

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(1)
Market Index Target-Term Securities Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due January 27, 2017	918,089	\$10.00	\$9,180,890	\$1,052.13

(1) Calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933.

918,089 Units
 Market Index Target-Term Securities®
 Linked to a Global Equity Basket,
 due January 27, 2017
 \$10 principal amount per unit
 Term Sheet No. 838

Pricing Date January 26, 2012
 Settlement Date February 2, 2012
 Maturity Date January 27, 2017
 CUSIP No. 06051P448

Market Index Target-Term Securities®

- The notes have a maturity of approximately five years
- The notes provide 100% participation in increases in the level of a Basket comprised of the S&P 500® Index, the MSCI EAFE Index, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, subject to a cap of 71%
- The S&P 500® Index was given an initial weight of 45%, and the MSCI EAFE Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index were each given an initial weight of 27.50%
- 100% principal protected at maturity against decreases in the level of the Basket
- Repayment of principal at maturity is subject to the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation
- No periodic interest payments
- No listing on any securities exchange



The notes are being offered by Bank of America Corporation ("BAC"). The notes will have the terms specified in this term sheet as supplemented by the documents indicated below under "Additional Terms" (together, the "Note Prospectus"). 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. See "Risk Factors" on page TS-5 of this term sheet and beginning on page S-13 of product supplement MITTS-4. The notes:**

Are Not FDIC Insured	Are Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value
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In connection with this offering, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPF&S") is acting in its capacity as principal for your account.

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 is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Unit	Total
Public offering price	\$10.00	\$9,180,890.00
Underwriting discount	\$0.25	\$229,522.25
Proceeds, before expenses, to Bank of America Corporation	\$9.75	\$8,951,367.75

Merrill Lynch & Co.

January 26, 2012



Summary

The Market Index Target-Term Securities® Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due January 27, 2017 (the "notes") are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by collateral. **The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt, and any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BAC.** The notes provide investors with a 100% participation rate in increases from the Starting Value of the Basket to the Ending Value of the Basket, subject to a maximum return of 71% over the Original Offering Price. Investors should be of the view that the value of the Basket will increase over the term of the notes, be willing to forgo interest payments on the notes, and be willing to accept a return that is capped.

The Basket is comprised of the S&P 500® Index, the MSCI EAFE Index, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (each, a "Basket Component," and together, the "Basket Components"). On the pricing date, the S&P 500® Index was given an initial weight of 45.00%, and each of the MSCI EAFE Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index were given an initial weight of 27.50%

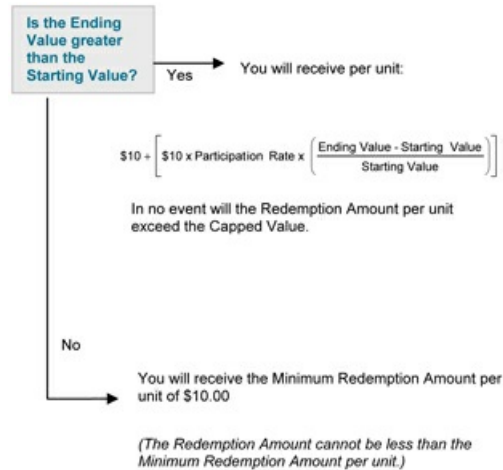
Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product supplement MITTS-4. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to "we," "us," "our," or similar references are to BAC.

Terms of the Notes

Issuer:	Bank of America Corporation ("BAC")
Original Offering Price:	\$10.00 per unit
Base Value:	\$10.00 per unit
Term:	Approximately five years
Market Measure:	A Global Equity Basket comprised of the S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg symbol: "SPX"), the MSCI EAFE Index (Bloomberg symbol: "MXEA"), and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Bloomberg symbol: "MXEF").
Starting Value:	100.00
Ending Value:	The average of the closing values of the Basket on each scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, determined as described on page TS-7 below. If it is determined that a scheduled calculation day is not a Market Measure Business Day, or if a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day, the Ending Value will be determined as more fully described beginning on page S-31 of product supplement MITTS-4.
Participation Rate:	100%
Minimum Redemption Amount:	\$10.00 per unit
Capped Value:	\$17.10 per unit, which represents a return of 71% over the Original Offering Price.
Maturity Valuation Period:	January 18, 2017, January 19, 2017, January 20, 2017, January 23, 2017, and January 24, 2017
Calculation Agent:	MLPF&S, a subsidiary of BAC
Fees Charged:	The public offering price of the notes includes the underwriting discount of \$0.25 per unit as listed on the cover page and an additional charge of \$0.075 per unit more fully described on page TS-6.

