Bank of America
Dodd-Frank Act Mid-Cycle Stress Test Results
BHC Severely Adverse Scenario

July 17, 2015

Important Presentation Information

The 2015 Dodd-Frank Act Mid-Cycle Stress Test Results Disclosure (the “Stress Test Results”) included herein has not been prepared under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The Stress Test Results present certain projected financial measures for Bank of America Corporation (“Bank of America”, “BAC”, “the Firm” or “the Company”) under the hypothetical economic and market scenario and assumptions described herein. The Stress Test Results are not forecasts of actual financial results for BAC. Investors in securities issued by Bank of America should not rely on the Stress Test Results as being indicative of expected future results.

Bank of America’s financial information, prepared under GAAP, is available in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

Amounts presented are rounded to the nearest significant digit, as indicated or stated. Immaterial differences arising from the effect of rounding are not adjusted.

Assumptions

- This document provides internal projections for BAC under the stressed macroeconomic and market conditions in the Bank Holding Company ("BHC") Severely Adverse scenario.
- The BHC Severely Adverse scenario exhibits a deep recession in the U.S. and a significant decline in global economic activity, characterized by the following key macroeconomic variables:
  - Maximum quarterly (annualized) rate of gross domestic product ("GDP") decline of 6.0%
  - Peak unemployment rate of 10.5%
  - Maximum home price index ("HPI") decline of 25.0%
  - Maximum equity market decline of 49.1%
  - Trough U.S. 10-year Treasury yield of 0.3%
- Severe instantaneous global market shocks are also applied to the Firm's trading book, private equity positions and counterparty exposures.
- Results presented herein include capital actions as specified under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("DFA") stress testing rules. Specified capital actions are itemized on page 17.
- Results comply with methodologies and instructions provided by the FRB for the 2015 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review and Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test.
- Results presented are estimates and may not reflect the actual impacts to Bank of America if such a hypothetical scenario were to occur. Importantly, in certain instances, methodologies required by the FRB differ from Bank of America's internal practices; therefore, results may not reflect actions Bank of America would likely employ under such stressed conditions.
- The stress test is applied to trading and non-trading on- and off-balance sheet exposures as of March 31, 2015.
- Capital, risk-weighted assets and capital ratios are calculated for Basel 1 Tier 1 Common and under the Basel 3 Standardized approach. Values for Basel 3 are calculated in accordance with the transitional arrangements provided in the Basel 3 final rule.
- Income statement categories in this document conform to the FRB's definition of Pre-Provision Net Revenue ("PPNR") and classifications of revenue and expense items may differ from reporting under GAAP and public financial disclosures.

Scenario Description

The BHC Severely Adverse scenario has its origins in a quantitative, model-based approach grounded in historical data and relationships with the intent to produce a scenario that is stressed relative to an external consensus baseline based on the most recent Blue Chip Economic Indicators survey. The BHC Severely Adverse scenario also incorporates adjustments to apply increased levels of stress corresponding to BAC's specific risk sensitivities and potential vulnerabilities.

This scenario features a shrinking U.S. economy which falls into a deep seven-quarter recession followed by a gradual recovery. A global recession is also featured in the scenario. The scenario captures labor market and GDP contractions that are notably similar to past severe economic downturns, particularly the 2008-09 recession. Similar to that episode, it is also assumed that the associated financial disruption includes a housing crisis wherein continuous declines in housing prices moderate slowly over the forecast horizon as unemployment remains elevated.

In the U.S., the BHC Severely Adverse scenario is characterized by a cumulative decline in real GDP of 3.9% and an unemployment rate rising to 10.5%, increasing 4.9 percentage points over nine quarters. In addition, housing prices decline 25.0% over the scenario horizon. The international component of the scenario includes a recession across Europe (with a 6.2% cumulative decline in Eurozone real GDP) and significant stress reflected in developing Asia and emerging market economies.

