does not constitute an offering subject to registration, solicitation for an offer subject to registration, or intermediation of securities in the Federative Republic of Brazil and no registration or filing with respect to any securities or financial products described in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus has been made with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*, the “CVM”). Unless a specific exemption

applies, no public offer of securities or financial products described in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus should be made in Brazil without the applicable registration at the CVM.

Canada. Each selling agent has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that in connection with the distribution of the notes it will sell the notes from outside Canada solely to purchasers purchasing as principal that are both “accredited investors” as defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* or subsection 73.3(1) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and “permitted clients” as defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*.

Chile. The notes have not been registered with the *Comisión para el Mercado Financiero* in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile.

The People’s Republic of China. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and any other offering materials relating to the notes, have not been filed with or approved by the People’s Republic of China (for such purposes, not including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) authorities, and is not an offer of securities (whether initial public offering or private placement) within the meaning of the Securities Law 2019 or other pertinent laws and regulations of the People’s Republic of China. No person is authorized to and no person may forward or deliver this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, or any other offering materials relating to the notes, to the general public or unspecified recipients in the People’s Republic of China. There is no open market in the People’s Republic of China for the notes, and the notes may not be sold, transferred, offered for sale, pledged or encumbered in the People’s Republic of China unless permitted by the People’s Republic of China laws and regulations. The notes may also not be sold, transferred, offered for sale, pledged or encumbered to or for the account or benefit of any PRC investors except if they are permitted to make outbound investments by the PRC laws and regulations. The issuer, the guarantor (if applicable), and the selling agents may not verify the investor or account that is located outside the PRC on whose behalf all documents are executed, and the issuer, the guarantor (if applicable), and the selling agents will only rely on the offshore status of such investor or account.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors. Each selling agent has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments (as amended, “MiFID II”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “EU Prospectus Regulation”); and

- (b) the expression an “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes.

France. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have not been approved by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (“AMF”).

Each of the selling agents has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that it has offered or sold and will offer or sell, directly or indirectly, notes to the public in France, and has distributed or caused to be distributed and will distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, or any other offering material relating to the notes, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (a) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) within the meaning of Article 2(e) of Regulation 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market (the “EU Prospectus Regulation”), (b) a restricted group of investors (*cercle restreint d’investisseurs*) acting for their own account and/or (c) other investors in circumstances which do not require the publication by the offeror of a prospectus or of a summary information document (*document d’information synthétique*) pursuant to the French *Code monétaire et financier* and the *Règlement général* of the AMF all as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-2 and L.411-2-1 and Articles D.411-2 to D.411-4 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, the *Règlement général* of the AMF and other applicable regulations such as the EU Prospectus Regulation.

The direct or indirect resale of the notes to the public in France may be made only as provided by, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.411-2-1 and L.621-8 to L.621-8-2 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and Articles 5 and *seq.* of the EU Prospectus Regulation.

Hong Kong. In relation to each tranche of notes that we issue, each selling agent has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (“Hong Kong”), by means of any document, any notes except for notes which are a “structured product” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “SFO”) other than (i) to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the “C(WUMP)O”) or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation, or document relating to the notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Israel. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are intended solely for investors listed in the First Supplement of the Israeli Securities Law of 1968, as amended. A

prospectus has not been prepared or filed, and will not be prepared or filed, in Israel relating to the notes offered hereunder. The notes cannot be resold in Israel other than to investors listed in the First Supplement of the Israeli Securities Law of 1968, as amended. Subject to any applicable law, the notes offered hereunder may not be offered or sold to more than thirty-five offerees, in the aggregate, who are resident in the State of Israel, and who are not listed in the First Supplement of the Israeli Securities Law of 1968, as amended.

No action will be taken in Israel that would permit an offering of the notes or the distribution of any offering document or any other material to the public in Israel. In particular, any such offering document or other material has not been reviewed or approved by the Israel Securities Authority. Any material provided to an offeree in Israel may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose, nor be furnished to any other person other than those to whom copies have been provided directly by us or the selling agents. Any such material shall not be transferred to any other party without our prior written consent or the prior written consent of the selling agent(s).

Nothing in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any other offering document/marketing material or other material relating to the notes, should be considered as the rendering of a recommendation or advice, including investment advice or investment marketing under the Law For Regulation of Investment Advice, Investment Marketing and Investment Portfolio Management, 1995, to purchase the notes. We or the selling agents do not recommend, advise or express any opinion with respect to the notes which are the subject matter of any such materials provided to an offeree, not with respect to the advisability of investing in the notes, nor with respect to the advisability of investment in any party affiliated thereto.

The purchase of any note will be based on an investor's own understanding, for the investor's own benefit and for the investor's own account and not with the aim or intention of distributing or offering to other parties. In purchasing the notes, each investor declares that it has the knowledge, expertise and experience in financial and business matters so as to be capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in the notes, without relying on any of the materials provided.

Italy. The offering of the notes has not been registered with CONSOB–*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (the Italian Companies and Exchange Commission) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no such notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or of any other document relating to the notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined in Article 34-ter, first paragraph, letter b), of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended ("CONSOB Regulation No. 11971"), pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998, as amended (the "Italian Financial Services Act"); or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on offerings of securities to the public (pursuant to Article 100 of the Italian Financial Services Act and Article 34-ter, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the notes or distribution of copies of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any other document relating to such notes in the Republic of Italy under (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Italian Financial Services Act, Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended (the "Consolidated Banking Act"), and CONSOB Regulation No. 20307 of February 15, 2018 (as amended from time to time);

- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of Consolidated Banking Act, as amended, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may require us or any entity offering the notes to provide data and information on the issue or the offer of the notes in the Republic of Italy; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations, as well as with any regulations or requirements imposed by CONSOB, the Bank of Italy or other Italian authority.

Please note that in accordance with Article 100-bis of the Italian Financial Services Act, concerning the circulation of financial products, where no exemption from the rules on offerings of securities to the public applies under (a) and (b) above, the subsequent distribution of the notes on the secondary market in Italy must be made in compliance with the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Italian Financial Services Act and CONSOB Regulation No. 11971. Furthermore, Article 100-bis of the Italian Financial Services Act affects the transferability of the notes in the Republic of Italy to the extent that any placing of the notes is made solely with qualified investors and the notes are then systematically resold to non-qualified investors on the secondary market at any time in the 12 months following such placing. Where this occurs, if a prospectus has not been published, purchasers of the notes who are acting outside of the course of their business or profession may be entitled to declare such purchase null and void and to claim damages from any authorized intermediary at whose premises the notes were purchased, unless an exemption provided for by the Italian Financial Services Act applies.

Japan. The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “FIEA”). Each selling agent has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further selling agent or distributor appointed in respect of the notes will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person or resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations, and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

If the solicitation constitutes qualified institutional investors solicitation (*tekikaku-kan-toshika-muke-kanyu*) under Article 23-13, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA (the “QII Solicitation”), the notes are being solicited only to qualified institutional investors (the “QIIs”) as defined in Article 10 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning the Definition of Terms provided in Article 2 of the FIEA and the investor of any notes is prohibited from transferring such notes to any person in any way other than to QIIs. As the solicitation of offering constitutes QII Solicitation, no securities registration statement has been or will be filed under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA.

If the solicitation constitutes small number of investors solicitation (*shoninzu-muke-kanyu*) under Article 23-13, Paragraph 4 of the FIEA (the “Small Number of Investors Solicitation”), the notes are being solicited only to a small number of potential investors (i.e., less than 50 offerees, except QIIs who are solicited pursuant to the QII Solicitation), and the investor of any notes (other than the above mentioned QII investors) is prohibited from transferring such notes to another person in any way other than as a whole to one transferee unless the total number of notes is less than 50 and the notes cannot be divided into any unit/denomination smaller than the unit/denomination represented on the note certificate therefor. As the offering constitutes Small Number of Investors Solicitation, no securities registration statement has been or will be filed under Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the FIEA.

Mexico. The notes have not been and will not be registered in the National Securities Registry (*Registro Nacional de Valores*). Therefore, the notes may not be offered or sold in the United Mexican States (“Mexico”) by any means except in circumstances which constitute a private offering (*oferta privada*) pursuant to Article 8 of the Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*) and its regulations. All applicable provisions of the Securities Market Law must be complied with in respect to anything done in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving Mexico.

This private offering relates to notes issued by BofA Finance LLC, an entity formed pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America. BofA Finance LLC does not hold any authorization, permit or license issued by any Mexican governmental agency, regulator or authority in order to operate as a financial entity in Mexico and is not subject to the supervision of Mexican financial authorities.

This private offering relates to notes issued or guaranteed by Bank of America, an entity incorporated pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America. None of Bank of America, BofA Finance and their affiliates incorporated in various jurisdictions outside of Mexico hold any authorization, permit or license issued by any Mexican governmental agency, regulator or authority in order to operate as a financial entity in Mexico and none of such entities is subject to the supervision of Mexican financial authorities.

Any purchaser of the notes represents and warrants that (i) it is either (A) an Institutional Investor (*inversionista institucional*) within the meaning of the Mexican Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de valores*) or (B) a Qualified Investor (*inversionista calificado*) within the meaning of the Mexican Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*) and the regulations in effect as of the date hereof, and (ii) in the case of (A), the acquisition of the notes complies with its investment regime.

Netherlands. Any offer of the notes in any member state of the EEA must be made in accordance with an exemption under the EU Prospectus Regulation 2017/1129 (the “EU Prospectus Regulation”), as amended or replaced from time to time, from the requirement to make an approved prospectus generally available for the offering of the notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer of the notes in any EEA member state may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or any selling agent to make an approved prospectus generally available pursuant to the EU Prospectus Regulation.

We do not have an authorization from the European Central Bank or Dutch Central Bank (*De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.*) pursuant to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (the “DFSA”) for the pursuit of the business of a credit institution in the Netherlands and therefore do not have a license pursuant to section 2.12(1), 2.13(1) or 2.20(1) of the DFSA

New Zealand. No action has been taken to permit the notes to be offered or sold to any retail investor, or otherwise under any regulated offer in terms of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (“FMCA”). In particular, no product disclosure statement under the FMCA has been prepared or lodged in New Zealand in relation to the notes.

No person may directly or indirectly offer, sell or deliver any notes in New Zealand, or distribute or publish in New Zealand any offering material or advertisement to any person in relation to any offer of notes, in New Zealand, other than to a “wholesale investor” as that term is defined in clause 3(2)(a), (c) or (d) of Schedule 1 to the FMCA, being a person who is:

- (i) an “investment business;”

(ii) “large,” or

(iii) a “government agency,”

in each case as defined in Schedule 1 to the FMCA.

No person may directly or indirectly offer, sell or deliver any notes (or any interest in any of the notes) to any person that:

(i) is resident in New Zealand for New Zealand income tax purposes; or

(ii) carries on business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment (as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007) in New Zealand and either:

(A) is a registered bank (as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007) not associated with us; or

(B) would hold the Notes for the purposes of a business it carries on in New Zealand through such fixed establishment,

unless such person certifies that they hold a valid certificate of exemption (or, on or after 1 April 2020, that they have RWT-exempt status (as defined in the Taxation (Annual Rates for 2017-18, Employment and Investment Income, and Remedial Matters) Act)) for New Zealand resident withholding tax purposes and provides a New Zealand tax file number to us.

Philippines. Under Republic Act No. 8799, known as the Securities Regulation Code of the Philippines (the “Securities Code”), and its implementing rules, securities, such as the notes, are not permitted to be sold or offered for sale or distribution within the Philippines unless such notes are approved for registration by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Philippines or are otherwise exempt securities or sold pursuant to an exempt transaction.

To the extent that the Securities Code is deemed applicable to any offering of notes to Philippine investors, the notes are being offered pursuant to an exempt transaction under Section 10.1(l) or the qualified buyer exemption of the Securities Code.

THE NOTES DESCRIBED HEREIN HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES. ANY FUTURE OFFER OR SALE THEREOF IS SUBJECT TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE UNLESS SUCH OFFER OR SALE QUALIFIES AS AN EXEMPT TRANSACTION.

Singapore. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Securities and Futures Act 2001, as amended or modified (the “SFA”). Accordingly, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase of the notes, may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A(1)(c) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and, where applicable, the conditions specified in Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A(1)(a) of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) or securities-based derivatives contracts (as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(c)(ii) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

South Korea. The notes have not been registered with the Financial Services Commission of Korea for public offering in Korea. None of the notes may be offered, sold and delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea, including the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and the decrees and regulations thereunder and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law of Korea and the decrees and regulations thereunder (collectively, the "Foreign Exchange Transaction Law"). Without prejudice to the foregoing, the number of notes offered in Korea or to a resident in Korea shall be less than 50 and for a period of one year from the issue date of the notes, none of the notes may be divided resulting in an increased number of notes. Furthermore, the purchaser of the notes shall comply with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to requirements under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law) in connection with the purchase of the notes.

Spain. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and any other document related to the notes, has not been and it is not envisaged to be approved by, registered or filed with or notified to the Spanish Securities Market Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*) or any other regulatory authority in Spain or in any other jurisdiction. It is not intended for the public offering or sale of the notes in Spain and does not constitute a prospectus (registration document or securities note) for the public offering of the notes in Spain.

The marketing, offering, sale, subsequent resale or delivery of the notes contemplated by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or the distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus (or any other document or copies thereto relating to the notes) in Spain shall not constitute a public offering of the notes in Spain, pursuant to the

requirements set forth by Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 14, 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market (the “EU Prospectus Regulation”), Article 35 of the Royal Legislative Decree 4/2015 of 23 October of the Securities Markets (*Real Decreto Legislativo 4/2015, de 23 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley del Mercado de Valores*), as amended and restated (the “Securities Market Act”) and Article 38 of Royal Decree 1310/2005, of 4 November, of 28 July on admission to trading of securities in official secondary markets, public offerings and prospectus, (*Real Decreto 1310/2005, de 4 de noviembre, de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores, en materia de admisión a negociación de valores en mercados secundarios oficiales, de ofertas públicas de venta o suscripción y del folleto exigible a tales efectos*), (“RD 1310/2005”), as further amended, restated and supplemented from time to time.

Accordingly, no notes may be offered, sold, resold, delivered or marketed nor may any copies of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, or any other document relating to the notes, be distributed in Spain and investors in the notes may not sell or offer such notes in Spain, other than in compliance with the EU Prospectus Regulation, the Securities Markets Act and the RD 1310/2005 and any other related legislation in force from time to time, so that any sale or offering of the notes is not classified as a public offering in Spain.

Switzerland. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus do not constitute an offer to the public or a solicitation to purchase or invest in the notes.

The notes have not been offered and will not be offered to the public in Switzerland, except that offers of notes may be made to the public in Switzerland under the following exemptions under the Swiss Financial Services Act (“FinSA”):

- (a) to any person which qualifies as a professional client within the meaning of the FinSA;
- (b) to fewer than 500 persons (other than professional clients as defined under the FinSA); or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 36 FinSA in combination with Article 44 of the Swiss Financial Services Ordinance (“FinSO”),

provided always that any such offer is conducted in a manner that it does not require us to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 35 FinSA.

The notes have not been and will not be listed or admitted to trading on a trading venue in Switzerland.

None of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other offering or marketing material relating to the notes constitutes a prospectus within the meaning of FinSA and none of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other offering or marketing material relating to the notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and any other offering or marketing materials in relation to the notes, are personal to each recipient and may not be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in or into Switzerland.

Taiwan. The notes may not be issued, sold, or offered in Taiwan. No subscription or other offer to purchase the notes shall be binding on us or (if applicable) the guarantor until received and accepted by us or any selling agent outside of Taiwan (the “Place of Acceptance”), and the purchase/sale contract arising therefrom shall be deemed a contract entered into in the Place of Acceptance.

United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre and the Abu Dhabi Global Market). The BofA Finance notes have not been and will not be offered, sold or publicly promoted or advertised in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”) other than in compliance with rules and regulations issued by the UAE Securities and Commodities Authority (“SCA”) and the UAE Central Bank or any other relevant licensing authorities in the UAE, and any laws applicable in the UAE governing the issue, offering and sale of BofA Finance notes including, without limitation, the SCA Board of Directors Decision No. (3/R.M.) of 2017 Concerning the Organization of Promotion and Introduction, SCA Board of Directors’ Decision No. (22/R.M.) of 2018 Concerning the Regulation of Derivatives Contracts and the UAE Central Bank Notice No. 3803 of 2009. The offering of these notes is strictly private and confidential and is only being issued to a limited number of institutional and individual investors in the UAE who are willing and able to conduct an independent investigation of the risks involved in an investment in such notes and must not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose, and accordingly does not constitute a public offer of securities in the UAE in accordance with the commercial companies law, Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 Concerning Commercial Companies (as amended), and SCA Resolution No. 3 R.M. of 2017 Regulating Promotions and Introductions or otherwise. Accordingly, the notes may not be offered to the public in the UAE.

The offering of the BofA Finance notes has not been approved or licensed by the United Arab Emirates Central Bank, the SCA or any other relevant licensing authorities in the UAE, and accordingly does not constitute a public offer of securities in the UAE in accordance with the commercial companies law, Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 Concerning Commercial Companies (as amended), and SCA Resolution No. 3 R.M. of 2017 Regulating Promotions and Introductions or otherwise. Accordingly, the BofA Finance notes may not be offered to the public in the UAE.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are strictly private and confidential and are being issued to a limited number of institutional and individual investors:

- (a) who fall within the exemptions set out in SCA Resolutions No. 9 R.M. of 2016 and No 3 R.M. of 2017 (except natural persons) and have confirmed the same;
- (b) upon their request and confirmation that they understand that the BofA Finance notes have not been approved or licensed by or registered with the UAE Central Bank, the SCA or any other relevant licensing authorities or governmental agencies in the UAE; and
- (c) must not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

United Kingdom.

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors. Each selling agent has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “EUWA”) and the regulations made under the EUWA;

- (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 (the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA and the regulations made under the EUWA;
- (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA and the regulations made under the EUWA; and

(b) the expression an “offer” includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each selling agent has represented and agreed, and each further selling agent appointed in connection with the notes will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) BofA Finance notes with maturities less than one year: in relation to any notes where the issue of the notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by BofA Finance:
 - (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and
 - (ii) it has not offered and sold and will not offer or sell any notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by BofA Finance;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any notes in, from, or otherwise involving the UK.

Uruguay. The notes have not been registered under Law No. 18.627 of December 2, 2009 with the Superintendence of Financial Services of the Central Bank of Uruguay. The notes are not available publicly in Uruguay and are offered only on a private basis to institutional investors and/or high net worth individuals only. No action may be taken in Uruguay that would render any offering of the notes a public offering in Uruguay. No Uruguayan regulatory authority has approved the notes or passed on our solvency or the solvency of the guarantor. In addition, any resale of the notes must be made in a manner that will not constitute a public offering in Uruguay. Investors in the notes confirm that they fully understand English and the content of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and any other documents provided to such investors and therefore waive the need of being provided with a Spanish translation thereof.

Los Productos no han sido registrados de acuerdo a Ley No. 18.627 de 2 de Diciembre de 2009 ante la Superintendencia de Servicios Financieros del Banco Central del Uruguay. Los Productos no están disponibles al público y en Uruguay solo han sido ofrecidos privadamente a inversores institucionales y/o particulares con un alto patrimonio. Ninguna acción puede ser tomada en el Uruguay que pudiere convertir a la presente oferta en una oferta pública en el Uruguay. Ninguna autoridad regulatoria en el Uruguay ha aprobado los Productos o aprobado solvencia del Emisor o del Garante. Adicionalmente, cualquier reventa de los Productos debe ser realizada en forma que no constituya una oferta pública en el Uruguay. Los inversores del Productos confirman que comprenden cabalmente el idioma inglés y la información contenida en este documento y cualesquiera otros documentos entregados a dichos inversores, y en consecuencia renuncian a recibir una traducción al español.

Venezuela. The notes have not been registered with the Superintendencia Nacional de Valores de Venezuela and are not being publicly offered in Venezuela. No document related to the offering of the notes, including this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, shall be interpreted to constitute an offer of securities or an offer or the rendering of any investment advice, securities brokerage, and/or banking services in Venezuela. Investors wishing to acquire the notes may use only funds located outside of Venezuela.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the notes and the related guarantees will be passed upon for Bank of America and BofA Finance by McGuireWoods LLP, Charlotte, North Carolina. Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York or such other counsel as may be indicated in the applicable supplement will pass upon certain legal matters relating to the notes for the selling agents. Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, is acting as counsel to BofAS and as special tax counsel to Bank of America and BofA Finance. McGuireWoods LLP regularly performs legal services for Bank of America and BofA Finance.

INDEX OF CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

| <u>Defined Term</u> | <u>Definition Location</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 30/360 | S-21, S-25 |
| Actual/360 | S-25 |
| Actual/365 (Fixed) | S-25 |
| Actual/Actual | S-25 |
| adjusted | S-50 |
| Applicable Index | S-28 |
| applicable supplement | S-3 |
| ARRC | S-7 |
| Bank of America | S-3 |
| base rate | S-22 |
| benchmark | S-39 |
| Benchmark Reference Time | S-41 |
| Benchmark Replacement | S-39 |
| Benchmark Replacement Adjustment | S-39 |
| Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes | S-40 |
| Benchmark Replacement Date | S-40 |
| Benchmark Transition Event | S-40 |
| BofAS | S-47, S-55 |
| business day | S-50 |
| calculation date | S-26 |
| Clearstream | S-52 |
| compounded SOFR | S-23, S-32, S-33, S-34 |
| compounded SOFR note | S-22 |
| daily base rate | S-35, S-36, S-37 |
| Daily SOFR | S-28, S-36 |
| Designated SOFR Swap Rate Page | S-28 |
| DTCC | S-45 |
| Euroclear | S-52 |
| federal funds (effective) rate | S-38 |
| Federal Reserve | S-38 |
| FICC | S-45 |
| fixed-rate notes | S-20 |
| floating-rate notes | S-5, S-22 |
| following business day convention (adjusted) | S-49 |
| following unadjusted business day convention | S-49 |
| FRBNY | S-8 |
| H.15 Daily Update | S-38 |
| IBA | S-13 |
| Indenture | S-19 |
| indexed amortizing notes | S-22 |
| indexed notes | S-21 |
| interest determination date | S-27 |
| interest payment date | S-21, S-24, S-30 |
| interest period | S-25, S-29, S-32, S-36, S-38 |
| interest period demarcation dates | S-29 |
| interest reset date | S-27 |
| investors | S-5 |
| ISDA | S-11 |

| Defined Term | Definition Location |
|---|--|
| ISDA Definitions | S-41 |
| ISDA Fallback Adjustment | S-41 |
| ISDA Fallback Rate | S-41 |
| lookback period | S-35, S-37 |
| market measures | S-21 |
| modified following business day convention (adjusted) | S-49 |
| modified following unadjusted business day convention | S-49 |
| net payment | S-51 |
| New York banking day | S-38, S-50 |
| notes | S-3, S-29, S-31, S-35, S-37, S-38, S-41 |
| observation period | S-32 |
| observation period convention | S-28, S-31, S-32 |
| payment delay convention | S-28, S-29, S-30, S-49 |
| preceding business day convention | S-50 |
| publication day | S-38 |
| rate cut-off convention | S-28, S-31, S-34 |
| rate cut-off date | S-30, S-34, S-35, S-36, S-37 |
| rate lookback | S-35, S-37 |
| Relevant Governmental Body | S-41 |
| Relevant Time | S-28 |
| reopen | S-52 |
| repo | S-45 |
| SEC | S-3 |
| simple average federal funds (effective) rate | S-23 |
| simple average federal funds (effective) rate note | S-23 |
| simple average SOFR | S-23, S-33 |
| simple average SOFR note | S-23 |
| SOFR | S-7, S-33 |
| SOFR Administrator | S-29, S-36 |
| SOFR Administrator's Website | S-29, S-37 |
| SOFR benchmark transition provisions | S-38 |
| SOFR Index convention | S-28, S-31, S-33, S-34 |
| SOFR Index Determination Time | S-33 |
| SOFR Index Unavailability | S-33 |
| SOFR Index _{End} | S-33 |
| SOFR Index _{Start} | S-33 |
| SOFR Index _{End} Date | S-33 |
| SOFR Index _{Start} Date | S-33 |
| SOFR notes | S-7, S-11 |
| specials | S-45 |
| spread | S-24 |
| spread multiplier | S-24 |
| supplement | S-1 |
| term sheet | S-3 |
| trustee | S-19 |
| U.S. Dollar LIBOR | S-8 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® | S-13, S-23, S-27 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Benchmark | S-42 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® note | S-22 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate® Reference Time | S-43 |

| Defined Term | Definition Location |
|---|--------------------------------|
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Replacement | S-42 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Replacement Adjustment | S-42 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Replacement Conforming Changes | S-43 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Replacement Date | S-43 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Transition Event | S-44 |
| U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] transition provisions | S-41 |
| U.S. government securities business day | S-50 |
| unadjusted | S-50 |
| Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement | S-41 |
| Unadjusted U.S. Dollar SOFR ICE Swap Rate [®] Replacement | S-44 |

PROSPECTUS



\$15,000,000,000

**Bank of America Corporation
Senior Debt Securities**

\$50,000,000,000

**BofA Finance LLC
Senior Debt Securities**

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

Bank of America Corporation from time to time may offer to sell up to \$15,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities in one or more series using this prospectus. In addition, BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, from time to time may offer to sell up to \$50,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities in one or more series using this prospectus. Bank of America Corporation will fully and unconditionally guarantee all payment obligations of BofA Finance LLC on its debt securities as described in this prospectus.

This prospectus provides a general description of the senior debt securities of Bank of America Corporation, the senior debt securities of BofA Finance LLC, and the guarantee of the senior debt securities of BofA Finance LLC by Bank of America Corporation, and the manner in which these securities may be offered. These debt securities may be offered for sale from time to time in amounts, on terms and at prices as shall be determined in connection with such offer and sale. These terms and prices will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. When Bank of America Corporation or BofA Finance LLC sells a particular issue of its debt securities, it will provide one or more supplements to this prospectus describing the offering and the specific terms of those debt securities. You should read this prospectus and any applicable supplement or supplements carefully before you invest in the debt securities.

Bank of America Corporation and/or BofA Finance LLC will use this prospectus in the initial sale of their respective securities referenced above. In addition, BofA Securities, Inc., or any other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America Corporation and/or BofA Finance LLC, may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in any such securities after their initial sale. 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 Bank of America Corporation and BofA Finance LLC offered by this prospectus and the guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance LLC by Bank of America Corporation are unsecured and are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank, are not guaranteed by Bank of America, N.A. or any other bank, are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and may involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor any state securities commission, nor any other regulatory body 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.

Prospectus dated December 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| About this Prospectus | 3 | Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | |
| Prospectus Summary | 4 | Amounts Payable | 44 |
| Risk Factors | 7 | No Sinking Fund | 49 |
| Bank of America Corporation | 17 | Redemption | 49 |
| BofA Finance LLC | 17 | Repayment | 50 |
| Use of Proceeds | 17 | Repurchase | 50 |
| Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America | | Bank of America Guarantee | 50 |
| Corporation | 18 | Exchange, Registration, and Transfer | 50 |
| General | 18 | Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal | |
| Financial Consequences to Unsecured | | Subsidiary Bank | 51 |
| Debtholders of Single Point of Entry | | Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets ... | 52 |
| Resolution Strategy | 18 | Waiver of Covenants | 53 |
| The Indenture | 19 | Modification of the Indenture | 53 |
| Form and Denomination of Debt Securities ... | 20 | Meetings and Action by Securityholders | 53 |
| Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated | | Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; | |
| Debt Securities | 20 | Covenant Breaches | 54 |
| Different Series of Debt Securities | 20 | Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for | |
| Types of Debt Securities | 22 | Enforcement by Trustee | 54 |
| Original Issue Discount Notes | 22 | Limitation on Suits | 55 |
| Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | | Payment of Additional Amounts | 55 |
| Amounts Payable | 23 | Redemption for Tax Reasons | 58 |
| No Sinking Fund | 27 | Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 59 |
| Redemption | 27 | Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 60 |
| Repayment | 28 | Notices | 60 |
| Repurchase | 28 | Concerning the Trustee | 61 |
| Exchange, Registration, and Transfer | 29 | Governing Law | 61 |
| Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal | | Registration and Settlement | 62 |
| Subsidiary Bank | 29 | Book-Entry Only Issuance | 62 |
| Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets ... | 30 | Definitive Securities | 63 |
| Waiver of Covenants | 30 | Street Name Owners | 63 |
| Modification of the Indenture | 31 | Legal Holders | 63 |
| Meetings and Action by Securityholders | 31 | Special Considerations for Indirect Owners ... | 64 |
| Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; | | Depositories for Global Securities | 64 |
| Covenant Breaches | 31 | Special Considerations for Global | |
| Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for | | Securities | 68 |
| Enforcement by Trustee | 32 | U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations | 70 |
| Limitation on Suits | 33 | General | 71 |
| Payment of Additional Amounts | 33 | Reportable Transactions | 86 |
| Redemption for Tax Reasons | 36 | Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act | |
| Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 37 | ("FATCA") | 87 |
| Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 38 | Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) | 88 |
| Notices | 38 | Distribution Through Underwriters | 88 |
| Concerning the Trustee | 38 | Distribution Through Dealers | 89 |
| Governing Law | 39 | Distribution Through Agents | 89 |
| Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance | | Direct Sales | 89 |
| LLC | 40 | General Information | 89 |
| General | 40 | Market-Making Transactions by Affiliates ... | 90 |
| The Indenture | 40 | Conflicts of Interest | 90 |
| Form and Denomination of Debt Securities ... | 41 | ERISA Considerations | 92 |
| Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated | | Where You Can Find More Information | 94 |
| Debt Securities | 41 | Forward-Looking Statements | 95 |
| Different Series of Debt Securities | 42 | Legal Matters | 96 |
| Types of Debt Securities | 43 | Experts | 96 |
| Original Issue Discount Notes | 44 | | |

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

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

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer and the manner in which these securities will be offered. Each time debt securities are offered and sold, the applicable issuer 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 and provisions 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 and any applicable prospectus addendum, as well as any applicable pricing, product, or index supplement or supplements, 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. Neither Bank of America Corporation nor BofA Finance LLC has authorized anyone to provide any information other than the information provided in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable supplement or supplements. Neither Bank of America Corporation nor BofA Finance LLC takes responsibility for, or can provide assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may provide. 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 only 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.

Capitalized or other terms used and defined in this prospectus are sometimes defined after their first use without a reference such as “as defined in this prospectus.”

Unless otherwise indicated or unless 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” are to BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America, and not to Bank of America. References in this prospectus to “issuers” are to Bank of America and BofA Finance and to “issuer” is to Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, as issuer of the applicable debt securities. References in this prospectus to “we,” “our,” “us,” or similar references, are to Bank of America and/or BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the applicable debt securities, as the context may require. 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 currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to Article 109g of the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

- this prospectus, which provides a general description of the securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance that may be offered and the manner in which they will be offered;
- the applicable supplement, which describes the specific terms of the particular debt securities that Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, is offering, and which may supplement, update or change the information in this prospectus;
- 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 various bank and 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 consolidated 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 Bank of America’s other 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.

Bank of America Corporation Debt Securities

Bank of America may use this prospectus to offer and sell up to \$15,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities from time to time in one or more series.

The debt securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding. The debt securities will be issued under a senior indenture between Bank of America, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

See “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation” for a description of the general terms of the debt securities of Bank of America.

BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities

BofA Finance may use this prospectus to offer and sell up to \$50,000,000,000, 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 that it offers 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 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 of BofA Finance LLC" for a description of the general terms of the debt securities of BofA Finance.

Form of Securities

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, 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 S.A., Luxembourg, as identified in the applicable supplement. Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, will issue the debt securities only in registered form. 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 owner. 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

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and BofA Finance will not list the debt securities being offered on a securities exchange nor will the debt securities be quoted on a quotation system.

Use of Proceeds

Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, Bank of America intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities for general corporate purposes.

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

Bank of America and/or 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may use for such offering and the discounts or commissions paid for their services.

BofA Securities, Inc., and other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, may serve as underwriter, dealer, or agent for Bank of America and/or BofA Finance for offerings of debt securities.

Market-Making by Affiliates

Following the initial distribution of an offering of debt securities, BofA Securities, Inc., and other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, may offer and sell such debt securities in the course of their businesses as broker-dealers. BofA Securities, Inc. and any such other broker-dealer 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.

