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Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-197375

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated July 11, 2014)



BB&T CORPORATION
MEDIUM-TERM NOTES, SERIES E (SENIOR)
MEDIUM-TERM NOTES, SERIES F (SUBORDINATED)
Due Nine Months or More from Date of Issue

BB&T Corporation may from time to time offer senior medium-term notes, Series E, and subordinated medium-term notes, Series F. The specific terms of each note offered will be included in a pricing supplement. The notes offered will specify whether they are senior or subordinated notes and, unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, they will have the following general terms:

- The notes will mature nine months or more from the date of issue.
- The notes will bear interest at either a fixed or floating rate or will be zero coupon notes that will not pay interest. Floating rate interest will be based on one or more of the following base rates, adjusted by a spread or a spread multiplier, or both:
 - commercial paper rate
 - federal funds rate
 - London interbank offered rate, or LIBOR
 - Euro interbank offering rate, or EURIBOR
 - any other rate specified in the applicable pricing supplement.
 - prime rate
 - certificate of deposit, or CD, rate
 - Treasury rate
 - constant maturity treasury, or CMT, rate
- The notes will be denominated in U.S. dollars or in any foreign currency we specify. Notes denominated in U.S. dollars will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000, or any integral multiple of \$1,000.
- We may redeem the notes if specified in the applicable pricing supplement.
- Zero coupon notes will not pay interest.
- Each note will be represented by either a registered global note held by or on behalf of The Depository Trust Company or by a certificate issued in definitive form.
- The notes may be issued at a discount from the principal amount payable at maturity and may constitute original issue discount notes.

The notes are not savings accounts, deposits or other obligations of a bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The notes are not secured.

This prospectus, together with the relevant pricing supplement, if any, prospectus supplement and prospectus describing the terms of the specific securities being offered and sold, may be used by our affiliates, including BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC., in connection with offers and sales of such securities referred to above. These affiliates may act as principal or agent in such transactions. Such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale. We will not receive any of the proceeds of such sales. Our affiliates, including BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, do not have any obligation to make a market in the above referenced securities, and may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice, in their sole discretion.

Investing in the notes involves risks. Potential purchasers of the notes should consider the information set forth under “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page S-2 of this prospectus supplement and the discussion of risk factors contained in our annual, quarterly and current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this prospectus supplement or the attached prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Offers to purchase the notes may be solicited from time to time by the agents listed below. We may sell notes to the agents as principal for resale at varying or fixed offering prices or through the agents who will use their reasonable efforts on our behalf. We also reserve the right to offer and sell notes directly to investors on our own behalf and to appoint other agents. We will pay a commission in respect of any notes sold to or through an agent as agreed upon between us and such agent at the time of sale. Actual commissions payable in respect of any sale of notes will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. There is no established trading market for the notes, and there is no assurance that the notes will be sold and that a secondary market for the notes will develop.

Because our affiliate, BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, may participate in sales of the notes, the offering will be conducted in compliance with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) Rule 5121, as administered by FINRA. Each offering of the notes will be conducted in compliance with the applicable requirements of Rule 5121. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest).”

BB&T Capital Markets

Deutsche Bank Securities

BofA Merrill Lynch
BNP PARIBAS
Credit Suisse
HSBC
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
A Stifel Company
Raymond James
Sterne Agee
UBS Investment Bank

Barclays
Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC
Drexel Hamilton
Jefferies
Lebenthal Capital Markets
Morgan Stanley
RBC Capital Markets
TD Securities

Blaylock Beal Van, LLC
Citigroup
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
J.P. Morgan
Mischler Financial Group, Inc.
Ramirez & Co., Inc.
RBS
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.
Wells Fargo Securities

August 4, 2014

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Neither we nor the agents or any of their affiliates have authorized anyone to provide you with any information or to make any representation not contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, the attached prospectus or any pricing supplement that we may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with an offering. Neither we nor the agents take any responsibility for, and can provide no assurances as to, the reliability of any information that others may provide you. We are offering to sell these securities and seeking offers to buy these securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should not assume that the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the attached prospectus is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates.

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus supplement, the attached prospectus and any pricing supplement to “BB&T,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar references mean BB&T Corporation. If we have used but not defined terms in this prospectus supplement, the attached prospectus and any pricing supplement, those terms have the meanings contained in the indentures described in this prospectus supplement.

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Prospectus

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We have registered the notes under a registration statement on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Registration No. 333-197375. From time to time, we intend to use this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, and a related pricing supplement to offer the notes. You should read each of these documents and consider the information contained in the documents identified under the heading “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference” of the accompanying prospectus before investing in the notes.

This prospectus supplement describes certain terms of the notes that we may offer and supplements the general information contained in the attached prospectus. This prospectus supplement supersedes the attached prospectus to the extent it contains information that differs from the information in the attached prospectus.