Redemption Amount Determination

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit (the "Redemption Amount") calculated as follows:



Hypothetical Payout Profile



This graph reflects the returns on the notes at maturity, based upon the Participation Rate of 100% and the Capped Value of \$17.10 (a 71% return). The blue line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Basket Components, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. Your actual return will depend on the actual Ending Value and the term of your investment.

Hypothetical Redemption Amounts

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on **hypothetical** values and show a **hypothetical** return on the notes. The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the **actual** Ending Value and the term of your investment.

The following table illustrates, for a Starting Value of 100 and a range of Ending Values:

- the percentage change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value;
- the Redemption Amount per unit of the notes; and
- the total rate of return to holders of the notes.

Each Basket Component is a price return index. Accordingly, the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly.

The table and examples are based on the Base Value of \$10.00 per unit, the Minimum Redemption Amount of \$10.00 per unit, the Participation Rate of 100%, and the Capped Value of \$17.10.

<u>Ending Value</u>	<u>Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value</u>	<u>Redemption Amount per Unit</u>	<u>Total Rate of Return on the Notes</u>
50.00	-50.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
60.00	-40.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
70.00	-30.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
80.00	-20.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
90.00	-10.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
95.00	-5.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
97.50	-2.50%	\$10.00	0.00%
100.00 ⁽¹⁾	0.00%	\$10.00 ⁽²⁾	0.00%
102.50	2.50%	\$10.25	2.50%
105.00	5.00%	\$10.50	5.00%
110.00	10.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
120.00	20.00%	\$12.00	20.00%
130.00	30.00%	\$13.00	30.00%
140.00	40.00%	\$14.00	40.00%
150.00	50.00%	\$15.00	50.00%
160.00	60.00%	\$16.00	60.00%
170.00	70.00%	\$17.00	70.00%
180.00	80.00%	\$17.10 ⁽³⁾	71.00%
190.00	90.00%	\$17.10	71.00%
200.00	100.00%	\$17.10	71.00%

(1) This is the Starting Value.

(2) The Redemption Amount will not be less than the Minimum Redemption Amount of \$10.00 per unit.

(3) The Redemption Amount cannot exceed the Capped Value of \$17.10.

Example 1: The Ending Value is 95% of the Starting Value :

Starting Value: 100
Ending Value: 95

$$\$10 - \left[\$10 \times \left(\frac{100.00 - 95.00}{100.00} \right) \right] = \$9.50$$

Redemption Amount (per unit) = \$10.00 *(The Redemption Amount will not be less than the Minimum Redemption Amount per unit.)*

Example 2: The Ending Value is 130% of the Starting Value :

Starting Value: 100
Ending Value: 130

$$\$10 + \left[\$10 \times 100\% \times \left(\frac{130.00 - 100.00}{100.00} \right) \right] = \$13.00$$

Redemption Amount (per unit) = \$13.00

Example 3: The Ending Value is 210% of the Starting Value :

Starting Value: 100
Ending Value: 210

$$\$10 + \left[\$10 \times 100\% \times \left(\frac{210.00 - 100.00}{100.00} \right) \right] = \$21.00$$

Redemption Amount (per unit) = \$17.10 *(The Redemption Amount cannot be greater than the Capped Value.)*

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 S-13 of product supplement MITTS-4 and page S-4 of the MTN prospectus supplement identified below under "Additional Terms." We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

- You may not earn a return on your investment.
- Your yield may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.
- Your investment return on the notes, if any, is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value.
- Your investment return, if any, may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Basket Components or in the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Basket.
- In seeking to provide you with what we believe to be competitive terms for the notes while providing MLPF&S with compensation for its services, we have considered the costs of developing, hedging, and distributing the notes described on page TS-6. The price at which you may sell the notes in any secondary market may be lower than the public offering price due to, among other things, the inclusion of these costs.
- A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. MLPF&S is not obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes.
- The Redemption Amount will not be affected by all developments relating to the Basket Components.
- Changes in the levels of the Basket Components may offset each other. Due to its higher Initial Component Weight, changes in the level of the S&P 500[®] Index will have a more substantial impact on the value of the Basket than similar changes in the levels of the other Basket Components.
- Each Index Publisher (as defined below) may adjust the applicable index in a way that affects its level, and those publishers have no obligation to consider your interests.
- You will have no rights of a holder of the securities represented by the Basket Components, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.
- While we or our affiliates may from time to time own shares of companies included in the Basket Components, except to the extent that our common stock is included in the S&P 500[®] Index, we do not control any company included in any Basket Component, and are not responsible for any disclosure made by any other company.
- Your return on the notes may be affected by factors affecting the international securities markets.
- Exchange rate movements may impact the value of the notes.
- 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 their Original Offering Price.
- Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and changes in our credit ratings are expected to affect the value of the notes.
- Purchases and sales by us and our affiliates of shares of companies included in the Basket Components may affect your return.
- Our trading and hedging activities may create conflicts of interest with you.
- Our hedging activities may affect your return on the notes and their market value.
- Our business activities relating to the companies represented by the Basket Components may create conflicts of interest with you.
- There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.
- You should consider the tax consequences of investing in the notes. See "Summary Tax Consequences" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" below and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page S-56 of product supplement MITTS-4.