RISK FACTORS

This section summarizes some specific risks and investment considerations with respect to an investment in the securities offered using this prospectus. 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 caption "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 for a particular offering of securities. Prospective investors should consult their own financial, legal, tax, and other professional advisors as to the risks associated with an investment in the securities and the suitability of the investment for the investor.

Risks Relating to Regulatory Resolution Strategies and Long-Term Debt Requirements

A resolution under Bank of America's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's payment obligations on the BofA Finance debt securities.

Bank of America is required periodically to submit a plan to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") describing its resolution strategy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. In Bank of America's current plan, its preferred resolution strategy is a single point of entry ("SPOE") strategy. This strategy provides that only Bank of America (the parent holding company) would file for bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and contemplates providing certain key operating subsidiaries with sufficient capital and liquidity to operate through severe stress and to enable such subsidiaries to continue operating or be wound down in a solvent manner following a Bank of America bankruptcy. Bank of America has entered into intercompany arrangements governing the contribution of most of its capital and liquidity with these key subsidiaries. As part of these arrangements, Bank of America has transferred most of its assets (and has agreed to transfer additional assets) to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary in exchange for a subordinated note. Certain of Bank of America's remaining assets secure its ongoing obligations under these intercompany arrangements. The wholly-owned holding company subsidiary also has provided Bank of America with a committed line of credit that, in addition to Bank of America's cash, dividends and interest payments, including interest payments Bank of America receives in respect of the subordinated note, may be used to fund Bank of America's obligations. These intercompany arrangements include provisions to terminate the line of credit and forgive the subordinated note and require Bank of America to contribute its remaining financial assets to the wholly-owned holding company subsidiary if Bank of America's projected liquidity resources deteriorate so severely that resolution becomes imminent, which could materially and adversely affect Bank of America's liquidity and ability to meet its payment obligations, including on its debt securities and under its guarantee of payment obligations of BofA Finance on the debt securities. In addition, Bank of America's preferred resolution strategy could result in holders of BofA Finance's debt securities being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or other resolution scenarios or plans.

Under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Financial Reform Act”), when a global systemically important banking organization (“G-SIB”), such as Bank of America, is in default or danger of default, the FDIC may be appointed receiver in order to conduct an orderly liquidation of such institution. In the event of such appointment, the FDIC could, among other things, invoke the orderly liquidation authority, instead of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, if the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Treasury makes certain financial distress and systemic risk determinations. In 2013, the FDIC issued a notice describing its preferred SPOE strategy for resolving a G-SIB. Under this approach, the FDIC could replace Bank of America with a bridge holding company, which could continue operations and result in an orderly resolution of the underlying bank, but whose equity would be held solely for the benefit of Bank of America’s creditors. The FDIC’s single point of entry strategy may result in holders of Bank of America’s debt securities suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or a different resolution strategy. To the extent that Bank of America is resolved under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or the FDIC’s orderly liquidation authority, third-party creditors of Bank of America’s subsidiaries may receive significant or full recoveries on their claims while holders of Bank of America’s debt securities could face significant or complete losses.

If Bank of America enters into a resolution proceeding, holders of its debt securities would be at risk of absorbing its losses.

If Bank of America enters a resolution proceeding under either the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or Title II of the Financial Reform Act, its losses would be imposed first on holders of its equity securities and thereafter on holders of its unsecured debt, including its debt securities, and some or all of such securities could be significantly reduced or eliminated as a result of such resolution proceeding.

Under Bank of America’s SPOE resolution strategy, and the single point of entry strategy preferred by the FDIC under Title II of the Financial Reform Act, the value that would be distributed to holders of its unsecured debt, including its debt securities, may not be sufficient to repay all or part of the principal amount and interest on such debt, and holders of such debt could receive no consideration at all under these resolution scenarios. Either of these resolution strategies could result in holders of Bank of America’s debt securities being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a different resolution strategy. Although SPOE is Bank of America’s preferred resolution strategy, neither Bank of America nor a bankruptcy court would be obligated to follow its SPOE strategy. Additionally, the FDIC is not obligated to follow its SPOE strategy to resolve Bank of America under Title II of the Financial Reform Act. For more information regarding the financial consequences of any such resolution proceeding, see “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation—Financial Consequences to Unsecured Debtholders of Single Point of Entry Resolution Strategy” below.

Bank of America is subject to the Federal Reserve’s final rules requiring U.S. G-SIBs to maintain minimum amounts of long-term debt meeting specified eligibility requirements.

Under the rules of the Federal Reserve relating to total loss-absorbing capacity (the “TLAC Rules”), Bank of America, as a U.S. G-SIB, is required to, among other things, maintain minimum amounts of unsecured external long-term debt satisfying certain eligibility criteria (“eligible LTD”) and other loss-absorbing capacity for the purpose of absorbing its losses in a resolution proceeding under either the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or Title II of the Financial Reform Act. Any senior long-term debt must include terms required by the TLAC Rules in order to qualify as eligible LTD. Actions required to comply with the TLAC Rules could impact Bank of America’s funding and liquidity risk management plans.

Risks Relating to Debt Securities Generally

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary of Bank of America, has no operations 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 and other debt securities of BofA Finance guaranteed by Bank of America, and is dependent upon Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the debt securities in the ordinary course. However, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders in respect of such claims in any such proceeding will be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, and any obligations under 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. Holders of BofA Finance's debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities, and holders of the debt securities should accordingly assume that in any bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, they would not have priority over, and should be treated equally with, the claims of all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America, including claims of holders of unsecured senior debt securities issued by Bank of America.

Bank of America's ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will depend upon its receipt of funds from its subsidiaries, and applicable laws and regulations, and actions taken under Bank of America's resolution plan, could restrict the ability of its subsidiaries to transfer such funds.

Bank of America is a holding company and conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries. Bank of America depends on dividends and other distributions, loans and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance. Any inability of these subsidiaries to pay dividends or make payments to Bank of America may adversely affect its cash flow and financial condition. Many of these subsidiaries, including bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws that restrict dividend payments or authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to Bank of America or to Bank of America's other subsidiaries. In addition, Bank of America's bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on their ability to lend or transact with affiliates and to minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. Lower earnings in Bank of America's subsidiaries can reduce the amount of funds available to Bank of America as a holding company. Adverse business and economic conditions, including changes in interest and currency exchange rates, illiquidity or volatility in areas where Bank of America has concentrated credit risk, and a failure in or breach of Bank of America's operational or security systems or infrastructure, could affect Bank of America's business and results of operations. Intercompany arrangements Bank of America has entered into in connection with its resolution planning could restrict the amount of funding available to it from its subsidiaries under certain adverse conditions, as described below under "—A resolution under Bank of America's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's payment obligations on the BofA Finance debt securities." These restrictions could prevent those Bank of America subsidiaries from paying dividends or making other distributions to Bank of America or otherwise providing funds to Bank of America that Bank of America needs in order to

make payments under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance. In addition, Bank of America's right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon such subsidiary's liquidation or otherwise, will be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that any of Bank of America's claims as a creditor of such subsidiary may be recognized.

Bank of America's obligations on its debt securities and 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 right to participate in any distribution of the assets of any subsidiary, including BofA Finance, upon such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise 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 debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of Bank of America's subsidiaries, and claimants under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities should look only to Bank of America's assets for payments. Further, creditors of Bank of America's subsidiaries recapitalized pursuant to Bank of America's resolution plan generally would be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of the subsidiaries, including Bank of America's contributed assets. In addition, any obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will be unsecured and, therefore, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, will effectively rank junior to Bank of America's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations.

Holders of the debt securities of Bank of America and claimants under Bank of America's guarantees of the BofA Finance debt securities could be at greater risk of being structurally subordinated if Bank of America sells or conveys all or substantially all of its assets to one or more of its majority-owned subsidiaries.

Bank of America and BofA Finance each may sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiaries of Bank of America in which Bank of America and/or one or more of Bank of America's subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power, and under the indentures under which the debt securities will be issued, including the provisions thereof relating to Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required to assume the obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities, the obligations of BofA Finance under its debt securities or the obligations of Bank of America under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance, as the case may be. In any such event, Bank of America will remain the sole obligor on its debt securities, BofA Finance will remain the sole obligor on its debt securities and Bank of America will remain the sole obligor on such guarantee, as the case may be. In such event, creditors of any such subsidiary or subsidiaries would have additional assets from which to recover on their claims, while obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities, as the case may be, would be structurally subordinated to creditors of such subsidiary or subsidiaries with respect to such transferred assets. See "Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" and "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" below for more information.

Debt securities issued by BofA Finance will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of Bank of America or BofA Finance; 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance. 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.

Events for which acceleration rights under Bank of America's senior debt securities may be exercised are more limited than those available pursuant to the terms of its outstanding senior debt securities issued prior to January 13, 2017.

In response to the TLAC Rules, on January 13, 2017, Bank of America modified the terms of its senior debt securities to be issued on or after that date to, among other things, limit the circumstances under which the payment of the principal amount of such senior debt securities can be accelerated (unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement).

All or substantially all of Bank of America's outstanding senior debt securities issued prior to January 13, 2017 (the "Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities") provide acceleration rights for nonpayment or bankruptcy. The Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities also provide acceleration rights if Bank of America defaults in the performance of its covenants in those senior debt securities or the indenture under which those securities were issued. In addition, the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities do not require a 30-day cure period before a nonpayment of principal becomes an event of default and acceleration rights become exercisable with respect to such nonpayment.

However, under the BAC Senior Indenture (as defined below), unless Bank of America specifies otherwise in the applicable supplement, payment of the principal amount of its senior debt securities issued under such indenture:

- may be accelerated only (i) if Bank of America defaults in the payment of the principal of or interest on those senior debt securities and, in each case, the default continues for a period of 30 days, or (ii) upon Bank of America's voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy and, in the case of Bank of America's involuntary bankruptcy, the event continues for a period of 60 days; and
- may not be accelerated if Bank of America defaults in the performance of any other covenants contained in such debt securities or the BAC Senior Indenture.

As a result of these differing provisions, if Bank of America breaches or otherwise defaults in the performance of a covenant (other than a payment covenant) that applies both to senior debt securities that it issued on or after January 13, 2017 and the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities, the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities would have acceleration rights that would not be available to the holders of its other senior debt securities. In addition, if Bank of America fails to pay principal when due with respect to its senior debt securities issued on or after on or after January 13, 2017 and the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities, an event of default would occur immediately with respect to the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities (and the exercise of acceleration rights could proceed immediately in accordance with the provisions of the indenture under which those senior debt securities were issued), while the holders of its other senior debt securities must wait for the 30-day cure period to expire before such nonpayment of principal becomes an event of default and any acceleration rights are triggered with respect to such nonpayment. Any repayment of the principal amount of Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities following the exercise of acceleration rights in circumstances in which such rights are not available to the holders of Bank of America's other senior debt securities (including its senior debt securities offered by this prospectus) could adversely affect its ability to make timely payments on such other senior debt securities thereafter.

The market value of the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be less than the principal amount of such debt securities.

The market for, and market value of, the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be affected by a number of factors. These factors include:

- the method of calculating the principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on the debt securities;
- the time remaining to maturity of the debt securities;
- the aggregate amount outstanding of the relevant debt securities;
- any redemption or repayment features of the debt securities;
- the level, direction, and volatility of market interest rates generally;
- general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States;
- geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, regulatory and judicial events that affect the financial markets generally; and
- any market-making activities with respect to the debt securities.

Often, the only way to liquidate your investment in the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance prior to maturity will be to sell the debt securities. At that time, there may be a very illiquid market for the debt securities or no market at all. If you sell your debt securities prior to maturity, you may receive less than the principal amount of such debt securities.

Redemption of the debt securities of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance prior to maturity may result in a reduced return on your investment.

The terms of the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may permit or require redemption of the debt securities prior to maturity. That redemption may occur at a time when prevailing interest rates are relatively low. As a result, a holder of the redeemed debt securities may not be able to invest the redemption proceeds in a new investment that yields a similar return.

Actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of Bank of America may affect the value of the Bank of America's debt securities and BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities.

Bank of America's credit ratings are an assessment of its ability to pay its obligations, including its obligations under its debt securities and 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 Bank of America's debt securities and BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities. However, because the return on Bank of America's securities generally depends upon factors in addition to its ability to pay its obligations, an improvement in Bank of America's credit rating will not reduce the other investment risks, if any, related to Bank of America's debt securities or BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities.

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

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may not list the debt securities on any securities exchange. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance can 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 Bank of America's and/or 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance notice. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance can assure you that a secondary market for its debt securities will develop, or that if one develops, it will be maintained.

The hedging activities of affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may create conflicts of interest with you.

Bank of America, BofA Finance or one or more of their broker-dealer affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc., may engage in trading activities that are not for your account or on your behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict of interest between the interest of holders of the debt securities and the interests Bank of America, BofA Finance and their affiliates may have in its proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for its other customers, and in accounts under Bank of America's management. These trading activities could influence secondary trading (if any) in the debt securities, or otherwise could be adverse to the interests of a beneficial owner of the debt securities.

Risks Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Currency Other than the Investor's Home Currency

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may issue debt securities denominated in, or with respect to which principal, interest and/or other amounts payable are payable in, a currency other than the currency of the country in which you reside or the currency in which you conduct your business or activities (the "home currency"). If you intend to invest in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the currency risks related to your investment. Such debt securities are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the significant terms and conditions of such debt securities, foreign currency transactions or financial matters in general.

An investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency involves currency-related risks.

An investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in debt securities that are payable solely in your home currency. These risks include possible significant changes in rates of exchange between your home currency and the applicable specified currency of the debt securities, and the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls or other conditions by applicable governmental entities. These risks generally depend on factors over which Bank of America and BofA Finance have no control, such as economic and political events and the supply of and demand for the relevant currencies in the global markets.

Changes in currency exchange rates can be volatile and may adversely affect an investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency.

In recent years, exchange rates between certain foreign currencies have been highly volatile. This volatility may continue and could spread to other currencies in the future. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could affect adversely an investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, and such changes in exchange rates may vary considerably during the life of those debt securities. Depreciation of the applicable specified currency for a series of debt securities against your home currency could result in a decrease in your home currency equivalent value of payments on such debt securities, including the principal or other amounts payable at maturity or the redemption amount payable upon those debt securities. That in turn could cause the market value such debt securities to fall.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will not adjust debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency to compensate for changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Except as described below or in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will not make any adjustment in or change to the terms of debt securities denominated or payable in currencies other than your home currency for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate for the relevant specified currency for a series of debt securities, including any devaluation, revaluation, or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or for other developments affecting that currency 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency.

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 amounts payable on and rate of return of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency 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 an applicable series of debt securities or elsewhere could result in

significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between your home currency and the specified currency. Changes in exchange rates could affect the value of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency as participants in the global currency markets move to buy or sell the specified currency or your home currency 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency 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.

Debt securities denominated or payable in currencies other than U.S. dollars permit Bank of America and/or BofA Finance to make payments in U.S. dollars if Bank of America nor BofA Finance is able to obtain the specified currency.

The terms of any series of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars provide that Bank of America and/or BofA Finance has 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 series of debt securities comes due, the specified currency is subject to convertibility, transferability, market disruption, or other conditions affecting its availability because of circumstances beyond the control of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance. These circumstances could include the imposition of exchange controls, inability of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance 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. In addition, if the specified currency for a series of debt securities has been replaced by a new currency, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will have the option to choose whether it makes payments on such series of debt securities in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars. In either case, the exchange rate used to make payment in U.S. dollars or the replacement currency, if any, may be based on limited information and would involve significant discretion on the part of the exchange rate agent, which may be an affiliate of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, to be appointed by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance. As a result, the value of the payment in the home currency of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be less than the value of the payment you would have received in the specified currency if the specified currency had been available. The exchange rate agent generally will not have any liability for its determinations.

See “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Payments Due in Other Currencies—Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies” and “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Payments Due in Other Currencies—Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies” below. Any payment in respect of the debt securities so made in U.S. dollars where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the relevant indenture or the debt securities. If your home currency is not U.S. dollars, any such payment will expose you to the significant risks described above in this section “—Risks Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Currency Other Than an Investor’s Home Currency.”

An investor may bear currency exchange risk in a lawsuit for payment on debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars.

Any debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture or the BofA Finance Indenture (as defined below) 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars and governed by New York law would be required to render the judgment in such non-U.S. 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a non-U.S. currency and governed by New York law, you would bear currency exchange risk until judgment is entered, which could be a long time.

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 debt securities denominated or payable in a non-U.S. currency 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance issues debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, it may include in the applicable supplement information about historical exchange rates for the relevant currency or currencies. Any information about exchange rates that Bank of America or BofA Finance 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.

BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION

Bank of America Corporation is a Delaware corporation, a bank holding company, and a financial holding company. Through various bank and 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 its telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

BOFA FINANCE LLC

BofA Finance LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and a consolidated 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, Bank of America intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities for general corporate purposes. General corporate purposes include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Bank of America's working capital needs;
- the funding of investments in, or extensions of credit to, Bank of America subsidiaries;
- possible reductions, redemptions, repayments or repurchases of outstanding indebtedness or equity securities;
- the possible acquisitions of, or investments in, other financial institutions or other businesses; and
- other uses in the ordinary course of conducting its business.

Until Bank of America designates the use of these net proceeds, it will invest them temporarily. From time to time, it may engage in additional financings as it determines appropriate based on its needs and prevailing market conditions. These additional financings may include the sale of other securities.

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.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES OF BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION

In this “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation” section, “we,” “us” or “our” refer only to Bank of America Corporation and not to any of its affiliates, including BofA Finance LLC; and references to “debt securities” refer only to senior debt securities issued by Bank of America Corporation and not to any debt securities issued by any subsidiary or affiliate.

General

We may issue debt securities, and such debt securities will not be secured by any of our property or assets. As a result, by owning a debt security, you are one of our unsecured creditors.

The debt securities will constitute part of our senior debt, will be issued under our BAC Senior Indenture described below, and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law.

This section of the prospectus provides a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BAC Senior Indenture (as defined below) and certain specific terms of debt securities that may be applicable if so specified in the applicable supplement for such debt securities.

Financial Consequences to Unsecured Debtholders of Single Point of Entry Resolution Strategy

We are subject to the TLAC Rules, which aim to improve the resiliency and resolvability of U.S. global systemically important bank holding companies (“covered BHCs”), including Bank of America, in the event of failure or material financial distress. The TLAC Rules include the requirement that each covered BHC maintain a minimum amount of eligible LTD and other loss-absorbing capacity. The eligible LTD would absorb the covered BHC’s losses, following the depletion of its equity, upon its entry into a resolution proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or a resolution proceeding administered by the FDIC under Title II of the Financial Reform Act.

Under Title I of the Financial Reform Act, we are required by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC to periodically submit a plan for a rapid and orderly resolution under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. Our preferred resolution strategy under this plan is our SPOE strategy under which only Bank of America would enter bankruptcy proceedings. Under this strategy, and pursuant to existing intercompany arrangements under which we have transferred most of our assets to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary, which holds the equity interests in our key operating subsidiaries, we would contribute our remaining financial assets, less a holdback to cover our bankruptcy expenses, to this wholly-owned holding company subsidiary prior to filing for bankruptcy. We would then file for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Pursuant to an order from the bankruptcy court under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, we, as debtor-in-possession, would transfer our subsidiaries to a newly-formed entity (“NewCo”) that would be held in trust for the sole and exclusive benefit of our bankruptcy estate.

Under our SPOE resolution strategy, the obligations of Bank of America on its unsecured debt, including the debt securities offered pursuant to this prospectus, would not be assumed by NewCo; instead, the claims on such obligations would be left behind in the bankruptcy proceeding. After the transferred subsidiaries were stabilized, NewCo’s residual value in the form of shares or proceeds from the sale of shares would be distributed to the holders of claims against the bankruptcy estate in accordance with the priority of their claims, including to holders of our debt securities.

In 2013, the FDIC issued a notice describing its similar preferred SPOE recapitalization model for resolving a global systemically important banking group, such as Bank of America, under Title II of the Financial Reform Act. Under Title II, when a covered BHC is in default or danger of default, the FDIC may be appointed receiver in order to conduct an orderly liquidation of such institution as an alternative to resolution of the entity under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code if the Secretary of the Treasury makes certain financial distress and systemic risk determinations. Pursuant to the single point of entry recapitalization model, the FDIC would use its power to create a “bridge entity” for the covered BHC; transfer the systemically important and viable parts of the covered BHC’s business to the bridge entity; recapitalize those subsidiaries using assets of the covered BHC that have been transferred to the bridge entity; and exchange external debt claims against the covered BHC, including claims of holders of our debt securities and other unsecured debt, for equity in the bridge entity. This strategy would allow operating subsidiaries of the covered BHC to continue to operate and impose losses on stockholders and creditors of the covered BHC, which could include holders of our debt securities.

The Indenture

The debt securities are governed by a document called an indenture, which is a contract between us and the applicable trustee. The debt securities will be issued under the Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of June 27, 2018 (as supplemented from time to time, the “BAC Senior Indenture”) between us, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

The trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture has two principal functions:

- First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we 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 and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee.”
- Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, including the delivery of interest and other payments and notices.

The BAC Senior 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 of debt securities. The BAC Senior 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. In addition, the BAC Senior Indenture does not contain provisions protecting holders against a decline in our credit quality resulting from takeovers, recapitalizations, the incurrence of additional indebtedness, or restructuring. If our credit quality declines as a result of an event of this type, or otherwise, any ratings of our debt securities then outstanding may be withdrawn or downgraded.

This section is a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BAC Senior Indenture. We have filed the BAC Senior 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 BAC Senior Indenture. Whenever we refer to the defined terms of the BAC Senior Indenture in this section of this prospectus or in a supplement hereto without defining them, the terms have the meanings given to them in the BAC Senior Indenture. You must look to the BAC Senior Indenture for the most complete description of the information summarized in this prospectus.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in book-entry only form. Debt securities in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee. Accordingly, the depository or its nominee will be the registered 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 only securities below under the heading "Registration and Settlement."

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. The applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities will be represented by a master global security.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue our debt securities in fully registered form. If we issue a debt security in bearer form, we will describe the special considerations applicable to bearer securities in the applicable supplement. Some of the features that we describe in this prospectus may not apply to bearer securities.

Our debt securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in another currency as may be specified in the applicable supplement. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in U.S. dollars, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000.

Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities

For any debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (referred to as "non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities"), the initial investors will be required to pay for the debt securities in that foreign currency. The applicable selling agent may arrange for the conversion of U.S. dollars into the applicable foreign currency to facilitate payment for the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by U.S. purchasers desiring to make the initial payment in U.S. dollars. Any such conversion will be made by that selling agent on the terms and subject to the conditions, limitations, and charges as it may establish from time to time in accordance with its regular foreign exchange procedures, and subject to U.S. laws and regulations. All costs of any such conversion for the initial purchase of the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities will be borne by the initial investors using those conversion arrangements. 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 maturities. We also may "reopen" a series of our debt securities. This means that we can increase the principal amount of a series of our 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 debt securities of that series. However, any new debt securities of this kind may have a different offering price and 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 series under the BAC Senior Indenture. We will describe the financial and other specific terms of the series of debt securities being offered in the applicable supplement. The applicable 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 series of 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;
- 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 floating, and the method used to calculate that interest;
- the base rate that will be used to determine the amounts of any payments on floating rate debt securities;
- any interest payment dates, the regular record dates for the interest payment dates, the dates from which 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;
- if the debt securities will be represented by a master global security;
- if the debt securities will be listed on any securities exchange; or
- any other terms of the debt securities that are permitted under the BAC Senior Indenture.

Types of Debt Securities

We may issue the types of debt securities described in this section, and we also may issue debt securities that do not bear interest (which we refer to as “zero coupon notes”).

Fixed-Rate Notes

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 debt securities as “fixed-rate notes.” We also may issue fixed-rate notes that combine principal and interest payments in installment payments over the life of the notes which we refer to as “amortizing notes.” We will make payments on fixed-rate notes as described below under the heading “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable” and in the applicable supplement.

Floating Rate Notes

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, referred to as the “base rate.” We refer to these debt securities as “floating rate notes.” The base rate for a series of floating rate notes will be specified in, and will be determined in accordance with the specific formula and/or applicable terms and provisions set forth in, the applicable supplement.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

We may issue a debt security with elements of each of the fixed-rate and floating rate notes described above. For example, a debt security may bear interest at a fixed rate for some interest periods and at a floating rate in other interest periods. We refer to these debt securities as “fixed/floating rate notes.” We will describe the determination of interest or other amounts payable for any of these debt securities in the applicable supplement.

Original Issue Discount Notes

Any of the types of notes described above may be an original issue discount note. Original issue discount notes are 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 be zero coupon notes or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Amounts payable in the event of redemption, repayment or upon an acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount note will be determined in accordance with the terms of that debt security, as described in the applicable supplement. That amount normally is less than the amount payable at the maturity date. A debt security 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 Payable

Paying Agents

We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents. Initially, under the BAC Senior Indenture we have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. to act as our paying agent with respect to the debt securities through its corporate trust office currently located at 4655 Salisbury Road, Suite 300, Jacksonville, Florida 32256. We may add, replace or terminate any paying agent from time to time in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such change. 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event.

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.” Subject to any applicable business day convention set forth 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, or earlier redemption date, of, the applicable debt securities. Interest payable on any interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, will be paid to the registered holder of the debt security at the close of business on the regular record date for that interest payment date. 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the principal and interest payable at maturity, or earlier redemption, 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 will be the date that is one business day prior to the payment date, unless such debt security is a non-U.S. dollar denominated debt security held through DTC, in which case the record date for an interest payment date will be the fifteenth calendar day prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day. 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 prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York, Charlotte, North Carolina, or any other place of payment of the applicable 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.

Payments Due in U.S. Dollars

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, our debt securities will be denominated, and payments with respect to the debt securities will be made, in U.S. dollars. Unless

we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section 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 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."

Indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

We will pay any interest on debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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 principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

Payments Due in Other Currencies

General

If any of the debt securities are denominated, or if principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable on any of the debt securities is payable, in a foreign currency, the specified currency, as well as any additional investment considerations, risk factors, restrictions, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to that series of debt securities and the specified currency will be described in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section when we pay amounts that are due on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, and except as described below, holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities 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 definitive 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 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."

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities Held Through DTC

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, holders of beneficial interests in non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities through a participant in The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," will receive payments in U.S. dollars, unless they elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the applicable foreign currency. If a holder of such beneficial interests through DTC does not make an election through its DTC participant to receive payments in the

applicable foreign currency, the exchange rate agent for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities to be appointed by us will convert payments to that holder into U.S. dollars, and all costs of those conversions will be borne by that holder by deduction from the applicable payments.

The holder of a beneficial interest in global non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant may elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the foreign currency by notifying the DTC participant through which it holds its beneficial interests on or prior to the fifteenth business day prior to the record date for the applicable debt securities of (1) that holder's election to receive all or a portion of the payment in the applicable foreign currency and (2) wire transfer instructions to an account for the applicable foreign currency outside the United States. DTC must be notified of the election and wire transfer instructions (a) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (b) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. DTC will notify the trustee or other applicable paying agent of the election and wire transfer instructions (1) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (2) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. If complete instructions are forwarded to and received by DTC through a DTC participant and forwarded by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent and received on or prior to the dates described above, the holder will receive payment in the applicable foreign currency outside DTC; otherwise, only U.S. dollar payments will be made by the trustee or other applicable paying agent to DTC.

For holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant not electing payment in the applicable foreign currency, the U.S. dollar amount of any payment will be the amount of the applicable foreign currency otherwise payable, converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate prevailing as of 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second business day prior to the relevant payment date, less any costs incurred by the exchange rate agent for that conversion unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement. The costs of those conversions will be shared pro rata among the holders of beneficial interests in the applicable global debt securities receiving U.S. dollar payments in the proportion of their respective holdings. The exchange rate agent, to be appointed by us at the time of issuance for such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant, will make those conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

If an exchange rate quotation is unavailable from the entity or source ordinarily used by the exchange rate agent in the normal course of business, the exchange rate agent will obtain a quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank in New York City, which may be an affiliate of the exchange rate agent or another entity selected by the exchange rate agent for that purpose after consultation with us. If no quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank is available, payment will be made in the applicable foreign currency to the account or accounts specified by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent, unless the applicable foreign currency is unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control.

Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies

If, at or about the time of payment of any principal, premium or interest on a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, the relevant specified currency is not legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in the country issuing the currency as of the original issue date of such debt security or is otherwise unavailable, and the relevant specified currency has been replaced by another currency that has become legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in such country (a "replacement currency"), any amount payable pursuant to such debt security may be paid, at our option, in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars, at a rate of exchange which

takes into account the conversion, at the rate prevailing on the most recent date on which official conversion rates were quoted or set by the national government or other authority responsible for issuing the replacement currency, from the specified currency to the replacement currency or to U.S. dollars, if applicable, and, if necessary, the conversion of the replacement currency into U.S. dollars at the rate prevailing on the date of such conversion. In this circumstance, we will appoint a financial institution to act as exchange rate agent for purposes of making the required conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the relevant specified currency may not be available to us for making payments of principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. This could occur due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, or if the specified currency is no longer used by the government of the country issuing that currency or by public institutions within the international banking community for the settlement of transactions. If the specified currency is unavailable and has not been replaced, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, we may satisfy our obligations to holders of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by making those payments due in the relevant specified currency on the date of payment in U.S. dollars. The amount of such payments made in U.S. dollars will be determined by an exchange rate agent to be appointed by us on the basis of the noon dollar buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of the specified currency or currencies in which a payment on any such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities was to be made, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is referred to as the “market exchange rate,” or such other rate as may be set forth in the applicable supplement. If that rate of exchange is not then available or is not published for a particular payment currency, the market exchange rate will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding the applicable payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers for the purchase by the quoting dealer:

- of the specified currency for U.S. dollars for settlement on the payment date;
- in the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to those holders or beneficial owners of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities; and
- at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract.

One of the dealers providing quotations may be the exchange rate agent unless the exchange rate agent is our affiliate. If those bid quotations are not available, the exchange rate agent will determine the market exchange rate at its sole discretion in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

The above provisions do not apply if a specified currency is unavailable because it has been replaced by the euro. If the euro has been substituted for a specified currency of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, we may, at our option, or will, if required by applicable law, without the consent of the holders of the affected debt securities, pay the principal of and any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in euro instead of the specified currency, in conformity with legally applicable measures taken pursuant to, or by virtue of, the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended. Any payment made in U.S. dollars, an applicable replacement currency, or in euro as described above where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the BAC Senior Indenture or the applicable debt securities.

The exchange rate agent to be appointed by us may be one of our affiliates, and, from time to time after the initial appointment of an exchange rate agent, we may appoint one or more different exchange rate agents for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. The exchange rate agent will determine the applicable rate of exchange that would apply to a payment made in U.S. dollars or a replacement currency 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.

For purposes of the above discussion about currency conversions and payments on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York or Charlotte, North Carolina and is not a day on which banking institutions in those cities are authorized or required by law or regulation to be closed.

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.

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Securities in Definitive Form

We will pay any interest on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

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 will indicate the redemption price, the method for redemption, and the date or dates upon which we may redeem the debt securities. Debt securities to be redeemed in part may only be redeemed in increments of their minimum denomination. The redemption of any debt security that is our eligible LTD will require the prior approval of the Federal Reserve if after such redemption we would fail to satisfy our requirements as to eligible LTD or total loss-absorbing capacity under the TLAC Rules.

Notice of Redemption

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may exercise our right to redeem debt securities by giving notice to the holders under the BAC Senior Indenture at least 5 business

days but not more than 60 calendar days before the specified redemption date. The notice will specify:

- the date fixed for redemption;
- the redemption price (or, if not then ascertainable, the manner of calculation thereof);
- the CUSIP number and any other identifying 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
- that, subject to satisfaction of any conditions to such redemption set forth in the notice of redemption and unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date fixed for redemption, interest (if any) will cease to accrue on the debt securities to be redeemed.

Such redemption may be subject to the satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, in which case the notice of redemption will describe each condition and, if applicable, state that the redemption date may, in our discretion, be delayed until such time as any or all conditions have been satisfied, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all of the conditions have not been satisfied by the redemption date stated in the notice of redemption, or by the redemption date as it may be delayed in our discretion.