Each time we issue notes, we will provide a pricing supplement to this prospectus supplement. The pricing supplement will contain the specific description and terms of the notes that we are offering and the terms of the offering. The pricing supplement will supersede this prospectus supplement and the attached prospectus to the extent it contains information that differs from the information contained in this prospectus supplement or the attached prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes will involve certain risks. This prospectus supplement and the attached prospectus do not describe all of those risks. In addition to the risk factors and other information concerning our business included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and in our other filings which are incorporated by reference herein, you should, in consultation with your own financial and legal advisors, carefully consider the following discussion of risks before deciding whether an investment in the notes is suitable for you. The notes will not be an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant features of the notes or financial matters in general. You should not purchase the notes unless you understand, and know that you can bear, these investment risks.

Payments related to the notes will be dependent upon our subsidiaries.

As a holding company, our assets consist primarily of equity in our subsidiaries. As a result, even though the notes are our obligations, our ability to make payments on the notes depends upon our receipt of dividends, loan payments and other funds from our subsidiaries. The payment of dividends by a bank subsidiary is subject to limitations contained in federal law as well as the laws of the subsidiary's state of incorporation. The notes are not obligations of our subsidiaries or guaranteed by our subsidiaries, and our subsidiaries have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes.

The notes are structurally subordinated to the debt of our subsidiaries.

Because we are a holding company, our rights and the rights of our creditors, including the holders of the notes, to participate in the distribution or allocation of the assets of any subsidiary during its liquidation or reorganization, will be subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors, unless we are ourselves a creditor with recognized claims against the subsidiary. Any capital loans that we make to any of our banking subsidiaries would be subordinate in right of payment to deposits and to other indebtedness of these banking subsidiaries. Claims from creditors (other than us), against the subsidiaries, may include long-term and medium-term debt and substantial obligations related to deposit liabilities, federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, and other short-term borrowings. The notes are not obligations of, nor guaranteed by, our subsidiaries, and our subsidiaries have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes. The indentures relating to the notes do not limit our ability or the ability of our subsidiaries to issue or incur additional debt or preferred stock.

Holders of subordinated notes will have only limited acceleration rights and may be adversely impacted by acceleration of the senior notes.

Holders of subordinated notes have limited rights of acceleration upon events of default and may accelerate payment of indebtedness only upon certain bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization events involving us, our primary commercial banking subsidiary or certain of our other subsidiaries. In addition, holders of senior notes may accelerate the due date of those notes if an event of default shall occur and be continuing, which may adversely impact our ability to pay obligations on subordinated notes.

If we have the ability to redeem the notes when prevailing interest rates are relatively low, you will have reinvestment risk.

If your notes are redeemable at our option, we may elect to redeem your notes when prevailing interest rates are lower than the rate borne by the notes. In such a situation, you may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the notes being redeemed. The existence of such a redemption right also may adversely impact your ability to sell your notes as the optional redemption date or period approaches.

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

Hedging activities also may affect trading in the notes. At any time, we or our affiliates may engage in hedging activities contemporaneous with an offering of the notes. This hedging activity, in turn, may increase or decrease the value of the notes. In addition, we or our affiliates may acquire a long or short position in the notes from time to time. In the case of indexed notes, we or our affiliates may engage in hedging activity related to the indexed notes or to a component of the index or formula applicable to the indexed notes. All or a portion of these positions may be liquidated at or about the time of the maturity date of the notes. The aggregate amount and the composition of these positions are likely to vary over time. We have no reason to believe that any of our activities will have a material effect on the notes. However, we cannot assure you that our activities or the activities of our affiliates will not affect the prices at which you may sell your notes.

You may not be able to sell your notes if an active trading market for the notes does not develop.

There is currently no secondary market for any of the notes. The agents currently intend to make a market in the notes as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. However, they are not obligated to do so, and they may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice. Additionally, certain of the agents may be restricted in their market-making activities. Even if a secondary market does develop, it may not be liquid and may not continue for the term of the notes. If the secondary market for the notes is limited, there may be few buyers should you choose to sell your notes prior to maturity and this may reduce your ability to sell the notes and the price you may be able to realize in a sale.

You may not be able to sell your notes at a price you believe is appropriate.

Even if a trading market develops for the notes, the price you receive upon a sale of your notes may be affected by a number of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- our financial performance;
- the level of liquidity of the notes;
- any redemption features of the notes;
- the time remaining to maturity of the notes;
- the aggregate amount outstanding of the relevant notes;
- the market for similar securities; and
- the level, direction, and volatility of market interest rates generally.

As a result of these factors, you may not be able to sell your notes at a price you believe is appropriate or that is above the price you paid for the notes.

Changes in our credit ratings may affect the value of the notes.

Credit ratings are an assessment by a third party credit ratings service of our ability to pay our obligations as they become due and the default risks of the notes. Actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings may affect the market value of the notes we have issued. Furthermore, financial regulatory reforms required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) affect the manner of disclosure of credit ratings, the type of rating provided, and the use of credit ratings in evaluation of securities by investors; these factors could likewise affect the trading value of the notes. Because your return on the notes depends upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations, changes in our credit ratings will not change the other investment risks related to the notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

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The amount of interest we may pay on the notes may be limited by state law.