Other Terms of the Notes

Market Measure Business Day

The following definition shall supersede and replace the definition of a "Market Measure Business Day" set forth on pages S-8 and S-32 of product supplement MITTS-4.

A "Market Measure Business Day" means a day on which:

- (A) the New York Stock Exchange and The NASDAQ Stock Market (as to the S&P 500[®] Index); the London Stock Exchange, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, the Paris Bourse, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange (as to the MSCI EAFE Index), and the London Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the São Paulo Stock Exchange, and the Korea Stock Exchange (as to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) (or any successor to the foregoing exchanges) are open for trading; and
- (B) the Basket Component or any successors thereto are calculated and published.

Investor Considerations

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

- You anticipate that the level of the Basket will increase from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You accept that the return on the notes will be zero if the level of the Basket is unchanged or decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You accept that the return on the notes will not exceed the return represented by the Capped Value.
- You are willing to forgo interest payments on the notes, such as fixed or floating rate interest paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities.
- You seek exposure to the Basket Components with no expectation of dividends or other benefits of owning the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- You are willing to accept that a trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. You understand that secondary market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness.
- You are willing to make an investment, the payments on which depend on our creditworthiness, as the issuer of the notes.

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

- You anticipate that the level of the Basket will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or that the level of the Basket will not increase sufficiently over the term of the notes to provide you with your desired return.
- You seek an investment that provides a guaranteed redemption amount above the principal.
- You seek a return on your investment that will not be capped at the return represented by the Capped Value.
- You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.
- You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- You seek assurances that there will be a liquid market if and when you want to sell the notes prior to maturity.
- You are unwilling or are unable to assume the credit risk associated with us, as the issuer of the notes.

Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Role of MLPF&S and Conflicts of Interest

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than three business days 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 three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than three business days 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 100 units.

MLPF&S, a broker-dealer subsidiary of BAC, is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and will participate as selling agent 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.

Under our distribution agreement with MLPF&S, MLPF&S 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. The public offering price includes, in addition to the underwriting discount, a charge of approximately \$0.075 per unit. This charge reflects an estimated profit earned by MLPF&S from transactions through which the notes are structured and resulting obligations hedged. The fees charged reduce the economic terms of the notes. Actual profits or losses from these hedging transactions may be more or less than this amount. In entering into the hedging arrangements for the notes, we seek competitive terms and may enter into hedging transactions with a division of MLPF&S or one of our subsidiaries or affiliates. For further information regarding these charges, our trading and hedging activities and conflicts of interest, see "Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to MITTS," beginning on page S-13 and "Use of Proceeds" on page S-28 of Product Supplement No. MITTS-4.

If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. MLPF&S may act as principal or agent in these transactions; however it is not obligated to engage in any such transactions.

The Basket

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage changes in the levels of the Basket Components from the Starting Value to the Ending Value of the Basket. The Basket Components are described in the section "The Basket Components" below. Each Basket Component was assigned an initial weight on the pricing date, as set forth in the table below.

For more information on the calculation of the value of the Basket, please see the section entitled "Description of MITTS—Basket Market Measures" beginning on page S-51 of product supplement MITTS-4.

On the pricing date, for each Basket Component, the Initial Component Weight, closing level, Component Ratio, and initial contribution to the Basket value were as follows:

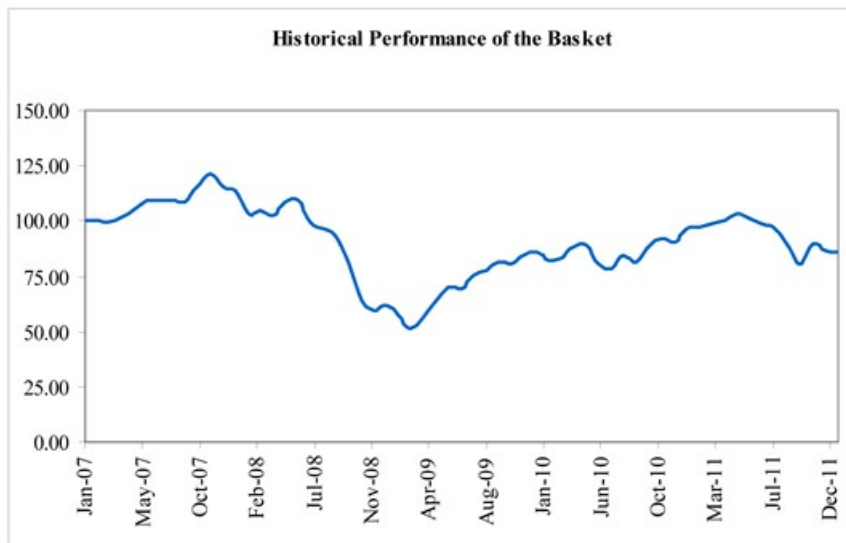
Basket Component	Bloomberg Symbol	Initial Component Weight	Closing Level ⁽¹⁾	Component Ratio ⁽²⁾	Initial Basket Value Contribution
The S&P 500® Index	SPX	45.00%	1,318.43	0.03413150	45.00
The MSCI EAFE Index	MXEA	27.50%	1,505.67	0.01826429	27.50
The MSCI Emerging Markets Index	MXEF	27.50%	1,014.98	0.02709413	27.50
			Starting Value		100.00