If notice of redemption has been given in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture, the debt securities being redeemed shall, subject to the satisfaction of any conditions to the redemption as specified in the notice of redemption, become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption.

So long as a depository is the record holder of the applicable debt securities to be redeemed, we, or the trustee on our behalf if we so request, will deliver any notice of our election to exercise our redemption right only to that depository.

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. The repurchase of any debt security that is our eligible LTD will require the prior approval of the Federal Reserve if after such repurchase we would fail to satisfy our requirements as to eligible LTD or total loss-absorbing capacity under the TLAC Rules. 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.

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 definitive form only in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the BAC Senior Indenture. Debt securities represented by a master note may be exchanged by us 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 BAC Senior Indenture, debt securities of any series in definitive form may be exchanged at the option of the holder for other debt securities of the same series and of an equal aggregate principal amount and type in any authorized denominations.

Debt securities in definitive 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 registration of transfer 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 or transfer. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, initially, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the authenticating agent, security registrar and transfer agent for the debt securities issued under the BAC Senior 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event. We will be required to maintain a security registrar and transfer agent in each place of payment for each series of debt securities. At any time, we may designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

We will not be required to (1) issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security of any series to be redeemed for a period of 15 days before the date on which we deliver the notice of redemption, or (2) exchange or register the transfer of any debt security (i) that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part or (ii) as to which the holder has exercised any right to require us to repay such debt security, except the portion to remain outstanding of any debt security being repaid in part.

For a discussion of restrictions on the exchange, registration, and transfer of book-entry only securities, see “Registration and Settlement” below.

Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal Subsidiary Bank

The BAC Senior Indenture prohibits the issuance, sale, or other disposition of capital stock, or 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 or other dispositions of directors’ qualifying shares;
- 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, we 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 we owned, directly or indirectly, securities of the same class and immediately after the sale, we owned, directly or indirectly, at least as great a percentage of each class of securities of the Principal Subsidiary Bank as we 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 us or our wholly owned subsidiary.

A “Principal Subsidiary Bank” is defined in the BAC Senior Indenture as any subsidiary bank with total assets equal to more than 10% of our total consolidated assets. As of the date of this prospectus, Bank of America, N.A. is our only Principal Subsidiary Bank.

Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets

The BAC Senior Indenture generally permits a consolidation or merger between us and another entity, subject to certain requirements. It also permits the sale, conveyance or transfer by us of all or substantially all of our assets, subject to certain requirements. These transactions are permitted if:

- the resulting or acquiring entity, if other than us, is organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes all of our obligations under the BAC Senior 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 BAC Senior Indenture.

The foregoing requirements do not apply in the case of a sale, conveyance or transfer by us of all or substantially all of our assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries in which we and/or one or more of our subsidiaries own more than 50% of the combined voting power.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance or transfer of this kind (other than, where permitted as described above, a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our assets to our direct or indirect subsidiary or subsidiaries in which we own more than 50% of the combined voting power as described in the preceding paragraph), the resulting or acquiring entity will be substituted for us in the BAC Senior Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to the BAC Senior Indenture. As a result, the successor entity may exercise our rights and powers under the BAC Senior Indenture.

Waiver of Covenants

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

Modification of the Indenture

We and the trustee may modify the BAC Senior 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 series of outstanding debt securities under the BAC Senior Indenture affected by the modification.

No modification may extend the fixed maturity of, reduce the principal amount or redemption premium of, or reduce the rate of interest, or extend the time of payment of interest or other amounts due, on any debt security without the consent of each holder affected by the modification. No modification may reduce the percentage of debt securities that is required to consent to modification of the BAC Senior Indenture without the consent of all holders of the debt securities outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture.

In addition, we 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 BAC Senior Indenture, (1) the principal amount of any debt security issued with original issue discount is that amount of principal that would be due and payable at that time upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity of the original issue discount note, and (2) the principal amount of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or currency unit is the U.S. dollar equivalent on the date of original issuance of the debt security, determined as specified in the applicable supplement for that debt security.

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 a series of outstanding debt securities, by giving notice. If a meeting of holders is duly held, any resolution raised or decision taken in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series.

Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches

The BAC Senior Indenture defines an event of default for a series of debt securities as any one of the following events:

- our failure to pay principal of or any premium on any debt securities of that series when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- our failure to pay interest on any debt securities of that series when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- specified events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation; and
- any other events of default specified for a series of debt securities pursuant to the BAC Senior Indenture.

Any additional or different events of default for a series of debt securities will be specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, if an event of default under the BAC Senior Indenture occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture (or, in the case of an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities under the BAC Senior Indenture, the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series affected) may declare the principal amount, or, if the debt securities are issued with original issue discount, such amount as described in the applicable supplement, of all debt securities (or the outstanding debt securities of all series affected, as the case may be) to be due and payable immediately. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities then outstanding (or of all series affected, as the case may be), in some circumstances, may annul the declaration of acceleration and waive past defaults.

With respect to a failure on our part to observe or perform any of the covenants or agreements contained in the debt securities or in the BAC Senior Indenture (other than those for which acceleration rights are available as discussed above), which failure continues for a period of 90 days after the date on which written notice of such failure is given (a “covenant breach”), the trustee and the holders of the debt securities may pursue certain remedies as described below or as set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, an event of default will not occur under our debt securities, and neither the trustee nor the holders of any debt securities will have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of such debt securities, as a result of a covenant breach. In addition, an event of default will not occur, and neither the trustee nor the holders of such debt securities will have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of such debt securities, as a result of our failure to pay principal of or premium on such debt securities when due and payable until such default has continued for a period of 30 days.

We are required periodically to file with the trustee a certificate stating that we are not in default under any of the terms of the BAC Senior Indenture.

Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee

If (i) we fail to pay the principal of or any premium on any debt securities, or (ii) we are over 30 calendar days late on an interest payment 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 such required amount on demand, the trustee may take appropriate action, including instituting judicial proceedings against us.

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

The holders of a majority in principal amount of each series of the affected debt securities then outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture may direct the time, method, and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture. The trustee may decline to act if the direction is contrary to law and in certain other circumstances set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture. The trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the BAC Senior Indenture at the request or direction of the holders of the debt securities unless the holders offer the trustee security or indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against costs, expenses and liabilities.

Limitation on Suits

The BAC Senior Indenture provides that no individual holder of debt securities of any series may institute any action against us under the BAC Senior Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal and interest, unless the following actions have occurred:

- the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of a continuing event of default or covenant breach;
- the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture must have (1) requested the trustee to institute proceedings in respect of such event of default or covenant breach and (2) offered the trustee indemnity against liabilities incurred by the trustee for taking such action, which indemnity is reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- the trustee must have failed to institute proceedings within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture must not have given direction to the trustee inconsistent with the request of the holders referred to above.

However, the holder of any debt securities will have an absolute right to receive payment of principal of and any premium and interest on the senior debt security when due and to institute suit to enforce this payment.

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 holder of any debt security that is a “non-U.S. person” 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.

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.

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;
 - 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 “U.S. person” means any individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States; any estate if the income of such estate falls within the federal income tax jurisdiction of the United States regardless of the source of that income; and any trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of the trust. Additionally, for this purpose, “non-U.S. person” means a person who is not a U.S. person, and “United States” means the United States of America, including each state of the United States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions, and other areas within its jurisdiction.

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 maturity, if we have or will become obligated to pay additional amounts, as described above under “—Payment of Additional Amounts,” as a result 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. If we exercise such right to redeem the debt securities, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will give not less than 5 business days’ nor more than 60 calendar days’ notice to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture and to the holders of the debt securities.

In connection with any notice of redemption for tax reasons, we will deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior 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 a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such debt securities, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below will apply to the debt securities of a series if certain conditions are satisfied.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in the U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a series. This is called full defeasance. For us to do so, among other conditions set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture, each of the following must occur:

- We must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid those debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal income 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 must deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture a legal opinion of our counsel confirming the tax law treatment described above.

If we ever fully defeased your debt security, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal income 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 a series of debt securities, among other conditions set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture, we must do both of the following:

- We must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any other payments on those debt securities on their due dates; and

- We must deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those 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 BAC Senior Indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to the debt securities of such series, if at any time:

- We have delivered to the trustee for cancellation all debt securities of such series; or
- All debt securities of such series 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 for the giving of notice of redemption, and we have irrevocably deposited with the trustee or the applicable paying agent as trust funds for 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 payable, and any mandatory sinking fund payments, on the dates on which such payments are due and payable.

The trustee, on our demand, accompanied by an officer's certificate of ours and an opinion of counsel and at our cost and expense, will execute proper instruments acknowledging such satisfaction of and discharging the BAC Senior 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 a series 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

We and certain of our 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. is initially serving as the trustee for the debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture. 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 us and our affiliates under other indentures. Consequently, if an actual or potential event of default occurs with respect to any of these securities, the trustee may be considered to have a conflicting interest for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In that

case, the trustee may be required to resign under the BAC Senior Indenture, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. For this purpose, a “potential” event of default means an event that would be an event of default if the requirements for giving us default notice or for the default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded. In addition, the trustee can resign for any reason by giving at least 30 calendar days’ written notice of resignation, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. The trustee will remain the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture until a successor is appointed.

Governing Law

The BAC Senior Indenture is and the debt securities will be governed by New York law.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES OF BOFA FINANCE LLC

In this “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC” section, “we,” “us” or “our” refer only to BofA Finance LLC and not to any of its affiliates, including Bank of America Corporation; references to “Guarantor” refer only to Bank of America Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries or affiliates; and references to “debt securities” refer only to senior debt securities issued by BofA Finance LLC and not to any debt securities issued by any subsidiary or affiliate, including Bank of America Corporation.

General

We may issue debt securities, and such debt securities will not be secured by any of our property or assets. As a result, by owning a debt security, you are one of our unsecured creditors. The debt securities will constitute part of our senior debt, will be issued under our BofA Finance Indenture described below, and will rank equally in right of payment with all our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt 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.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary, has no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its debt securities guaranteed by Bank of America, and is dependent upon Bank of America and/or Bank of America’s other subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the debt securities in the ordinary course. However, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Holders of BofA Finance’s debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America’s guarantee of the debt securities. See “Risk Factors—BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues” above and “—Bank of America Guarantee” below.

This section of the prospectus provides a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BofA Finance Indenture (as defined below) and certain specific terms of debt securities that may be applicable if so specified in the applicable supplement for such debt securities.

The Indenture

The debt securities are governed by a document called an indenture, which is a contract between us and the applicable trustee. The debt securities will be issued under the Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of August 23, 2016 (as supplemented from time to time, the “BofA Finance Indenture”) among us, as issuer, Bank of America, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

The trustee under the BofA Finance 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 and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee.”
- Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, including the delivery of interest and other payments and notices.

The BofA Finance 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 of debt securities. The BofA Finance 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.

We have filed the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture. Whenever we refer to the defined terms of the BofA Finance Indenture in this section of this prospectus or in a supplement hereto without defining them, the terms have the meanings given to them in the BofA Finance Indenture. You must look to the BofA Finance Indenture for the most complete description of the information summarized in this prospectus.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in book-entry only form. Debt securities in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee. Accordingly, the depository or its nominee will be the registered 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 only securities below under the heading “Registration and Settlement.”

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. The applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities will be represented by a master global security.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue our debt securities in fully registered form. If we issue a debt security in bearer form, we will describe the special considerations applicable to bearer securities in the applicable supplement. Some of the features that we describe in this prospectus may not apply to bearer securities.

Our debt securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in another currency as may be specified in the applicable supplement. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in U.S. dollars, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000.

Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities

For any debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (referred to as “non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities”), the initial investors will be required to pay for the debt securities in that foreign currency. The applicable selling agent may arrange for the conversion of U.S. dollars into the applicable foreign currency to facilitate payment for the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by U.S. purchasers desiring to make the initial payment in U.S. dollars. Any such conversion will be made by that selling agent on the terms and subject to the conditions, limitations, and charges as it may establish from time to time in accordance with its

regular foreign exchange procedures, and subject to U.S. laws and regulations. All costs of any such conversion for the initial purchase of the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities will be borne by the initial investors using those conversion arrangements. 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 maturities. We also may “reopen” a series of our debt securities. This means that we can increase the principal amount of a series of our 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 debt securities of that series. However, any new debt securities of this kind may have a different offering price and 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 series under the BofA Finance Indenture. We will describe the financial and other specific terms of the series of debt securities being offered in the applicable supplement. The applicable 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 series of 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;
- 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 floating, and the method used to calculate that interest;
- the base rate that will be used to determine the amounts of any payments on floating rate debt securities;
- 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 dates from which 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;
- if the debt securities will be represented by a master global security;
- if the debt securities will be listed on any securities exchange; or
- any other terms of the debt securities that are permitted under the BofA Finance Indenture.

Types of Debt Securities

We may issue the types of debt securities described in this section, and we also may issue debt securities that do not bear interest (which we refer to as “zero coupon notes”).

Fixed-Rate Notes

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 debt securities as “fixed-rate notes.” We also may issue fixed-rate notes that combine principal and interest payments in installment payments over the life of the notes which we refer to as “amortizing notes.” We will make payments on fixed-rate notes as described below under the heading “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable” and in the applicable supplement.

Floating Rate Notes

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, referred to as the “base rate.” We refer to these debt securities as “floating rate notes.” The base rate for a series of floating rate notes will be specified in, and will be determined in accordance with the specific formula and/or applicable terms and provisions set forth in, the applicable supplement.

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 other 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.” Information relating to indexed notes, including terms and provisions thereof and information relating to payments thereon, will be set forth in the applicable supplement.

Fixed/Floating Rate/Indexed Notes

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

Original Issue Discount Notes

Any of the types of notes described above may be an original issue discount note. Original issue discount notes are 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 or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Amounts payable in the event of redemption, repayment or upon an acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount note will be determined in accordance with the terms of that debt security, as described in the applicable supplement. That amount normally is less than the amount payable at the maturity date. A debt security 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 Payable

Paying Agents

We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents. Initially, under the BofA Finance Indenture we have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. to act as our paying agent with respect to the debt securities through its corporate trust office currently located at 4655 Salisbury Road, Suite 300, Jacksonville, Florida 32256. We may add, replace or terminate any paying agent from time to time in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such change. 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event.

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.” Subject to any applicable business day convention set forth 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, or earlier redemption date, of, the applicable debt securities. Interest payable on any interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, will be paid to the registered holder of the debt security at the close of business on the regular record date for that interest payment date. 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the principal and interest payable at maturity, or earlier redemption, 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 will be the date that is one business day prior to the payment date, unless such debt security is a non-U.S. dollar denominated debt security held through DTC, in which case the record date for an interest payment date will be the fifteenth calendar day prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day. 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 prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York, Charlotte, North Carolina, or any other place of payment of the applicable 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.

Payments Due in U.S. Dollars

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, our debt securities will be denominated, and payments with respect to the debt securities will be made, in U.S. dollars. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section 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 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.”

Indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

We will pay any interest on debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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

principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

Payments Due in Other Currencies

General

If any of the debt securities are denominated, or if principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable on any of the debt securities is payable, in a foreign currency, the specified currency, as well as any additional investment considerations, risk factors, restrictions, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to that series of debt securities and the specified currency will be described in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section when we pay amounts that are due on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, and except as described below, holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities 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 definitive 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 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."

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities Held Through DTC

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, holders of beneficial interests in non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities through a participant in The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," will receive payments in U.S. dollars, unless they elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the applicable foreign currency. If a holder of such beneficial interests through DTC does not make an election through its DTC participant to receive payments in the applicable foreign currency, the exchange rate agent for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities to be appointed by us will convert payments to that holder into U.S. dollars, and all costs of those conversions will be borne by that holder by deduction from the applicable payments.

The holder of a beneficial interest in global non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant may elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the foreign currency by notifying the DTC participant through which it holds its beneficial interests on or prior to the fifteenth business day prior to the record date for the applicable debt securities of (1) that holder's election to receive all or a portion of the payment in the applicable foreign currency and (2) wire transfer instructions to an account for the applicable foreign currency outside the United States. DTC must be notified of the election and wire transfer instructions (a) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (b) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. DTC will notify the trustee or other applicable paying agent of the election and wire transfer instructions (1) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (2) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. If complete instructions are forwarded to and received by DTC through a DTC participant and forwarded by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent and received on or prior to the dates described above, the holder will

receive payment in the applicable foreign currency outside DTC; otherwise, only U.S. dollar payments will be made by the trustee or other applicable paying agent to DTC.

For holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant not electing payment in the applicable foreign currency, the U.S. dollar amount of any payment will be the amount of the applicable foreign currency otherwise payable, converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate prevailing as of 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second business day prior to the relevant payment date, less any costs incurred by the exchange rate agent for that conversion unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement. The costs of those conversions will be shared pro rata among the holders of beneficial interests in the applicable global debt securities receiving U.S. dollar payments in the proportion of their respective holdings. The exchange rate agent, to be appointed by us at the time of issuance for such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant, will make those conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

If an exchange rate quotation is unavailable from the entity or source ordinarily used by the exchange rate agent in the normal course of business, the exchange rate agent will obtain a quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank in New York City, which may be an affiliate of the exchange rate agent or another entity selected by the exchange rate agent for that purpose after consultation with us. If no quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank is available, payment will be made in the applicable foreign currency to the account or accounts specified by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent, unless the applicable foreign currency is unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control.

Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies

If, at or about the time of payment of any principal, premium or interest on a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, the relevant specified currency is not legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in the country issuing the currency as of the original issue date of such debt security or is otherwise unavailable, and the relevant specified currency has been replaced by another currency that has become legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in such country (a “replacement currency”), any amount payable pursuant to such debt security may be paid, at our option, in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars, at a rate of exchange which takes into account the conversion, at the rate prevailing on the most recent date on which official conversion rates were quoted or set by the national government or other authority responsible for issuing the replacement currency, from the specified currency to the replacement currency or to U.S. dollars, if applicable, and, if necessary, the conversion of the replacement currency into U.S. dollars at the rate prevailing on the date of such conversion. In this circumstance, we will appoint a financial institution to act as exchange rate agent for purposes of making the required conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the relevant specified currency may not be available to us for making payments of principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. This could occur due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, or if the specified currency is no longer used by the government of the country issuing that currency or by public institutions within the international banking community for the settlement of transactions. If the specified currency is unavailable and has not been replaced, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, we may satisfy our obligations to holders of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by making those payments due in the relevant specified currency on the date of

payment in U.S. dollars. The amount of such payments made in U.S. dollars will be determined by an exchange rate agent to be appointed by us on the basis of the noon dollar buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of the specified currency or currencies in which a payment on any such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities was to be made, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is referred to as the “market exchange rate,” or such other rate as may be set forth in the applicable supplement. If that rate of exchange is not then available or is not published for a particular payment currency, the market exchange rate will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding the applicable payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers for the purchase by the quoting dealer:

- of the specified currency for U.S. dollars for settlement on the payment date;
- in the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to those holders or beneficial owners of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities; and
- at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract.

One of the dealers providing quotations may be the exchange rate agent unless the exchange rate agent is our affiliate. If those bid quotations are not available, the exchange rate agent will determine the market exchange rate at its sole discretion in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

The above provisions do not apply if a specified currency is unavailable because it has been replaced by the euro. If the euro has been substituted for a specified currency of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, we may, at our option, or will, if required by applicable law, without the consent of the holders of the affected debt securities, pay the principal of and any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in euro instead of the specified currency, in conformity with legally applicable measures taken pursuant to, or by virtue of, the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended. Any payment made in U.S. dollars, an applicable replacement currency, or in euro as described above where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the BofA Finance Indenture or the applicable debt securities.

The exchange rate agent to be appointed by us may be one of our affiliates, and, from time to time after the initial appointment of an exchange rate agent, we may appoint one or more different exchange rate agents for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. The exchange rate agent will determine the applicable rate of exchange that would apply to a payment made in U.S. dollars or a replacement currency 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.

For purposes of the above discussion about currency conversions and payments on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York or Charlotte, North Carolina and is not a day on which banking institutions in those cities are authorized or required by law or regulation to be closed.

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.

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Securities in Definitive Form

We will pay any interest on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

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 will indicate the redemption price, the method for redemption, and the date or dates upon which we may redeem the debt securities. Debt securities to be redeemed in part may only be redeemed in increments of their minimum denomination.

Notice of Redemption

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may exercise our right to redeem debt securities by giving notice to the holders under the BofA Finance Indenture at least 5 business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the specified redemption date. The notice will specify:

- the date fixed for redemption;
- the redemption price (or, if not then ascertainable, the manner of calculation thereof);
- the CUSIP number and any other identifying 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
- that interest (if any) will cease to accrue on the debt securities to be redeemed.

If notice of redemption has been given in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture, the debt securities being redeemed shall become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption.

So long as a depository is the record holder of the applicable debt securities to be redeemed, we, or the trustee on our behalf if we so request, will deliver any notice of our election to exercise our redemption right only to that depository.

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.

Bank of America Guarantee

Pursuant to the BofA Finance Indenture, Bank of America fully and unconditionally guarantees, 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture. The guarantee is of payment and not of collection.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and has no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its debt securities guaranteed by Bank of America. In addition, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders will be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, and any obligations under that guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America. Holders of BofA Finance's debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities. See "Risk Factors—BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues."

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

If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the BofA Finance 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 definitive form only in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the BofA Finance Indenture. Debt securities represented by a master note may be exchanged by us 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 BofA Finance Indenture, debt securities of any series in definitive form may be exchanged at the option of the holder for other debt securities of the same series and of an equal aggregate principal amount and type in any authorized denominations.

Debt securities in definitive 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 registration of transfer 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 or transfer. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, initially, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the authenticating agent, security registrar and transfer agent for the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event. We will be required to maintain a security registrar and transfer agent in each place of payment for each series of debt securities. At any time, we may designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

We will not be required to (1) issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security of any series to be redeemed for a period of 15 days before the date on which we deliver the notice of redemption, or (2) exchange or register the transfer of any debt security (i) that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part or (ii) as to which the holder has exercised any right to require us to repay such debt security, except the portion to remain outstanding of any debt security being repaid in part.

For a discussion of restrictions on the exchange, registration, and transfer of book-entry only securities, see “Registration and Settlement” below.

Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal Subsidiary Bank

The BofA Finance Indenture provides that, subject to the provisions of the BofA Finance 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 or other dispositions of directors’ qualifying shares;
- 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 BofA Finance Indenture as any bank that is a subsidiary of the Guarantor 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 BofA Finance Indenture, we are, and the Guarantor is, permitted to merge or consolidate with another entity, subject to certain requirements. We are, and the Guarantor is, also permitted to sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of our or its assets, subject to certain requirements. 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 of the United States or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes all of our obligations under the BofA Finance Indenture and the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture.

With respect to debt securities issued on or after December 30, 2019, the foregoing requirements do not apply in the case of a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our or the Guarantor’s assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of Bank of America in which Bank of America and/or one or more of Bank of America’s subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance or transfer of this kind (other than, where permitted as described above, a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our or the Guarantor's assets to Bank of America's direct or indirect subsidiary or subsidiaries in which Bank of America owns more than 50% of the combined voting power as described in the preceding paragraph), the resulting or acquiring entity will be substituted for us or the Guarantor, as the case may be, in the BofA Finance Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to that BofA Finance Indenture. As a result, the successor entity may exercise our or Bank of America's rights and powers under the BofA Finance Indenture, as the case may be. If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the BofA Finance Indenture, the guarantee would terminate.

Waiver of Covenants

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

Modification of the Indenture

We, the Guarantor, and the trustee may modify the BofA Finance 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 series of outstanding debt securities under the BofA Finance Indenture affected by the modification.

No modification may extend the fixed maturity of, reduce the principal amount or redemption premium of, or reduce the rate of interest, or extend the time of payment of interest or other amounts due, on any debt security without the consent of each holder affected by the modification. No modification may reduce the percentage of debt securities that is required to consent to modification of the BofA Finance Indenture without the consent of all holders of the debt securities outstanding under the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture, (1) the principal amount of any debt security issued with original issue discount is that amount of principal that would be due and payable at that time upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity of the original issue discount note, and (2) the principal amount of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or currency unit is the U.S. dollar equivalent on the date of original issuance of the debt security, determined as specified in the applicable supplement for that debt security.

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 a series of outstanding debt securities, by giving notice. If a meeting of holders is duly held, any resolution raised or decision taken in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series.

Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches

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 of or any premium on any such debt securities when due and payable;
- 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 when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 calendar days;
- our breach of any of our other covenants contained in such debt securities or in the BofA Finance Indenture, that is not cured within 90 calendar days after written notice to us by the trustee of the BofA Finance Indenture, or to us and the trustee of the BofA Finance Indenture by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities then outstanding under the BofA Finance 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.

Any additional or different events of default for a series of debt securities will be specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, if 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 BofA Finance Indenture and affected by such event of default (or, in the case of an event of default under the BofA Finance 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.

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 BofA Finance Indenture.

Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee

If (i) we fail to pay the principal of or any premium on any debt securities, or (ii) we are over 30 calendar days late on an interest payment or other amounts due (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 such required amount on demand, the trustee may take appropriate action, including instituting judicial proceedings against us.

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

The holders of a majority in principal amount of each series of the affected debt securities then outstanding under the BofA Finance Indenture may direct the time, method, and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture. The trustee may decline to act if the direction is contrary to law and in certain other circumstances set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture. The trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the BofA Finance Indenture at the request or direction of the holders of the debt securities unless the holders offer the trustee security or indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against costs, expenses and liabilities.

Limitation on Suits

The BofA Finance Indenture provides that no individual holder of debt securities of any series may institute any action against us under the BofA Finance Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal or any premium, interest or other amounts due, unless the following actions have occurred:

- the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of a continuing event of default or covenant breach;
- the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture must have (1) requested the trustee to institute proceedings in respect of such event of default or covenant breach and (2) offered the trustee indemnity against liabilities incurred by the trustee for taking such action, which indemnity is reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- the trustee must have failed to institute proceedings within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture must not have given direction to the trustee inconsistent with the request of the holders referred to above.

However, the holder of any debt securities will have an absolute right to receive payment of principal of and any premium and interest on the senior debt security when due and to institute suit to enforce this payment.

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 holder of any debt security that is a “non-U.S. person” 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.

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.

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;
- 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 “U.S. person” means any individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States; any estate if the income of such estate falls within the federal income tax jurisdiction of the United States regardless of the source of that income; and any trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of the trust. Additionally, for this purpose, “non-U.S. person” means a person who is not a U.S. person, and “United States” means the United States of America, including each state of the United States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions, and other areas within its jurisdiction.

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 maturity, if we have or will become obligated to pay additional

amounts, as described above under “—Payment of Additional Amounts,” as a result 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. If we exercise such right to redeem the debt securities, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will give not less than 5 business days’ nor more than 60 calendar days’ notice to the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture and to the holders of the debt securities.

In connection with any notice of redemption for tax reasons, we will deliver to the trustee under the BofA Finance 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 a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such debt securities, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below will apply to the debt securities of a series if certain conditions are satisfied.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in the U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, Bank of America and BofA Finance can legally release themselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a series. This is called full defeasance. For us to do so, among other conditions set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture, each of the following must occur:

- We or Bank of America must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid those debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal income 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 BofA Finance Indenture a legal opinion of our counsel confirming the tax law treatment described above.

If we ever fully defeased your debt security, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal income 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 a series of debt securities, among other conditions set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture, we must do both of the following:

- We or Bank of America must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any other payments on those debt securities on their due dates; and
- We must deliver to the trustee under the BofA Finance 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those 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 BofA Finance Indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to the debt securities of such series, if at any time:

- We have delivered to the trustee for cancellation all debt securities of such series; or
- All debt securities of such series 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 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 for 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 payable, 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 BofA Finance 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 a series 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. is initially serving as the trustee for the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture. 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. Consequently, if an actual or potential event of default occurs with respect to any of these securities, the trustee may be considered to have a conflicting interest for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In that case, the trustee may be required to resign under the BofA Finance Indenture, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. For this purpose, a “potential” event of default means an event that would be an event of default if the requirements for giving us default notice or for the default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded. In addition, the trustee can resign for any reason by giving at least 30 calendar days’ written notice of resignation, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. The trustee will remain the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture until a successor is appointed.

Governing Law

The BofA Finance Indenture is and the debt securities and the guarantee will be governed by New York law.

REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will issue the debt securities in registered, and not bearer, form. This means that Bank of America's and/or BofA Finance's 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 series of securities.

Bank of America and BofA Finance refer to those persons who have debt securities registered in their own names, on the books that Bank of America, BofA Finance 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. Bank of America and BofA Finance refer to those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in debt securities that are not registered in their own names as indirect owners or beneficial owners of those debt securities. As discussed 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. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple debt securities that have different terms and are issued at different times. This kind of global security is called 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 specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will issue each debt security in global, or book-entry, form. This means that securities in definitive form will not be issued to investors. Instead, global securities in registered form representing the entire series of debt securities will be issued. 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, Bank of America and BofA Finance will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities. This means that Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance 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.

Definitive Securities

In the future, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may cancel a global security or may issue debt securities initially in non-global, or definitive, form. Bank of America and BofA Finance do not expect to exchange global securities for certificated 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 relevant indenture.

Street Name Owners

If certificated securities in definitive form registered in the names of the beneficial owners are issued, 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, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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

Bank of America's and BofA Finance's obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee under any indenture and the obligations, if any, of any other third parties employed by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance or the trustee, run only to the holders of the debt securities. Bank of America and BofA Finance 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 the debt securities are being issued only in global form. For example, once Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, makes a payment or gives a notice to the holder, it has 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose, such as to amend an indenture for a series of debt securities or to relieve it of the consequences of a default or of its obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture, it 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance refers to "you" in this prospectus, it means 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance refers to "your debt securities" in this prospectus, it means 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;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance deposits with and registers in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, which Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will select, or their nominees. A financial institution or clearing system that is selected 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 series 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 S.A., Luxembourg, which is known as "Clearstream, Luxembourg"; and
- any other clearing system or financial institution identified 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.

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

The Depository Trust Company

The following is based on information made publicly available by DTC:

Unless specified 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 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. One or more global securities that represent multiple series of debt securities may also be issued.

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, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 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 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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).

Any payments of principal, any premium, interest, or other amounts on the securities will be made 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 the responsibility of Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable. 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.

Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will send any redemption notices to DTC. If less than all of the debt securities of a series 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, reasonable notice. If this occurs, and if a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, will print and deliver definitive securities.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that

event, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, will print and deliver definitive securities to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes responsibility for its accuracy.

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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance has control over those clearing systems or their participants, and neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes 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 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.

The information in this section concerning Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable, but neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes responsibility for its accuracy.

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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance recognizes this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of debt securities. Instead, Bank of America and BofA Finance 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 limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the indenture governing the relevant securities;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as described above under “—Legal Holders”;
- under existing industry practices, if Bank of America, BofA Finance or the trustee requests 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 applicable indenture, DTC, 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 definitive 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;
- Bank of America, BofA Finance, 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;
- Bank of America, BofA Finance, 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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance monitors or is responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general discussion 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. 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 section constitutes the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, United States tax counsel to Bank of America Corporation and BofA Finance LLC.

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, or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subchapter S corporations, 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 tax 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 address special rules applicable to a person required for U.S. federal income tax purposes to conform the timing of income accruals with respect to the debt securities to its financial statements under Section 451(b) of the Code. This summary also 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 certain of the debt securities will be issued by BofA Finance, 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. References to “debt securities” refer only to debt securities issued by Bank of America Corporation or BofA Finance LLC.

This discussion applies only to holders who, 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 individual 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; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

As used in this prospectus, the term “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner that is not a U.S. Holder and is not a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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.

General

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 Stated Interest. Except as described below in the case of interest on a debt security issued with original issue discount, as defined below under “—Original Issue Discount,” stated 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 (after taking into account the last possible date that the debt security could be outstanding under its terms), 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 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), interest payable at the lowest stated fixed rate generally is qualified stated interest and the excess, if any, is included in the stated redemption price at maturity for purposes of determining whether the debt security will be issued with original issue discount.