New York law governs the notes. New York usury laws limit the amount of interest that can be charged and paid on loans, including debt securities like the notes. Under present New York law, the maximum permissible rate of interest is 25% per year on a simple interest basis. This limit may not apply to debt securities in which \$2,500,000 or more has been invested. While we believe that a state or federal court sitting outside of New York may give effect to New York law, many other states also have laws that regulate the amount of interest that may be charged to and paid by a borrower. We do not intend to claim the benefits of any laws concerning usurious rates of interest.

The notes may be denominated in a specified foreign currency that we designate at the time of offering, which would give rise to additional risks.

Changes in exchange rates and exchange controls could adversely affect your investment in the notes.

An investment in foreign currency notes entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in notes denominated in U.S. dollars. These risks include:

- the possibility of significant changes in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the currency specified in the applicable pricing supplement; and
- the possibility of the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls by the United States or foreign governments.

These risks generally depend upon factors over which we have no control, such as economic and political events and the supply of, and demand for, the relevant currencies. In the past, rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and some foreign currencies have been highly volatile and such volatility also could occur in the future. Depreciation of the specified currency applicable to a foreign currency note against the United States dollar would result in a decrease in:

- the U.S. dollar-equivalent yield of the security;
- the U.S. dollar-equivalent value of the principal repayable at maturity of the security; and
- the U.S. dollar-equivalent market value of the security.

Governments from time to time have imposed exchange controls and may in the future impose or revise exchange controls at or before the maturity of a foreign currency note (or the maturity of the note issuable at the time of exercise of a debt warrant). Exchange controls could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of a specified currency other than U.S. dollars at the time of payment of principal, any premium or interest on a foreign currency note. Even if there are no exchange controls in place, it is possible that the specified currency for any particular foreign currency note will not be available at the maturity of the note (or the maturity of the note issuable at the time of exercise of a debt warrant) due to circumstances beyond our control. In this event, we will make required payments in U.S. dollars on the basis described in this prospectus supplement.

The unavailability of currencies or limited facilities for conversion could adversely affect payments on your notes.

If payment on a note is required to be made in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars and such currency is

- unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control;
- no longer used by the government of the country issuing such currency; or
- no longer used for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of the international banking community;

then all payments on such note shall be made in U.S. dollars until such currency is again available or so used. In such instance, the amounts otherwise payable in such currency will be converted into U.S. dollars on the basis of

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the most recently available market exchange rate for such currency or its successor currency or as otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement. Any payment on such note made under such circumstances in U.S. dollars will not constitute an event of default under the applicable indenture.

If the specified currency of a note is officially redenominated, other than as a result of European Monetary Union, such as by an official redenomination of any such specified currency that is a composite currency, then our payment obligations on such note will be the amount of redenominated currency that represents the amount of our obligations immediately before the redenomination. The notes will not provide for any adjustment to any amount payable under such notes as a result of:

- any change in the value of the specified currency of such notes relative to any other currency due solely to fluctuations in exchange rates; or
- any redenomination of any component currency of any composite currency, unless such composite currency is itself officially redenominated.

Currently, there are limited facilities in the United States for conversion of U.S. dollars into foreign currencies, and vice versa. In addition, banks do not generally offer non-U.S. dollar-denominated checking or savings account facilities in the United States. Accordingly, payments on notes made in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be made from an account at a bank located outside the United States, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Judgments in a foreign currency could result in a loss on your notes.

Courts in the United States customarily render judgments only in U.S. dollars. However, in the case of a judgment relating to foreign currency notes, it is unclear if the rate of conversion into U.S. dollars would be determined with reference to the date of default, the date the judgment is rendered or some other date. Under current New York law, a New York state court that renders a judgment on a foreign currency note would be required to render the judgment in the specified currency in which the foreign currency note is denominated, and this judgment would be converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of entry of the judgment. Holders of foreign currency notes would bear the risk of exchange rate fluctuations from the time the amount of the judgment is calculated to the time the U.S. dollars are converted by the applicable trustee to the specified currency for payment of the judgment.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, including information incorporated by reference herein, contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, regarding the financial condition, results of operations, business plans and our future performance that are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and the information available to management at the time that these disclosures were prepared. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” and other similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from anticipated results. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- general economic or business conditions, either nationally or regionally, may be less favorable than expected, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality and/or a reduced demand for credit, insurance or other services;
- disruptions to the credit and financial markets, either nationally or globally, including the impact of a downgrade of U.S. government obligations by one of the credit ratings agencies and the adverse effects of the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in Europe;
- changes in the interest rate environment and cash flow reassessments may reduce net interest margins and/or the volumes and values of loans made or held as well as the value of other financial assets held;
- competitive pressures among depository and other financial institutions may increase significantly;
- legislative, regulatory or accounting changes, including changes resulting from the adoption and implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, may adversely affect the businesses in which we are engaged;
- local, state or federal taxing authorities may take tax positions that are adverse to us;
- a reduction may occur in our credit ratings;
- adverse changes may occur in the securities markets;
- our competitors may have greater financial resources and develop products that enable them to compete more successfully than us and may be subject to different regulatory standards than us;
- natural or other disasters could have an adverse effect on us in that such events could materially disrupt our operations or the ability or willingness of our customers to access the financial services we offer;
- costs or difficulties related to the integration of our businesses and our merger partners may be greater than expected;
- expected cost savings or revenue growth associated with completed mergers and acquisitions may not be fully realized or realized within the expected time frames;
- deposit attrition, customer loss and/or revenue loss following completed mergers and acquisitions may be greater than expected;
- cyber-security risks, including “denial of service,” “hacking” and “identity theft,” that could adversely affect our business and financial performance, or our reputation; and
- failure to implement part or all of our new ERP system could result in impairment charges that adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations and could result in significant additional costs to us.