Other severe outcomes that are incorporated into the scenario are sharply elevated equity market volatility and an S&P 500 decline of almost 50% within the first four quarters of the forecast horizon. Libor spreads to fed funds widen significantly, and corporate bond and mortgage spreads reflect high levels of credit market disruption and default risk. Treasury yields significantly decline, with the 10-year yield falling 170 basis points to a trough of 0.3%, reflecting the extreme U.S. and global economic downturn and a substantial decline in core inflation.

This scenario also includes a severe hypothetical financial market disruption compressed into a single day using shocks informed by idiosyncratic risk concentrations and points of weakness to stress the March 31, 2015 trading and counterparty portfolios. See “Market and Counterparty Risk Methodologies” on page 13.

Macroeconomic Variables

	BHC Severely Adverse Scenario								
	Date	Real GDP Growth[2]	Nominal GDP Growth[2]	U.S. Unemployment	Home Price Index[3]	S&P 500	U.S. Treasury 10-Year Yield	Core CPI[4]	Baa - UST 30Y Spread
Actuals[1]	Q1 2011	-1.5%	0.2%	9.1%	142.3	1325.8	3.5%	1.1%	1.5%
	Q2 2011	2.9%	6.0%	9.1%	141.5	1320.6	3.2%	1.5%	1.5%
	Q3 2011	0.8%	3.3%	9.0%	140.1	1131.4	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%
	Q4 2011	4.6%	5.2%	8.6%	138.7	1257.6	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
	Q1 2012	2.3%	4.4%	8.3%	140.2	1408.5	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
	Q2 2012	1.6%	3.5%	8.2%	142.5	1362.2	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%
	Q3 2012	2.5%	4.4%	8.0%	144.7	1440.7	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%
	Q4 2012	0.1%	1.6%	7.8%	148.1	1426.2	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%
	Q1 2013	2.7%	4.2%	7.7%	152.9	1569.2	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
	Q2 2013	1.8%	2.9%	7.5%	157.2	1606.3	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
	Q3 2013	4.5%	6.2%	7.2%	161.6	1681.6	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	Q4 2013	3.5%	5.0%	7.0%	165.1	1848.4	2.7%	1.7%	1.6%
	Q1 2014	-2.1%	-0.8%	6.6%	167.5	1872.3	2.8%	1.6%	1.4%
	Q2 2014	4.6%	6.8%	6.2%	168.1	1960.2	2.6%	1.9%	1.4%
	Q3 2014	5.0%	6.4%	6.1%	170.4	1972.3	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%
	Q4 2014	2.2%	2.4%	5.7%	174.7	2058.9	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%
	Q1 2015	1.4%	1.7%	5.6%	176.6	2067.9	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%
Hypothetical	Q2 2015	-6.0%	-5.5%	6.3%	172.1	1428.2	1.7%	1.2%	4.2%
	Q3 2015	-3.4%	-3.3%	7.0%	166.9	1149.3	1.2%	0.9%	5.1%
	Q4 2015	-2.4%	-2.7%	7.7%	162.0	1053.4	0.7%	0.5%	5.4%
	Q1 2016	-1.8%	-2.2%	8.5%	157.2	1102.3	0.3%	0.1%	5.5%
	Q2 2016	-1.2%	-1.4%	9.3%	153.0	1180.0	0.3%	-0.1%	5.4%
	Q3 2016	-0.7%	-0.9%	9.8%	149.3	1272.4	0.4%	-0.1%	5.1%
	Q4 2016	-0.1%	-0.4%	10.1%	146.1	1367.6	0.6%	-0.1%	4.7%
	Q1 2017	0.6%	0.5%	10.4%	143.0	1456.7	0.7%	-0.1%	4.3%
	Q2 2017	1.0%	1.1%	10.5%	140.3	1535.0	0.9%	0.0%	3.8%
	Q3 2017	1.6%	1.8%	10.3%	138.1	1603.0	1.1%	0.1%	3.3%
	Q4 2017	1.9%	2.3%	10.0%	135.9	1662.3	1.3%	0.2%	2.7%
	Q1 2018	2.1%	2.6%	9.6%	134.0	1717.2	1.5%	0.4%	2.2%
	Q2 2018	2.6%	3.8%	9.2%	132.5	1774.9	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%