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 “—Payment of Stated 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. The weighted average maturity is the sum of the following amounts determined for each payment under the debt security other than a payment of qualified stated interest: (i) the number of complete years from the issue date of the debt security until the payment is made, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the debt security’s stated redemption price at maturity. 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 “—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.

Debt Securities Subject to Early Redemption. A debt security subject to redemption prior to maturity may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules described above for purposes of determining the yield and maturity of the debt security (which may affect whether the debt security is treated as issued with OID and, if so, the timing of accrual of the OID). Under applicable Treasury regulations, we will generally be presumed to exercise an option to redeem a debt security if the exercise of the option will lower the yield on the debt security. Conversely, a U.S. Holder will generally be presumed to exercise an option to require us to repurchase a debt security if the

exercise of the option will increase the yield on the debt security. If such an option is not in fact exercised, the debt security will be treated, solely for purposes of calculating OID, as if it were redeemed and a new debt security were issued on the presumed exercise date for an amount equal to the debt security's "adjusted issue price" on that date.

Under these rules, if a debt security provides for a fixed rate of interest that increases over the term of the debt security, the debt security's issue price is not below its stated principal amount and we have an option to redeem the debt security for an amount equal to the stated principal amount (plus accrued interest, if any) prior to the first date on which an increased rate of interest is in effect, the yield on the debt security will be lowered if we redeem the debt security before the initial increase in the interest rate, and therefore our redemption option will be treated as exercised. Since the debt security will therefore be treated as if it were redeemed and reissued prior to the initial increase in the interest rate, the debt security will not be treated as issued with OID. If a debt security is not treated as issued with OID and if, contrary to the presumption in the applicable Treasury regulations, we do not redeem the debt security before the initial increase in the interest rate, the same analysis will apply to all subsequent increases in the interest rate. This means that the debt security that is deemed reissued will be treated as redeemed prior to any subsequent increase in the interest rate, and therefore as issued without OID. If such a deemed reissuance occurs when the remaining term of the debt security is one year or less, it is possible that the debt security would thereafter be treated as a short-term debt instrument. See "—Short-Term Debt Securities" below.

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 "—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 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 the value of the qualified floating rate or objective rate is intended to approximate the fixed rate (which is presumed if (a) the fixed rate and (b) 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).

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 of one year or less (as described above), 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 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 provides for stated interest at (x) multiple floating rates or (y) one or more floating rates in addition to a single fixed rate (other than a single fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less (as described above)), the interest and OID accruals on the debt security must be determined by (i) determining a fixed rate substitute for each qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating 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 at maturity over its adjusted issue price.

Amortizable Bond Premium. If a U.S. Holder purchases a debt security (including an OID debt security) for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the debt security after the purchase date, other than qualified stated interest, such holder will be considered to have purchased such debt security with “amortizable bond premium” equal in amount to such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize such premium as an offset to interest income using a constant yield method over the remaining term of the debt security based on the U.S. Holder’s yield to maturity with respect to the debt security.

A U.S. Holder generally may use the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period to offset interest required to be included in the U.S. Holder’s income under its regular method of accounting with respect to the debt security in that accrual period. If the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the amount of interest allocable to such accrual period, such excess would be allowed as a deduction for such accrual period, but only to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s prior interest inclusions on the debt security that have not been offset previously by bond premium. Any excess is generally carried forward and allocable to the next accrual period.

If a debt security may be redeemed by us prior to its maturity date, the amount of amortizable bond premium will be based on the amount payable at the applicable redemption date, but only if use of the redemption date (in lieu of the stated maturity date) results in a smaller amortizable bond premium for the period ending on the redemption date.

An election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt obligations held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. Generally, a holder may make an election to include in income its entire return on a debt security (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the debt security over the amount paid for the debt security by such holder) in accordance with a constant yield method based on the compounding of interest, as discussed below under “—Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount.” If a holder makes such an election for a debt security with amortizable bond premium, such election will result in a deemed election to amortize bond premium for all of the holder’s debt instruments with amortizable bond premium and may be revoked only with the permission of the IRS.

A U.S. Holder that elects to amortize bond premium will be required to reduce its tax basis in the debt security by the amount of the premium amortized during its holding period. OID debt securities purchased at a premium will not be subject to the OID rules described above. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, the amount of bond premium will be included in its tax basis in the debt security. Therefore, if a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond

premium and it holds the debt security to maturity, the premium generally will be treated as capital loss when the debt security matures.

Market Discount. If a U.S. Holder purchases a debt security for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity, or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, such holder will be considered to have purchased the debt security with “market discount.” Any payment, other than qualified stated interest, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security with market discount generally will be treated as ordinary interest income to the extent of the market discount not previously included in income that accrued on the debt security during such holder’s holding period. In general, market discount is treated as accruing on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt security unless an election is made to accrue the market discount under a constant yield method. In addition, a U.S. Holder may be required to defer, until the maturity of the debt security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the debt security in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount on the debt security.

A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a straight-line or constant yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of the debt security as ordinary income. If an election is made to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. If a U.S. Holder makes such an election, it will apply to all market discount debt instruments acquired by such holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The election may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors before making this election.

If the difference between the stated redemption price at maturity of a debt security or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, and the amount paid for the debt security is less than 1/4 of 1% of the debt instrument’s stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, multiplied by the number of remaining complete years to the debt security’s maturity (“de minimis market discount”), the debt security is not treated as issued with market discount.

Generally, a holder may make an election to include in income its entire return on a debt security (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the debt security over the amount paid for the debt security by such holder) in accordance with a constant yield method based on the compounding of interest, as discussed below under “—Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount.” If a holder makes such an election for a debt security with market discount, the holder will be required to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on a constant yield basis for all market discount debt instruments acquired by such holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies, and such election may be revoked only with the permission of the IRS.

Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount. A U.S. Holder may elect to include in income all interest that accrues on a debt security using the constant-yield method applicable to OID described above, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium, each as described herein. If this election is made for a debt security, then, to apply the constant-yield method: (i) the issue price of the debt security will equal its cost, (ii) the issue date of the debt security will be the date it was acquired, and (iii) no payments on the debt security will be treated as payments of qualified stated interest. A U.S. Holder must make this election for the taxable year in which the debt security was acquired, and may not revoke the

election without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors before making this election.

Debt Securities That Trade “Flat.” We expect that certain debt securities will trade in the secondary market with accrued interest. However, we may issue debt securities with terms and conditions that would make it likely that such debt securities would trade “flat” in the secondary market, which means that upon a sale of a debt security a U.S. Holder would not be paid a separate amount that reflects the accrued but unpaid interest with respect to such debt security. Nevertheless, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a portion of the sales proceeds equal to the interest accrued with respect to such debt security from the last interest payment date to the sale date must be treated as interest income rather than as an amount realized upon the sale. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder that sells such a debt security between interest payment dates would be required to recognize interest income and, in certain circumstances, would recognize a capital loss (the deductibility of which is subject to limitations) on the sale of the debt security. Concurrently, a U.S. Holder that purchases such a debt security between interest payment dates would not be required to include in income that portion of any interest payment received that is attributable to interest that accrued prior to the purchase. Such payment is generally treated as a return of capital which reduces the U.S. Holder’s remaining cost basis in the debt security. However, interest that accrues after the purchase date is included in income in the year received or accrued (depending on the U.S. Holder’s accounting method). U.S. Holders that purchase such debt securities between interest payment dates should consult their own tax advisors concerning such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the debt security and whether such debt securities should be treated as having been purchased with market discount, as described above.

Short-Term Debt Securities. Some of our debt securities may be issued with maturities of one year or less from the date of issue (after taking into account the last possible date that the debt security could be outstanding under its terms), which we refer to as short-term debt securities. Treasury regulations provide that no payments of interest on a short-term debt security are treated as qualified stated interest. Accordingly, in determining the amount of discount on a short-term debt security, all interest payments, including stated interest, are included in the short-term debt security’s stated redemption price at maturity.

In general, individual and certain other U.S. Holders using the cash basis method of tax accounting are not required to include accrued discount on short-term debt securities in income currently unless they elect to do so, but they are required to include any stated interest in income as the interest is received, except to the extent already included under such election. However, a cash basis U.S. Holder will be required to treat any gain realized on a sale, exchange, or retirement of the short-term debt security as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the discount accrued with respect to the short-term debt security, which will be determined on a straight-line basis unless the holder makes an election to accrue the discount under the constant-yield method, through the date of sale, exchange or retirement. Any gain in excess of this amount will be treated as short-term capital gain. Any loss recognized will be treated as a capital loss. In addition, a cash basis U.S. Holder that does not elect to include accrued discount in income currently will not be allowed to deduct any of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a short-term debt security (in an amount not exceeding the deferred income), but instead will be required to defer deductions for such interest until the deferred income is realized upon the maturity of the short-term debt security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a cash-basis U.S. Holder of a short-term debt security may elect to include accrued discount in income on a current basis. If this election is made, the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply.

A U.S. Holder using the accrual method of tax accounting generally will be required to include accrued discount on a short-term debt security in income on a current basis, on either a straight-

line basis or, at the election of the holder, under the constant-yield method based on daily compounding.

Regardless of whether a U.S. Holder is a cash-basis or accrual-basis holder it may elect to include accrued “acquisition discount” with respect to a short-term debt security in income on a current basis. Acquisition discount is the excess of the remaining redemption amount of the short-term debt security at the time of acquisition over the purchase price. Acquisition discount will be treated as accruing on a straight-line basis or, at the election of the holder, under a constant yield method based on daily compounding. If a U.S. Holder elects to include accrued acquisition discount in income, the rules for including OID will not apply. In addition, the market discount rules described above will not apply to short-term debt securities.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of Debt Securities. Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued interest not previously included in income if the debt security is disposed of between interest payment dates, which will be included in income as interest income for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the debt security. The amount realized by the U.S. Holder will include the amount of any cash and the fair market value of any other property received for the debt security. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a debt security generally will be the cost of the debt security to such U.S. Holder, increased by any OID, market discount, de minimis OID, de minimis market discount, or any discount with respect to a short-term debt security previously included in income with respect to the debt security, and decreased by the amount of any premium previously amortized to reduce interest on the debt security and the amount of any payment (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) received in respect of the debt security.

Except as discussed above with respect to market discount, or as described below with respect to debt securities subject to contingencies and Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities, gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the debt security has been held for more than one year. Net long-term capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. Holder is generally taxed at preferential rates. The ability of U.S. Holders to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Reopenings. Treasury regulations provide specific rules regarding whether additional debt instruments issued in a reopening will be considered part of the same issue, with the same issue price and yield to maturity, as the original debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except as provided otherwise in an applicable supplement, we expect that additional debt securities issued by us in any reopening will be issued such that they will be considered part of the original issuance to which they relate.

Debt Securities Subject to Contingencies. Certain of the debt securities may provide for an alternative payment schedule or schedules applicable upon the occurrence of a contingency or contingencies, other than a remote or incidental contingency, whether such contingency relates to payments of interest or of principal. In addition, subject to the discussion above under “—Debt Securities Subject to Early Redemption,” certain of the debt securities may contain provisions permitting them to be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at our option and/or at the option of the holder. Debt securities containing these features may be characterized as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the debt securities are properly characterized as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such debt securities generally will be subject to Treasury

regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. Under those regulations, a U.S. Holder will be required to report OID based on a “comparable yield” and a “projected payment schedule,” both as described below, established by us for determining interest accruals and adjustments with respect to the debt security. A U.S. Holder that does not use the “comparable yield” and follow the “projected payment schedule” to calculate its OID on a debt security must timely disclose and justify the use of other estimates to the IRS. No payments on a contingent payment debt instrument are treated as qualified stated interest.

A “comparable yield” with respect to a debt security generally is the yield at which we could issue a fixed-rate debt instrument with terms similar to those of the debt security (taking into account for this purpose the level of subordination, term, timing of payments, and general market conditions, but ignoring any adjustments for liquidity or the riskiness of the contingencies with respect to the debt security). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a comparable yield must not be less than the applicable U.S. federal rate based on the overall maturity of the debt security.

A “projected payment schedule” with respect to a debt security generally is a series of projected payments, the amount and timing of which would produce a yield to maturity on that debt security equal to the comparable yield. This projected payment schedule will consist of a projection for tax purposes of each non-contingent and contingent payment.

Based on the comparable yield and the projected payment schedule of the debt securities, a U.S. Holder of a debt security (regardless of its tax accounting method) generally will be required to accrue as OID the sum of the daily portions of interest on the debt security for each day in the taxable year on which the holder held the debt security, adjusted upward or downward to reflect the difference, if any, between the actual and projected amount of any contingent payments on the debt security, as set forth below. The daily portions of interest for a debt security are determined by allocating to each day in an accrual period the ratable portion of interest on the debt security that accrues in the accrual period. The amount of interest on the debt security that accrues in an accrual period is the product of the comparable yield on the debt security (adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and the adjusted issue price of the debt security at the beginning of the accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a debt security at the beginning of the first accrual period will equal its issue price (as described above). For any subsequent accrual period, the adjusted issue price will be (i) the sum of the issue price of the debt security and any interest previously accrued on the debt security by a holder (without regard to any positive or negative adjustments, described below) minus (ii) the amount of any projected payments on the debt security for previous accrual periods.

A U.S. Holder of a debt security generally will be required to include in income OID in excess of actual cash payments received for certain taxable years. In addition to the accrued OID, a U.S. Holder will be required to recognize interest income equal to the amount of any positive adjustment for a debt security for the taxable year in which a contingent payment is paid (including a payment of interest at maturity). A positive adjustment is the excess of actual payments in respect of contingent payments over the projected amount of contingent payments. A U.S. Holder also will be required to account for any “negative adjustment” for a taxable year in which a contingent payment is paid. A negative adjustment is the excess of the projected amounts of contingent payments over actual payments in respect of the contingent payments. A net negative adjustment is the amount by which total negative adjustments in a taxable year exceed total positive adjustments in such taxable year. A net negative adjustment (i) will first reduce the amount of interest for the debt security that a U.S. Holder would otherwise be required to include in income in the taxable year, and (ii) to the extent of any excess, will result in an ordinary loss equal to that portion of the excess as does not exceed the excess of (a) the amount of all previous interest inclusions under the debt security over (b) the total amount of the U.S. Holder’s net negative adjustments treated as ordinary loss on the debt security in prior taxable years. A net negative adjustment is not treated as a

deductible miscellaneous itemized deduction under Section 67 of the Code. Any net negative adjustment in excess of the amounts described above in (i) and (ii) will be carried forward to offset future interest income on the debt security or to reduce the amount realized on a sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the debt security.

If a contingent payment becomes fixed (within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations) more than six months before its due date, a positive or negative adjustment, as appropriate, is made to reflect the difference between the present value of the amount that is fixed and the present value of the projected amount. The present value of each amount is determined by discounting the amount from the date the payment is due to the date the payment becomes fixed, using a discount rate equal to the comparable yield. If all contingent payments on the debt security become fixed, substantially contemporaneously, applicable Treasury regulations provide that, with regard to contingent payments that become fixed on a day that is more than six months before their due date, U.S. Holders should take into account positive or negative adjustments in respect of such contingent payments over the period to which they relate in a reasonable manner. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a payment (including an amount payable at maturity) will be treated as fixed if (and when) all remaining contingencies with respect to it are remote or incidental within the meaning of the applicable Treasury regulations. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the debt security and the character of any gain or loss on the sale of the debt security will also be affected. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of these special rules, including as to what would be a "reasonable manner" in their particular situation.

We expect that the applicable supplement will include a table that sets forth the following information with respect to the principal amount of the debt securities for each of the applicable accrual periods through the maturity date of the debt securities: (i) the amount of interest deemed to have accrued during the accrual period, and (ii) the total amount of interest deemed to have accrued from the original issue date through the end of the accrual period. The table will be based upon a projected payment schedule and a comparable yield. The comparable yield will be determined based upon market conditions as of the date of the applicable supplement. The comparable yield is likely to change between the date of any preliminary supplement and the date of the related final supplement. Therefore, the projected payment schedule included in any preliminary supplement will be subject to change. We will determine the actual projected payment schedule and the actual comparable yield on the pricing date. Any tax accrual table included in a preliminary supplement will be revised, and the revised table will be set forth in the final supplement prepared in connection with the initial sale of the debt securities.

Upon a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition and that holder's tax basis in the debt security. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a debt security generally will equal the cost of that debt security, increased by the amount of OID previously accrued by the holder for that debt security (without regard to any positive or negative adjustments) and reduced by any projected payments for previous periods on the debt securities. A U.S. Holder generally will treat any gain as interest income, and will treat any loss as ordinary loss to the extent of the excess of previous interest inclusions over the total negative adjustments previously taken into account as ordinary losses, and the balance as long-term or short-term capital loss depending upon the U.S. Holder's holding period for the debt security. The deductibility of capital losses by a U.S. Holder is subject to limitations.

U.S. Holders considering the purchase of debt securities with these features should carefully examine the applicable supplement and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of the purchase, ownership and disposition of such debt securities.

Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities. Additional considerations apply to a U.S. Holder of a debt security payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (“foreign currency”).

We refer to these securities as “Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities.” In the case of payments of stated interest, U.S. Holders using the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security (other than OID or market discount) when the payment of interest is received. The U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment is determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date the payment is received, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at that time. The U.S. dollar value will be the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the foreign currency received. The U.S. Holder will not recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of such payment.

U.S. Holders using the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest income that has accrued and is otherwise required to be taken into account with respect to a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security during an accrual period. The U.S. dollar value of the accrued income will be determined by translating the income at the average rate of exchange for the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within the taxable year. A U.S. Holder may elect, however, to translate the accrued interest income using the exchange rate on the last day of the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, using the exchange rate on the last day of the taxable year. If the last day of an accrual period is within five business days of the date of receipt of the accrued interest, a U.S. Holder may translate the interest using the exchange rate on the date of receipt. The above election will apply to all other debt obligations held by the U.S. Holder and the election may not be changed without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors before making the above election. Upon receipt of an interest payment (including, upon the sale of the debt security, the receipt of proceeds which include amounts attributable to accrued interest previously included in income), the holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date such payment is received) and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income previously included in income with respect to such payment. This gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

OID on a debt security that is also a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be determined for any accrual period in the applicable foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars, in the same manner as interest income accrued by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above (regardless of such holder’s regular method of tax accounting). A U.S. Holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss when OID is paid (including, upon the sale of such debt security, the receipt of proceeds which include amounts attributable to OID previously included in income) to the extent of the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date such payment is received) and the U.S. dollar value of the accrued OID (determined in the same manner as for accrued interest). For these purposes, all receipts on a debt security will be viewed: (i) first, as the receipt of any stated interest payment called for under the terms of the debt security, (ii) second, as receipts of previously accrued OID (to the extent thereof), with payments considered made for the earliest accrual periods first, and (iii) third, as the receipt of principal.

The amount of market discount on Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities includible in income generally will be determined by translating the market discount determined in the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt

Security is retired or otherwise disposed of. If a U.S. Holder elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during such accrual period. A U.S. Holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to market discount which is accrued currently using the approach applicable to the accrual of interest income as described above.

Amortizable bond premium on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be computed in the applicable foreign currency. If a U.S. Holder elected to amortize the premium, the amortizable bond premium will reduce interest income in the applicable foreign currency. At the time bond premium is amortized, foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be realized based on the difference between spot rates at such time and the time of acquisition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, the bond premium computed in the foreign currency must be translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the maturity date and such bond premium will constitute a capital loss which may be offset or eliminated by foreign currency exchange gain.

If a U.S. Holder purchases a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security with previously owned foreign currency, foreign currency exchange gain or loss (which will be treated as ordinary income or loss) will be recognized in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the tax basis in the foreign currency and the U.S. dollar fair market value of the foreign currency used to purchase the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, determined on the date of purchase.

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid interest not previously included in income, which will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the adjusted tax basis in the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. The adjusted tax basis in a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will equal the amount paid for the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, increased by the amounts of any market discount or OID previously included in income with respect to the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security and reduced by any amortized acquisition or other premium and any principal payments received in respect of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. The amount of any payment in or adjustments measured by foreign currency will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of the purchase or adjustment. The amount realized will be based on the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency on the date the payment is received or the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is disposed of (or deemed disposed of as a result of a material change in the terms of the debt security). If, however, a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is traded on an established securities market and the U.S. Holder uses the cash basis method of tax accounting, the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized will be determined by translating the foreign currency payment at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase or sale. A U.S. Holder that uses the accrual basis method of tax accounting may elect the same treatment with respect to the purchase and sale of Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities traded on an established securities market, provided that the election is applied consistently. This election cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except with respect to market discount as discussed above, and the foreign currency rules discussed below, gain or loss recognized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition, the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security has been held for more than one year. Net long-term

capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. Holder is generally taxed at preferential rates. The ability of U.S. Holders to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

A portion of the gain or loss with respect to the principal amount of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security may be treated as foreign currency exchange gain or loss. Foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss. For these purposes, the principal amount of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is the purchase price for the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security calculated in the foreign currency on the date of purchase, and the amount of exchange gain or loss recognized is equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security and (ii) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security was purchased. The amount of foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be limited to the amount of overall gain or loss realized on the disposition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security.

The tax basis in foreign currency received as interest on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency determined at the spot rate in effect on the date the foreign currency is received. The tax basis in foreign currency received on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency, determined at the time of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition. As discussed above, if the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities are traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder (or, upon election, an accrual basis U.S. Holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition. Accordingly, in such case, no foreign currency exchange gain or loss will result from currency fluctuations between the trade date and settlement date of a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of foreign currency (including its exchange for U.S. dollars or its use to purchase debt securities) will be ordinary income or loss.

Special rules may apply to Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities that are also treated as contingent payment debt instruments. For the special treatment, if any, of Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities that are also contingent payment debt securities, see the applicable supplement.

Additional Medicare Tax on Unearned Income. Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates and trusts, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on unearned income. For individual U.S. Holders, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (i) “net investment income” or (ii) the excess of “modified adjusted gross income” over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). “Net investment income” generally equals the taxpayer’s gross investment income reduced by the deductions that are allocable to such income. Investment income generally includes passive income such as interest and capital gains. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the debt securities.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that will apply to Non-U.S. Holders of debt securities. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. and non-U.S. tax considerations of acquiring, holding, and disposing of debt securities.

Payments of Interest. Under current U.S. federal income tax law and subject to the discussions below concerning backup withholding and The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), principal (and premium, if any) and interest payments, including any OID, that are received from us or our agent and that are not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States, or a permanent establishment maintained in the United States if certain tax treaties apply, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax except as provided below. Interest, including any OID, may be subject to a 30% withholding tax (or less under an applicable treaty, if any) if:

- a Non-U.S. Holder actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- a Non-U.S. Holder is a “controlled foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is related to us (directly or indirectly) through stock ownership;
- a Non-U.S. Holder is a bank extending credit under a loan agreement in the ordinary course of its trade or business;
- the interest payments on the debt security are determined by reference to the income, profits, changes in the value of property or other attributes of the debtor or a related party (other than payments that are based on the value of a security or index of securities that are, and will continue to be, actively traded within the meaning of Section 1092(d) of the Code, and that are not nor will be a “United States real property interest” as described in Section 897(c)(1) or 897(g) of the Code); or
- the Non-U.S. Holder does not satisfy the certification requirements described below.

A Non-U.S. Holder generally will satisfy the certification requirements if either: (A) the Non-U.S. Holder certifies to the applicable withholding agent, under penalties of perjury, that it is a non-United States person and provides its name and address (which certification may generally be made on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a successor form), or (B) a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customer securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business (a “financial institution”) and holds the debt security certifies to the applicable withholding agent under penalties of perjury that either it or another financial institution has received the required statement from the Non-U.S. Holder certifying that it is a non-United States person and furnishes us with a copy of the statement.

Payments not meeting the requirements set forth above and thus subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax may nevertheless be exempt from withholding (or subject to withholding at a reduced rate) if the Non-U.S. Holder provides the applicable withholding agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or successor form) claiming an exemption from, or reduction in, withholding under the benefit of a tax treaty, or IRS Form W-8ECI (or other applicable form) stating that interest paid on the debt securities is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States as discussed below. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty’s limitations on benefits article. In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals. A Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of Debt Securities. A Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any capital gain or market discount realized on

the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of debt securities, provided that: (a) the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, or a permanent establishment maintained in the United States if certain tax treaties apply, (b) in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that is an individual, the Non-U.S. Holder is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the debt security, and (c) the Non-U.S. Holder is not subject to tax pursuant to certain provisions of U.S. federal income tax law applicable to certain expatriates. An individual Non-U.S. Holder who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of sale, exchange, or other disposition of a debt security, provided that certain other conditions are met, will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on the gain realized on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of such debt security.

Income Effectively Connected with a Trade or Business within the United States. If a Non-U.S. Holder of a debt security is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States and if interest (including any OID) on the debt security, or gain realized on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the debt security, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax (provided that the certification requirements discussed above are satisfied), generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such interest (including any OID) or gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a U.S. Holder. Non-U.S. Holders should read the material under the heading “—Consequences to U.S. Holders” for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of debt securities. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by an applicable U.S. income tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States, subject to certain adjustments.

Dividend Equivalent Payments. A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2025. However, it is possible that the debt securities could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting a reference asset or the debt securities, and following such occurrence the debt securities could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the reference assets or the debt securities should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the debt securities and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

Convertible, Renewable, Extendible, Indexed, and Other Debt Securities

Special U.S. federal income tax rules are applicable to certain other debt securities, including contingent Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities, debt securities that may be convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our common or preferred stock or other securities or debt or

equity securities of one or more third parties, debt securities the payments on which are determined or partially determined by reference to any index and other debt securities that are subject to the rules governing contingent payment obligations, any renewable and extendible debt securities and any debt securities providing for the periodic payment of principal over the life of the debt security. The material U.S. federal income tax considerations with respect to these debt securities will be discussed in the applicable supplement.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, in the case of a U.S. Holder, other than certain exempt holders, we and other payors are required to report to the IRS all payments of principal, any premium, and interest on the debt security, and the accrual of OID on an OID debt security. In addition, we and other payors generally are required to report to the IRS any payment of proceeds of the sale of a debt security before maturity. Additionally, backup withholding generally will apply to any payments, including payments of OID, if a U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number and certify that the taxpayer identification number is correct, the U.S. Holder is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax returns or a U.S. Holder does not certify that it has not underreported its interest and dividend income.

In the case of a Non-U.S. Holder, backup withholding and information reporting will not apply to payments made if the Non-U.S. Holder provides the required certification that it is not a United States person, or the Non-U.S. Holder otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the payor or withholding agent does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the holder is a United States person, or that the conditions of any exemption are not satisfied. However, we and other payors are required to report payments of interest on the debt securities on IRS Form 1042-S even if the payments are not otherwise subject to information reporting requirements.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Reportable Transactions

Applicable Treasury regulations require taxpayers that participate in "reportable transactions" to disclose their participation to the IRS by attaching Form 8886 to their U.S. federal tax returns and to retain a copy of all documents and records related to the transaction. In addition, "material advisors" with respect to such a transaction may be required to file returns and maintain records, including lists identifying investors in the transactions, and to furnish those records to the IRS upon demand. A transaction may be a "reportable transaction" based on any of several criteria, one or more of which may be present with respect to an investment in the securities that we are offering. Whether an investment in these securities constitutes a "reportable transaction" for any investor depends on the investor's particular circumstances. The Treasury regulations provide that, in addition to certain other transactions, a "loss transaction" constitutes a "reportable transaction." A "loss transaction" is any transaction resulting in the taxpayer claiming a loss under Section 165 of the Code, in an amount equal to or in excess of certain threshold amounts, subject to certain exceptions. The Treasury regulations specifically provide that a loss resulting from a "Section 988 transaction" will constitute a Section 165 loss, and certain exceptions will not be available if the loss from sale or exchange is treated as ordinary under Section 988. In general, certain securities issued in a foreign currency will be subject to the rules governing foreign currency exchange gain or loss. Therefore, losses realized with respect to such a security may constitute a Section 988 transaction, and a holder of such a security that recognizes exchange loss in an amount that

exceeds the loss threshold amount applicable to that holder may be required to file Form 8886. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation they may have with respect to their investment in the securities that we are offering and should be aware that, should any “material advisor” determine that the return filing or investor list maintenance requirements apply to such a transaction, they would be required to comply with these requirements.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)

Legislation commonly known as “FATCA” (sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code) imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments, including interest (and OID), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“Withholdable Payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution (including amounts paid to a foreign financial institution on behalf of a holder), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury to collect and provide to the Treasury certain information regarding U.S. financial account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution or otherwise complies with FATCA. FATCA also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on Withholdable Payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

These withholding and reporting requirements generally apply to U.S. source periodic payments and to payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption. However, under proposed Treasury regulations (the preamble to which specifies that taxpayers are permitted to rely on them pending finalization), no withholding under FATCA will apply to payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption (other than income treated as U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income). If we (or an applicable withholding agent) determine withholding under FATCA is appropriate, we (or such agent) will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate, without being required to pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the United States governing FATCA may be subject to different rules. Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in the debt securities, preferred stock, depositary shares, or common stock.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may sell the debt securities offered using this prospectus:

- through underwriters;
- through dealers;
- through agents; or
- directly to purchasers.

The underwriters, dealers, or agents may include BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”) or any of our other broker-dealer affiliates.

Each supplement relating to an offering of debt securities will state the terms of the offering, including:

- the names of any underwriters, dealers, or agents;
- the public offering or purchase price of the offered debt securities and the net proceeds that we will receive from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and commissions or other items constituting underwriters’ compensation;
- any discounts, commissions, or fees allowed or paid to dealers or agents; and
- any securities exchange on which the offered debt securities may be listed.

Distribution Through Underwriters

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities from time to time to one or more underwriters who would purchase the debt securities as principal for resale to the public, either on a firm commitment or best efforts basis. If Bank of America or BofA Finance sells debt securities to underwriters, it will enter into an agreement with them at the time of sale and will name them in the applicable supplement. In connection with these sales, the underwriters may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters also may receive commissions from purchasers of debt securities for whom they may act as agent. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the underwriters will not be obligated to purchase the debt securities unless the conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement are satisfied, and if the underwriters purchase any of the debt securities, they will be required to purchase all of the offered debt securities. The underwriters may acquire the debt securities for their own account and may resell the securities from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or varying prices determined at the time of sale. The underwriters may sell the offered debt securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive discounts, concessions, or commissions from the underwriters as well as from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

Distribution Through Dealers

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities from time to time to one or more dealers who would purchase the debt securities as principal. The dealers then may resell the offered debt securities to the public at fixed or varying prices to be determined by those dealers at the time of resale. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will set forth the names of the dealers and the terms of the transaction in the applicable supplement.

Distribution Through Agents

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities on a continuous basis through agents that become parties to an underwriting or distribution agreement. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will name any agent involved in the offer and sale, and describe any commissions payable by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance in the applicable supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the agent will be acting on a best efforts basis during the appointment period.

Direct Sales

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional investors or others who may be deemed to be underwriters, as defined in the Securities Act, for any resale of the debt securities. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will describe the terms of any sales of this kind in the applicable supplement.

General Information

Underwriters, dealers, or agents participating in an offering of debt securities may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts and commissions received by them and any profit realized by them on resale of the offered debt securities for whom they act as agent, may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer to sell debt securities either at a fixed price or at prices that may vary, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices. Debt securities may be sold in connection with a remarketing after their purchase by one or more firms including our affiliates, acting as principal for their own accounts or as our agent.

In connection with an underwritten offering of the debt securities, the underwriters may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a short position for the underwriters. The underwriters may enter bids for, and purchase, debt securities in the open market in order to stabilize the price of the debt securities. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the debt securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. In addition, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing the debt securities in the offering if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed debt securities in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions, or otherwise. These activities may cause the price of the debt securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. Those activities, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Ordinarily, each issue of debt securities will be a new issue, and there will be no established trading market for any debt security prior to its original issue date. Bank of America and/or BofA

Finance may not list any particular series of debt securities on a securities exchange or quotation system. Any underwriters to whom or agents through whom the offered securities are sold for offering and sale may make a market in the offered debt securities. However, any underwriters or agents that make a market will not be obligated to do so and may stop doing so at any time without notice. Bank of America and BofA Finance cannot assure you that there will be a liquid trading market for the offered debt securities.

Under agreements entered into with Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, underwriters and agents may be entitled to indemnification by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribution for payments the underwriters or agents may be required to make.