These and other risk factors are more fully described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 under the section entitled “Risk Factors Related to BB&T’s Business” under the section entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and from time to time in other filings with the SEC. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

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BB&T CORPORATION

We are a financial holding company organized under the laws of North Carolina and headquartered in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. We conduct our business operations primarily through our commercial bank subsidiary, Branch Banking and Trust Company (“Branch Bank”), which has offices in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Alabama, Indiana, Texas and Washington, D.C. In addition, our operations consist of several nonbank subsidiaries that offer various financial services products. Our principal assets are all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Branch Bank and investments in our other subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2014, we had consolidated total assets of \$188.0 billion, consolidated loans held for investment of \$119.5 billion, consolidated deposits of \$131.6 billion and consolidated shareholders’ equity of \$24.0 billion.

Branch Bank provides a wide range of banking services to individuals and businesses, and offers a variety of loans to businesses and consumers. Such loans are made primarily to individuals residing in the market areas described above or to businesses located within our geographic footprint. Branch Bank also markets a wide range of deposit services to individuals and businesses. Branch Bank offers, either directly, or through its subsidiaries, lease financing to businesses and municipal governments; factoring; discount brokerage services, annuities and mutual funds; life insurance, property and casualty insurance, health insurance and commercial general liability insurance on an agency basis and through a wholesale insurance brokerage operation; insurance premium financing; permanent financing arrangements for commercial real estate; loan servicing for third-party investors; direct consumer finance loans to individuals; trust and comprehensive wealth advisory services and association services. Our direct nonbank subsidiaries provide a variety of financial services including credit card lending, automobile lending, equipment financing, full-service securities brokerage, asset management and capital markets services.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “BBT.” Our executive offices are located at 200 West Second Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101, and our telephone number is (336) 733-2000.

We refer you to the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as described in the section “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference” in the attached prospectus, for more information about us and our businesses.

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CONSOLIDATED RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for us and our subsidiaries for the periods indicated below were as follows:

	For the Six Months		For the Years Ended December 31,				
	Ended June 30,		2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	2014	2013					
Earnings to fixed charges:							
Including interest on deposits:	4.23x	3.99x	4.18x	3.43x	2.10x	1.50x	1.48x
Excluding interest on deposits:	5.48x	5.44x	5.62x	4.91x	2.91x	1.99x	2.21x

For purposes of computing these ratios, earnings represent income from continuing operations before extraordinary items and cumulative effects of changes in accounting principles plus income taxes and fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest). Fixed charges, excluding interest on deposits, represent interest (other than on deposits, but including capitalized interest), one-third of rents (the proportion representative of the interest factor) and all amortization of debt issuance costs. Fixed charges, including interest on deposits, represent all interest, one-third of rents (the proportion representative of the interest factor) and all amortization of debt issuance costs.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We intend to use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the notes offered by this prospectus supplement for general corporate purposes, which may include the acquisition of other companies, repurchasing outstanding shares of our common stock, repayment of maturing obligations and refinancing of outstanding indebtedness and extending credit to, or funding investments in, our subsidiaries. The precise use of the net proceeds will depend upon our and our subsidiaries' funding requirements and the availability of other funds. Pending our use of the net proceeds from the sale of the notes as described above, we will use the net proceeds to reduce our short-term indebtedness or for temporary investments.

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DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

BB&T Corporation may from time to time offer senior medium-term notes, Series E, and subordinated medium-term notes, Series F. The specific terms of each note offered will be included in a pricing supplement. The notes offered will specify whether they are senior or subordinated notes and, unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, they will have the following general terms:

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the notes and the indentures referred to below. This description is subject to and qualified by reference to the provisions of the indentures, including the definitions of certain terms used in the indentures. You should read the detailed provisions of the indentures that are important to you, since your rights as a holder of notes will be governed by the indentures and not this summary description. If any information in the pricing supplement is inconsistent with this prospectus supplement, you should rely upon the information in the pricing supplement. The pricing supplement also may add, update or change information contained in the prospectus and this prospectus supplement. References in this description to interest payments and interest-related information do not apply to the zero coupon notes.