[1] Due to the cycle timeline and data publication dates, certain variables labeled as actual do not reflect realized values.
[2] Expressed as quarterly annualized growth rates.
[3] Internally-derived index.
[4] Expressed as year-over-year growth rate.

BHC Severely Adverse – BAC Results

- A $46.8B cumulative pre-tax loss is projected over the specified nine-quarter horizon under the scenario.
- Material impacts to earnings include loan and lease losses ($32.3B), incremental build in allowance for loan and lease losses through provision expense ($14.4B), trading and counterparty losses ($20.5B), goodwill impairments ($7.1B, which is capital neutral) and other losses ($3.0B), partially offset by $30.5B of PPNR and other revenues of $0.6B.
- Due to the impact of the hypothetical pre-tax losses in the scenario, the deferred tax asset ("DTA") increases, which results in reductions to both capital levels and capital ratios.
- Risk-weighted assets decline primarily driven by a reduction in credit risk-weighted assets resulting from reduced loan demand consistent with the severely adverse macroeconomic conditions of the scenario.
- The Basel 1 Tier 1 Common Capital ratio declines from 11.7% at March 31, 2015 to an estimate in the scenario of 7.9% at its lowest point and 8.1% at June 30, 2017.
- Under Basel 3 Standardized Transition ("B3S"), the estimated lowest stress ratios over the nine-quarter horizon for Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital and Tier 1 Leverage are 7.3%, 8.7%, 11.5% and 5.8%, respectively.
- BAC maintains capital above required regulatory minimums in all baseline and stress scenarios under both Basel 1 and B3S rules. The required regulatory minimum ratios for Tier 1 Common Capital, Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital and Tier 1 Leverage are 5.0%, 4.5%, 6.0%, 8.0% and 4.0%, respectively.

BHC Severely Adverse – BAC Capital, Risk-Weighted Assets and Balance Sheet

Capital Ratios[1]	Actual Ratios at 3/31/15	Hypothetical Stressed Ratios at 6/30/17	Hypothetical Stressed Minimum Ratios[2]
Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio	11.7%	8.1%	7.9%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	11.1%	7.4%	7.3%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.3%	8.8%	8.7%
Total Capital Ratio	15.3%	11.6%	11.5%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	8.4%	5.8%	5.8%

Capital/Risk-Weighted Assets $ in billions	Actual Balances at 3/31/15	Balances at 6/30/17	Balances at Capital Ratio Minimum[3]
Tier 1 Common Capital	$147.7	$92.4	$91.6
Basel 1 Risk-Weighted Assets	1,265.7	1,147.7	1,164.8
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	155.4	94.1	94.7
Basel 3 Risk-Weighted Assets	1,405.3	1,273.6	1,294.6

Balance Sheet[4] $ in billions	Actual Balances at 3/31/15	Balances at 6/30/17	Balances at Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio Minimum
Total Assets	$2,145.0	$2,016.6	$2,029.2
Deposits	1,154.4	1,169.0	1,178.3

Note: Hypothetical stressed results presented are BAC's internal projections for the scenario using the rules and conditions set forth by the FRB with capital actions for BAC as required under DFA stress testing rules. See "Capital Actions" on page 17.

[1] Capital, risk-weighted assets and capital ratios are calculated for Basel 1 Tier 1 Common and under the Basel 3 Standardized approach. Values for Basel 3 are calculated in accordance with the transitional arrangements provided in the Basel 3 final rule.
[2] Minimum hypothetical ratio during the specified nine-quarter horizon.
[3] Capital and risk-weighted assets are the balances from the quarter with the minimum capital ratio (Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio for Basel 1 and Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio for Basel 3).
[4] Balances for total assets and deposits are as reported in the FR Y-14A Summary Template for BAC.