In the applicable supplement, we will specify the settlement period for the offered debt securities. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if Bank of America and/or BofA Finance specify a longer settlement cycle in the applicable supplement for an offering of debt securities, purchasers who wish to trade those debt securities on any date prior to two business days before delivery of such debt securities, will be required to specify an alternative settlement cycle at the time of the trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors in connection with that election.

Market-Making Transactions by Affiliates

Following the initial distribution of debt securities, broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, including BofAS, may buy and sell the debt securities in secondary market transactions as part of their business as broker-dealers. Resales of this kind may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated, at prevailing market prices at the time of resale or at related or negotiated prices. This prospectus and any related supplements may be used by one or more affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance in connection with these market-making transactions to the extent permitted by applicable law. Affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may act as principal or agent in these transactions.

The aggregate initial offering price specified on the cover of the applicable supplement will relate to the initial offering of debt securities not yet issued as of the date of this prospectus. This amount does not include any debt securities to be sold in market-making transactions. The debt securities to be sold in market-making transactions include debt securities issued after the date of this prospectus.

Information about the trade and settlement dates, as well as the purchase price, for a market-making transaction will be provided to the purchaser in a separate confirmation of sale.

Unless Bank of America, BofA Finance or their respective agent informs you in your confirmation of sale that the debt security is being purchased in its original offering and sale, you may assume that you are purchasing the debt security in a market-making transaction.

Conflicts of Interest

BofAS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America and an affiliate of BofA Finance, and unless otherwise set forth in the applicable supplement, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will receive the net proceeds of any offering in which BofAS participates as an underwriter, dealer or agent. The offer and sale of any debt securities by BofAS, or any other broker-dealer affiliate of Bank of America or BofA Finance that is a member of the Financial

Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or “FINRA,” will comply with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 regarding a FINRA member firm’s offer and sale of securities of an affiliate. As required by FINRA Rule 5121, any such offer and sale will not be made to any discretionary account without the prior approval of the customer.

The maximum commission or discount to be received by any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer will not be greater than 8% of the initial gross proceeds from the sale of any debt security being sold.

The underwriters, agents and their affiliates may engage in financial or other business transactions with Bank of America and its subsidiaries and BofA Finance in the ordinary course of business.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, one or more of the underwriters, dealers or agents and/or their respective affiliates, may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. These investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of Bank of America or its affiliates, including BofA Finance. These underwriters, dealers, agents, or their affiliates, that have a lending relationship with Bank of America routinely hedge their credit exposure to Bank of America consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, these parties would hedge such exposure to Bank of America by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities of Bank of America, including potentially the debt securities offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the debt securities offered hereby. These broker-dealers or their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such debt securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such debt securities and instruments.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (each, an “ERISA Plan”), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the ERISA plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the debt securities. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether such an investment is in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA plan and whether the investment is appropriate for the ERISA plan in view of its overall investment policy and diversification of its portfolio. A fiduciary should also consider whether an investment in the debt securities may constitute a “prohibited transaction,” as described below.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as plans, accounts and other arrangements described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code (including, without limitation, individual retirement accounts and retirement plans covering self-employed persons) that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, and entities whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of an ERISA Plan’s or such plan’s, account’s or arrangement’s investment in such entities (including, without limitation, as applicable, insurance company general accounts) (the foregoing, together with ERISA Plans, “Plans”), from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” with parties that are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code with respect to the Plans (referred to as “prohibited transactions”).

Because of its business, the issuers and certain of their affiliates may each be considered a “party in interest” or a “disqualified person” with respect to many Plans on account of being a service provider to such Plans. As a result, a prohibited transaction may arise if the debt securities are acquired by or on behalf of a Plan unless the debt securities are acquired and held pursuant to an available exemption.

In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued certain prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) that may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from or occurring in connection with the acquisition or holding of the debt securities. Those PTCEs include PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts) and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers). In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for the purchase and sale of securities and related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the securities nor any of its affiliates has or exercises any discretionary authority or control or renders any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Plan receives no less, nor pays no more, than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called “Service Provider Exemption”). There can be no assurance that any of these class or statutory exemptions will be available with respect to transactions involving the debt securities.

Governmental, church, non-U.S. and other plans (collectively, “Non-ERISA Arrangements”) are generally not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar restrictions under state, federal, local or non-U.S. laws (“Similar Laws”). Fiduciaries of Non-ERISA Arrangements should consult with their counsel regarding the potential consequences of an investment in the debt securities under any applicable Similar Laws before acquiring the debt securities.

Accordingly, debt securities may not be acquired or held by any Plan unless one of the following exemptions (or another available exemption) applies to such acquisition and holding: PTCE 96-23,

PTCE 95-60, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 90-1, PTCE 84-14 and the Service Provider Exemption. Each purchaser of the debt securities (or any interest therein) will be deemed to have represented and warranted on each day including the date of its acquisition of such debt securities (or interest therein) through and including the date of disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) that:

- (a) it is not a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement;
- (b) if it is a Plan, its acquisition, holding and disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code; or
- (c) if it is a Non-ERISA Arrangement, its acquisition, holding and disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) will not violate any Similar Law and are not otherwise prohibited.

Moreover, any purchaser that is a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement or is acquiring the debt securities on behalf of a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, including any fiduciary purchasing on behalf of a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, will be deemed to have represented, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, by its acquisition and holding of the debt securities that (a) none of the issuers, the underwriters, the dealers, the agents or their respective affiliates (collectively, the “Sellers”) is a “fiduciary” (under Section 3(21) of ERISA or any Similar Laws, or under any final or proposed regulations thereunder) in connection with the initial offerings of the debt securities, (b) no information provided by any Seller constitutes advice that has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of such purchaser in connection with the debt securities and the transactions contemplated with respect to the debt securities, and (c) such purchaser recognizes and agrees that any communication from any Seller to such purchaser with respect to the debt securities is not intended by the Seller to be impartial investment advice and is rendered in its capacity as a seller of the debt securities and not as a fiduciary to such purchaser.

This discussion is a general summary of some of the rules which apply to Plans and Non-ERISA Arrangements and their related investment vehicles as of the date of this prospectus. The rules governing investments by Plans and Non-ERISA Arrangements may change frequently, and the Sellers have no duty to, nor will they, inform you about any changes to such rules if and when they occur. This summary does not describe all of the rules or other considerations that may be relevant to the investment in the debt securities by Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements. The description above is not, and should not be construed as, legal advice or a legal opinion.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties imposed upon persons involved in prohibited transactions, it is important that any person considering the purchase of the debt securities with the assets of any Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement consult with its counsel regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code, or any applicable Similar Law, of the acquisition and holding of the debt securities and the availability of exemptive relief under any class or statutory exemptions. The sale of the debt securities to a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement is in no respect a representation by any Seller that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Bank of America and BofA Finance have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC relating to the debt securities of Bank of America and the debt securities of BofA Finance to be offered and sold using this prospectus. You should refer to this registration statement and its exhibits for additional information about Bank of America and BofA Finance. This prospectus summarizes material provisions of certain contracts and other documents and may not contain all of the information that you may find important. You should review the full text of these contracts and other documents, which have been included as exhibits to the registration statement.

Bank of America files annual, quarterly, and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may inspect Bank of America's filings over the Internet at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. The reports and other information Bank of America files with the SEC also are available at its website, www.bankofamerica.com. The SEC's web address and Bank of America's web address are included as inactive textual references only. Except as specifically incorporated by reference into this prospectus, information on those websites is not part of this prospectus.

The SEC allows Bank of America to incorporate by reference into this prospectus the information Bank of America files with the SEC. This means that:

- incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;
- Bank of America can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents; and
- information that Bank of America files with the SEC automatically will update and supersede this incorporated information and information in this prospectus.

Bank of America incorporates by reference the documents listed below which were filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act:

- its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021;
- its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022; and
- its current reports on Form 8-K filed January 19, 2022, January 25, 2022, January 31, 2022, February 4, 2022, February 25, 2022, April 18, 2022, April 22, 2022, April 27, 2022, July 18, 2022, September 14, 2022, October 7, 2022, October 17, 2022 and December 16, 2022 (in each case, other than documents or information that is furnished but deemed not to have been filed).

Bank of America also incorporates by reference into this prospectus reports that it will file under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14, and 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the period after the filing of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement and after the date of this prospectus until the termination of the offerings of securities covered by this prospectus, but not any information that may be furnished but that is not deemed to be filed.

You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus. Bank of America's business, financial position, and results of operations may have changed since that date.

You may request a copy of any filings referred to above, at no cost, by contacting Bank of America at the following address or telephone number:

Bank of America Corporation
Fixed Income Investor Relations
100 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28255-0065
1-866-607-1234

BofA Finance is a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America, and Bank of America fully and unconditionally guarantees the debt securities issued by BofA Finance.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable supplements constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. You may find these statements by looking for words such as “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “potential,” “possible,” or other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could.”

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Bank of America’s actual results may differ materially from those set forth in its forward-looking statements. As a large, international financial services company, Bank of America faces risks that are inherent in the businesses and market places in which it operates. Information regarding important factors that could cause its future financial performance to vary from that described in its forward-looking statements is contained in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, under the captions “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and in subsequent filings of Bank of America that are incorporated in this prospectus by reference. See “Where You Can Find More Information” above for information about how to obtain a copy of Bank of America’s annual report.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates they are made.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Bank of America or any person on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance undertakes any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the securities being registered will be passed upon for Bank of America and BofA Finance by McGuireWoods LLP, Charlotte, North Carolina, and for the underwriters or agents by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York or such other counsel as may be indicated in the applicable supplement. Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, is acting as counsel to BofAS and as special tax counsel to Bank of America and BofA Finance. McGuireWoods LLP regularly performs legal services for Bank of America and its affiliates.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Bank of America Corporation and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.



BofA Finance LLC
Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A
Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
December 30, 2022

(Including Prospectus
Dated December 30, 2022)

BofA Securities, Inc.

PROSPECTUS



\$15,000,000,000

Bank of America Corporation Senior Debt Securities

\$50,000,000,000

BofA Finance LLC Senior Debt Securities

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

Bank of America Corporation from time to time may offer to sell up to \$15,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities in one or more series using this prospectus. In addition, BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, from time to time may offer to sell up to \$50,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities in one or more series using this prospectus. Bank of America Corporation will fully and unconditionally guarantee all payment obligations of BofA Finance LLC on its debt securities as described in this prospectus.

This prospectus provides a general description of the senior debt securities of Bank of America Corporation, the senior debt securities of BofA Finance LLC, and the guarantee of the senior debt securities of BofA Finance LLC by Bank of America Corporation, and the manner in which these securities may be offered. These debt securities may be offered for sale from time to time in amounts, on terms and at prices as shall be determined in connection with such offer and sale. These terms and prices will be described in one or more supplements to this prospectus. When Bank of America Corporation or BofA Finance LLC sells a particular issue of its debt securities, it will provide one or more supplements to this prospectus describing the offering and the specific terms of those debt securities. You should read this prospectus and any applicable supplement or supplements carefully before you invest in the debt securities.

Bank of America Corporation and/or BofA Finance LLC will use this prospectus in the initial sale of their respective securities referenced above. In addition, BofA Securities, Inc., or any other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America Corporation and/or BofA Finance LLC, may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in any such securities after their initial sale. 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 Bank of America Corporation and BofA Finance LLC offered by this prospectus and the guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance LLC by Bank of America Corporation are unsecured and are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank, are not guaranteed by Bank of America, N.A. or any other bank, are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and may involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor any state securities commission, nor any other regulatory body 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.

Prospectus dated December 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> | | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| About this Prospectus | 3 | Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | |
| Prospectus Summary | 4 | Amounts Payable | 44 |
| Risk Factors | 7 | No Sinking Fund | 49 |
| Bank of America Corporation | 17 | Redemption | 49 |
| BofA Finance LLC | 17 | Repayment | 50 |
| Use of Proceeds | 17 | Repurchase | 50 |
| Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America | | Bank of America Guarantee | 50 |
| Corporation | 18 | Exchange, Registration, and Transfer | 50 |
| General | 18 | Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal | |
| Financial Consequences to Unsecured | | Subsidiary Bank | 51 |
| Debtholders of Single Point of Entry | | Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets ... | 52 |
| Resolution Strategy | 18 | Waiver of Covenants | 53 |
| The Indenture | 19 | Modification of the Indenture | 53 |
| Form and Denomination of Debt Securities ... | 20 | Meetings and Action by Securityholders | 53 |
| Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated | | Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; | |
| Debt Securities | 20 | Covenant Breaches | 54 |
| Different Series of Debt Securities | 20 | Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for | |
| Types of Debt Securities | 22 | Enforcement by Trustee | 54 |
| Original Issue Discount Notes | 22 | Limitation on Suits | 55 |
| Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other | | Payment of Additional Amounts | 55 |
| Amounts Payable | 23 | Redemption for Tax Reasons | 58 |
| No Sinking Fund | 27 | Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 59 |
| Redemption | 27 | Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 60 |
| Repayment | 28 | Notices | 60 |
| Repurchase | 28 | Concerning the Trustee | 61 |
| Exchange, Registration, and Transfer | 29 | Governing Law | 61 |
| Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal | | Registration and Settlement | 62 |
| Subsidiary Bank | 29 | Book-Entry Only Issuance | 62 |
| Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets ... | 30 | Definitive Securities | 63 |
| Waiver of Covenants | 30 | Street Name Owners | 63 |
| Modification of the Indenture | 31 | Legal Holders | 63 |
| Meetings and Action by Securityholders | 31 | Special Considerations for Indirect Owners ... | 64 |
| Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; | | Depositories for Global Securities | 64 |
| Covenant Breaches | 31 | Special Considerations for Global | |
| Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for | | Securities | 68 |
| Enforcement by Trustee | 32 | U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations | 70 |
| Limitation on Suits | 33 | General | 71 |
| Payment of Additional Amounts | 33 | Reportable Transactions | 86 |
| Redemption for Tax Reasons | 36 | Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act | |
| Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance | 37 | ("FATCA") | 87 |
| Satisfaction and Discharge of the Indenture .. | 38 | Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) | 88 |
| Notices | 38 | Distribution Through Underwriters | 88 |
| Concerning the Trustee | 38 | Distribution Through Dealers | 89 |
| Governing Law | 39 | Distribution Through Agents | 89 |
| Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance | | Direct Sales | 89 |
| LLC | 40 | General Information | 89 |
| General | 40 | Market-Making Transactions by Affiliates ... | 90 |
| The Indenture | 40 | Conflicts of Interest | 90 |
| Form and Denomination of Debt Securities ... | 41 | ERISA Considerations | 92 |
| Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated | | Where You Can Find More Information | 94 |
| Debt Securities | 41 | Forward-Looking Statements | 95 |
| Different Series of Debt Securities | 42 | Legal Matters | 96 |
| Types of Debt Securities | 43 | Experts | 96 |
| Original Issue Discount Notes | 44 | | |

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

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

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer and the manner in which these securities will be offered. Each time debt securities are offered and sold, the applicable issuer 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 and provisions 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 and any applicable prospectus addendum, as well as any applicable pricing, product, or index supplement or supplements, 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. Neither Bank of America Corporation nor BofA Finance LLC has authorized anyone to provide any information other than the information provided in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable supplement or supplements. Neither Bank of America Corporation nor BofA Finance LLC takes responsibility for, or can provide assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may provide. 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 only 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.

Capitalized or other terms used and defined in this prospectus are sometimes defined after their first use without a reference such as “as defined in this prospectus.”

Unless otherwise indicated or unless 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” are to BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America, and not to Bank of America. References in this prospectus to “issuers” are to Bank of America and BofA Finance and to “issuer” is to Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, as issuer of the applicable debt securities. References in this prospectus to “we,” “our,” “us,” or similar references, are to Bank of America and/or BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the applicable debt securities, as the context may require. 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 currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to Article 109g of the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended from time to time.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

- this prospectus, which provides a general description of the securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance that may be offered and the manner in which they will be offered;
- the applicable supplement, which describes the specific terms of the particular debt securities that Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, is offering, and which may supplement, update or change the information in this prospectus;
- 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 various bank and 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 consolidated 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 Bank of America’s other 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.

Bank of America Corporation Debt Securities

Bank of America may use this prospectus to offer and sell up to \$15,000,000,000, or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, of its senior debt securities from time to time in one or more series.

The debt securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America and will rank equally in right of payment with all of its other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding. The debt securities will be issued under a senior indenture between Bank of America, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

See “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation” for a description of the general terms of the debt securities of Bank of America.

BofA Finance LLC Debt Securities

BofA Finance may use this prospectus to offer and sell up to \$50,000,000,000, 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 that it offers 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 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 of BofA Finance LLC" for a description of the general terms of the debt securities of BofA Finance.

Form of Securities

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, 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 S.A., Luxembourg, as identified in the applicable supplement. Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, will issue the debt securities only in registered form. 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 owner. 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

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and BofA Finance will not list the debt securities being offered on a securities exchange nor will the debt securities be quoted on a quotation system.

Use of Proceeds

Unless a different use is described in the applicable supplement, Bank of America intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities for general corporate purposes.

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

Bank of America and/or 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may use for such offering and the discounts or commissions paid for their services.

BofA Securities, Inc., and other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, may serve as underwriter, dealer, or agent for Bank of America and/or BofA Finance for offerings of debt securities.

Market-Making by Affiliates

Following the initial distribution of an offering of debt securities, BofA Securities, Inc., and other broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, may offer and sell such debt securities in the course of their businesses as broker-dealers. BofA Securities, Inc. and any such other broker-dealer 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.

RISK FACTORS

This section summarizes some specific risks and investment considerations with respect to an investment in the securities offered using this prospectus. 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 caption "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 for a particular offering of securities. Prospective investors should consult their own financial, legal, tax, and other professional advisors as to the risks associated with an investment in the securities and the suitability of the investment for the investor.

Risks Relating to Regulatory Resolution Strategies and Long-Term Debt Requirements

A resolution under Bank of America's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's payment obligations on the BofA Finance debt securities.

Bank of America is required periodically to submit a plan to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") describing its resolution strategy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. In Bank of America's current plan, its preferred resolution strategy is a single point of entry ("SPOE") strategy. This strategy provides that only Bank of America (the parent holding company) would file for bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and contemplates providing certain key operating subsidiaries with sufficient capital and liquidity to operate through severe stress and to enable such subsidiaries to continue operating or be wound down in a solvent manner following a Bank of America bankruptcy. Bank of America has entered into intercompany arrangements governing the contribution of most of its capital and liquidity with these key subsidiaries. As part of these arrangements, Bank of America has transferred most of its assets (and has agreed to transfer additional assets) to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary in exchange for a subordinated note. Certain of Bank of America's remaining assets secure its ongoing obligations under these intercompany arrangements. The wholly-owned holding company subsidiary also has provided Bank of America with a committed line of credit that, in addition to Bank of America's cash, dividends and interest payments, including interest payments Bank of America receives in respect of the subordinated note, may be used to fund Bank of America's obligations. These intercompany arrangements include provisions to terminate the line of credit and forgive the subordinated note and require Bank of America to contribute its remaining financial assets to the wholly-owned holding company subsidiary if Bank of America's projected liquidity resources deteriorate so severely that resolution becomes imminent, which could materially and adversely affect Bank of America's liquidity and ability to meet its payment obligations, including on its debt securities and under its guarantee of payment obligations of BofA Finance on the debt securities. In addition, Bank of America's preferred resolution strategy could result in holders of BofA Finance's debt securities being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or other resolution scenarios or plans.

Under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Financial Reform Act”), when a global systemically important banking organization (“G-SIB”), such as Bank of America, is in default or danger of default, the FDIC may be appointed receiver in order to conduct an orderly liquidation of such institution. In the event of such appointment, the FDIC could, among other things, invoke the orderly liquidation authority, instead of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, if the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Treasury makes certain financial distress and systemic risk determinations. In 2013, the FDIC issued a notice describing its preferred SPOE strategy for resolving a G-SIB. Under this approach, the FDIC could replace Bank of America with a bridge holding company, which could continue operations and result in an orderly resolution of the underlying bank, but whose equity would be held solely for the benefit of Bank of America’s creditors. The FDIC’s single point of entry strategy may result in holders of Bank of America’s debt securities suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or a different resolution strategy. To the extent that Bank of America is resolved under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or the FDIC’s orderly liquidation authority, third-party creditors of Bank of America’s subsidiaries may receive significant or full recoveries on their claims while holders of Bank of America’s debt securities could face significant or complete losses.

If Bank of America enters into a resolution proceeding, holders of its debt securities would be at risk of absorbing its losses.

If Bank of America enters a resolution proceeding under either the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or Title II of the Financial Reform Act, its losses would be imposed first on holders of its equity securities and thereafter on holders of its unsecured debt, including its debt securities, and some or all of such securities could be significantly reduced or eliminated as a result of such resolution proceeding.

Under Bank of America’s SPOE resolution strategy, and the single point of entry strategy preferred by the FDIC under Title II of the Financial Reform Act, the value that would be distributed to holders of its unsecured debt, including its debt securities, may not be sufficient to repay all or part of the principal amount and interest on such debt, and holders of such debt could receive no consideration at all under these resolution scenarios. Either of these resolution strategies could result in holders of Bank of America’s debt securities being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a different resolution strategy. Although SPOE is Bank of America’s preferred resolution strategy, neither Bank of America nor a bankruptcy court would be obligated to follow its SPOE strategy. Additionally, the FDIC is not obligated to follow its SPOE strategy to resolve Bank of America under Title II of the Financial Reform Act. For more information regarding the financial consequences of any such resolution proceeding, see “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation—Financial Consequences to Unsecured Debtholders of Single Point of Entry Resolution Strategy” below.

Bank of America is subject to the Federal Reserve’s final rules requiring U.S. G-SIBs to maintain minimum amounts of long-term debt meeting specified eligibility requirements.

Under the rules of the Federal Reserve relating to total loss-absorbing capacity (the “TLAC Rules”), Bank of America, as a U.S. G-SIB, is required to, among other things, maintain minimum amounts of unsecured external long-term debt satisfying certain eligibility criteria (“eligible LTD”) and other loss-absorbing capacity for the purpose of absorbing its losses in a resolution proceeding under either the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or Title II of the Financial Reform Act. Any senior long-term debt must include terms required by the TLAC Rules in order to qualify as eligible LTD. Actions required to comply with the TLAC Rules could impact Bank of America’s funding and liquidity risk management plans.

Risks Relating to Debt Securities Generally

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary of Bank of America, has no operations 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 and other debt securities of BofA Finance guaranteed by Bank of America, and is dependent upon Bank of America and/or Bank of America's other subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the debt securities in the ordinary course. However, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders in respect of such claims in any such proceeding will be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, and any obligations under 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. Holders of BofA Finance's debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities, and holders of the debt securities should accordingly assume that in any bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, they would not have priority over, and should be treated equally with, the claims of all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America, including claims of holders of unsecured senior debt securities issued by Bank of America.

Bank of America's ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will depend upon its receipt of funds from its subsidiaries, and applicable laws and regulations, and actions taken under Bank of America's resolution plan, could restrict the ability of its subsidiaries to transfer such funds.

Bank of America is a holding company and conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries. Bank of America depends on dividends and other distributions, loans and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance. Any inability of these subsidiaries to pay dividends or make payments to Bank of America may adversely affect its cash flow and financial condition. Many of these subsidiaries, including bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws that restrict dividend payments or authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to Bank of America or to Bank of America's other subsidiaries. In addition, Bank of America's bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on their ability to lend or transact with affiliates and to minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. Lower earnings in Bank of America's subsidiaries can reduce the amount of funds available to Bank of America as a holding company. Adverse business and economic conditions, including changes in interest and currency exchange rates, illiquidity or volatility in areas where Bank of America has concentrated credit risk, and a failure in or breach of Bank of America's operational or security systems or infrastructure, could affect Bank of America's business and results of operations. Intercompany arrangements Bank of America has entered into in connection with its resolution planning could restrict the amount of funding available to it from its subsidiaries under certain adverse conditions, as described below under "—A resolution under Bank of America's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments on its debt securities and under its guarantee of BofA Finance's payment obligations on the BofA Finance debt securities." These restrictions could prevent those Bank of America subsidiaries from paying dividends or making other distributions to Bank of America or otherwise providing funds to Bank of America that Bank of America needs in order to

make payments under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance. In addition, Bank of America's right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon such subsidiary's liquidation or otherwise, will be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that any of Bank of America's claims as a creditor of such subsidiary may be recognized.

Bank of America's obligations on its debt securities and 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 right to participate in any distribution of the assets of any subsidiary, including BofA Finance, upon such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise 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 debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of Bank of America's subsidiaries, and claimants under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities should look only to Bank of America's assets for payments. Further, creditors of Bank of America's subsidiaries recapitalized pursuant to Bank of America's resolution plan generally would be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of the subsidiaries, including Bank of America's contributed assets. In addition, any obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities will be unsecured and, therefore, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, will effectively rank junior to Bank of America's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations.

Holders of the debt securities of Bank of America and claimants under Bank of America's guarantees of the BofA Finance debt securities could be at greater risk of being structurally subordinated if Bank of America sells or conveys all or substantially all of its assets to one or more of its majority-owned subsidiaries.

Bank of America and BofA Finance each may sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiaries of Bank of America in which Bank of America and/or one or more of Bank of America's subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power, and under the indentures under which the debt securities will be issued, including the provisions thereof relating to Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required to assume the obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities, the obligations of BofA Finance under its debt securities or the obligations of Bank of America under its guarantee of the debt securities of BofA Finance, as the case may be. In any such event, Bank of America will remain the sole obligor on its debt securities, BofA Finance will remain the sole obligor on its debt securities and Bank of America will remain the sole obligor on such guarantee, as the case may be. In such event, creditors of any such subsidiary or subsidiaries would have additional assets from which to recover on their claims, while obligations of Bank of America under its debt securities or under its guarantee of BofA Finance's debt securities, as the case may be, would be structurally subordinated to creditors of such subsidiary or subsidiaries with respect to such transferred assets. See "Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" and "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" below for more information.

Debt securities issued by BofA Finance will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of Bank of America or BofA Finance; 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance. 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.

Events for which acceleration rights under Bank of America's senior debt securities may be exercised are more limited than those available pursuant to the terms of its outstanding senior debt securities issued prior to January 13, 2017.

In response to the TLAC Rules, on January 13, 2017, Bank of America modified the terms of its senior debt securities to be issued on or after that date to, among other things, limit the circumstances under which the payment of the principal amount of such senior debt securities can be accelerated (unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement).

All or substantially all of Bank of America's outstanding senior debt securities issued prior to January 13, 2017 (the "Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities") provide acceleration rights for nonpayment or bankruptcy. The Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities also provide acceleration rights if Bank of America defaults in the performance of its covenants in those senior debt securities or the indenture under which those securities were issued. In addition, the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities do not require a 30-day cure period before a nonpayment of principal becomes an event of default and acceleration rights become exercisable with respect to such nonpayment.

However, under the BAC Senior Indenture (as defined below), unless Bank of America specifies otherwise in the applicable supplement, payment of the principal amount of its senior debt securities issued under such indenture:

- may be accelerated only (i) if Bank of America defaults in the payment of the principal of or interest on those senior debt securities and, in each case, the default continues for a period of 30 days, or (ii) upon Bank of America's voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy and, in the case of Bank of America's involuntary bankruptcy, the event continues for a period of 60 days; and
- may not be accelerated if Bank of America defaults in the performance of any other covenants contained in such debt securities or the BAC Senior Indenture.

As a result of these differing provisions, if Bank of America breaches or otherwise defaults in the performance of a covenant (other than a payment covenant) that applies both to senior debt securities that it issued on or after January 13, 2017 and the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities, the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities would have acceleration rights that would not be available to the holders of its other senior debt securities. In addition, if Bank of America fails to pay principal when due with respect to its senior debt securities issued on or after on or after January 13, 2017 and the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities, an event of default would occur immediately with respect to the Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities (and the exercise of acceleration rights could proceed immediately in accordance with the provisions of the indenture under which those senior debt securities were issued), while the holders of its other senior debt securities must wait for the 30-day cure period to expire before such nonpayment of principal becomes an event of default and any acceleration rights are triggered with respect to such nonpayment. Any repayment of the principal amount of Pre-2017 Senior Debt Securities following the exercise of acceleration rights in circumstances in which such rights are not available to the holders of Bank of America's other senior debt securities (including its senior debt securities offered by this prospectus) could adversely affect its ability to make timely payments on such other senior debt securities thereafter.

The market value of the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be less than the principal amount of such debt securities.

The market for, and market value of, the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be affected by a number of factors. These factors include:

- the method of calculating the principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on the debt securities;
- the time remaining to maturity of the debt securities;
- the aggregate amount outstanding of the relevant debt securities;
- any redemption or repayment features of the debt securities;
- the level, direction, and volatility of market interest rates generally;
- general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States;
- geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, regulatory and judicial events that affect the financial markets generally; and
- any market-making activities with respect to the debt securities.

Often, the only way to liquidate your investment in the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance prior to maturity will be to sell the debt securities. At that time, there may be a very illiquid market for the debt securities or no market at all. If you sell your debt securities prior to maturity, you may receive less than the principal amount of such debt securities.

Redemption of the debt securities of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance prior to maturity may result in a reduced return on your investment.

The terms of the debt securities of Bank of America and BofA Finance may permit or require redemption of the debt securities prior to maturity. That redemption may occur at a time when prevailing interest rates are relatively low. As a result, a holder of the redeemed debt securities may not be able to invest the redemption proceeds in a new investment that yields a similar return.

Actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of Bank of America may affect the value of the Bank of America's debt securities and BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities.

Bank of America's credit ratings are an assessment of its ability to pay its obligations, including its obligations under its debt securities and 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 Bank of America's debt securities and BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities. However, because the return on Bank of America's securities generally depends upon factors in addition to its ability to pay its obligations, an improvement in Bank of America's credit rating will not reduce the other investment risks, if any, related to Bank of America's debt securities or BofA Finance's guaranteed debt securities.

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

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may not list the debt securities on any securities exchange. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance can 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 Bank of America's and/or 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance notice. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance can assure you that a secondary market for its debt securities will develop, or that if one develops, it will be maintained.

The hedging activities of affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may create conflicts of interest with you.

Bank of America, BofA Finance or one or more of their broker-dealer affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc., may engage in trading activities that are not for your account or on your behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict of interest between the interest of holders of the debt securities and the interests Bank of America, BofA Finance and their affiliates may have in its proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for its other customers, and in accounts under Bank of America's management. These trading activities could influence secondary trading (if any) in the debt securities, or otherwise could be adverse to the interests of a beneficial owner of the debt securities.

Risks Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Currency Other than the Investor's Home Currency

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may issue debt securities denominated in, or with respect to which principal, interest and/or other amounts payable are payable in, a currency other than the currency of the country in which you reside or the currency in which you conduct your business or activities (the "home currency"). If you intend to invest in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the currency risks related to your investment. Such debt securities are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the significant terms and conditions of such debt securities, foreign currency transactions or financial matters in general.

An investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency involves currency-related risks.

An investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in debt securities that are payable solely in your home currency. These risks include possible significant changes in rates of exchange between your home currency and the applicable specified currency of the debt securities, and the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls or other conditions by applicable governmental entities. These risks generally depend on factors over which Bank of America and BofA Finance have no control, such as economic and political events and the supply of and demand for the relevant currencies in the global markets.

Changes in currency exchange rates can be volatile and may adversely affect an investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency.

In recent years, exchange rates between certain foreign currencies have been highly volatile. This volatility may continue and could spread to other currencies in the future. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could affect adversely an investment in debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, and such changes in exchange rates may vary considerably during the life of those debt securities. Depreciation of the applicable specified currency for a series of debt securities against your home currency could result in a decrease in your home currency equivalent value of payments on such debt securities, including the principal or other amounts payable at maturity or the redemption amount payable upon those debt securities. That in turn could cause the market value such debt securities to fall.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will not adjust debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency to compensate for changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Except as described below or in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will not make any adjustment in or change to the terms of debt securities denominated or payable in currencies other than your home currency for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate for the relevant specified currency for a series of debt securities, including any devaluation, revaluation, or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or for other developments affecting that currency 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency.