General

We may issue the notes as medium-term notes, Series E, which will represent the senior notes, or as medium-term notes, Series F, which will represent the subordinated notes. We will issue the senior notes under an Indenture, dated as of May 24, 1996, as the same may be further amended or supplemented from time to time (which we refer to as the “senior indenture”), between us and U.S. Bank National Association, a national banking association (as successor to the corporate trust business of State Street Bank and Trust Company), as senior trustee. We will issue the subordinated notes under an Indenture dated as of May 24, 1996, as the same may be further amended or supplemented from time to time (which we refer to as the “subordinated indenture”), between us and U.S. Bank National Association, a national banking association (as successor to the corporate trust business of State Street Bank and Trust Company), as subordinated trustee. The indentures are qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In this prospectus supplement, the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture are referred to collectively as the indentures. The indentures are exhibits to the registration statement to which this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relate.

The Series E notes will constitute a single series of senior securities under the senior indenture. The Series F notes will constitute a single series of subordinated securities under the subordinated indenture. The notes will mature on a date that is nine months or more from the date of issue, as stated in the applicable pricing supplement. The Series E notes will represent unsecured, unsubordinated debt of BB&T and will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt of BB&T. The Series F notes will represent unsecured, subordinated debt of BB&T and will rank junior and be subordinated to all senior indebtedness of BB&T.

The indentures do not limit the aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under them and provide that debt securities may be issued from time to time in one or more series. We may from time to time, without your consent, reopen an outstanding tranche of notes and issue additional notes having the same terms and conditions as such outstanding notes (or the same terms and conditions except for the offering price, issue date and amount of the first interest payment). The notes will be our direct, unsecured obligations, will not be savings accounts, deposits or other obligations of any of our bank or nonbank subsidiaries, and will not be insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Neither the indentures nor the notes will limit or otherwise restrict the amount of other indebtedness that we may incur or other securities that we or any of our subsidiaries may issue (except that the senior indenture contains certain restrictions with respect to voting stock of a Principal Constituent Bank (as defined in this prospectus supplement)). The indentures do not restrict us from creating, assuming, incurring or permitting to exist any mortgage, pledge, encumbrance, lien or charge on our property (except the voting stock of a Principal Constituent Bank pursuant to the senior indenture). In addition, neither indenture requires us to maintain any

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financial ratios or specified levels of net worth or liquidity or contains any other provisions that would provide protection to holders of the notes due to a sudden or dramatic decline in the credit quality of the notes caused by a change in control, recapitalization or other capital restructuring. Rights of acceleration in case an event of default occurs with respect to the Series F notes are limited as further described below under “Events of Default with Respect to Series F Notes.”

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement:

- the notes will mature on a business day that is nine months or more from the date of issue, provided that notes payable at commercial paper rates will mature not sooner than nine months and one day from their dates of issue;
- we will pay interest on fixed rate notes semi-annually;
- the Series F notes will mature after at least five years from their date of issue;
- if the maturity date of any note or the interest payment date of any note (other than a floating rate note) specified in the applicable pricing supplement for such note is a day that is not a business day, interest, principal and premium, if any, will be paid on the next day that is a business day with the same force and effect as if made on the maturity date or the interest payment date, as the case may be, and no interest on that payment will accrue for the period from and after that maturity date or the interest payment date, as the case may be;
- we will issue the notes at 100% of their principal amount;
- holders will not be able to elect to have their notes repaid before the maturity date;
- we will issue the notes, other than the foreign currency notes, in U.S. dollars;
- we will issue the notes, other than the foreign currency notes, in fully registered form and in authorized denominations of \$1,000 or any integral multiple of \$1,000;
- the principal, premium, and interest, if any, payable at maturity or at redemption on each note will be paid in immediately available funds when the note is presented at the corporate trust office of the paying agent; and
- we will issue the notes as global securities registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, as depository. We refer to these notes as global notes in this prospectus supplement. We can also issue the notes in definitive registered form, without coupons, otherwise known as certificated notes.

The applicable pricing supplement relating to each note will describe the following:

- whether the note is a senior note or a subordinated note;
- whether the note is being issued at a price other than 100% of its principal amount;
- the principal amount of the note;
- the date on which the note will be issued;
- the date on which the note will mature;
- whether the note is a fixed rate note, a floating rate note, or a zero coupon note;
- any additional terms applicable to any foreign currency notes with respect to the payment of principal and any premium or interest for that note;
- the annual rate at which the note will bear interest and the interest payment date and regular record date, if different from those described below;
- whether the note is an original issue discount note, and if so, any additional provisions relating to this feature of the note;

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- whether the note may be redeemed at our option, and any provisions relating to redemption of the note;
- whether the note will be represented by a certificated note and any provisions relating to this feature of the note;
- the authorized denominations of foreign currency notes; and
- any other terms of the note consistent with the provisions of the applicable indenture.

The notes can be presented for payment of principal and interest, the transfer of the notes can be registered and the notes can be exchanged at the offices that we maintain for these purposes as described under the heading “—Interest and Principal Payments” below. However, global notes can be exchanged only in the manner and to the extent described under the heading “—Form of Notes; Book-Entry Notes” below.