BHC Severely Adverse – BAC Income Statement and Loan and Lease Losses

Net Income Before Taxes $ in billions	Cumulative Hypothetical Results Over 9 Quarters	% of Average Assets [5]
Pre-Provision Net Revenue[1]	$30.5	1.5%
Other Revenue[2]	0.6	
Less:		
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	46.7	
Realized Losses on Securities (AFS/HTM)	0.4	
Trading and Counterparty Losses[3]	20.5	
Goodwill Impairment	7.1	
Other Losses[4]	3.0	
Net Income Before Taxes	($46.8)	-2.3%

Loan and Lease Losses $ in billions	Cumulative Hypothetical Results Over 9 Quarters	Portfolio Loss Rates (%) [7]
Estimated Loan Losses[6]	$32.3	4.0%
First Lien Mortgages, Domestic	3.0	1.6%
Junior Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	4.4	6.2%
Commercial and Industrial	7.4	3.8%
Commercial Real Estate	3.6	6.0%
Credit Cards	10.5	11.4%
Other Consumer	1.2	1.8%
Other Loans	2.3	1.7%

Note: Hypothetical stressed results presented are BAC's internal projections for the scenario using the rules and conditions set forth by the FRB with capital actions for BAC as required under DFA stress testing rules.

[1] PPNR includes losses from operational risk events, mortgage put-back expenses, legal expenses and OREO costs. PPNR in this disclosure does not include projected changes in the fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair-value option.

[2] Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

[3] Trading and counterparty includes mark-to-market losses, changes in credit valuation adjustments and incremental default losses.

[4] Other losses include projected change in the fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair-value option.

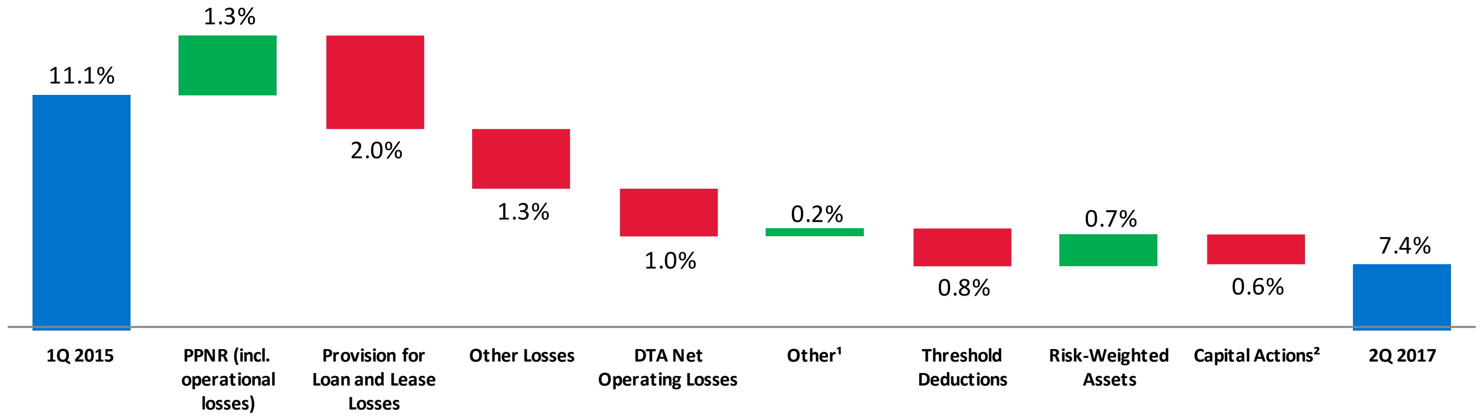
[5] Calculated by dividing nine-quarter cumulative revenue or earnings by the average of the quarter ending balances over the specified nine-quarter horizon.