(1) These were the closing levels of the Basket Components on the pricing date.

(2) Each Component Ratio equals the Initial Component Weight of the relevant Basket Component (as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Component on the pricing date and rounded to eight decimal places.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket by summing the products of the closing level for each Basket Component on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and the Component Ratio applicable to such Basket Component. If a Market Disruption Event occurs as to any Basket Component on any scheduled calculation day, the closing level of that Basket Component will be determined as more fully described beginning on page S-36 of product supplement MITTS-4 in the section "Description of MITTS—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value—Equity-Based Basket Market Measures."

While actual historical information on the Basket did not exist before the pricing date, the following graph sets forth the hypothetical historical monthly performance of the Basket in the period from January 2007 through December 2011. The graph is based upon actual month-end historical levels of each Basket Component, hypothetical Component Ratios determined as of December 30, 2006, and a Basket value of 100.00 as of that date. This hypothetical historical data on the Basket is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the value of the Basket during any period set forth below is not an indication that the value of the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.



The Basket Components

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Basket Components, including, without limitation, their make up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by each of Standard & Poor's Financial Services ("S&P") and MSCI (together, the "Index Publishers"). The Index Publishers have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Basket Components. The consequences of the Index Publishers discontinuing publication of the Basket Components are discussed in the section of product supplement MITTS-49 entitled "Description of the notes—Discontinuance of a Market Measure" on page S-36 of product supplement MITTS-4. None of us, the calculation agent, or the selling agent accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of any of the Basket Components or any successor index.

The S&P 500® Index

"Standard & Poor's®", "Standard & Poor's 500™", "S&P 500®", and "S&P®" are trademarks of S&P and have been licensed for use in this offering by our subsidiary, MLPF&S. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by S&P, and S&P makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the notes.

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. As of December 30, 2011, there were 400 companies included in the S&P 500® Index traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and 100 companies included in the S&P 500® Index traded on The NASDAQ Stock Market. On December 30, 2011, the average market capitalization of the companies included in the S&P 500® Index was \$22.77 billion. As of that date, the largest component of the S&P 500® Index had a market capitalization of \$406.27 billion, and the smallest component of the S&P 500® Index had a market capitalization of \$1.22 billion.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of its Stock Guide Database of over 10,000 companies, which S&P uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company's common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. Ten main groups of companies constitute the S&P 500® Index, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the S&P 500® Index included in each group as of December 30, 2011 indicated in parentheses: Consumer Discretionary (10.67%); Consumer Staples (11.54%); Energy (12.27%); Financials (13.43%); Health Care (11.85%); Industrials (10.69%); Information Technology (19.02%); Materials (3.50%); Telecommunication Services (3.17%); and Utilities (3.87%). S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above.

S&P calculates the S&P 500® Index by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the S&P 500® Index without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the S&P 500® Index constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Computation of the S&P 500® Index

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the S&P 500® Index, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Redemption Amount.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the S&P 500® Index was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, S&P began shifting the S&P 500® Index halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the S&P 500® Index to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P 500® Index did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P 500® Index.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500® Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the U.S. or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors, or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. In cases where holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group are excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the S&P 500® Index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or

foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a U.S. company traded in Canada as "exchangeable shares," shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. The float-adjusted S&P 500® Index is then calculated by multiplying, for each stock in the S&P 500® Index, the IWF, the price, and total number of shares outstanding, adding together the resulting amounts, and then dividing that sum by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to work with and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500® Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the "index divisor." By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500® Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the S&P 500® Index. The index divisor keeps the S&P 500® Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P 500® Index, which is index maintenance.