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 amounts payable on and rate of return of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency 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 an applicable series of debt securities or elsewhere could result in

significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between your home currency and the specified currency. Changes in exchange rates could affect the value of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency as participants in the global currency markets move to buy or sell the specified currency or your home currency 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency 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.

Debt securities denominated or payable in currencies other than U.S. dollars permit Bank of America and/or BofA Finance to make payments in U.S. dollars if Bank of America nor BofA Finance is able to obtain the specified currency.

The terms of any series of debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars provide that Bank of America and/or BofA Finance has 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 series of debt securities comes due, the specified currency is subject to convertibility, transferability, market disruption, or other conditions affecting its availability because of circumstances beyond the control of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance. These circumstances could include the imposition of exchange controls, inability of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance 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. In addition, if the specified currency for a series of debt securities has been replaced by a new currency, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will have the option to choose whether it makes payments on such series of debt securities in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars. In either case, the exchange rate used to make payment in U.S. dollars or the replacement currency, if any, may be based on limited information and would involve significant discretion on the part of the exchange rate agent, which may be an affiliate of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, to be appointed by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance. As a result, the value of the payment in the home currency of Bank of America and BofA Finance may be less than the value of the payment you would have received in the specified currency if the specified currency had been available. The exchange rate agent generally will not have any liability for its determinations.

See “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Payments Due in Other Currencies—Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies” and “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable—Payments Due in Other Currencies—Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies” below. Any payment in respect of the debt securities so made in U.S. dollars where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the relevant indenture or the debt securities. If your home currency is not U.S. dollars, any such payment will expose you to the significant risks described above in this section “—Risks Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Currency Other Than an Investor’s Home Currency.”

An investor may bear currency exchange risk in a lawsuit for payment on debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars.

Any debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture or the BofA Finance Indenture (as defined below) 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars and governed by New York law would be required to render the judgment in such non-U.S. 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 debt securities denominated or payable in a non-U.S. currency and governed by New York law, you would bear currency exchange risk until judgment is entered, which could be a long time.

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 debt securities denominated or payable in a non-U.S. currency 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance issues debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than your home currency, it may include in the applicable supplement information about historical exchange rates for the relevant currency or currencies. Any information about exchange rates that Bank of America or BofA Finance 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.

BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION

Bank of America Corporation is a Delaware corporation, a bank holding company, and a financial holding company. Through various bank and 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 its telephone number is (704) 386-5681.

BOFA FINANCE LLC

BofA Finance LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and a consolidated 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, Bank of America intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of its debt securities for general corporate purposes. General corporate purposes include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Bank of America's working capital needs;
- the funding of investments in, or extensions of credit to, Bank of America subsidiaries;
- possible reductions, redemptions, repayments or repurchases of outstanding indebtedness or equity securities;
- the possible acquisitions of, or investments in, other financial institutions or other businesses; and
- other uses in the ordinary course of conducting its business.

Until Bank of America designates the use of these net proceeds, it will invest them temporarily. From time to time, it may engage in additional financings as it determines appropriate based on its needs and prevailing market conditions. These additional financings may include the sale of other securities.

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.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES OF BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION

In this “Description of Debt Securities of Bank of America Corporation” section, “we,” “us” or “our” refer only to Bank of America Corporation and not to any of its affiliates, including BofA Finance LLC; and references to “debt securities” refer only to senior debt securities issued by Bank of America Corporation and not to any debt securities issued by any subsidiary or affiliate.

General

We may issue debt securities, and such debt securities will not be secured by any of our property or assets. As a result, by owning a debt security, you are one of our unsecured creditors.

The debt securities will constitute part of our senior debt, will be issued under our BAC Senior Indenture described below, and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law.

This section of the prospectus provides a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BAC Senior Indenture (as defined below) and certain specific terms of debt securities that may be applicable if so specified in the applicable supplement for such debt securities.

Financial Consequences to Unsecured Debtholders of Single Point of Entry Resolution Strategy

We are subject to the TLAC Rules, which aim to improve the resiliency and resolvability of U.S. global systemically important bank holding companies (“covered BHCs”), including Bank of America, in the event of failure or material financial distress. The TLAC Rules include the requirement that each covered BHC maintain a minimum amount of eligible LTD and other loss-absorbing capacity. The eligible LTD would absorb the covered BHC’s losses, following the depletion of its equity, upon its entry into a resolution proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or a resolution proceeding administered by the FDIC under Title II of the Financial Reform Act.

Under Title I of the Financial Reform Act, we are required by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC to periodically submit a plan for a rapid and orderly resolution under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. Our preferred resolution strategy under this plan is our SPOE strategy under which only Bank of America would enter bankruptcy proceedings. Under this strategy, and pursuant to existing intercompany arrangements under which we have transferred most of our assets to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary, which holds the equity interests in our key operating subsidiaries, we would contribute our remaining financial assets, less a holdback to cover our bankruptcy expenses, to this wholly-owned holding company subsidiary prior to filing for bankruptcy. We would then file for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Pursuant to an order from the bankruptcy court under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, we, as debtor-in-possession, would transfer our subsidiaries to a newly-formed entity (“NewCo”) that would be held in trust for the sole and exclusive benefit of our bankruptcy estate.

Under our SPOE resolution strategy, the obligations of Bank of America on its unsecured debt, including the debt securities offered pursuant to this prospectus, would not be assumed by NewCo; instead, the claims on such obligations would be left behind in the bankruptcy proceeding. After the transferred subsidiaries were stabilized, NewCo’s residual value in the form of shares or proceeds from the sale of shares would be distributed to the holders of claims against the bankruptcy estate in accordance with the priority of their claims, including to holders of our debt securities.

In 2013, the FDIC issued a notice describing its similar preferred SPOE recapitalization model for resolving a global systemically important banking group, such as Bank of America, under Title II of the Financial Reform Act. Under Title II, when a covered BHC is in default or danger of default, the FDIC may be appointed receiver in order to conduct an orderly liquidation of such institution as an alternative to resolution of the entity under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code if the Secretary of the Treasury makes certain financial distress and systemic risk determinations. Pursuant to the single point of entry recapitalization model, the FDIC would use its power to create a “bridge entity” for the covered BHC; transfer the systemically important and viable parts of the covered BHC’s business to the bridge entity; recapitalize those subsidiaries using assets of the covered BHC that have been transferred to the bridge entity; and exchange external debt claims against the covered BHC, including claims of holders of our debt securities and other unsecured debt, for equity in the bridge entity. This strategy would allow operating subsidiaries of the covered BHC to continue to operate and impose losses on stockholders and creditors of the covered BHC, which could include holders of our debt securities.

The Indenture

The debt securities are governed by a document called an indenture, which is a contract between us and the applicable trustee. The debt securities will be issued under the Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of June 27, 2018 (as supplemented from time to time, the “BAC Senior Indenture”) between us, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

The trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture has two principal functions:

- First, the trustee can enforce your rights against us if we 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 and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee.”
- Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, including the delivery of interest and other payments and notices.

The BAC Senior 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 of debt securities. The BAC Senior 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. In addition, the BAC Senior Indenture does not contain provisions protecting holders against a decline in our credit quality resulting from takeovers, recapitalizations, the incurrence of additional indebtedness, or restructuring. If our credit quality declines as a result of an event of this type, or otherwise, any ratings of our debt securities then outstanding may be withdrawn or downgraded.

This section is a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BAC Senior Indenture. We have filed the BAC Senior 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 BAC Senior Indenture. Whenever we refer to the defined terms of the BAC Senior Indenture in this section of this prospectus or in a supplement hereto without defining them, the terms have the meanings given to them in the BAC Senior Indenture. You must look to the BAC Senior Indenture for the most complete description of the information summarized in this prospectus.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in book-entry only form. Debt securities in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee. Accordingly, the depository or its nominee will be the registered 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 only securities below under the heading "Registration and Settlement."

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. The applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities will be represented by a master global security.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue our debt securities in fully registered form. If we issue a debt security in bearer form, we will describe the special considerations applicable to bearer securities in the applicable supplement. Some of the features that we describe in this prospectus may not apply to bearer securities.

Our debt securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in another currency as may be specified in the applicable supplement. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in U.S. dollars, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000.

Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities

For any debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (referred to as "non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities"), the initial investors will be required to pay for the debt securities in that foreign currency. The applicable selling agent may arrange for the conversion of U.S. dollars into the applicable foreign currency to facilitate payment for the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by U.S. purchasers desiring to make the initial payment in U.S. dollars. Any such conversion will be made by that selling agent on the terms and subject to the conditions, limitations, and charges as it may establish from time to time in accordance with its regular foreign exchange procedures, and subject to U.S. laws and regulations. All costs of any such conversion for the initial purchase of the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities will be borne by the initial investors using those conversion arrangements. 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 maturities. We also may "reopen" a series of our debt securities. This means that we can increase the principal amount of a series of our 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 debt securities of that series. However, any new debt securities of this kind may have a different offering price and 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 series under the BAC Senior Indenture. We will describe the financial and other specific terms of the series of debt securities being offered in the applicable supplement. The applicable 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 series of 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;
- 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 floating, and the method used to calculate that interest;
- the base rate that will be used to determine the amounts of any payments on floating rate debt securities;
- any interest payment dates, the regular record dates for the interest payment dates, the dates from which 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;
- if the debt securities will be represented by a master global security;
- if the debt securities will be listed on any securities exchange; or
- any other terms of the debt securities that are permitted under the BAC Senior Indenture.

Types of Debt Securities

We may issue the types of debt securities described in this section, and we also may issue debt securities that do not bear interest (which we refer to as “zero coupon notes”).

Fixed-Rate Notes

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 debt securities as “fixed-rate notes.” We also may issue fixed-rate notes that combine principal and interest payments in installment payments over the life of the notes which we refer to as “amortizing notes.” We will make payments on fixed-rate notes as described below under the heading “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable” and in the applicable supplement.

Floating Rate Notes

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, referred to as the “base rate.” We refer to these debt securities as “floating rate notes.” The base rate for a series of floating rate notes will be specified in, and will be determined in accordance with the specific formula and/or applicable terms and provisions set forth in, the applicable supplement.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

We may issue a debt security with elements of each of the fixed-rate and floating rate notes described above. For example, a debt security may bear interest at a fixed rate for some interest periods and at a floating rate in other interest periods. We refer to these debt securities as “fixed/floating rate notes.” We will describe the determination of interest or other amounts payable for any of these debt securities in the applicable supplement.

Original Issue Discount Notes

Any of the types of notes described above may be an original issue discount note. Original issue discount notes are 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 be zero coupon notes or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Amounts payable in the event of redemption, repayment or upon an acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount note will be determined in accordance with the terms of that debt security, as described in the applicable supplement. That amount normally is less than the amount payable at the maturity date. A debt security 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—General—Consequences to U.S. Holders” 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 Payable

Paying Agents

We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents. Initially, under the BAC Senior Indenture we have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. to act as our paying agent with respect to the debt securities through its corporate trust office currently located at 4655 Salisbury Road, Suite 300, Jacksonville, Florida 32256. We may add, replace or terminate any paying agent from time to time in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such change. 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event.

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.” Subject to any applicable business day convention set forth 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, or earlier redemption date, of, the applicable debt securities. Interest payable on any interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, will be paid to the registered holder of the debt security at the close of business on the regular record date for that interest payment date. 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the principal and interest payable at maturity, or earlier redemption, 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 will be the date that is one business day prior to the payment date, unless such debt security is a non-U.S. dollar denominated debt security held through DTC, in which case the record date for an interest payment date will be the fifteenth calendar day prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day. 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 prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York, Charlotte, North Carolina, or any other place of payment of the applicable 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.

Payments Due in U.S. Dollars

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, our debt securities will be denominated, and payments with respect to the debt securities will be made, in U.S. dollars. Unless

we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section 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 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."

Indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

We will pay any interest on debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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 principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

Payments Due in Other Currencies

General

If any of the debt securities are denominated, or if principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable on any of the debt securities is payable, in a foreign currency, the specified currency, as well as any additional investment considerations, risk factors, restrictions, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to that series of debt securities and the specified currency will be described in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section when we pay amounts that are due on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, and except as described below, holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities 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 definitive 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 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."

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities Held Through DTC

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, holders of beneficial interests in non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities through a participant in The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," will receive payments in U.S. dollars, unless they elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the applicable foreign currency. If a holder of such beneficial interests through DTC does not make an election through its DTC participant to receive payments in the

applicable foreign currency, the exchange rate agent for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities to be appointed by us will convert payments to that holder into U.S. dollars, and all costs of those conversions will be borne by that holder by deduction from the applicable payments.

The holder of a beneficial interest in global non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant may elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the foreign currency by notifying the DTC participant through which it holds its beneficial interests on or prior to the fifteenth business day prior to the record date for the applicable debt securities of (1) that holder's election to receive all or a portion of the payment in the applicable foreign currency and (2) wire transfer instructions to an account for the applicable foreign currency outside the United States. DTC must be notified of the election and wire transfer instructions (a) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (b) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. DTC will notify the trustee or other applicable paying agent of the election and wire transfer instructions (1) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (2) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. If complete instructions are forwarded to and received by DTC through a DTC participant and forwarded by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent and received on or prior to the dates described above, the holder will receive payment in the applicable foreign currency outside DTC; otherwise, only U.S. dollar payments will be made by the trustee or other applicable paying agent to DTC.

For holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant not electing payment in the applicable foreign currency, the U.S. dollar amount of any payment will be the amount of the applicable foreign currency otherwise payable, converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate prevailing as of 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second business day prior to the relevant payment date, less any costs incurred by the exchange rate agent for that conversion unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement. The costs of those conversions will be shared pro rata among the holders of beneficial interests in the applicable global debt securities receiving U.S. dollar payments in the proportion of their respective holdings. The exchange rate agent, to be appointed by us at the time of issuance for such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant, will make those conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

If an exchange rate quotation is unavailable from the entity or source ordinarily used by the exchange rate agent in the normal course of business, the exchange rate agent will obtain a quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank in New York City, which may be an affiliate of the exchange rate agent or another entity selected by the exchange rate agent for that purpose after consultation with us. If no quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank is available, payment will be made in the applicable foreign currency to the account or accounts specified by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent, unless the applicable foreign currency is unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control.

Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies

If, at or about the time of payment of any principal, premium or interest on a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, the relevant specified currency is not legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in the country issuing the currency as of the original issue date of such debt security or is otherwise unavailable, and the relevant specified currency has been replaced by another currency that has become legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in such country (a "replacement currency"), any amount payable pursuant to such debt security may be paid, at our option, in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars, at a rate of exchange which

takes into account the conversion, at the rate prevailing on the most recent date on which official conversion rates were quoted or set by the national government or other authority responsible for issuing the replacement currency, from the specified currency to the replacement currency or to U.S. dollars, if applicable, and, if necessary, the conversion of the replacement currency into U.S. dollars at the rate prevailing on the date of such conversion. In this circumstance, we will appoint a financial institution to act as exchange rate agent for purposes of making the required conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the relevant specified currency may not be available to us for making payments of principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. This could occur due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, or if the specified currency is no longer used by the government of the country issuing that currency or by public institutions within the international banking community for the settlement of transactions. If the specified currency is unavailable and has not been replaced, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, we may satisfy our obligations to holders of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by making those payments due in the relevant specified currency on the date of payment in U.S. dollars. The amount of such payments made in U.S. dollars will be determined by an exchange rate agent to be appointed by us on the basis of the noon dollar buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of the specified currency or currencies in which a payment on any such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities was to be made, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is referred to as the “market exchange rate,” or such other rate as may be set forth in the applicable supplement. If that rate of exchange is not then available or is not published for a particular payment currency, the market exchange rate will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding the applicable payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers for the purchase by the quoting dealer:

- of the specified currency for U.S. dollars for settlement on the payment date;
- in the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to those holders or beneficial owners of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities; and
- at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract.

One of the dealers providing quotations may be the exchange rate agent unless the exchange rate agent is our affiliate. If those bid quotations are not available, the exchange rate agent will determine the market exchange rate at its sole discretion in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

The above provisions do not apply if a specified currency is unavailable because it has been replaced by the euro. If the euro has been substituted for a specified currency of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, we may, at our option, or will, if required by applicable law, without the consent of the holders of the affected debt securities, pay the principal of and any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in euro instead of the specified currency, in conformity with legally applicable measures taken pursuant to, or by virtue of, the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended. Any payment made in U.S. dollars, an applicable replacement currency, or in euro as described above where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the BAC Senior Indenture or the applicable debt securities.

The exchange rate agent to be appointed by us may be one of our affiliates, and, from time to time after the initial appointment of an exchange rate agent, we may appoint one or more different exchange rate agents for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. The exchange rate agent will determine the applicable rate of exchange that would apply to a payment made in U.S. dollars or a replacement currency 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.

For purposes of the above discussion about currency conversions and payments on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York or Charlotte, North Carolina and is not a day on which banking institutions in those cities are authorized or required by law or regulation to be closed.

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.

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Securities in Definitive Form

We will pay any interest on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

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 will indicate the redemption price, the method for redemption, and the date or dates upon which we may redeem the debt securities. Debt securities to be redeemed in part may only be redeemed in increments of their minimum denomination. The redemption of any debt security that is our eligible LTD will require the prior approval of the Federal Reserve if after such redemption we would fail to satisfy our requirements as to eligible LTD or total loss-absorbing capacity under the TLAC Rules.

Notice of Redemption

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may exercise our right to redeem debt securities by giving notice to the holders under the BAC Senior Indenture at least 5 business

days but not more than 60 calendar days before the specified redemption date. The notice will specify:

- the date fixed for redemption;
- the redemption price (or, if not then ascertainable, the manner of calculation thereof);
- the CUSIP number and any other identifying 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
- that, subject to satisfaction of any conditions to such redemption set forth in the notice of redemption and unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the date fixed for redemption, interest (if any) will cease to accrue on the debt securities to be redeemed.

Such redemption may be subject to the satisfaction of one or more conditions precedent, in which case the notice of redemption will describe each condition and, if applicable, state that the redemption date may, in our discretion, be delayed until such time as any or all conditions have been satisfied, or such redemption may not occur and such notice may be rescinded in the event that any or all of the conditions have not been satisfied by the redemption date stated in the notice of redemption, or by the redemption date as it may be delayed in our discretion.

If notice of redemption has been given in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture, the debt securities being redeemed shall, subject to the satisfaction of any conditions to the redemption as specified in the notice of redemption, become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption.

So long as a depository is the record holder of the applicable debt securities to be redeemed, we, or the trustee on our behalf if we so request, will deliver any notice of our election to exercise our redemption right only to that depository.

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. The repurchase of any debt security that is our eligible LTD will require the prior approval of the Federal Reserve if after such repurchase we would fail to satisfy our requirements as to eligible LTD or total loss-absorbing capacity under the TLAC Rules. 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.

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 definitive form only in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the BAC Senior Indenture. Debt securities represented by a master note may be exchanged by us 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 BAC Senior Indenture, debt securities of any series in definitive form may be exchanged at the option of the holder for other debt securities of the same series and of an equal aggregate principal amount and type in any authorized denominations.

Debt securities in definitive 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 registration of transfer 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 or transfer. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, initially, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the authenticating agent, security registrar and transfer agent for the debt securities issued under the BAC Senior 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event. We will be required to maintain a security registrar and transfer agent in each place of payment for each series of debt securities. At any time, we may designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

We will not be required to (1) issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security of any series to be redeemed for a period of 15 days before the date on which we deliver the notice of redemption, or (2) exchange or register the transfer of any debt security (i) that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part or (ii) as to which the holder has exercised any right to require us to repay such debt security, except the portion to remain outstanding of any debt security being repaid in part.

For a discussion of restrictions on the exchange, registration, and transfer of book-entry only securities, see “Registration and Settlement” below.

Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal Subsidiary Bank

The BAC Senior Indenture prohibits the issuance, sale, or other disposition of capital stock, or 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 or other dispositions of directors’ qualifying shares;
- 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, we 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 we owned, directly or indirectly, securities of the same class and immediately after the sale, we owned, directly or indirectly, at least as great a percentage of each class of securities of the Principal Subsidiary Bank as we 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 us or our wholly owned subsidiary.

A “Principal Subsidiary Bank” is defined in the BAC Senior Indenture as any subsidiary bank with total assets equal to more than 10% of our total consolidated assets. As of the date of this prospectus, Bank of America, N.A. is our only Principal Subsidiary Bank.

Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets

The BAC Senior Indenture generally permits a consolidation or merger between us and another entity, subject to certain requirements. It also permits the sale, conveyance or transfer by us of all or substantially all of our assets, subject to certain requirements. These transactions are permitted if:

- the resulting or acquiring entity, if other than us, is organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes all of our obligations under the BAC Senior 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 BAC Senior Indenture.

The foregoing requirements do not apply in the case of a sale, conveyance or transfer by us of all or substantially all of our assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries in which we and/or one or more of our subsidiaries own more than 50% of the combined voting power.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance or transfer of this kind (other than, where permitted as described above, a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our assets to our direct or indirect subsidiary or subsidiaries in which we own more than 50% of the combined voting power as described in the preceding paragraph), the resulting or acquiring entity will be substituted for us in the BAC Senior Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to the BAC Senior Indenture. As a result, the successor entity may exercise our rights and powers under the BAC Senior Indenture.

Waiver of Covenants

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

Modification of the Indenture

We and the trustee may modify the BAC Senior 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 series of outstanding debt securities under the BAC Senior Indenture affected by the modification.

No modification may extend the fixed maturity of, reduce the principal amount or redemption premium of, or reduce the rate of interest, or extend the time of payment of interest or other amounts due, on any debt security without the consent of each holder affected by the modification. No modification may reduce the percentage of debt securities that is required to consent to modification of the BAC Senior Indenture without the consent of all holders of the debt securities outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture.

In addition, we 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 BAC Senior Indenture, (1) the principal amount of any debt security issued with original issue discount is that amount of principal that would be due and payable at that time upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity of the original issue discount note, and (2) the principal amount of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or currency unit is the U.S. dollar equivalent on the date of original issuance of the debt security, determined as specified in the applicable supplement for that debt security.

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 a series of outstanding debt securities, by giving notice. If a meeting of holders is duly held, any resolution raised or decision taken in accordance with the BAC Senior Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series.

Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches

The BAC Senior Indenture defines an event of default for a series of debt securities as any one of the following events:

- our failure to pay principal of or any premium on any debt securities of that series when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- our failure to pay interest on any debt securities of that series when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days;
- specified events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation; and
- any other events of default specified for a series of debt securities pursuant to the BAC Senior Indenture.

Any additional or different events of default for a series of debt securities will be specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, if an event of default under the BAC Senior Indenture occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture (or, in the case of an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities under the BAC Senior Indenture, the holders of 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series affected) may declare the principal amount, or, if the debt securities are issued with original issue discount, such amount as described in the applicable supplement, of all debt securities (or the outstanding debt securities of all series affected, as the case may be) to be due and payable immediately. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities then outstanding (or of all series affected, as the case may be), in some circumstances, may annul the declaration of acceleration and waive past defaults.

With respect to a failure on our part to observe or perform any of the covenants or agreements contained in the debt securities or in the BAC Senior Indenture (other than those for which acceleration rights are available as discussed above), which failure continues for a period of 90 days after the date on which written notice of such failure is given (a “covenant breach”), the trustee and the holders of the debt securities may pursue certain remedies as described below or as set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, an event of default will not occur under our debt securities, and neither the trustee nor the holders of any debt securities will have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of such debt securities, as a result of a covenant breach. In addition, an event of default will not occur, and neither the trustee nor the holders of such debt securities will have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of such debt securities, as a result of our failure to pay principal of or premium on such debt securities when due and payable until such default has continued for a period of 30 days.

We are required periodically to file with the trustee a certificate stating that we are not in default under any of the terms of the BAC Senior Indenture.

Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee

If (i) we fail to pay the principal of or any premium on any debt securities, or (ii) we are over 30 calendar days late on an interest payment 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 such required amount on demand, the trustee may take appropriate action, including instituting judicial proceedings against us.

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

The holders of a majority in principal amount of each series of the affected debt securities then outstanding under the BAC Senior Indenture may direct the time, method, and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture. The trustee may decline to act if the direction is contrary to law and in certain other circumstances set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture. The trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the BAC Senior Indenture at the request or direction of the holders of the debt securities unless the holders offer the trustee security or indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against costs, expenses and liabilities.

Limitation on Suits

The BAC Senior Indenture provides that no individual holder of debt securities of any series may institute any action against us under the BAC Senior Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal and interest, unless the following actions have occurred:

- the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of a continuing event of default or covenant breach;
- the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture must have (1) requested the trustee to institute proceedings in respect of such event of default or covenant breach and (2) offered the trustee indemnity against liabilities incurred by the trustee for taking such action, which indemnity is reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- the trustee must have failed to institute proceedings within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture must not have given direction to the trustee inconsistent with the request of the holders referred to above.

However, the holder of any debt securities will have an absolute right to receive payment of principal of and any premium and interest on the senior debt security when due and to institute suit to enforce this payment.

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 holder of any debt security that is a “non-U.S. person” 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.

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.

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;
 - 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 “U.S. person” means any individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States; any estate if the income of such estate falls within the federal income tax jurisdiction of the United States regardless of the source of that income; and any trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of the trust. Additionally, for this purpose, “non-U.S. person” means a person who is not a U.S. person, and “United States” means the United States of America, including each state of the United States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions, and other areas within its jurisdiction.

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 maturity, if we have or will become obligated to pay additional amounts, as described above under “—Payment of Additional Amounts,” as a result 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. If we exercise such right to redeem the debt securities, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will give not less than 5 business days’ nor more than 60 calendar days’ notice to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture and to the holders of the debt securities.

In connection with any notice of redemption for tax reasons, we will deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior 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 a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such debt securities, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below will apply to the debt securities of a series if certain conditions are satisfied.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in the U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, we can legally release ourselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a series. This is called full defeasance. For us to do so, among other conditions set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture, each of the following must occur:

- We must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid those debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal income 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 must deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture a legal opinion of our counsel confirming the tax law treatment described above.

If we ever fully defeased your debt security, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal income 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 a series of debt securities, among other conditions set forth in the BAC Senior Indenture, we must do both of the following:

- We must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any other payments on those debt securities on their due dates; and

- We must deliver to the trustee under the BAC Senior 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those 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 BAC Senior Indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to the debt securities of such series, if at any time:

- We have delivered to the trustee for cancellation all debt securities of such series; or
- All debt securities of such series 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 for the giving of notice of redemption, and we have irrevocably deposited with the trustee or the applicable paying agent as trust funds for 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 payable, and any mandatory sinking fund payments, on the dates on which such payments are due and payable.

The trustee, on our demand, accompanied by an officer's certificate of ours and an opinion of counsel and at our cost and expense, will execute proper instruments acknowledging such satisfaction of and discharging the BAC Senior 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 a series 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

We and certain of our 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. is initially serving as the trustee for the debt securities issued under the BAC Senior Indenture. 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 us and our affiliates under other indentures. Consequently, if an actual or potential event of default occurs with respect to any of these securities, the trustee may be considered to have a conflicting interest for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In that

case, the trustee may be required to resign under the BAC Senior Indenture, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. For this purpose, a “potential” event of default means an event that would be an event of default if the requirements for giving us default notice or for the default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded. In addition, the trustee can resign for any reason by giving at least 30 calendar days’ written notice of resignation, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. The trustee will remain the trustee under the BAC Senior Indenture until a successor is appointed.

Governing Law

The BAC Senior Indenture is and the debt securities will be governed by New York law.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES OF BOFA FINANCE LLC

In this “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC” section, “we,” “us” or “our” refer only to BofA Finance LLC and not to any of its affiliates, including Bank of America Corporation; references to “Guarantor” refer only to Bank of America Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries or affiliates; and references to “debt securities” refer only to senior debt securities issued by BofA Finance LLC and not to any debt securities issued by any subsidiary or affiliate, including Bank of America Corporation.

General

We may issue debt securities, and such debt securities will not be secured by any of our property or assets. As a result, by owning a debt security, you are one of our unsecured creditors. The debt securities will constitute part of our senior debt, will be issued under our BofA Finance Indenture described below, and will rank equally in right of payment with all our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt 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.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary, has no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its debt securities guaranteed by Bank of America, and is dependent upon Bank of America and/or Bank of America’s other subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the debt securities in the ordinary course. However, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Holders of BofA Finance’s debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America’s guarantee of the debt securities. See “Risk Factors—BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues” above and “—Bank of America Guarantee” below.

This section of the prospectus provides a summary of the material terms and provisions of the BofA Finance Indenture (as defined below) and certain specific terms of debt securities that may be applicable if so specified in the applicable supplement for such debt securities.

The Indenture

The debt securities are governed by a document called an indenture, which is a contract between us and the applicable trustee. The debt securities will be issued under the Indenture for Senior Debt Securities dated as of August 23, 2016 (as supplemented from time to time, the “BofA Finance Indenture”) among us, as issuer, Bank of America, as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.

The trustee under the BofA Finance 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 and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee.”
- Second, the trustee performs administrative duties for us, including the delivery of interest and other payments and notices.

The BofA Finance 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 of debt securities. The BofA Finance 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.

We have filed the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture. Whenever we refer to the defined terms of the BofA Finance Indenture in this section of this prospectus or in a supplement hereto without defining them, the terms have the meanings given to them in the BofA Finance Indenture. You must look to the BofA Finance Indenture for the most complete description of the information summarized in this prospectus.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue each debt security in book-entry only form. Debt securities in book-entry only form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee. Accordingly, the depository or its nominee will be the registered 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 only securities below under the heading “Registration and Settlement.”

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. The applicable supplement will indicate whether your debt securities will be represented by a master global security.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will issue our debt securities in fully registered form. If we issue a debt security in bearer form, we will describe the special considerations applicable to bearer securities in the applicable supplement. Some of the features that we describe in this prospectus may not apply to bearer securities.

Our debt securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars or in another currency as may be specified in the applicable supplement. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in U.S. dollars, and unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the debt securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000.

Payment for Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities

For any debt securities denominated or payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (referred to as “non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities”), the initial investors will be required to pay for the debt securities in that foreign currency. The applicable selling agent may arrange for the conversion of U.S. dollars into the applicable foreign currency to facilitate payment for the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by U.S. purchasers desiring to make the initial payment in U.S. dollars. Any such conversion will be made by that selling agent on the terms and subject to the conditions, limitations, and charges as it may establish from time to time in accordance with its

regular foreign exchange procedures, and subject to U.S. laws and regulations. All costs of any such conversion for the initial purchase of the non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities will be borne by the initial investors using those conversion arrangements. 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 maturities. We also may “reopen” a series of our debt securities. This means that we can increase the principal amount of a series of our 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 debt securities of that series. However, any new debt securities of this kind may have a different offering price and 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 series under the BofA Finance Indenture. We will describe the financial and other specific terms of the series of debt securities being offered in the applicable supplement. The applicable 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 series of 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;
- 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 floating, and the method used to calculate that interest;
- the base rate that will be used to determine the amounts of any payments on floating rate debt securities;
- 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 dates from which 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;
- if the debt securities will be represented by a master global security;
- if the debt securities will be listed on any securities exchange; or
- any other terms of the debt securities that are permitted under the BofA Finance Indenture.

Types of Debt Securities

We may issue the types of debt securities described in this section, and we also may issue debt securities that do not bear interest (which we refer to as “zero coupon notes”).

Fixed-Rate Notes

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 debt securities as “fixed-rate notes.” We also may issue fixed-rate notes that combine principal and interest payments in installment payments over the life of the notes which we refer to as “amortizing notes.” We will make payments on fixed-rate notes as described below under the heading “—Payment of Principal, Interest, and Other Amounts Payable” and in the applicable supplement.

Floating Rate Notes

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, referred to as the “base rate.” We refer to these debt securities as “floating rate notes.” The base rate for a series of floating rate notes will be specified in, and will be determined in accordance with the specific formula and/or applicable terms and provisions set forth in, the applicable supplement.

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 other 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.” Information relating to indexed notes, including terms and provisions thereof and information relating to payments thereon, will be set forth in the applicable supplement.