As used in this prospectus supplement, and unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the term “business day” has the following meanings:

- Except as set forth below, a business day is any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or Federal Reserve holiday and that is not a day that banking institutions in New York City or Winston-Salem, North Carolina are generally authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close.
- For LIBOR notes issued in U.S. dollars, a business day, with respect to any payment, is any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or Federal Reserve holiday and that is not a day that banking institutions in New York City or Winston-Salem, North Carolina are generally authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close, and is also a London business day, and with respect to an interest determination date, is a London business day. A “London business day” is any day on which dealings in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.
- For notes denominated in euro, the term business day means any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or Federal Reserve holiday and that is not a day that banking institutions in New York City or Winston-Salem, North Carolina are generally authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close, and is also a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System is operating, which we refer to as a TARGET business day.
- For notes denominated in a specified currency other than euro, the term business day means any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday or Federal Reserve holiday and that is not a day that banking institutions in New York City or Winston-Salem, North Carolina are generally authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close, and is also a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in the principal financial center of the country of the relevant specified currency (if other than New York City).

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the principal financial center of any country for the purpose of the foregoing definition is as provided in the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as amended and updated from time to time, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Interest and Principal Payments

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, we will make payments of principal, interest owed, and premium, if any, with respect to any note in U.S. dollars. Except as provided under the heading “—Form of Notes; Book-Entry Notes” below, we will pay interest to the person in whose name a note, or any predecessor note, is registered at the close of business on the regular record date next preceding each interest payment date. If the original issue date of a note is between a regular record date and an interest payment date, the initial interest payment will be made on the interest payment date following the next succeeding regular record date to the registered holder on that next succeeding regular record date. Interest payable at maturity or upon redemption will be payable to the person to whom the principal will be payable.

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If the specified currency for a note is other than U.S. dollars, we will (unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement) arrange to convert all payments in respect of that note into U.S. dollars. The amount of any U.S. dollar payment in respect of a note having a specified currency other than U.S. dollars will be based on the bid quoted by the exchange rate agent for the purchase of U.S. dollars with the specified currency for settlement on the payment date and on the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to all holders of such notes scheduled to receive such payments. The bid quotation will be as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the second day preceding the payment date on which banks are open for business in London and New York City. If this bid quotation is not available, the exchange rate agent will obtain a bid quotation from a leading foreign exchange bank in London or New York City selected by the exchange rate agent for this purchase. If these bids are not available, payment of the aggregate amount due to all holders of notes on the payment date will be made in the specified currency. All currency exchange costs will be borne by the holder of the note by deductions from these payments.

The holder of a note having a specified currency other than U.S. dollars may (if the applicable pricing supplement and that note so indicate) elect to receive all payments in respect of that note in the specified currency by delivery of a written notice to the paying agent for that note not later than fifteen calendar days prior to the applicable payment date. That election will remain in effect until revoked by written notice to the paying agent received not later than fifteen calendar days prior to the applicable payment date.

We can change interest rates and base rates, as defined below, from time to time but this change will not affect any note issued or note that we agreed to issue. Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the interest payment dates and the regular record dates for fixed rate notes will be as described below under the heading “—Fixed Rate Notes” and the interest payment dates and the regular record dates for floating rate notes will be as described below under the heading “—Floating Rate Notes.”

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the agent for payment, transfer and exchange of the notes, who is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the paying agent, is U.S. Bank National Association acting through its corporate trust office in New York, New York. The paying agent may be terminated or resign at any time as long as a new paying agent is in place. Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, we will pay the principal, interest, and premium, if any, at maturity or redemption in immediately available funds to The Depository Trust Company, as depository, or its nominee as the registered owner of the global notes representing the book-entry notes. But we may at our option pay principal and any premium and interest on any registered note by mailing a check to the address of the person or entity entitled to the payment shown on our security register, except that holders of U.S. \$10,000,000 or more in aggregate principal amount of similar notes will receive payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds if they have given appropriate wire transfer instructions to the trustee or the paying agent in writing not later than ten business days prior to the applicable payment date.

Interest Rates

General

The interest rate on the notes will be:

- in the case of fixed rate notes, a fixed rate; and
- in the case of floating rate notes, a floating rate determined by one or more base rates, which may be adjusted by a spread or a spread multiplier, or both.

Each note that bears interest will bear interest from and including its date of issue (or other specified date on which interest begins to accrue) or from and including the most recent interest payment date on which interest has been paid or duly provided for:

- at the fixed rate per annum applicable to the related interest period; or
- at the rate per annum determined by reference to the base rate applicable to the related interest period or interest periods, in each case as specified in the note and in the applicable pricing supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment.

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Interest will be payable on each interest payment date and at maturity or, if applicable, upon redemption. The interest rate on a note for any interest period may not exceed the maximum rate permitted by New York law as may be modified by United States law of general application. Under present New York law, the maximum rate of interest is 25% per year on a simple interest basis. This limit may not apply to notes in which \$2,500,000 or more has been invested.