S&P 500® Index Maintenance

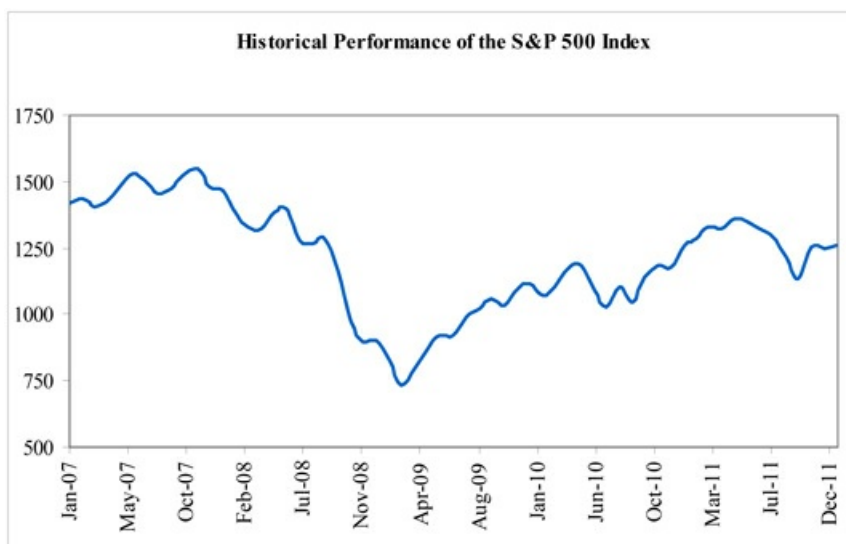
S&P 500® Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500® Index, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500® Index from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the S&P 500® Index require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the S&P 500® Index remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the S&P 500® Index closing level.

Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at the market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Wednesdays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Wednesday. Changes of less than 5% due to a company's acquisition of another company in the S&P 500® Index are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of less than 5% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

The following graph sets forth the monthly historical performance of the S&P 500® Index in the period from January 2007 through December 2011. This historical data on the S&P 500® Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the S&P 500® Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the S&P 500® Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the level of the S&P 500® Index 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 levels and trading pattern of the S&P 500® Index. The generally unsettled international environment and related uncertainties, including the risk of terrorism, may result in the S&P 500® Index and financial markets generally exhibiting greater volatility than in earlier periods.

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The MSCI EAFE Index

The MSCI EAFE Index is intended to measure equity market performance in developed market countries, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization equity index with a base date of December 31, 1969 and an initial value of 100.00. The MSCI EAFE Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 60 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI EAFE Index currently consists of companies from the following 22 developed countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. As of December 30, 2011, the five largest country weights were the United Kingdom (23.3%), Japan (21.6%), France (9.1%), Australia (8.6%), and Switzerland (8.6%), and the five largest sector weights were Financials (21.4%), Industrials (12.5%), Consumer Staples (11.5%), Materials (10.1%), and Consumer Discretionary (10.0%).

The MSCI EAFE Index is part of the MSCI Regional Equity Indices series and is an MSCI Global Investable Market Index, which is a family within the MSCI International Equity Indices.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is intended to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index with a base date of December 31, 1987 and an initial value of 100.00. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 60 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index currently consists of the following 21 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. As of December 30, 2011, the five largest country weights were China (17.8%), Brazil (14.9%), South Korea (14.9%), Taiwan (10.9%), and South Africa (7.9%), and the five largest sector weights were Financials (23.8%), Energy (14.0%), Materials (13.3%), Information Technology (13.1%), and Telecommunications Services (8.5%).

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is part of the MSCI Regional Equity Indices series and is an MSCI Global Investable Market Index, which is a family within the MSCI International Equity Indices.

General - MSCI Indices

MSCI provides global equity indices intended to measure equity performance in international markets and the MSCI International Equity Indices are designed to serve as global equity performance benchmarks. In constructing these indices, MSCI applies its index construction and maintenance methodology across developed, emerging, and frontier markets.

MSCI enhanced the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices. The MSCI Standard and MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the global investable market indices methodology described below. The transition was completed at the end of May 2008. The Enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The MSCI Global Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology and contains no overlap with constituents of the transitioned MSCI Standard Indices. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap, and Small Cap Indices will make up the MSCI investable market index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

Constructing the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices. MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves:

- defining the equity universe;
- determining the market investable equity universe for each market;
- determining market capitalization size segments for each market;
- applying index continuity rules for the MSCI Standard Index;
- creating style segments within each size segment within each market; and
- classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the "GICS").

Defining the Equity Universe. The equity universe is defined by:

- Identifying Eligible Equity Securities: the equity universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI Global Index Series, which will be classified as either Developed Markets ("DM") or Emerging Markets ("EM"). All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, ETFs, equity derivatives, limited partnerships, and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the equity universe. Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") in some countries and certain income trusts in Canada are also eligible for inclusion.
- Classifying Eligible Securities into the Appropriate Country: each company and its securities (i.e., share classes) are classified in only one country.

