

**City of Los Angeles
Responsible Banking & Investment Monitoring Program
For Investment Banks**

Investment banks providing City investment banking services or seeking City investment banking business must complete and submit this form no later than July 1st of each year to the City Administrative Officer to comply with Chapter 5.1, Section 20.95.1 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code.

Contact Information:

BofA Securities Inc.

Name of Financial Institution

333 South Hope Street, Suite 3820

Los Angeles

CA

90071

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Bradford Walker, Managing Director

Contact Person Name and Title

(415) 913-2328

bradford.walker@bofa.com

Telephone No.

Email Address

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Please answer the following questions for the preceding calendar year.

1. Did your firm make monetary donations to charitable programs within the City limits?

Yes ___ No X

If yes, please complete the attached form, labeled at Exhibit 1.

2. Did your firm provide any scholarship awards to residents of the City of Los Angeles?

Yes ___ No X

a. How many scholarships were awarded? _____

b. What was the total value of the awarded scholarships? _____

3. Does your firm have internal policies regarding utilization of subcontractors which are designated as "women owned," "minority owned," or "disabled" business enterprises? Yes ___ No X

If yes, please provide a copy of your policies, labeled as Exhibit 2

CONSUMER PROTECTION

1. Is the financial institution currently in compliance with all applicable consumer financial protection laws?

Yes ___ No ^X ___

If no, please briefly explain: Policy, procedures, systems and controls are in place to comply with all consumer protection laws. Through normal testing and monitoring routines, we may identify instances or non-compliance, which are addressed through risk identification, escalation and resolution routines.

2. Does the financial institution have policies to prevent the use of illegal predatory consumer adverse sales goals as the bases for evaluation, promotion, discipline or compensation of employees?

Yes ^X ___ No ___

If no, please briefly explain: _____

3. Does the financial institution encourage and maintain whistleblower protection policies for its employees and/or customers to report suspected illegal practices, including predatory sales goals?

Yes ^X ___ No ___

If no, please briefly explain: _____

4. In the last five years, has the financial institution been subject to any disciplinary actions such as fines, suspensions, or settlements, undertaken by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Municipal Securities Regulation Board, the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency and/or any State regulatory agency?

Yes ^X ___ No ___

5. If the answer to question no. 4 is yes, please provide in separate attachment labeled Exhibit 3, what the violation(s) are, the reason for the enforcement action, what government agencies are involved, the date of the enforcement action, what is the current status, and how were or will the issues be resolved?

CERTIFICATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY (*)

I certify under penalty of perjury that I have read and understand the questions contained in this form and the responses contained in the form and on all the attachments. I further certify that I have provided full and complete answers to each question, and that all information provided in response to this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Bradford Walker	Managing Director		6/5/2025
Print Name	Title	Signature	Date

(*) Signature must be that of the Head of Public Finance or equivalent corporate executive.

PLEASE EMAIL THE COMPLETED FORM TO CAO.DEBT@LACITY.ORG.

Exhibit 3. (2025)

On May 11, 2019, BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofA Securities”) agreed with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”) to assume the assets and liabilities of the Global Banking and Markets business previously conducted by MLPF&S, including the regulatory and legal matters below.

In the ordinary course of business, BofA Securities is subject to regulatory examinations, information gathering requests, inquiries, and investigations ("Regulatory Inquiries") by various federal or state securities regulatory agencies and attorneys general, other local, state, and federal agencies, law enforcement, and self-regulatory organizations (collectively, "Regulators"); and is on occasion a defendant in or party to pending threatened legal actions and proceedings. In connection with formal and informal Regulatory Inquiries, BofA Securities receives numerous requests, subpoenas and orders for documents, testimony and information in connection with various aspects of their regulated activities, and in some cases regulatory action has been taken against BofA Securities. BofA Securities believes that it has cooperated fully with the Regulators in all such inquiries to date and intends to continue to cooperate fully with the Regulators in all such inquiries involving BofA Securities in the future.

Bank of America Corporation (the "Corporation"), BofA Securities' ultimate parent, makes all required disclosures in its Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, which are updated in Reports on Form 8-K, all of which are filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") ("Regulatory Filings"). BofA Securities makes all required disclosures in its Form BD and ADV filings ("Form BD and ADV Filings") with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Those Regulatory Filings and Form BD and ADV Filings include disclosures of Regulatory Inquiries as required by federal law and applicable regulations. The Regulatory Filings are publicly available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The Form BD Filings are publicly available on the FINRA BrokerCheck system at <http://brokercheck.finra.org/>. The Form ADV filings are publicly available on the SEC's Investment Adviser Search website at: <http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov/IAPD/default.aspx>.

The Corporation cannot confirm or deny the existence of any other, non-public Regulatory Inquiry conducted by any Regulator unless required to do so by law.

Please note the following public matters involving BofA Securities' public finance business over the past five (5) years:

Municipal Bond Underwriting False Claims Act Lawsuits

Beginning in January 2016, the Corporation was served, along with a number of other banks, with lawsuits brought by Roger Hayes and Talbot Heppenstall (the “Relators”) in Illinois, California, New Jersey and New York under those state’s respective False Claims Acts. In each case, the Relators alleged that the defendants falsely represented to state and municipal officials that they would obtain the lowest yields/highest prices for new negotiated municipal bond offerings in order to secure underwriting engagements for those offerings. All of the cases have been dismissed or withdrawn: The Illinois lawsuit was dismissed by the trial court without prejudice in September 2017; the California lawsuit was

dismissed by the trial court with prejudice in March 2019; the New Jersey lawsuit was dismissed by the trial court without prejudice in early May 2019; and the Relators voluntarily discontinued the New York lawsuit in June 2019.