[6] Commercial and industrial loans include small and medium enterprise loans and corporate cards. Other loans include international real estate loans.

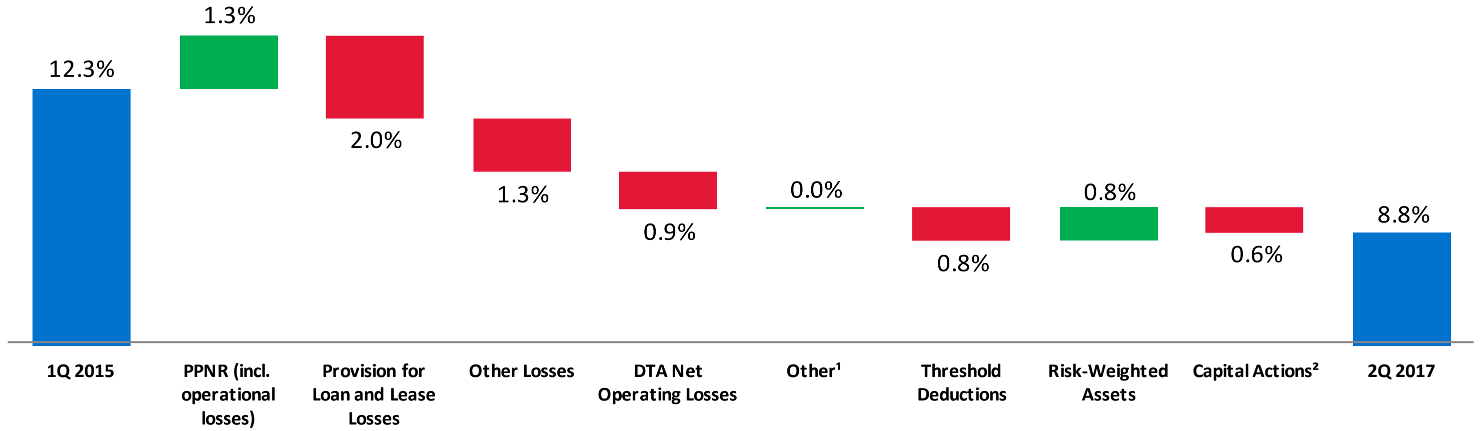
[7] Calculated by dividing the nine-quarter cumulative loan and lease losses by the average of the accrual loan and lease balances for each portfolio over the same time period.