The applicable pricing supplement will specify the following with respect to each note that bears interest:

- the issue price and interest payment dates;
- for any fixed rate note, the interest rate; and
- for any floating rate note:
 - the method, which may vary from interest period to interest period, of calculating the interest rate applicable to each interest period including, if applicable, the fixed rate per annum applicable to one or more interest periods;
 - the index maturity, which means the period to maturity of any instrument on which the base rate for any interest period is predicated;
 - any spread or spread multiplier, as defined below;
 - the interest determination dates, as defined below;
 - the interest reset dates, as defined below;
 - any minimum (floor) or maximum (ceiling) interest rate limitation on the rate at which interest will accrue during any interest period;
 - whether the note is an original issue discount note; and
 - any other terms related to interest on the notes.

Fixed Rate Notes

How Interest on Fixed Rate Notes Accrues

Each fixed rate note will bear interest from the date of issue at the annual rate stated on its face and in the applicable pricing supplement. Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, interest payments for fixed rate notes will be the amount of interest accrued to but excluding the relevant interest payment date.

When Interest on Fixed Rate Notes Is Paid

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest payment dates for fixed rate notes will be February 1 and August 1 of each year and at maturity or, if applicable, upon redemption. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the regular record dates for fixed rate notes will be the day, whether or not a business day, fifteen calendar days preceding each interest payment date.

How Interest on Fixed Rate Notes Is Calculated

Interest on fixed rate notes will be computed and paid on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

If a Payment Date Is Not a Business Day

If any interest payment date on a fixed rate note is not a business day, the interest payment will be made on the next day that is a business day, and no interest will accrue for the period from and after the scheduled interest payment date.

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Floating Rate Notes

General

Each floating rate note will bear interest at a floating rate determined by reference to an interest rate basis or formula, which we refer to as the base rate.

The applicable pricing supplement may designate one or more of the following base rates as applicable to each floating rate note:

- the commercial paper rate;
- the federal funds rate;
- LIBOR;
- EURIBOR;
- the prime rate;
- the CD rate;
- the CMT rate;
- the treasury rate; or
- one or more other base rates specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

The interest rate on each floating rate note for each interest period will be determined by reference to the applicable base rate specified in the applicable pricing supplement for that interest period, plus or minus any applicable spread and/or multiplied by any applicable spread multiplier.

The spread is the number of basis points, each one-hundredth of a percentage point, specified in the applicable pricing supplement to be added or subtracted from the base rate for that floating rate note. For example, if a note bears interest at LIBOR plus one basis point, or .01%, and the calculation agent determines that LIBOR is 5.00% per annum, the note will bear interest at 5.01% per annum until the next interest reset date. The spread multiplier is the percentage specified in the applicable pricing supplement to be applied to the base rate for a floating rate note. For example, if a note bears interest at 90% of LIBOR, and the calculation agent determines that LIBOR is 5.00% per annum, the note will bear interest at 4.50% per annum until the next interest reset date.

When Interest on Floating Rate Notes Is Paid

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise and except as provided below, we will pay interest on floating rate notes on the following interest payment dates:

- in the case of floating rate notes with a daily, weekly or monthly interest reset date, on the third Wednesday of each month of each year;
- in the case of floating rate notes with a quarterly interest reset date, on the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- in the case of floating rate notes with a semi-annual interest reset date, on the third Wednesday of the two months of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement; and
- in the case of floating rate notes with an annual interest reset date, on the third Wednesday of the month of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

We will also pay interest, in the case of all floating rate notes, at maturity or, if applicable, upon redemption.

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Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the regular record dates for the floating rate notes will be the day, whether or not a business day, fifteen calendar days preceding each interest payment date.

If a Payment Date Is Not a Business Day

If any interest payment date for a floating rate note is a day that is not a business day, the interest payment date for the floating rate note will be postponed to the next day that is a business day, *provided* that, for LIBOR and EURIBOR notes, if that business day is in the next calendar month, the interest payment date will be the immediately preceding business day.

How Floating Interest Rates Are Reset

The rate of interest on each floating rate note will be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement. The date on which the rate of interest on a floating rate note is reset is called the interest reset date.

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the interest reset date will be as follows:

- in the case of floating rate notes which are reset daily, each business day;
- in the case of floating rate notes, other than treasury rate notes, which are reset weekly, the Wednesday of each week;
- in the case of floating rate notes that are treasury rate notes which are reset weekly, the Tuesday of each week, except if the auction date falls on a Tuesday, then the next business day, as provided below;
- in the case of floating rate notes which are reset monthly, the third Wednesday of each month;
- in the case of floating rate notes which are reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- in the case of floating rate notes which are reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of the two months of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement; and
- in the case of floating rate notes which are reset annually, the third Wednesday of the month of each year specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

The applicable pricing supplement will indicate the interest rate in effect from the date of issue to the first interest reset date with respect to a floating rate note, which we refer to as the initial interest rate. If any interest reset date for a floating rate note is a day that is not a business day, the interest reset date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day, *provided* that, for LIBOR and EURIBOR notes, if the next business day is in the succeeding calendar month, the interest reset date will be the immediately preceding business day.