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes. A market investable equity universe for a market is derived by applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the equity universe that are classified in that market. A market is equivalent to a single country, except in DM Europe, where all DM countries in Europe are aggregated into a single market for index construction purposes. Subsequently, individual DM Europe country indices within the MSCI Europe Index are derived from the constituents of the MSCI Europe Index under the global investable market indices methodology.

The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are as follows:

- **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a market investable equity universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization.
- **Equity Universe Minimum Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the equity universe minimum size requirement.
- **DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The twelve-month and three-month Annual Traded Value Ratio ("ATVR"), a measure that screens out extreme daily trading volumes and takes into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, together with the three-month frequency of trading are used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of three- and twelve-month ATVR and 90% of three-month frequency of trading over the last four consecutive quarters are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of a DM, and a minimum liquidity level of 15% of three- and twelve-month ATVR and 80% of three-month frequency of trading over the last four consecutive quarters are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of an EM.
- **Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security's Foreign Inclusion Factor ("FIF") must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe.
- **Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering ("IPO") to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a semi-annual index review (as described below). This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the minimum length of trading requirement and may be included in a market investable equity universe and the MSCI Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market. Once a market investable equity universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices:

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small);
- Standard Index (Large + Mid);
- Large Cap Index;
- Mid Cap Index; or
- Small Cap Index.

Creating the size segment indices in each market involves the following steps:

- defining the market coverage target range for each size segment;
- determining the global minimum size range for each size segment;
- determining the market size-segment cutoffs and associated segment number of companies;
- assigning companies to the size segments; and
- applying final size-segment investability requirements.

Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices. In order to achieve index continuity, as well as to provide some basic level of diversification within a market index, and notwithstanding the effect of other index construction rules described in this section, a minimum number of five constituents will be maintained for a DM Standard Index and a minimum number of three constituents will be maintained for an EM Standard Index.

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment. All securities in the investable equity universe are classified into value or growth segments using the MSCI Global Value and Growth methodology.

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard. All securities in the global investable equity universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. To this end, MSCI has designed, in conjunction with Standard & Poor's, the GICS. Under the GICS, each company is assigned to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can belong to only one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS.

Index Maintenance

The MSCI global investable market indices are maintained with the objective of reflecting the evolution of the underlying equity markets and segments on a timely basis, while seeking to achieve index continuity, continuous investability of constituents and replicability of the indices, and index stability, and low index turnover. In particular, index maintenance involves:

(i) Semi-Annual Index Reviews ("SAIRs") in May and November of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices which include:

- updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed equity universe;
- taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments; and
- updating FIFs and Number of Shares ("NOS").

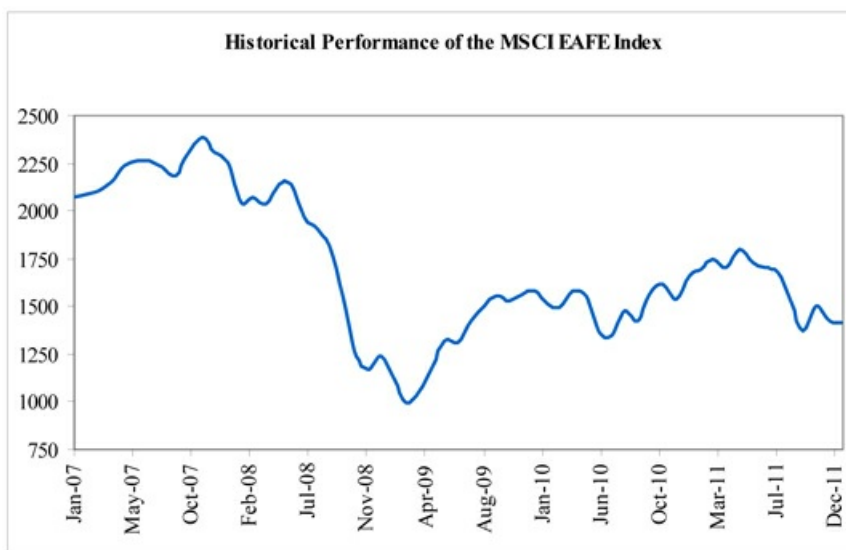
(ii) Quarterly Index Reviews ("QIRs") in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:

- including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index;
- allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR; and
- reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.