BHC Severely Adverse – Basel 3 Regulatory Capital Ratio Drivers

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Tier 1 Capital Ratio



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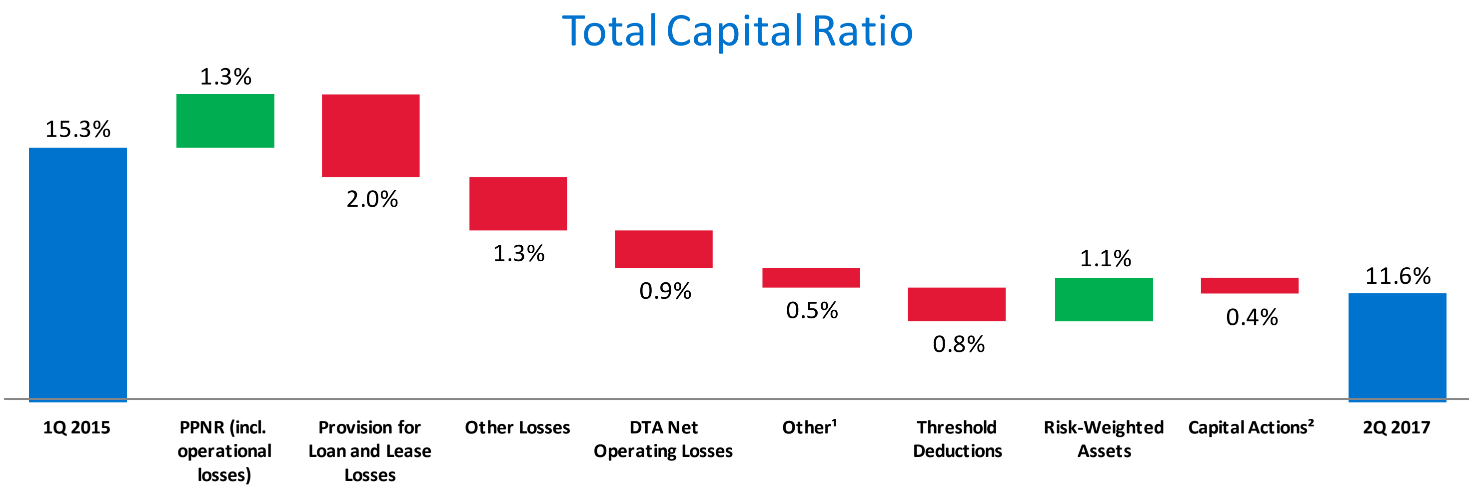
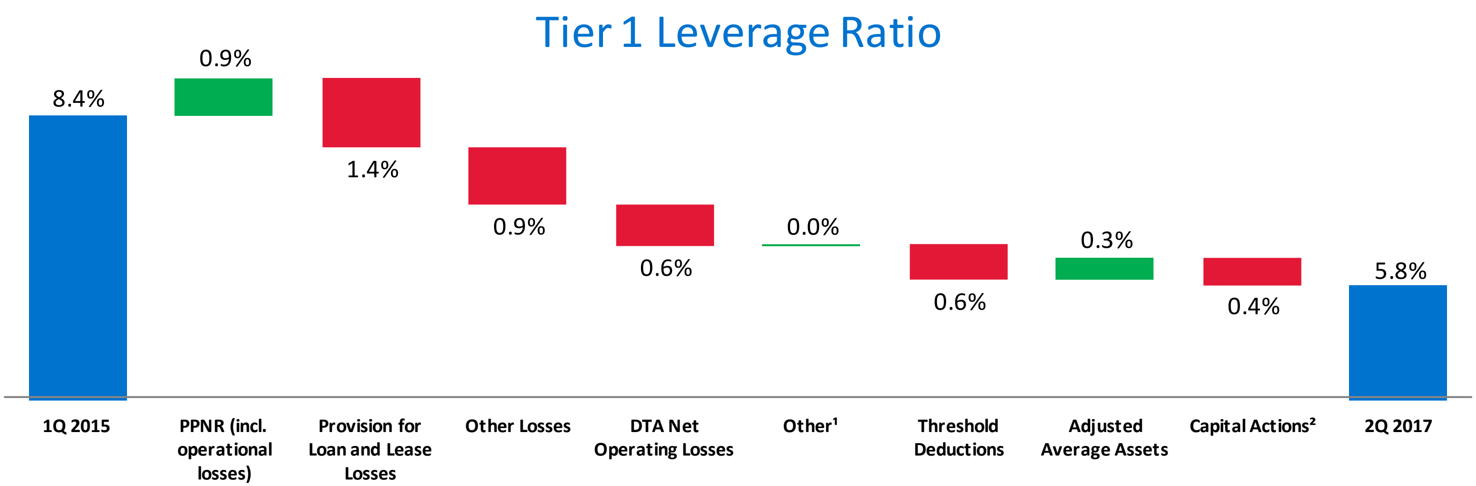
[1] Other includes adjustments for items such as: (i) goodwill, (ii) intangibles, (iii) fair value option, (iv) stock-based compensation, (v) other comprehensive income and other miscellaneous adjustments as applicable for the respective ratio.

[2] Capital actions reflective of DFA rules as detailed on page 17.