Fixed/Floating Rate/Indexed Notes

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

Original Issue Discount Notes

Any of the types of notes described above may be an original issue discount note. Original issue discount notes are 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 or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. Amounts payable in the event of redemption, repayment or upon an acceleration of the maturity of an original issue discount note will be determined in accordance with the terms of that debt security, as described in the applicable supplement. That amount normally is less than the amount payable at the maturity date. A debt security 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—General—Consequences to U.S. Holders” 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 Payable

Paying Agents

We may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as our paying agents. Initially, under the BofA Finance Indenture we have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. to act as our paying agent with respect to the debt securities through its corporate trust office currently located at 4655 Salisbury Road, Suite 300, Jacksonville, Florida 32256. We may add, replace or terminate any paying agent from time to time in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such change. 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event.

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.” Subject to any applicable business day convention set forth 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, or earlier redemption date, of, the applicable debt securities. Interest payable on any interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, will be paid to the registered holder of the debt security at the close of business on the regular record date for that interest payment date. 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the principal and interest payable at maturity, or earlier redemption, 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 will be the date that is one business day prior to the payment date, unless such debt security is a non-U.S. dollar denominated debt security held through DTC, in which case the record date for an interest payment date will be the fifteenth calendar day prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day. 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 prior to such interest payment date, whether or not such record date is a business day.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York, Charlotte, North Carolina, or any other place of payment of the applicable 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.

Payments Due in U.S. Dollars

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, our debt securities will be denominated, and payments with respect to the debt securities will be made, in U.S. dollars. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section 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 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.”

Indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

We will pay any interest on debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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

principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

Payments Due in Other Currencies

General

If any of the debt securities are denominated, or if principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable on any of the debt securities is payable, in a foreign currency, the specified currency, as well as any additional investment considerations, risk factors, restrictions, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to that series of debt securities and the specified currency will be described in the applicable supplement.

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will follow the practices described in this section when we pay amounts that are due on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, and except as described below, holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities 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 definitive 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 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."

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Debt Securities Held Through DTC

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, holders of beneficial interests in non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities through a participant in The Depository Trust Company, or "DTC," will receive payments in U.S. dollars, unless they elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the applicable foreign currency. If a holder of such beneficial interests through DTC does not make an election through its DTC participant to receive payments in the applicable foreign currency, the exchange rate agent for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities to be appointed by us will convert payments to that holder into U.S. dollars, and all costs of those conversions will be borne by that holder by deduction from the applicable payments.

The holder of a beneficial interest in global non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant may elect to receive payments on those debt securities in the foreign currency by notifying the DTC participant through which it holds its beneficial interests on or prior to the fifteenth business day prior to the record date for the applicable debt securities of (1) that holder's election to receive all or a portion of the payment in the applicable foreign currency and (2) wire transfer instructions to an account for the applicable foreign currency outside the United States. DTC must be notified of the election and wire transfer instructions (a) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (b) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. DTC will notify the trustee or other applicable paying agent of the election and wire transfer instructions (1) on or prior to the fifth business day after the record date for any payment of interest and (2) on or prior to the tenth business day prior to the date for any payment of principal. If complete instructions are forwarded to and received by DTC through a DTC participant and forwarded by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent and received on or prior to the dates described above, the holder will

receive payment in the applicable foreign currency outside DTC; otherwise, only U.S. dollar payments will be made by the trustee or other applicable paying agent to DTC.

For holders of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant not electing payment in the applicable foreign currency, the U.S. dollar amount of any payment will be the amount of the applicable foreign currency otherwise payable, converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate prevailing as of 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on the second business day prior to the relevant payment date, less any costs incurred by the exchange rate agent for that conversion unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement. The costs of those conversions will be shared pro rata among the holders of beneficial interests in the applicable global debt securities receiving U.S. dollar payments in the proportion of their respective holdings. The exchange rate agent, to be appointed by us at the time of issuance for such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities held through a DTC participant, will make those conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

If an exchange rate quotation is unavailable from the entity or source ordinarily used by the exchange rate agent in the normal course of business, the exchange rate agent will obtain a quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank in New York City, which may be an affiliate of the exchange rate agent or another entity selected by the exchange rate agent for that purpose after consultation with us. If no quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank is available, payment will be made in the applicable foreign currency to the account or accounts specified by DTC to the trustee or other applicable paying agent, unless the applicable foreign currency is unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control.

Unavailability of Currencies and Replacement Currencies

If, at or about the time of payment of any principal, premium or interest on a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, the relevant specified currency is not legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in the country issuing the currency as of the original issue date of such debt security or is otherwise unavailable, and the relevant specified currency has been replaced by another currency that has become legal tender for the payment of public and private debts in such country (a “replacement currency”), any amount payable pursuant to such debt security may be paid, at our option, in the replacement currency or in U.S. dollars, at a rate of exchange which takes into account the conversion, at the rate prevailing on the most recent date on which official conversion rates were quoted or set by the national government or other authority responsible for issuing the replacement currency, from the specified currency to the replacement currency or to U.S. dollars, if applicable, and, if necessary, the conversion of the replacement currency into U.S. dollars at the rate prevailing on the date of such conversion. In this circumstance, we will appoint a financial institution to act as exchange rate agent for purposes of making the required conversions in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the relevant specified currency may not be available to us for making payments of principal of or any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. This could occur due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, or if the specified currency is no longer used by the government of the country issuing that currency or by public institutions within the international banking community for the settlement of transactions. If the specified currency is unavailable and has not been replaced, and unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, we may satisfy our obligations to holders of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities by making those payments due in the relevant specified currency on the date of

payment in U.S. dollars. The amount of such payments made in U.S. dollars will be determined by an exchange rate agent to be appointed by us on the basis of the noon dollar buying rate in The City of New York for cable transfers of the specified currency or currencies in which a payment on any such non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities was to be made, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is referred to as the “market exchange rate,” or such other rate as may be set forth in the applicable supplement. If that rate of exchange is not then available or is not published for a particular payment currency, the market exchange rate will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding the applicable payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers for the purchase by the quoting dealer:

- of the specified currency for U.S. dollars for settlement on the payment date;
- in the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to those holders or beneficial owners of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities; and
- at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract.

One of the dealers providing quotations may be the exchange rate agent unless the exchange rate agent is our affiliate. If those bid quotations are not available, the exchange rate agent will determine the market exchange rate at its sole discretion in accordance with prevailing market practice and the terms of the applicable debt security and with any applicable arrangements between us and the exchange rate agent.

The above provisions do not apply if a specified currency is unavailable because it has been replaced by the euro. If the euro has been substituted for a specified currency of the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security, we may, at our option, or will, if required by applicable law, without the consent of the holders of the affected debt securities, pay the principal of and any premium, interest or other amounts payable on any non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in euro instead of the specified currency, in conformity with legally applicable measures taken pursuant to, or by virtue of, the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended. Any payment made in U.S. dollars, an applicable replacement currency, or in euro as described above where the required payment is in an unavailable specified currency will not constitute an event of default under the BofA Finance Indenture or the applicable debt securities.

The exchange rate agent to be appointed by us may be one of our affiliates, and, from time to time after the initial appointment of an exchange rate agent, we may appoint one or more different exchange rate agents for the relevant non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security without your consent and without notifying you of the change. The exchange rate agent will determine the applicable rate of exchange that would apply to a payment made in U.S. dollars or a replacement currency 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.

For purposes of the above discussion about currency conversions and payments on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities, unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the term “business day” means any weekday that is not a legal holiday in New York, New York or Charlotte, North Carolina and is not a day on which banking institutions in those cities are authorized or required by law or regulation to be closed.

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.

Non-U.S. Dollar-Denominated Securities in Definitive Form

We will pay any interest on non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities in definitive form on each interest payment date other than the maturity date, or earlier redemption 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. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will pay principal and any premium, interest, or other amounts payable at the maturity date, or earlier redemption date, of a non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt security in definitive form by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the registered holders of the debt security at the time of payment.

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 will indicate the redemption price, the method for redemption, and the date or dates upon which we may redeem the debt securities. Debt securities to be redeemed in part may only be redeemed in increments of their minimum denomination.

Notice of Redemption

Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we may exercise our right to redeem debt securities by giving notice to the holders under the BofA Finance Indenture at least 5 business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the specified redemption date. The notice will specify:

- the date fixed for redemption;
- the redemption price (or, if not then ascertainable, the manner of calculation thereof);
- the CUSIP number and any other identifying 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
- that interest (if any) will cease to accrue on the debt securities to be redeemed.

If notice of redemption has been given in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture, the debt securities being redeemed shall become due and payable on the date fixed for redemption.

So long as a depository is the record holder of the applicable debt securities to be redeemed, we, or the trustee on our behalf if we so request, will deliver any notice of our election to exercise our redemption right only to that depository.

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.

Bank of America Guarantee

Pursuant to the BofA Finance Indenture, Bank of America fully and unconditionally guarantees, 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture. The guarantee is of payment and not of collection.

BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and has no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of its debt securities guaranteed by Bank of America. In addition, BofA Finance will have no assets available for distributions to holders of its debt securities if they make claims in respect of such debt securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders will be limited to those available under Bank of America's guarantee of such debt securities, and any obligations under that guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America. Holders of BofA Finance's debt securities will have recourse only to a single claim against Bank of America and its assets under Bank of America's guarantee of the debt securities. See "Risk Factors—BofA Finance is a finance subsidiary and, as such, has no independent assets, operations or revenues."

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

If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the BofA Finance 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 definitive form only in the limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the BofA Finance Indenture. Debt securities represented by a master note may be exchanged by us 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 BofA Finance Indenture, debt securities of any series in definitive form may be exchanged at the option of the holder for other debt securities of the same series and of an equal aggregate principal amount and type in any authorized denominations.

Debt securities in definitive 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 registration of transfer 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 or transfer. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, initially, The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the authenticating agent, security registrar and transfer agent for the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance 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, in each case without your consent and without notifying you of such event. We will be required to maintain a security registrar and transfer agent in each place of payment for each series of debt securities. At any time, we may designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

We will not be required to (1) issue, exchange, or register the transfer of any debt security of any series to be redeemed for a period of 15 days before the date on which we deliver the notice of redemption, or (2) exchange or register the transfer of any debt security (i) that was selected, called, or is being called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part or (ii) as to which the holder has exercised any right to require us to repay such debt security, except the portion to remain outstanding of any debt security being repaid in part.

For a discussion of restrictions on the exchange, registration, and transfer of book-entry only securities, see “Registration and Settlement” below.

Sale or Issuance of Capital Stock of Principal Subsidiary Bank

The BofA Finance Indenture provides that, subject to the provisions of the BofA Finance 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 or other dispositions of directors’ qualifying shares;
- 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 BofA Finance Indenture as any bank that is a subsidiary of the Guarantor 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 BofA Finance Indenture, we are, and the Guarantor is, permitted to merge or consolidate with another entity, subject to certain requirements. We are, and the Guarantor is, also permitted to sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of our or its assets, subject to certain requirements. 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 of the United States or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes all of our obligations under the BofA Finance Indenture and the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture.

With respect to debt securities issued on or after December 30, 2019, the foregoing requirements do not apply in the case of a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our or the Guarantor’s assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of Bank of America in which Bank of America and/or one or more of Bank of America’s subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power.

Upon any consolidation, merger, sale, conveyance or transfer of this kind (other than, where permitted as described above, a sale, conveyance or transfer of all or substantially all of our or the Guarantor's assets to Bank of America's direct or indirect subsidiary or subsidiaries in which Bank of America owns more than 50% of the combined voting power as described in the preceding paragraph), the resulting or acquiring entity will be substituted for us or the Guarantor, as the case may be, in the BofA Finance Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to that BofA Finance Indenture. As a result, the successor entity may exercise our or Bank of America's rights and powers under the BofA Finance Indenture, as the case may be. If BofA Finance were to merge into Bank of America, under the terms of the BofA Finance Indenture, the guarantee would terminate.

Waiver of Covenants

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

Modification of the Indenture

We, the Guarantor, and the trustee may modify the BofA Finance 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 series of outstanding debt securities under the BofA Finance Indenture affected by the modification.

No modification may extend the fixed maturity of, reduce the principal amount or redemption premium of, or reduce the rate of interest, or extend the time of payment of interest or other amounts due, on any debt security without the consent of each holder affected by the modification. No modification may reduce the percentage of debt securities that is required to consent to modification of the BofA Finance Indenture without the consent of all holders of the debt securities outstanding under the BofA Finance 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 BofA Finance Indenture, (1) the principal amount of any debt security issued with original issue discount is that amount of principal that would be due and payable at that time upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity of the original issue discount note, and (2) the principal amount of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or currency unit is the U.S. dollar equivalent on the date of original issuance of the debt security, determined as specified in the applicable supplement for that debt security.

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 a series of outstanding debt securities, by giving notice. If a meeting of holders is duly held, any resolution raised or decision taken in accordance with the BofA Finance Indenture will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series.

Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches

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 of or any premium on any such debt securities when due and payable;
- 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 when due and payable, and continuance of such default for a period of 30 calendar days;
- our breach of any of our other covenants contained in such debt securities or in the BofA Finance Indenture, that is not cured within 90 calendar days after written notice to us by the trustee of the BofA Finance Indenture, or to us and the trustee of the BofA Finance Indenture by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities then outstanding under the BofA Finance 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.

Any additional or different events of default for a series of debt securities will be specified in the applicable supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, if 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 BofA Finance Indenture and affected by such event of default (or, in the case of an event of default under the BofA Finance 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.

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 BofA Finance Indenture.

Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee

If (i) we fail to pay the principal of or any premium on any debt securities, or (ii) we are over 30 calendar days late on an interest payment or other amounts due (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 such required amount on demand, the trustee may take appropriate action, including instituting judicial proceedings against us.

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

The holders of a majority in principal amount of each series of the affected debt securities then outstanding under the BofA Finance Indenture may direct the time, method, and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture. The trustee may decline to act if the direction is contrary to law and in certain other circumstances set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture. The trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the BofA Finance Indenture at the request or direction of the holders of the debt securities unless the holders offer the trustee security or indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee against costs, expenses and liabilities.

Limitation on Suits

The BofA Finance Indenture provides that no individual holder of debt securities of any series may institute any action against us under the BofA Finance Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal or any premium, interest or other amounts due, unless the following actions have occurred:

- the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of a continuing event of default or covenant breach;
- the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture must have (1) requested the trustee to institute proceedings in respect of such event of default or covenant breach and (2) offered the trustee indemnity against liabilities incurred by the trustee for taking such action, which indemnity is reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- the trustee must have failed to institute proceedings within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- the holders of a majority in principal amount of such outstanding debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture must not have given direction to the trustee inconsistent with the request of the holders referred to above.

However, the holder of any debt securities will have an absolute right to receive payment of principal of and any premium and interest on the senior debt security when due and to institute suit to enforce this payment.

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 holder of any debt security that is a “non-U.S. person” 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.

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.

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;
- 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 “U.S. person” means any individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States; any estate if the income of such estate falls within the federal income tax jurisdiction of the United States regardless of the source of that income; and any trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of the trust. Additionally, for this purpose, “non-U.S. person” means a person who is not a U.S. person, and “United States” means the United States of America, including each state of the United States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions, and other areas within its jurisdiction.

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 maturity, if we have or will become obligated to pay additional

amounts, as described above under “—Payment of Additional Amounts,” as a result 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. If we exercise such right to redeem the debt securities, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable supplement, we will give not less than 5 business days’ nor more than 60 calendar days’ notice to the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture and to the holders of the debt securities.

In connection with any notice of redemption for tax reasons, we will deliver to the trustee under the BofA Finance 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 a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of such debt securities, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption.

Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

If we so specify in the applicable supplement, the provisions for full defeasance and covenant defeasance described below will apply to the debt securities of a series if certain conditions are satisfied.

Full Defeasance

If there is a change in the U.S. federal income tax law, as described below, Bank of America and BofA Finance can legally release themselves from all payment and other obligations on the debt securities of a series. This is called full defeasance. For us to do so, among other conditions set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture, each of the following must occur:

- We or Bank of America must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those debt securities any differently than if we did not make the deposit and repaid those debt securities ourselves. Under current U.S. federal income 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 BofA Finance Indenture a legal opinion of our counsel confirming the tax law treatment described above.

If we ever fully defeased your debt security, you would have to rely solely on the trust deposit for payments on your debt security.

Covenant Defeasance

Under current U.S. federal income 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 a series of debt securities, among other conditions set forth in the BofA Finance Indenture, we must do both of the following:

- We or Bank of America must deposit in trust with the trustee 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 interest, principal, and any other payments on those debt securities on their due dates; and
- We must deliver to the trustee under the BofA Finance 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 beneficial owners to be taxed on those 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 BofA Finance Indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to the debt securities of such series, if at any time:

- We have delivered to the trustee for cancellation all debt securities of such series; or
- All debt securities of such series 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 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 for 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 payable, 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 BofA Finance 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 a series 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. is initially serving as the trustee for the debt securities issued under the BofA Finance Indenture. 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. Consequently, if an actual or potential event of default occurs with respect to any of these securities, the trustee may be considered to have a conflicting interest for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In that case, the trustee may be required to resign under the BofA Finance Indenture, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. For this purpose, a “potential” event of default means an event that would be an event of default if the requirements for giving us default notice or for the default having to exist for a specific period of time were disregarded. In addition, the trustee can resign for any reason by giving at least 30 calendar days’ written notice of resignation, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. The trustee will remain the trustee under the BofA Finance Indenture until a successor is appointed.

Governing Law

The BofA Finance Indenture is and the debt securities and the guarantee will be governed by New York law.

REGISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Unless specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will issue the debt securities in registered, and not bearer, form. This means that Bank of America's and/or BofA Finance's 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 series of securities.

Bank of America and BofA Finance refer to those persons who have debt securities registered in their own names, on the books that Bank of America, BofA Finance 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. Bank of America and BofA Finance refer to those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in debt securities that are not registered in their own names as indirect owners or beneficial owners of those debt securities. As discussed 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. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may, however, issue a global security that represents multiple debt securities that have different terms and are issued at different times. This kind of global security is called 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 specified otherwise in the applicable supplement, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will issue each debt security in global, or book-entry, form. This means that securities in definitive form will not be issued to investors. Instead, global securities in registered form representing the entire series of debt securities will be issued. 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, Bank of America and BofA Finance will recognize only the depository as the holder of the debt securities. This means that Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance 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.

Definitive Securities

In the future, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may cancel a global security or may issue debt securities initially in non-global, or definitive, form. Bank of America and BofA Finance do not expect to exchange global securities for certificated 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 relevant indenture.

Street Name Owners

If certificated securities in definitive form registered in the names of the beneficial owners are issued, 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, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as the case may be, 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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

Bank of America's and BofA Finance's obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee under any indenture and the obligations, if any, of any other third parties employed by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance or the trustee, run only to the holders of the debt securities. Bank of America and BofA Finance 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 the debt securities are being issued only in global form. For example, once Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, makes a payment or gives a notice to the holder, it has 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose, such as to amend an indenture for a series of debt securities or to relieve it of the consequences of a default or of its obligation to comply with a particular provision of an indenture, it 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance refers to "you" in this prospectus, it means 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance refers to "your debt securities" in this prospectus, it means 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;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance deposits with and registers in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, which Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will select, or their nominees. A financial institution or clearing system that is selected 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 series 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 S.A., Luxembourg, which is known as "Clearstream, Luxembourg"; and
- any other clearing system or financial institution identified 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.

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

The Depository Trust Company

The following is based on information made publicly available by DTC:

Unless specified 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 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. One or more global securities that represent multiple series of debt securities may also be issued.

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, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 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 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 Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, 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).

Any payments of principal, any premium, interest, or other amounts on the securities will be made 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 the responsibility of Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable. 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.

Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will send any redemption notices to DTC. If less than all of the debt securities of a series 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 Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, reasonable notice. If this occurs, and if a successor securities depository is not obtained, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, will print and deliver definitive securities.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that

event, Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, as applicable, will print and deliver definitive securities to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes responsibility for its accuracy.

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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance has control over those clearing systems or their participants, and neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes 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 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.

The information in this section concerning Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg has been obtained from sources that are believed to be reliable, but neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance takes responsibility for its accuracy.

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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance recognizes this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of debt securities. Instead, Bank of America and BofA Finance 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 limited circumstances described in the relevant debt securities or in the indenture governing the relevant securities;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the debt securities and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the debt securities, as described above under “—Legal Holders”;
- under existing industry practices, if Bank of America, BofA Finance or the trustee requests 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 applicable indenture, DTC, 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 definitive 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;
- Bank of America, BofA Finance, 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;
- Bank of America, BofA Finance, 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. Neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance monitors or is responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general discussion 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. 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 section constitutes the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, United States tax counsel to Bank of America Corporation and BofA Finance LLC.

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, or other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subchapter S corporations, 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 tax 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 address special rules applicable to a person required for U.S. federal income tax purposes to conform the timing of income accruals with respect to the debt securities to its financial statements under Section 451(b) of the Code. This summary also 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 certain of the debt securities will be issued by BofA Finance, 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. References to “debt securities” refer only to debt securities issued by Bank of America Corporation or BofA Finance LLC.

This discussion applies only to holders who, 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 individual 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; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

As used in this prospectus, the term “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner that is not a U.S. Holder and is not a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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.

General

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 Stated Interest. Except as described below in the case of interest on a debt security issued with original issue discount, as defined below under “—Original Issue Discount,” stated 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 (after taking into account the last possible date that the debt security could be outstanding under its terms), 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 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), interest payable at the lowest stated fixed rate generally is qualified stated interest and the excess, if any, is included in the stated redemption price at maturity for purposes of determining whether the debt security will be issued with original issue discount.

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 “—Payment of Stated 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. The weighted average maturity is the sum of the following amounts determined for each payment under the debt security other than a payment of qualified stated interest: (i) the number of complete years from the issue date of the debt security until the payment is made, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the debt security’s stated redemption price at maturity. 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 “—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.

Debt Securities Subject to Early Redemption. A debt security subject to redemption prior to maturity may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules described above for purposes of determining the yield and maturity of the debt security (which may affect whether the debt security is treated as issued with OID and, if so, the timing of accrual of the OID). Under applicable Treasury regulations, we will generally be presumed to exercise an option to redeem a debt security if the exercise of the option will lower the yield on the debt security. Conversely, a U.S. Holder will generally be presumed to exercise an option to require us to repurchase a debt security if the

exercise of the option will increase the yield on the debt security. If such an option is not in fact exercised, the debt security will be treated, solely for purposes of calculating OID, as if it were redeemed and a new debt security were issued on the presumed exercise date for an amount equal to the debt security's "adjusted issue price" on that date.

Under these rules, if a debt security provides for a fixed rate of interest that increases over the term of the debt security, the debt security's issue price is not below its stated principal amount and we have an option to redeem the debt security for an amount equal to the stated principal amount (plus accrued interest, if any) prior to the first date on which an increased rate of interest is in effect, the yield on the debt security will be lowered if we redeem the debt security before the initial increase in the interest rate, and therefore our redemption option will be treated as exercised. Since the debt security will therefore be treated as if it were redeemed and reissued prior to the initial increase in the interest rate, the debt security will not be treated as issued with OID. If a debt security is not treated as issued with OID and if, contrary to the presumption in the applicable Treasury regulations, we do not redeem the debt security before the initial increase in the interest rate, the same analysis will apply to all subsequent increases in the interest rate. This means that the debt security that is deemed reissued will be treated as redeemed prior to any subsequent increase in the interest rate, and therefore as issued without OID. If such a deemed reissuance occurs when the remaining term of the debt security is one year or less, it is possible that the debt security would thereafter be treated as a short-term debt instrument. See "—Short-Term Debt Securities" below.

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 "—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 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 the value of the qualified floating rate or objective rate is intended to approximate the fixed rate (which is presumed if (a) the fixed rate and (b) 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).

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 of one year or less (as described above), 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 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 provides for stated interest at (x) multiple floating rates or (y) one or more floating rates in addition to a single fixed rate (other than a single fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less (as described above)), the interest and OID accruals on the debt security must be determined by (i) determining a fixed rate substitute for each qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating 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 at maturity over its adjusted issue price.

Amortizable Bond Premium. If a U.S. Holder purchases a debt security (including an OID debt security) for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the debt security after the purchase date, other than qualified stated interest, such holder will be considered to have purchased such debt security with “amortizable bond premium” equal in amount to such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize such premium as an offset to interest income using a constant yield method over the remaining term of the debt security based on the U.S. Holder’s yield to maturity with respect to the debt security.

A U.S. Holder generally may use the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period to offset interest required to be included in the U.S. Holder’s income under its regular method of accounting with respect to the debt security in that accrual period. If the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the amount of interest allocable to such accrual period, such excess would be allowed as a deduction for such accrual period, but only to the extent of the U.S. Holder’s prior interest inclusions on the debt security that have not been offset previously by bond premium. Any excess is generally carried forward and allocable to the next accrual period.

If a debt security may be redeemed by us prior to its maturity date, the amount of amortizable bond premium will be based on the amount payable at the applicable redemption date, but only if use of the redemption date (in lieu of the stated maturity date) results in a smaller amortizable bond premium for the period ending on the redemption date.

An election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt obligations held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. Generally, a holder may make an election to include in income its entire return on a debt security (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the debt security over the amount paid for the debt security by such holder) in accordance with a constant yield method based on the compounding of interest, as discussed below under “—Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount.” If a holder makes such an election for a debt security with amortizable bond premium, such election will result in a deemed election to amortize bond premium for all of the holder’s debt instruments with amortizable bond premium and may be revoked only with the permission of the IRS.

A U.S. Holder that elects to amortize bond premium will be required to reduce its tax basis in the debt security by the amount of the premium amortized during its holding period. OID debt securities purchased at a premium will not be subject to the OID rules described above. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, the amount of bond premium will be included in its tax basis in the debt security. Therefore, if a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond

premium and it holds the debt security to maturity, the premium generally will be treated as capital loss when the debt security matures.

Market Discount. If a U.S. Holder purchases a debt security for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity, or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, such holder will be considered to have purchased the debt security with “market discount.” Any payment, other than qualified stated interest, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security with market discount generally will be treated as ordinary interest income to the extent of the market discount not previously included in income that accrued on the debt security during such holder’s holding period. In general, market discount is treated as accruing on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt security unless an election is made to accrue the market discount under a constant yield method. In addition, a U.S. Holder may be required to defer, until the maturity of the debt security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the debt security in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount on the debt security.

A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a straight-line or constant yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of the debt security as ordinary income. If an election is made to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. If a U.S. Holder makes such an election, it will apply to all market discount debt instruments acquired by such holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The election may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors before making this election.

If the difference between the stated redemption price at maturity of a debt security or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, and the amount paid for the debt security is less than 1/4 of 1% of the debt instrument’s stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of an OID debt security, its adjusted issue price, multiplied by the number of remaining complete years to the debt security’s maturity (“de minimis market discount”), the debt security is not treated as issued with market discount.

Generally, a holder may make an election to include in income its entire return on a debt security (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the debt security over the amount paid for the debt security by such holder) in accordance with a constant yield method based on the compounding of interest, as discussed below under “—Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount.” If a holder makes such an election for a debt security with market discount, the holder will be required to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on a constant yield basis for all market discount debt instruments acquired by such holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies, and such election may be revoked only with the permission of the IRS.

Election to Treat All Interest as Original Issue Discount. A U.S. Holder may elect to include in income all interest that accrues on a debt security using the constant-yield method applicable to OID described above, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium, each as described herein. If this election is made for a debt security, then, to apply the constant-yield method: (i) the issue price of the debt security will equal its cost, (ii) the issue date of the debt security will be the date it was acquired, and (iii) no payments on the debt security will be treated as payments of qualified stated interest. A U.S. Holder must make this election for the taxable year in which the debt security was acquired, and may not revoke the

election without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors before making this election.

Debt Securities That Trade “Flat.” We expect that certain debt securities will trade in the secondary market with accrued interest. However, we may issue debt securities with terms and conditions that would make it likely that such debt securities would trade “flat” in the secondary market, which means that upon a sale of a debt security a U.S. Holder would not be paid a separate amount that reflects the accrued but unpaid interest with respect to such debt security. Nevertheless, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a portion of the sales proceeds equal to the interest accrued with respect to such debt security from the last interest payment date to the sale date must be treated as interest income rather than as an amount realized upon the sale. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder that sells such a debt security between interest payment dates would be required to recognize interest income and, in certain circumstances, would recognize a capital loss (the deductibility of which is subject to limitations) on the sale of the debt security. Concurrently, a U.S. Holder that purchases such a debt security between interest payment dates would not be required to include in income that portion of any interest payment received that is attributable to interest that accrued prior to the purchase. Such payment is generally treated as a return of capital which reduces the U.S. Holder’s remaining cost basis in the debt security. However, interest that accrues after the purchase date is included in income in the year received or accrued (depending on the U.S. Holder’s accounting method). U.S. Holders that purchase such debt securities between interest payment dates should consult their own tax advisors concerning such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the debt security and whether such debt securities should be treated as having been purchased with market discount, as described above.

Short-Term Debt Securities. Some of our debt securities may be issued with maturities of one year or less from the date of issue (after taking into account the last possible date that the debt security could be outstanding under its terms), which we refer to as short-term debt securities. Treasury regulations provide that no payments of interest on a short-term debt security are treated as qualified stated interest. Accordingly, in determining the amount of discount on a short-term debt security, all interest payments, including stated interest, are included in the short-term debt security’s stated redemption price at maturity.

In general, individual and certain other U.S. Holders using the cash basis method of tax accounting are not required to include accrued discount on short-term debt securities in income currently unless they elect to do so, but they are required to include any stated interest in income as the interest is received, except to the extent already included under such election. However, a cash basis U.S. Holder will be required to treat any gain realized on a sale, exchange, or retirement of the short-term debt security as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the discount accrued with respect to the short-term debt security, which will be determined on a straight-line basis unless the holder makes an election to accrue the discount under the constant-yield method, through the date of sale, exchange or retirement. Any gain in excess of this amount will be treated as short-term capital gain. Any loss recognized will be treated as a capital loss. In addition, a cash basis U.S. Holder that does not elect to include accrued discount in income currently will not be allowed to deduct any of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a short-term debt security (in an amount not exceeding the deferred income), but instead will be required to defer deductions for such interest until the deferred income is realized upon the maturity of the short-term debt security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a cash-basis U.S. Holder of a short-term debt security may elect to include accrued discount in income on a current basis. If this election is made, the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply.

A U.S. Holder using the accrual method of tax accounting generally will be required to include accrued discount on a short-term debt security in income on a current basis, on either a straight-

line basis or, at the election of the holder, under the constant-yield method based on daily compounding.

Regardless of whether a U.S. Holder is a cash-basis or accrual-basis holder it may elect to include accrued “acquisition discount” with respect to a short-term debt security in income on a current basis. Acquisition discount is the excess of the remaining redemption amount of the short-term debt security at the time of acquisition over the purchase price. Acquisition discount will be treated as accruing on a straight-line basis or, at the election of the holder, under a constant yield method based on daily compounding. If a U.S. Holder elects to include accrued acquisition discount in income, the rules for including OID will not apply. In addition, the market discount rules described above will not apply to short-term debt securities.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of Debt Securities. Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued interest not previously included in income if the debt security is disposed of between interest payment dates, which will be included in income as interest income for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the debt security. The amount realized by the U.S. Holder will include the amount of any cash and the fair market value of any other property received for the debt security. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a debt security generally will be the cost of the debt security to such U.S. Holder, increased by any OID, market discount, de minimis OID, de minimis market discount, or any discount with respect to a short-term debt security previously included in income with respect to the debt security, and decreased by the amount of any premium previously amortized to reduce interest on the debt security and the amount of any payment (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) received in respect of the debt security.

Except as discussed above with respect to market discount, or as described below with respect to debt securities subject to contingencies and Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities, gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the debt security has been held for more than one year. Net long-term capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. Holder is generally taxed at preferential rates. The ability of U.S. Holders to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Reopenings. Treasury regulations provide specific rules regarding whether additional debt instruments issued in a reopening will be considered part of the same issue, with the same issue price and yield to maturity, as the original debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except as provided otherwise in an applicable supplement, we expect that additional debt securities issued by us in any reopening will be issued such that they will be considered part of the original issuance to which they relate.