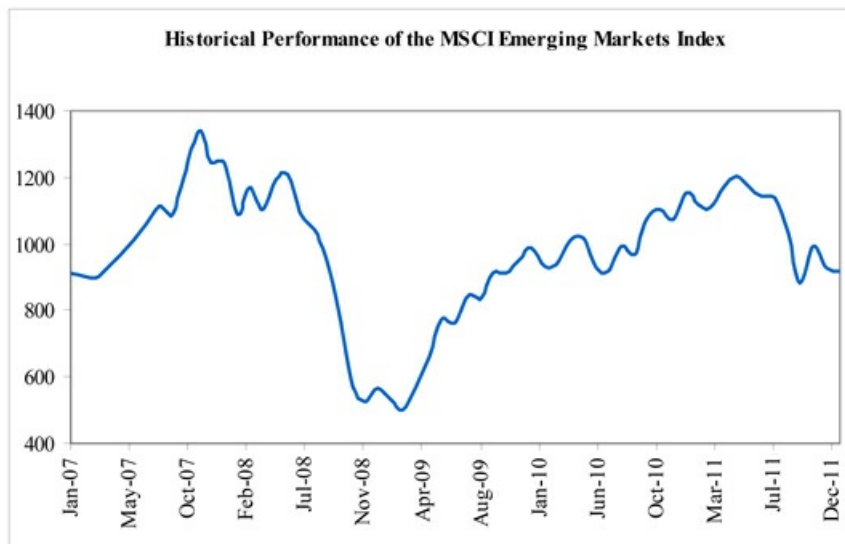
(iii) Ongoing Event-Related Changes: changes of this type are generally implemented in the indices as they occur. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company's tenth day of trading.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates, including MLPF&S, accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of, or for any error, omission, or disruption in, the MSCI EAFE Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, or any successor to these indices. MSCI does not guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of the MSCI EAFE Index, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, or any data included in these indices. MSCI assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or disruption in the calculation and dissemination of the MSCI EAFE Index or the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. MSCI disclaims all responsibility for any errors or omissions in the calculation and dissemination of the MSCI EAFE Index, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, or the manner in which these indices are applied in determining the amount payable on the notes at maturity.

The following graph sets forth the monthly historical performance of the MSCI EAFE Index in the period from January 2007 through December 2011. This historical data on the MSCI EAFE Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the MSCI EAFE Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the MSCI EAFE Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the level of the MSCI EAFE Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.



The following graph sets forth the monthly historical performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index in the period from January 2007 to December 2011. This historical data on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index during any period set forth below is not an indication that the level of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.



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Summary Tax Consequences

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

- Although there are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings, or judicial decisions addressing the characterization, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, of the notes, we intend to treat the notes as debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, where required, intend to file information returns with the IRS in accordance with such treatment.
- A U.S. Holder will be required to report original issue discount ("OID") or interest income based on a "comparable yield" with respect to a note without regard to cash, if any, received on the notes.
- Upon a sale, exchange, or retirement of a note 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, or retirement and the holder's tax basis in the notes. A U.S. Holder generally will treat any gain as ordinary interest income, and any loss as ordinary up to the amount of previously accrued OID and then as capital loss. At maturity, (i) if the actual Redemption Amount exceeds the projected Redemption Amount, a U.S. Holder must include such excess as interest income, or (ii) if the projected Redemption Amount exceeds the actual Redemption Amount, a U.S. Holder will generally treat such excess first as an offset to previously accrued OID for the taxable year, then as an ordinary loss to the extent of all prior OID inclusions, and thereafter as a capital loss.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Set forth below is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to an investment in the notes. The following summary is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by the discussion under the section entitled "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page S-56 of product supplement MITTS-4, which you should carefully review prior to investing in the notes. Capitalized terms used and not defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in product supplement MITTS-4.

General. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings, or judicial decisions addressing the characterization, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, of the notes or other instruments with terms substantially the same as the notes. However, although the matter is not free from doubt, under current law, each note should be treated as a debt instrument for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We currently intend to treat the notes as debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, where required, intend to file information returns with the IRS in accordance with such treatment, in the absence of any change or clarification in the law, by regulation or otherwise, requiring a different characterization of the notes. You should be aware, however, that the IRS is not bound by our characterization of the notes as indebtedness and the IRS could possibly take a different position as to the proper characterization of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes are not in fact treated as debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the notes could differ materially from the treatment discussed below, with the result that the timing and character of income, gain, or loss recognized in respect of a note could differ materially from the timing and character of income, gain, or loss recognized in respect of a note had the notes in fact been treated as debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, prospective purchasers are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of investing in the notes. The following summary assumes that the notes will be treated as debt instruments of BAC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Interest Accruals. The amount payable on the notes at maturity will depend on the performance of the Basket. Accordingly, we intend to take the position that the notes will be treated as "contingent payment debt instruments" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to taxation under the "noncontingent bond method," and the balance of this discussion assumes that this characterization is proper and will be respected. Under this characterization, the notes generally will be subject to the Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. Under those regulations, a U.S. Holder will be required to report OID or interest income based on a "comparable yield" and a "projected payment schedule," established by us for determining interest accruals and adjustments with respect to a note. A U.S. Holder who does not use the "comparable yield" and follow the "projected payment schedule" to calculate its OID and interest income on a note must timely disclose and justify the use of other estimates to the IRS.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of the Notes. Upon a sale, exchange, or retirement of a note 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, or retirement and the holder's tax basis in the notes. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a note generally will equal the cost of that note, increased by the amount of OID previously accrued by the holder for that note (without regard to any positive or negative adjustments under the contingent payment debt regulations). 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 notes. At maturity, (i) if the actual Redemption Amount exceeds the projected Redemption Amount, a U.S. Holder must include such excess as interest income, or (ii) if the projected Redemption Amount exceeds the actual Redemption Amount, a U.S. Holder will generally treat such excess first as an offset to previously accrued OID for the taxable year, then as an ordinary loss to the extent of all prior OID inclusions, and thereafter as a capital loss. The deductibility of capital losses by a U.S. Holder is subject to limitations.