BHC Severely Adverse – Basel 3 Regulatory Capital Ratio Drivers





[1] Other includes adjustments for items such as: (i) goodwill, (ii) intangibles, (iii) fair value option, (iv) stock-based compensation, (v) other comprehensive income and other miscellaneous adjustments as applicable for the respective ratio.

[2] Capital actions reflective of DFA rules as detailed on page 17.

Stress Test Methodologies

Credit Risk Methodologies

Credit Risk

The risk of loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations for funded and committed exposures is analyzed by product in the stress testing process. Each product is assessed for charge-offs and allowance using the relevant loan product loss forecasting tools over the specified horizon. Quantitatively driven results are analyzed and qualitative adjustments are made related to historical experience, portfolio characteristics and subject matter expertise. Credit risk and losses related to borrower default are projected in the income statement through provision for loan and lease losses.

Commercial Asset Quality

- The commercial portfolio includes commercial credit exposure across products including Commercial and Industrial and Commercial Real Estate.
- Stress testing uses the same general approach and inputs as the baseline forecast. Additional portfolio losses are captured by stressing risk ratings across risk segments, resulting in higher probabilities of default and losses.
- The level of stress is determined by incorporating a variety of macroeconomic variables, including, but not limited to, GDP, equity market prices, corporate bond spreads, unemployment rates, HPI and the commercial real estate price index ("CREPI").

Consumer Asset Quality

- The main consumer portfolios include Card Services (U.S. Card, U.K. Card and Business Card) and Home Loans (First Mortgage, Home Equity).
- The loss forecasting process for Card Services uses probability of default and loss given default models. Key model drivers include unemployment rates and unemployment claims.
- The loss forecasting process for Home Loans includes the use of a loan level logistic regression model and associated loan level loss given default calculations. Key model drivers include loan level characteristics such as loan-to-value ratio, plus macroeconomic assumptions such as HPI and unemployment rates. A pool-level model with HPI as the primary driver and a trend-based tool are also included to forecast various accounting driven loss events.

Market and Counterparty Risk Methodologies

Market and Counterparty Risk

The risk of adverse impacts to asset values and associated counterparty receivables is incorporated through the application of market disruption assumptions applied to marked positions across trading, counterparty, equity investments and select other asset and liability management portfolios. Hypothetical losses are calculated by applying the internally-developed global market shocks to the relevant on- and off-balance sheet positions in these portfolios.

Instantaneous Shocks / Trading and Counterparty Losses

- Market risk stress testing estimates and reports the impact to earnings under the BHC Severely Adverse scenario, using the instantaneous market disruption shocks.
- Shocks across the portfolio risk factors (including interest rates, currencies, equities, commodities and credit) are applied to firm-wide trading, private equity and counterparty positions as of March 31, 2015.
- Additional default risk beyond the market risk shocks in the trading portfolio is considered through an issuer incremental default risk ("IDR") calculation.
- Stress testing of the counterparty risk exposure is designed to assess the losses from the counterparty portfolio of changes in both market and credit risk conditions. The impact is measured by the change in mark-to-market value of the credit valuation adjustment after applying the stress scenario shocks. Additionally, at the consolidated level, the resulting impact of a default of a large counterparty post the application of these shocks is included. At the legal entity level, the counterparty default is replaced by a counterparty IDR calculation.
- The trading and counterparty scenario P&L impact is included in the first quarter of the forecast period without recovery assumed in the remaining quarters.

Interest Rate Risk Methodologies

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents the most significant market risk exposure to the core balance sheet and is measured as the exposure of the Company's earnings and capital to adverse movements in interest rates. Client-facing activities, primarily lending and deposit-taking, create interest rate sensitive positions on the balance sheet.