VRDO False Claims Act Lawsuits

Since November 2017, the Corporation has been served, along with a number of other banks, with lawsuits brought by Edelweiss Fund, LLC (“Edelweiss”) in Illinois, California, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York under those state’s respective False Claims Acts. In February 2019, the Massachusetts state court permitted the substitution of Bjorn Johan Rosenberg for Edelweiss as the relator in the case. In each case, Edelweiss and Rosenberg purport to assert claims that the defendants engaged in a coordinated “robo-setting” scheme under which they allegedly set the rates for Variable Rate Demand Obligations (“VRDOs”) mechanically in order to keep the rates artificially high and thereby reduce the chances of having to remarket the bonds. To date, the Attorney Generals of each of these states have declined to join in the lawsuits. The Massachusetts Supreme Court affirmed the trial court’s dismissal of that case in May 2021. In October 2023, the defendants, including Bank of America, reached an agreement to settle the Illinois case for an aggregate of \$70 million. On December 27, 2024, the New Jersey Appellate Court reversed the trial court, held that Relator’s claims are foreclosed by the public disclosure bar, and directed that judgment be entered in defendants’ favor. Relator has filed a motion seeking leave to appeal and the New Jersey Supreme Court has granted leave. In the New York case, the trial court has denied the parties’ motions for summary judgment except as to Relator’s motion as it relates to materiality. The court’s decision also eliminates several categories of damages that Relator had asserted, reducing the defendants’ exposure. Nonetheless, defendants intend to appeal the decision to the Appellate Division. The California case remains pending and is in discovery.

VRDO Antitrust Actions

On February 20, 2019, the City of Philadelphia filed a putative antitrust class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that several of the Corporation’s affiliates and affiliates of six other large banks, acting in their capacity as remarketing agents for VRDOs, conspired between 2008 and 2016 to artificially inflate interest rates on VRDOs to the detriment of their municipal issuer customers. The complaint asserts causes of action (i) under Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, (ii) for breach of contract, and (iii) for unjust enrichment. On March 25, 2019, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Maryland filed a similar class action antitrust complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against several Bank of America affiliates and affiliates of other banks. The trial judge has ordered the cases to be consolidated. On June 3, 2021, a new VRDO antitrust class action complaint was filed in the Southern District of New York on behalf of a proposed subclass of California municipal issuers and asserting several claims under California law based on the same alleged conduct. On August 6, 2021, Plaintiffs in the main case filed an amended complaint that includes the California plaintiffs as named parties and otherwise absorbs/covers their claims. In September 2023, the trial judge granted Plaintiffs motion for class certification. On February 5, 2024, the 2d Cir. Court of Appeals granted our 23(f) petition seeking an interlocutory appeal of the class certification decision. Shortly after, the trial judge ordered that the case be stayed pending the outcome of the appeal, which remains pending.

Puerto Rico Lawsuits

On September 15, 2022, Drivetrain, LLC as trustee for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (“Trustee”) filed a second amended complaint in the adversary proceeding captioned *Drivetrain, LLC v. Barclays Capital, Inc. et al.*, Adv. Pro. No. 19-00280 in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Puerto Rico against BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofA”), Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. (“MLPF&S”), and Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. (“MLCS,” and collectively with BofA and MLPF&S, the “BANA Entities”) and numerous other financial institutions that served as underwriters on 17 bond issuances by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities and/or entered into interest rate swap agreements in the years leading up to the bankruptcy. The Trustee asserts claims against MLCS (the swap counterparties) and the other swap counterparties for rescission of the swap agreements because they were allegedly never registered in accordance with Puerto Rico law. In addition, the Trustee asserts claims against the BANA Entities and the other financial institutions for: (i) recovery of fees provided under the underwriter and swap agreements based on a theory that the bond issuances were allegedly contrary to Puerto Rico laws and increased Puerto Rico’s insolvency because (1) the Puerto Rico agency issuing the bonds allegedly did not have the authority to so, (2) the bond issuances were allegedly not in the interest of the general welfare of Puerto Rico, or (3) the bond issuances allegedly added general obligation debt in violation of Puerto Rico’s constitutional debt limit, and (ii) fraudulent conveyance of all fees and/or interest and principal payments on bonds the BANA Entities received in connection with the allegedly invalid bond issuances and swap agreements.

In addition, Ambac Assurance Corporation (“AMBAC”), Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (“FGIC”) and National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation have brought lawsuits in a local court in Puerto Rico against Merrill Lynch and certain affiliates and 8 other underwriters for one or more bonds issued from 2001 to 2007 by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its agencies. The plaintiffs allege that they were induced to insure the bonds based upon defendants assurances that they had reasonably investigated the statements in the Official Statements and that the underwriters had a reasonable basis for believing that the statements were true and complete. All three complaints are based on two equitable doctrines of Puerto Rican law: *Doctrina de Actos Propios* (i.e., “doctrine of own acts,” which protects a third party who relies in good faith on the veracity of manifestations or actions of another); and *Unilateral Declaration of Will* (i.e., the creation of an obligation through a unilateral act in the form of a concrete promise on which others are intended to rely). On July 9, 2021, the FGIC complaint was dismissed with prejudice. On July 30, 2021, the AMBAC complaint was also dismissed. The Puerto Rico Court of Appeals has affirmed both dismissals. On December 20, 2021, the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court’s denial of defendant’s motion to dismiss the National complaint and dismissed that lawsuit too. National sought permission to appeal to the Puerto Rico Supreme Court and the Supreme Court denied the petition on May 13, 2022.