Debt Securities Subject to Contingencies. Certain of the debt securities may provide for an alternative payment schedule or schedules applicable upon the occurrence of a contingency or contingencies, other than a remote or incidental contingency, whether such contingency relates to payments of interest or of principal. In addition, subject to the discussion above under “—Debt Securities Subject to Early Redemption,” certain of the debt securities may contain provisions permitting them to be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at our option and/or at the option of the holder. Debt securities containing these features may be characterized as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the debt securities are properly characterized as contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such debt securities generally will be subject to Treasury

regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. Under those regulations, a U.S. Holder will be required to report OID based on a “comparable yield” and a “projected payment schedule,” both as described below, established by us for determining interest accruals and adjustments with respect to the debt security. A U.S. Holder that does not use the “comparable yield” and follow the “projected payment schedule” to calculate its OID on a debt security must timely disclose and justify the use of other estimates to the IRS. No payments on a contingent payment debt instrument are treated as qualified stated interest.

A “comparable yield” with respect to a debt security generally is the yield at which we could issue a fixed-rate debt instrument with terms similar to those of the debt security (taking into account for this purpose the level of subordination, term, timing of payments, and general market conditions, but ignoring any adjustments for liquidity or the riskiness of the contingencies with respect to the debt security). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a comparable yield must not be less than the applicable U.S. federal rate based on the overall maturity of the debt security.

A “projected payment schedule” with respect to a debt security generally is a series of projected payments, the amount and timing of which would produce a yield to maturity on that debt security equal to the comparable yield. This projected payment schedule will consist of a projection for tax purposes of each non-contingent and contingent payment.

Based on the comparable yield and the projected payment schedule of the debt securities, a U.S. Holder of a debt security (regardless of its tax accounting method) generally will be required to accrue as OID the sum of the daily portions of interest on the debt security for each day in the taxable year on which the holder held the debt security, adjusted upward or downward to reflect the difference, if any, between the actual and projected amount of any contingent payments on the debt security, as set forth below. The daily portions of interest for a debt security are determined by allocating to each day in an accrual period the ratable portion of interest on the debt security that accrues in the accrual period. The amount of interest on the debt security that accrues in an accrual period is the product of the comparable yield on the debt security (adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and the adjusted issue price of the debt security at the beginning of the accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a debt security at the beginning of the first accrual period will equal its issue price (as described above). For any subsequent accrual period, the adjusted issue price will be (i) the sum of the issue price of the debt security and any interest previously accrued on the debt security by a holder (without regard to any positive or negative adjustments, described below) minus (ii) the amount of any projected payments on the debt security for previous accrual periods.

A U.S. Holder of a debt security generally will be required to include in income OID in excess of actual cash payments received for certain taxable years. In addition to the accrued OID, a U.S. Holder will be required to recognize interest income equal to the amount of any positive adjustment for a debt security for the taxable year in which a contingent payment is paid (including a payment of interest at maturity). A positive adjustment is the excess of actual payments in respect of contingent payments over the projected amount of contingent payments. A U.S. Holder also will be required to account for any “negative adjustment” for a taxable year in which a contingent payment is paid. A negative adjustment is the excess of the projected amounts of contingent payments over actual payments in respect of the contingent payments. A net negative adjustment is the amount by which total negative adjustments in a taxable year exceed total positive adjustments in such taxable year. A net negative adjustment (i) will first reduce the amount of interest for the debt security that a U.S. Holder would otherwise be required to include in income in the taxable year, and (ii) to the extent of any excess, will result in an ordinary loss equal to that portion of the excess as does not exceed the excess of (a) the amount of all previous interest inclusions under the debt security over (b) the total amount of the U.S. Holder’s net negative adjustments treated as ordinary loss on the debt security in prior taxable years. A net negative adjustment is not treated as a

deductible miscellaneous itemized deduction under Section 67 of the Code. Any net negative adjustment in excess of the amounts described above in (i) and (ii) will be carried forward to offset future interest income on the debt security or to reduce the amount realized on a sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the debt security.

If a contingent payment becomes fixed (within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations) more than six months before its due date, a positive or negative adjustment, as appropriate, is made to reflect the difference between the present value of the amount that is fixed and the present value of the projected amount. The present value of each amount is determined by discounting the amount from the date the payment is due to the date the payment becomes fixed, using a discount rate equal to the comparable yield. If all contingent payments on the debt security become fixed, substantially contemporaneously, applicable Treasury regulations provide that, with regard to contingent payments that become fixed on a day that is more than six months before their due date, U.S. Holders should take into account positive or negative adjustments in respect of such contingent payments over the period to which they relate in a reasonable manner. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a payment (including an amount payable at maturity) will be treated as fixed if (and when) all remaining contingencies with respect to it are remote or incidental within the meaning of the applicable Treasury regulations. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the debt security and the character of any gain or loss on the sale of the debt security will also be affected. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of these special rules, including as to what would be a "reasonable manner" in their particular situation.

We expect that the applicable supplement will include a table that sets forth the following information with respect to the principal amount of the debt securities for each of the applicable accrual periods through the maturity date of the debt securities: (i) the amount of interest deemed to have accrued during the accrual period, and (ii) the total amount of interest deemed to have accrued from the original issue date through the end of the accrual period. The table will be based upon a projected payment schedule and a comparable yield. The comparable yield will be determined based upon market conditions as of the date of the applicable supplement. The comparable yield is likely to change between the date of any preliminary supplement and the date of the related final supplement. Therefore, the projected payment schedule included in any preliminary supplement will be subject to change. We will determine the actual projected payment schedule and the actual comparable yield on the pricing date. Any tax accrual table included in a preliminary supplement will be revised, and the revised table will be set forth in the final supplement prepared in connection with the initial sale of the debt securities.

Upon a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a debt security prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition and that holder's tax basis in the debt security. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a debt security generally will equal the cost of that debt security, increased by the amount of OID previously accrued by the holder for that debt security (without regard to any positive or negative adjustments) and reduced by any projected payments for previous periods on the debt securities. A U.S. Holder generally will treat any gain as interest income, and will treat any loss as ordinary loss to the extent of the excess of previous interest inclusions over the total negative adjustments previously taken into account as ordinary losses, and the balance as long-term or short-term capital loss depending upon the U.S. Holder's holding period for the debt security. The deductibility of capital losses by a U.S. Holder is subject to limitations.

U.S. Holders considering the purchase of debt securities with these features should carefully examine the applicable supplement and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of the purchase, ownership and disposition of such debt securities.

Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities. Additional considerations apply to a U.S. Holder of a debt security payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars (“foreign currency”).

We refer to these securities as “Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities.” In the case of payments of stated interest, U.S. Holders using the cash method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security (other than OID or market discount) when the payment of interest is received. The U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment is determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date the payment is received, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at that time. The U.S. dollar value will be the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the foreign currency received. The U.S. Holder will not recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of such payment.

U.S. Holders using the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest income that has accrued and is otherwise required to be taken into account with respect to a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security during an accrual period. The U.S. dollar value of the accrued income will be determined by translating the income at the average rate of exchange for the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within the taxable year. A U.S. Holder may elect, however, to translate the accrued interest income using the exchange rate on the last day of the accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, using the exchange rate on the last day of the taxable year. If the last day of an accrual period is within five business days of the date of receipt of the accrued interest, a U.S. Holder may translate the interest using the exchange rate on the date of receipt. The above election will apply to all other debt obligations held by the U.S. Holder and the election may not be changed without the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors before making the above election. Upon receipt of an interest payment (including, upon the sale of the debt security, the receipt of proceeds which include amounts attributable to accrued interest previously included in income), the holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date such payment is received) and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income previously included in income with respect to such payment. This gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

OID on a debt security that is also a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be determined for any accrual period in the applicable foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars, in the same manner as interest income accrued by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above (regardless of such holder’s regular method of tax accounting). A U.S. Holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss when OID is paid (including, upon the sale of such debt security, the receipt of proceeds which include amounts attributable to OID previously included in income) to the extent of the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date such payment is received) and the U.S. dollar value of the accrued OID (determined in the same manner as for accrued interest). For these purposes, all receipts on a debt security will be viewed: (i) first, as the receipt of any stated interest payment called for under the terms of the debt security, (ii) second, as receipts of previously accrued OID (to the extent thereof), with payments considered made for the earliest accrual periods first, and (iii) third, as the receipt of principal.

The amount of market discount on Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities includible in income generally will be determined by translating the market discount determined in the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt

Security is retired or otherwise disposed of. If a U.S. Holder elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during such accrual period. A U.S. Holder will recognize foreign currency exchange gain or loss with respect to market discount which is accrued currently using the approach applicable to the accrual of interest income as described above.

Amortizable bond premium on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be computed in the applicable foreign currency. If a U.S. Holder elected to amortize the premium, the amortizable bond premium will reduce interest income in the applicable foreign currency. At the time bond premium is amortized, foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be realized based on the difference between spot rates at such time and the time of acquisition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. If a U.S. Holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, the bond premium computed in the foreign currency must be translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the maturity date and such bond premium will constitute a capital loss which may be offset or eliminated by foreign currency exchange gain.

If a U.S. Holder purchases a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security with previously owned foreign currency, foreign currency exchange gain or loss (which will be treated as ordinary income or loss) will be recognized in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the tax basis in the foreign currency and the U.S. dollar fair market value of the foreign currency used to purchase the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, determined on the date of purchase.

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid interest not previously included in income, which will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the adjusted tax basis in the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. The adjusted tax basis in a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will equal the amount paid for the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security, increased by the amounts of any market discount or OID previously included in income with respect to the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security and reduced by any amortized acquisition or other premium and any principal payments received in respect of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security. The amount of any payment in or adjustments measured by foreign currency will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of the purchase or adjustment. The amount realized will be based on the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency on the date the payment is received or the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is disposed of (or deemed disposed of as a result of a material change in the terms of the debt security). If, however, a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is traded on an established securities market and the U.S. Holder uses the cash basis method of tax accounting, the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized will be determined by translating the foreign currency payment at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the purchase or sale. A U.S. Holder that uses the accrual basis method of tax accounting may elect the same treatment with respect to the purchase and sale of Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities traded on an established securities market, provided that the election is applied consistently. This election cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except with respect to market discount as discussed above, and the foreign currency rules discussed below, gain or loss recognized upon the sale, exchange, retirement, or other taxable disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition, the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security has been held for more than one year. Net long-term

capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. Holder is generally taxed at preferential rates. The ability of U.S. Holders to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

A portion of the gain or loss with respect to the principal amount of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security may be treated as foreign currency exchange gain or loss. Foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss. For these purposes, the principal amount of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security is the purchase price for the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security calculated in the foreign currency on the date of purchase, and the amount of exchange gain or loss recognized is equal to the difference between (i) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security and (ii) the U.S. dollar value of the principal amount determined on the date the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security was purchased. The amount of foreign currency exchange gain or loss will be limited to the amount of overall gain or loss realized on the disposition of the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security.

The tax basis in foreign currency received as interest on a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency determined at the spot rate in effect on the date the foreign currency is received. The tax basis in foreign currency received on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Security will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency, determined at the time of the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition. As discussed above, if the Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities are traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder (or, upon election, an accrual basis U.S. Holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition. Accordingly, in such case, no foreign currency exchange gain or loss will result from currency fluctuations between the trade date and settlement date of a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of foreign currency (including its exchange for U.S. dollars or its use to purchase debt securities) will be ordinary income or loss.

Special rules may apply to Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities that are also treated as contingent payment debt instruments. For the special treatment, if any, of Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities that are also contingent payment debt securities, see the applicable supplement.

Additional Medicare Tax on Unearned Income. Certain U.S. Holders, including individuals, estates and trusts, are subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on unearned income. For individual U.S. Holders, the additional Medicare tax applies to the lesser of (i) “net investment income” or (ii) the excess of “modified adjusted gross income” over \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly or \$125,000 if married and filing separately). “Net investment income” generally equals the taxpayer’s gross investment income reduced by the deductions that are allocable to such income. Investment income generally includes passive income such as interest and capital gains. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the debt securities.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences that will apply to Non-U.S. Holders of debt securities. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. and non-U.S. tax considerations of acquiring, holding, and disposing of debt securities.

Payments of Interest. Under current U.S. federal income tax law and subject to the discussions below concerning backup withholding and The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), principal (and premium, if any) and interest payments, including any OID, that are received from us or our agent and that are not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States, or a permanent establishment maintained in the United States if certain tax treaties apply, generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax except as provided below. Interest, including any OID, may be subject to a 30% withholding tax (or less under an applicable treaty, if any) if:

- a Non-U.S. Holder actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- a Non-U.S. Holder is a “controlled foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is related to us (directly or indirectly) through stock ownership;
- a Non-U.S. Holder is a bank extending credit under a loan agreement in the ordinary course of its trade or business;
- the interest payments on the debt security are determined by reference to the income, profits, changes in the value of property or other attributes of the debtor or a related party (other than payments that are based on the value of a security or index of securities that are, and will continue to be, actively traded within the meaning of Section 1092(d) of the Code, and that are not nor will be a “United States real property interest” as described in Section 897(c)(1) or 897(g) of the Code); or
- the Non-U.S. Holder does not satisfy the certification requirements described below.

A Non-U.S. Holder generally will satisfy the certification requirements if either: (A) the Non-U.S. Holder certifies to the applicable withholding agent, under penalties of perjury, that it is a non-United States person and provides its name and address (which certification may generally be made on an IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E, or a successor form), or (B) a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customer securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business (a “financial institution”) and holds the debt security certifies to the applicable withholding agent under penalties of perjury that either it or another financial institution has received the required statement from the Non-U.S. Holder certifying that it is a non-United States person and furnishes us with a copy of the statement.

Payments not meeting the requirements set forth above and thus subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax may nevertheless be exempt from withholding (or subject to withholding at a reduced rate) if the Non-U.S. Holder provides the applicable withholding agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or successor form) claiming an exemption from, or reduction in, withholding under the benefit of a tax treaty, or IRS Form W-8ECI (or other applicable form) stating that interest paid on the debt securities is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States as discussed below. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty’s limitations on benefits article. In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals. A Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of Debt Securities. A Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any capital gain or market discount realized on

the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of debt securities, provided that: (a) the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, or a permanent establishment maintained in the United States if certain tax treaties apply, (b) in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that is an individual, the Non-U.S. Holder is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the debt security, and (c) the Non-U.S. Holder is not subject to tax pursuant to certain provisions of U.S. federal income tax law applicable to certain expatriates. An individual Non-U.S. Holder who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of sale, exchange, or other disposition of a debt security, provided that certain other conditions are met, will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on the gain realized on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of such debt security.

Income Effectively Connected with a Trade or Business within the United States. If a Non-U.S. Holder of a debt security is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States and if interest (including any OID) on the debt security, or gain realized on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the debt security, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax (provided that the certification requirements discussed above are satisfied), generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such interest (including any OID) or gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a U.S. Holder. Non-U.S. Holders should read the material under the heading “—Consequences to U.S. Holders” for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of debt securities. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by an applicable U.S. income tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States, subject to certain adjustments.

Dividend Equivalent Payments. A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2025. However, it is possible that the debt securities could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting a reference asset or the debt securities, and following such occurrence the debt securities could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the reference assets or the debt securities should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the debt securities and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

Convertible, Renewable, Extendible, Indexed, and Other Debt Securities

Special U.S. federal income tax rules are applicable to certain other debt securities, including contingent Non-U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt Securities, debt securities that may be convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our common or preferred stock or other securities or debt or

equity securities of one or more third parties, debt securities the payments on which are determined or partially determined by reference to any index and other debt securities that are subject to the rules governing contingent payment obligations, any renewable and extendible debt securities and any debt securities providing for the periodic payment of principal over the life of the debt security. The material U.S. federal income tax considerations with respect to these debt securities will be discussed in the applicable supplement.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, in the case of a U.S. Holder, other than certain exempt holders, we and other payors are required to report to the IRS all payments of principal, any premium, and interest on the debt security, and the accrual of OID on an OID debt security. In addition, we and other payors generally are required to report to the IRS any payment of proceeds of the sale of a debt security before maturity. Additionally, backup withholding generally will apply to any payments, including payments of OID, if a U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number and certify that the taxpayer identification number is correct, the U.S. Holder is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax returns or a U.S. Holder does not certify that it has not underreported its interest and dividend income.

In the case of a Non-U.S. Holder, backup withholding and information reporting will not apply to payments made if the Non-U.S. Holder provides the required certification that it is not a United States person, or the Non-U.S. Holder otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the payor or withholding agent does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the holder is a United States person, or that the conditions of any exemption are not satisfied. However, we and other payors are required to report payments of interest on the debt securities on IRS Form 1042-S even if the payments are not otherwise subject to information reporting requirements.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Reportable Transactions

Applicable Treasury regulations require taxpayers that participate in "reportable transactions" to disclose their participation to the IRS by attaching Form 8886 to their U.S. federal tax returns and to retain a copy of all documents and records related to the transaction. In addition, "material advisors" with respect to such a transaction may be required to file returns and maintain records, including lists identifying investors in the transactions, and to furnish those records to the IRS upon demand. A transaction may be a "reportable transaction" based on any of several criteria, one or more of which may be present with respect to an investment in the securities that we are offering. Whether an investment in these securities constitutes a "reportable transaction" for any investor depends on the investor's particular circumstances. The Treasury regulations provide that, in addition to certain other transactions, a "loss transaction" constitutes a "reportable transaction." A "loss transaction" is any transaction resulting in the taxpayer claiming a loss under Section 165 of the Code, in an amount equal to or in excess of certain threshold amounts, subject to certain exceptions. The Treasury regulations specifically provide that a loss resulting from a "Section 988 transaction" will constitute a Section 165 loss, and certain exceptions will not be available if the loss from sale or exchange is treated as ordinary under Section 988. In general, certain securities issued in a foreign currency will be subject to the rules governing foreign currency exchange gain or loss. Therefore, losses realized with respect to such a security may constitute a Section 988 transaction, and a holder of such a security that recognizes exchange loss in an amount that

exceeds the loss threshold amount applicable to that holder may be required to file Form 8886. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation they may have with respect to their investment in the securities that we are offering and should be aware that, should any “material advisor” determine that the return filing or investor list maintenance requirements apply to such a transaction, they would be required to comply with these requirements.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)

Legislation commonly known as “FATCA” (sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code) imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments, including interest (and OID), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“Withholdable Payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution (including amounts paid to a foreign financial institution on behalf of a holder), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury to collect and provide to the Treasury certain information regarding U.S. financial account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution or otherwise complies with FATCA. FATCA also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on Withholdable Payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

These withholding and reporting requirements generally apply to U.S. source periodic payments and to payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption. However, under proposed Treasury regulations (the preamble to which specifies that taxpayers are permitted to rely on them pending finalization), no withholding under FATCA will apply to payments of gross proceeds from a sale or redemption (other than income treated as U.S.-source “fixed or determinable annual or periodical” income). If we (or an applicable withholding agent) determine withholding under FATCA is appropriate, we (or such agent) will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate, without being required to pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the United States governing FATCA may be subject to different rules. Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in the debt securities, preferred stock, depositary shares, or common stock.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may sell the debt securities offered using this prospectus:

- through underwriters;
- through dealers;
- through agents; or
- directly to purchasers.

The underwriters, dealers, or agents may include BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”) or any of our other broker-dealer affiliates.

Each supplement relating to an offering of debt securities will state the terms of the offering, including:

- the names of any underwriters, dealers, or agents;
- the public offering or purchase price of the offered debt securities and the net proceeds that we will receive from the sale;
- any underwriting discounts and commissions or other items constituting underwriters’ compensation;
- any discounts, commissions, or fees allowed or paid to dealers or agents; and
- any securities exchange on which the offered debt securities may be listed.

Distribution Through Underwriters

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities from time to time to one or more underwriters who would purchase the debt securities as principal for resale to the public, either on a firm commitment or best efforts basis. If Bank of America or BofA Finance sells debt securities to underwriters, it will enter into an agreement with them at the time of sale and will name them in the applicable supplement. In connection with these sales, the underwriters may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters also may receive commissions from purchasers of debt securities for whom they may act as agent. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the underwriters will not be obligated to purchase the debt securities unless the conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement are satisfied, and if the underwriters purchase any of the debt securities, they will be required to purchase all of the offered debt securities. The underwriters may acquire the debt securities for their own account and may resell the securities from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or varying prices determined at the time of sale. The underwriters may sell the offered debt securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive discounts, concessions, or commissions from the underwriters as well as from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

Distribution Through Dealers

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities from time to time to one or more dealers who would purchase the debt securities as principal. The dealers then may resell the offered debt securities to the public at fixed or varying prices to be determined by those dealers at the time of resale. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will set forth the names of the dealers and the terms of the transaction in the applicable supplement.

Distribution Through Agents

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer and sell debt securities on a continuous basis through agents that become parties to an underwriting or distribution agreement. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will name any agent involved in the offer and sale, and describe any commissions payable by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance in the applicable supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable supplement, the agent will be acting on a best efforts basis during the appointment period.

Direct Sales

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional investors or others who may be deemed to be underwriters, as defined in the Securities Act, for any resale of the debt securities. Bank of America and/or BofA Finance will describe the terms of any sales of this kind in the applicable supplement.

General Information

Underwriters, dealers, or agents participating in an offering of debt securities may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts and commissions received by them and any profit realized by them on resale of the offered debt securities for whom they act as agent, may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may offer to sell debt securities either at a fixed price or at prices that may vary, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices. Debt securities may be sold in connection with a remarketing after their purchase by one or more firms including our affiliates, acting as principal for their own accounts or as our agent.

In connection with an underwritten offering of the debt securities, the underwriters may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a short position for the underwriters. The underwriters may enter bids for, and purchase, debt securities in the open market in order to stabilize the price of the debt securities. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the debt securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. In addition, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing the debt securities in the offering if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed debt securities in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions, or otherwise. These activities may cause the price of the debt securities to be higher than it would otherwise be. Those activities, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Ordinarily, each issue of debt securities will be a new issue, and there will be no established trading market for any debt security prior to its original issue date. Bank of America and/or BofA

Finance may not list any particular series of debt securities on a securities exchange or quotation system. Any underwriters to whom or agents through whom the offered securities are sold for offering and sale may make a market in the offered debt securities. However, any underwriters or agents that make a market will not be obligated to do so and may stop doing so at any time without notice. Bank of America and BofA Finance cannot assure you that there will be a liquid trading market for the offered debt securities.

Under agreements entered into with Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, underwriters and agents may be entitled to indemnification by Bank of America and/or BofA Finance against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribution for payments the underwriters or agents may be required to make.

In the applicable supplement, we will specify the settlement period for the offered debt securities. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if Bank of America and/or BofA Finance specify a longer settlement cycle in the applicable supplement for an offering of debt securities, purchasers who wish to trade those debt securities on any date prior to two business days before delivery of such debt securities, will be required to specify an alternative settlement cycle at the time of the trade to prevent a failed settlement and should consult their own advisors in connection with that election.

Market-Making Transactions by Affiliates

Following the initial distribution of debt securities, broker-dealer affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance, including BofAS, may buy and sell the debt securities in secondary market transactions as part of their business as broker-dealers. Resales of this kind may occur in the open market or may be privately negotiated, at prevailing market prices at the time of resale or at related or negotiated prices. This prospectus and any related supplements may be used by one or more affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance in connection with these market-making transactions to the extent permitted by applicable law. Affiliates of Bank of America and/or BofA Finance may act as principal or agent in these transactions.

The aggregate initial offering price specified on the cover of the applicable supplement will relate to the initial offering of debt securities not yet issued as of the date of this prospectus. This amount does not include any debt securities to be sold in market-making transactions. The debt securities to be sold in market-making transactions include debt securities issued after the date of this prospectus.

Information about the trade and settlement dates, as well as the purchase price, for a market-making transaction will be provided to the purchaser in a separate confirmation of sale.

Unless Bank of America, BofA Finance or their respective agent informs you in your confirmation of sale that the debt security is being purchased in its original offering and sale, you may assume that you are purchasing the debt security in a market-making transaction.

Conflicts of Interest

BofAS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America and an affiliate of BofA Finance, and unless otherwise set forth in the applicable supplement, Bank of America or BofA Finance, as applicable, will receive the net proceeds of any offering in which BofAS participates as an underwriter, dealer or agent. The offer and sale of any debt securities by BofAS, or any other broker-dealer affiliate of Bank of America or BofA Finance that is a member of the Financial

Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or “FINRA,” will comply with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 regarding a FINRA member firm’s offer and sale of securities of an affiliate. As required by FINRA Rule 5121, any such offer and sale will not be made to any discretionary account without the prior approval of the customer.

The maximum commission or discount to be received by any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer will not be greater than 8% of the initial gross proceeds from the sale of any debt security being sold.

The underwriters, agents and their affiliates may engage in financial or other business transactions with Bank of America and its subsidiaries and BofA Finance in the ordinary course of business.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, one or more of the underwriters, dealers or agents and/or their respective affiliates, may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. These investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of Bank of America or its affiliates, including BofA Finance. These underwriters, dealers, agents, or their affiliates, that have a lending relationship with Bank of America routinely hedge their credit exposure to Bank of America consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, these parties would hedge such exposure to Bank of America by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities of Bank of America, including potentially the debt securities offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the debt securities offered hereby. These broker-dealers or their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such debt securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such debt securities and instruments.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (each, an “ERISA Plan”), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the ERISA plan’s particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the debt securities. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether such an investment is in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA plan and whether the investment is appropriate for the ERISA plan in view of its overall investment policy and diversification of its portfolio. A fiduciary should also consider whether an investment in the debt securities may constitute a “prohibited transaction,” as described below.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA Plans, as well as plans, accounts and other arrangements described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code (including, without limitation, individual retirement accounts and retirement plans covering self-employed persons) that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, and entities whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of an ERISA Plan’s or such plan’s, account’s or arrangement’s investment in such entities (including, without limitation, as applicable, insurance company general accounts) (the foregoing, together with ERISA Plans, “Plans”), from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” with parties that are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code with respect to the Plans (referred to as “prohibited transactions”).

Because of its business, the issuers and certain of their affiliates may each be considered a “party in interest” or a “disqualified person” with respect to many Plans on account of being a service provider to such Plans. As a result, a prohibited transaction may arise if the debt securities are acquired by or on behalf of a Plan unless the debt securities are acquired and held pursuant to an available exemption.

In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued certain prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) that may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from or occurring in connection with the acquisition or holding of the debt securities. Those PTCEs include PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts) and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers). In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for the purchase and sale of securities and related lending transactions, provided that neither the issuer of the securities nor any of its affiliates has or exercises any discretionary authority or control or renders any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Plan receives no less, nor pays no more, than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the so-called “Service Provider Exemption”). There can be no assurance that any of these class or statutory exemptions will be available with respect to transactions involving the debt securities.

Governmental, church, non-U.S. and other plans (collectively, “Non-ERISA Arrangements”) are generally not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar restrictions under state, federal, local or non-U.S. laws (“Similar Laws”). Fiduciaries of Non-ERISA Arrangements should consult with their counsel regarding the potential consequences of an investment in the debt securities under any applicable Similar Laws before acquiring the debt securities.

Accordingly, debt securities may not be acquired or held by any Plan unless one of the following exemptions (or another available exemption) applies to such acquisition and holding: PTCE 96-23,

PTCE 95-60, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 90-1, PTCE 84-14 and the Service Provider Exemption. Each purchaser of the debt securities (or any interest therein) will be deemed to have represented and warranted on each day including the date of its acquisition of such debt securities (or interest therein) through and including the date of disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) that:

- (a) it is not a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement;
- (b) if it is a Plan, its acquisition, holding and disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code; or
- (c) if it is a Non-ERISA Arrangement, its acquisition, holding and disposition of such debt securities (or interest therein) will not violate any Similar Law and are not otherwise prohibited.

Moreover, any purchaser that is a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement or is acquiring the debt securities on behalf of a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, including any fiduciary purchasing on behalf of a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, will be deemed to have represented, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, by its acquisition and holding of the debt securities that (a) none of the issuers, the underwriters, the dealers, the agents or their respective affiliates (collectively, the “Sellers”) is a “fiduciary” (under Section 3(21) of ERISA or any Similar Laws, or under any final or proposed regulations thereunder) in connection with the initial offerings of the debt securities, (b) no information provided by any Seller constitutes advice that has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of such purchaser in connection with the debt securities and the transactions contemplated with respect to the debt securities, and (c) such purchaser recognizes and agrees that any communication from any Seller to such purchaser with respect to the debt securities is not intended by the Seller to be impartial investment advice and is rendered in its capacity as a seller of the debt securities and not as a fiduciary to such purchaser.

This discussion is a general summary of some of the rules which apply to Plans and Non-ERISA Arrangements and their related investment vehicles as of the date of this prospectus. The rules governing investments by Plans and Non-ERISA Arrangements may change frequently, and the Sellers have no duty to, nor will they, inform you about any changes to such rules if and when they occur. This summary does not describe all of the rules or other considerations that may be relevant to the investment in the debt securities by Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements. The description above is not, and should not be construed as, legal advice or a legal opinion.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties imposed upon persons involved in prohibited transactions, it is important that any person considering the purchase of the debt securities with the assets of any Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement consult with its counsel regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code, or any applicable Similar Law, of the acquisition and holding of the debt securities and the availability of exemptive relief under any class or statutory exemptions. The sale of the debt securities to a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement is in no respect a representation by any Seller that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Bank of America and BofA Finance have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC relating to the debt securities of Bank of America and the debt securities of BofA Finance to be offered and sold using this prospectus. You should refer to this registration statement and its exhibits for additional information about Bank of America and BofA Finance. This prospectus summarizes material provisions of certain contracts and other documents and may not contain all of the information that you may find important. You should review the full text of these contracts and other documents, which have been included as exhibits to the registration statement.

Bank of America files annual, quarterly, and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may inspect Bank of America's filings over the Internet at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. The reports and other information Bank of America files with the SEC also are available at its website, www.bankofamerica.com. The SEC's web address and Bank of America's web address are included as inactive textual references only. Except as specifically incorporated by reference into this prospectus, information on those websites is not part of this prospectus.

The SEC allows Bank of America to incorporate by reference into this prospectus the information Bank of America files with the SEC. This means that:

- incorporated documents are considered part of this prospectus;
- Bank of America can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents; and
- information that Bank of America files with the SEC automatically will update and supersede this incorporated information and information in this prospectus.

Bank of America incorporates by reference the documents listed below which were filed with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act:

- its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021;
- its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2022, June 30, 2022 and September 30, 2022; and
- its current reports on Form 8-K filed January 19, 2022, January 25, 2022, January 31, 2022, February 4, 2022, February 25, 2022, April 18, 2022, April 22, 2022, April 27, 2022, July 18, 2022, September 14, 2022, October 7, 2022, October 17, 2022 and December 16, 2022 (in each case, other than documents or information that is furnished but deemed not to have been filed).

Bank of America also incorporates by reference into this prospectus reports that it will file under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14, and 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the period after the filing of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement and after the date of this prospectus until the termination of the offerings of securities covered by this prospectus, but not any information that may be furnished but that is not deemed to be filed.

You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus. Bank of America's business, financial position, and results of operations may have changed since that date.

You may request a copy of any filings referred to above, at no cost, by contacting Bank of America at the following address or telephone number:

Bank of America Corporation
Fixed Income Investor Relations
100 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28255-0065
1-866-607-1234

BofA Finance is a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America, and Bank of America fully and unconditionally guarantees the debt securities issued by BofA Finance.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable supplements constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. You may find these statements by looking for words such as “plan,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “potential,” “possible,” or other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could.”

All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Bank of America’s actual results may differ materially from those set forth in its forward-looking statements. As a large, international financial services company, Bank of America faces risks that are inherent in the businesses and market places in which it operates. Information regarding important factors that could cause its future financial performance to vary from that described in its forward-looking statements is contained in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, under the captions “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and in subsequent filings of Bank of America that are incorporated in this prospectus by reference. See “Where You Can Find More Information” above for information about how to obtain a copy of Bank of America’s annual report.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates they are made.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Bank of America or any person on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, neither Bank of America nor BofA Finance undertakes any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the securities being registered will be passed upon for Bank of America and BofA Finance by McGuireWoods LLP, Charlotte, North Carolina, and for the underwriters or agents by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York or such other counsel as may be indicated in the applicable supplement. Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, is acting as counsel to BofAS and as special tax counsel to Bank of America and BofA Finance. McGuireWoods LLP regularly performs legal services for Bank of America and its affiliates.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Bank of America Corporation and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.