Net Interest Income

- The Company's core net interest income trajectory is reflected in the scenario as it relates to the interest income from loans, debt securities and other interest-earning assets in addition to the interest expense related to deposits, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities. This incorporates balance sheet assumptions such as loan and deposit growth and pricing, changes in funding mix, product re-pricing and maturity characteristics.
- The scenario captures the potential interest rate stresses to the balance sheet, net interest income and other activities that are sensitive to changes in interest rate levels and yield curves. For example, the scenario incorporates changes to interest rates that are applied across exposures and business activities, resulting in impacts to prepayments on mortgage-related assets and net interest income, among other items.

Capital

- In addition to net interest income, the other comprehensive income impact to the Asset-Liability Management available for sale ("AFS") securities portfolio and the valuation impact to the mortgage servicing rights portfolio are considered when evaluating interest rate risk. These items and the impact to the Company's DTA can affect the Company's capital ratios under Basel 3.

Operational Risk Methodologies

Operational Risk

The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events including external fraud is considered in each stress test. These risks are independently assessed for our businesses and operational loss event categories both for legal (e.g., litigation) and non-legal operational risks.

Non-legal Operational Loss

- Non-legal losses are included in the revenue and expense projections for each business and result in a reduction in PPNR. Three approaches are used – statistical regression models, fallback methodology (projections from first principles and simple historical averages) and scenario analysis – to arrive at stress losses under various scenarios.
- Non-legal losses are expected to increase across most of the businesses in stress scenarios given pressure on execution and potential business disruption. Fraud is also expected to increase in most businesses.

Litigation Expense

- Incremental litigation expense is analyzed across the company in aggregate and on a case-by-case basis for significant matters. It is included as an increase to projected operational risk losses in the stress scenario, reflected as a reduction in PPNR.

Other Methodologies

Pre-Provision Net Revenue

- Net interest income is determined by forecasting asset and liability balances and the related interest income and expense over the specified nine-quarter horizon using the macroeconomic variables.
- Noninterest income and noninterest expense are determined on a business-by-business basis over the specified nine-quarter horizon using the macroeconomic variables that are relevant to each business. Stress losses related to operational risk events, including mortgage representation and warranties and legal costs, are included within PPNR.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

- Charge-off projections are derived from the loss forecasting processes described under Credit Risk Methodologies. Loss forecasting models utilize the macroeconomic variables that are relevant and predictive for each portfolio (e.g., unemployment rates, GDP, HPI, CREPI, Baa-30 yr).
- The allowance for loan and lease losses, and related reserve build or release, is projected for each quarter over the specified nine-quarter horizon by assessing the adequacy of the reserve under the macroeconomic conditions in the scenario.
- Stress test projections for charge-offs and allowance for loan and lease losses incorporate the same forecasting models and processes that BAC utilizes for ongoing risk management and financial forecasting.

Other Methodologies (continued)

Losses

- AFS and held to maturity ("HTM") securities are assessed for other than temporary impairment which may result in realized losses over the specified nine-quarter horizon under the macroeconomic assumptions in the scenario.
- Goodwill impairment is assessed by reporting unit using the hypothetical stressed income statement results.
- Other losses excluding goodwill are primarily related to loans held under fair value accounting where projections are based on the macroeconomic assumptions in the scenario without reference to the global market shock.

Capital Actions

- Adjusted capital actions under the required assumptions defined by the DFA stress testing rules are as follows:
  - For the first quarter of the planning horizon, include actual capital actions taken throughout the quarter.
  - For each of the second through ninth quarters of the planning horizon, include in the projections of capital the following:
    - common stock dividends equal to the quarterly average dollar amount of common stock dividends that the company paid in the previous year (that is, the first quarter of the planning horizon and the preceding three calendar quarters);
    - payments on any other instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio equal to the stated dividend, interest or principal due on such instrument during the quarter;
    - an assumption of no redemption or repurchase of any capital instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio; and
    - an assumption of no issuances of common stock or preferred stock, except for issuances related to expensed employee compensation

Bank of America

Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. Trust Bank of America Merrill Lynch