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Tax Accrual Table. The following table is based upon a projected payment schedule (including a projection for tax purposes of the Redemption Amount) and a comparable yield equal to 4.0039% per annum (compounded semi-annually) that we established for the notes. The table reflects the expected issuance of the notes on February 2, 2012 and the scheduled maturity date of January 27, 2017. This tax accrual table is based upon a projected payment schedule per \$10.00 principal amount of the notes, which would consist of a single payment of \$12.1856 at maturity. This information is provided solely for tax purposes, and we make no representations or predictions as to what the actual Redemption Amount will be.

Accrual Period	Interest Deemed to Accrue on the notes During Accrual Period (per Unit of the notes)	Total Interest Deemed to Have Accrued on the notes as of End of Accrual Period (per Unit of the notes)
February 2, 2012 to December 31, 2012	\$0.3692	\$0.3692
January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013	\$0.4193	\$0.7885
January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014	\$0.4363	\$1.2248
January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	\$0.4539	\$1.6787
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016	\$0.4723	\$2.1510
January 1, 2017 to January 27, 2017	\$0.0346	\$2.1856

Projected Redemption Amount = \$12.1856 per unit of the notes.

Additional Medicare Tax on Unearned Income. With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. Holders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be 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, dividends, annuities, royalties, rents, 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 notes.

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. See the discussion under the section entitled "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page S-56 of product supplement MITTS-4.

Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of McGuireWoods LLP, as counsel to BAC, when the notes offered by this Note Prospectus have been completed and executed by BAC, and authenticated by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Senior Indenture, and delivered against payment therefor as contemplated by this Note Prospectus, such notes will be legal, valid and binding obligations of BAC, subject to applicable bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors now or hereafter in effect, and to equitable principles that may limit the right to specific enforcement of remedies, and further subject to 12 U.S.C. §1818(b)(6)(D) (or any successor statute) and any bank regulatory powers now or hereafter in effect and to the application of principles of public policy. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the Federal laws of the United States, the laws of the State of New York and the Delaware General Corporation Law (including the statutory provisions, all applicable provisions of the Delaware Constitution and reported judicial decisions interpreting the foregoing). In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Senior Indenture, the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the Senior Indenture with respect to the trustee, the legal capacity of natural persons, the genuineness of signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as originals, the conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as photocopies, the authenticity of the originals of such copies and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of McGuireWoods LLP dated April 28, 2011, which has been filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2011.

Additional Terms

You should read this term sheet, together with the documents listed below, which together contain the terms of the notes and supersede all prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth under "Risk Factors" in the sections indicated on the cover of this term sheet. The notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

You may access the following documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product supplement MITTS-4 dated September 24, 2009:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312509197085/d424b5.htm>
- Series L MTN prospectus supplement dated April 21, 2009 and prospectus dated April 20, 2009:
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000095014409003387/g18667b5e424b5.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC Website is 70858.

We 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 product supplement, the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus in that registration statement, and the other documents relating to this offering that we have filed with the SEC for more complete information about us 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 the Note Prospectus if you so request by calling MLPF&S toll-free at 1-866-500-5408.



Market Downside Protection

MLPF&S classifies certain market-linked investments (the "Market-Linked Investments") into categories, each with different investment characteristics. The following description is meant solely for informational purposes and is not intended to represent any particular Market Downside Protection Market-Linked Investment or guarantee any performance.

Market Downside Protection Market-Linked Investments combine some of the capital preservation features of traditional bonds with the growth potential of equities and other asset classes. They offer full or partial market downside protection at maturity, while offering market exposure that may provide better returns than comparable fixed income securities. It is important to note that the market downside protection feature provides investors with protection only at maturity, subject to issuer credit risk. In addition, in exchange for full or partial protection, you forfeit dividends and full exposure to the linked asset's upside. In some circumstances, this could result in a lower return than with a direct investment in the asset.

"Market Index Target-Term Securities®" and "MITTS®" are our registered service marks.