Date Interest Rate Is Determined

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the interest rate determined for any interest determination date will become effective on the next succeeding interest reset date. The interest determination date is the date that the calculation agent will refer to when determining the new interest rate at which a floating rate will reset.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest determination date for any interest reset date will be:

- for commercial paper rate notes, CD rate notes and CMT rate notes, the second business day before such interest reset date;
- for federal funds rate notes and prime rate notes, the business day immediately preceding such interest reset date;

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- for LIBOR notes, the second London business day before such interest reset date;
- for EURIBOR notes, the second TARGET business day before such interest reset date; and
- for treasury rate notes, the business day (other than the interest reset date) on which treasury bills would normally be auctioned in the week in which such interest reset date falls.

Treasury bills are normally sold at auction on Monday of each week, unless that day is a legal holiday, in which case the auction is normally held on the following Tuesday, although it may be held on the preceding Friday. If, as the result of a legal holiday, an auction is held on the preceding Friday, that Friday will be the interest determination date for the interest reset date for treasury rate notes occurring in the next week. If an auction falls on a day that is an interest reset date for a treasury rate note, the interest reset date will be the following business day.

The interest determination date for a floating rate note, which interest rate is determined by two or more base rates, will be the latest business day that is at least two business days prior to the interest reset date for the floating rate note on which each such base rate can be determined.

How Interest on Floating Rate Notes Is Calculated

Interest on floating rate notes will accrue from and including the most recent interest payment date on which interest is paid or duly provided for, or, if no interest is paid or duly provided for, the date will be from and including the issue date or any other date specified in the pricing supplement on which interest begins to accrue. Interest will accrue to, but excluding, the next interest payment date, or if earlier, the date on which the principal is paid or duly made available for payment. Accrued interest for a floating rate note will be calculated by multiplying the principal amount of the floating rate note by an accrued interest factor. The accrued interest factor will be the sum of the interest factors calculated for each day in the period for which the interest is being paid.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest factor for each day is computed by dividing the annual interest rate, expressed as a decimal, applicable to that day:

- by 360, for commercial paper rate notes, federal funds rate notes, EURIBOR notes, LIBOR notes, prime rate notes, and CD rate notes; or
- by the actual number of days in the year, in the case of treasury rate notes and CMT rate notes.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, all percentages resulting from any calculation for the floating rate notes will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one-hundred thousandth of a percentage point, with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards. For example, 9.876545% or .09876545 will be rounded to 9.87655% or .0987655, and 9.876544% or .09876544 will be rounded to 9.87654% or .0987654. All calculations of the accrued interest factor for any day on floating rate notes will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-millionth, with five one-billionths rounded upward. For example, .098765455 will be rounded to .09876546 and .098765454 will be rounded to .09876545. All dollar amounts used in or resulting from any of these calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent, with one-half cent being rounded upwards.

The interest rate in effect on each day will be:

- if the day is an interest reset date, the interest rate for the interest determination date related to the interest reset date; or
- if the day is not an interest reset date, the interest rate for the interest determination date related to the next preceding interest reset date, subject in either case to any maximum or minimum interest rate referred to in the applicable pricing supplement.

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Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, U.S. Bank National Association will be the calculation agent for any issue of floating rate notes. The calculation agent may be terminated or resign at any time as long as a new calculation agent is in place. On or before each calculation date, the calculation agent will determine the interest rate as described below and notify us and the paying agent. The paying agent will determine the accrued interest factor applicable to the floating rate note. The paying agent will, at the request of the holder of a floating rate note, provide the interest rate then in effect and the interest rate that will become effective as a result of a determination made on the most recent interest determination date for the floating rate note. The determinations of interest rates made by the calculation agent are conclusive and binding in the absence of manifest error, and neither the trustee nor the paying agent has the duty to verify them. The determinations of accrued interest factors made by the paying agent are conclusive and binding in the absence of manifest error.

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, the calculation date, if applicable, related to any interest determination date on a floating rate note will be the earlier of:

- the tenth calendar day after the interest determination date, or, if that day is not a business day, the following business day; and
- the business day before the applicable interest payment date, maturity date or redemption date, as the case may be.

Base Rates

Commercial Paper Rate

Commercial paper rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the commercial paper rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the commercial paper rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. Commercial paper rate notes will also be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rates, if any.

Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, “commercial paper rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the commercial paper rate (a “commercial paper rate interest determination date”), the money market yield, calculated as described below, of the rate on that date for commercial paper having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in “Statistical Release H.15(519), Selected Interest Rates” or any successor publication of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which we refer to as H.15(519), under the heading “Commercial Paper—Nonfinancial.”

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the following procedures will be followed if the commercial paper rate cannot be determined as described above:

- If the rate is not published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date relating to the commercial paper rate interest determination date, then the commercial paper rate will be the money market yield of the rate on the commercial paper rate interest determination date for commercial paper having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as set forth in the daily update of H.15(519), available through the worldwide website of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/H15/Current/>, or any successor site or publication, which we will refer to as the H.15 Daily Update, under the heading “Commercial Paper—Nonfinancial.”
- If by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date, the rate is not published in either H.15(519) or the H.15 Daily Update, then the calculation agent shall determine the commercial paper rate to be the money market yield of the arithmetic mean of the offered rates as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the commercial paper rate interest determination date of three leading dealers of commercial paper in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us, for

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commercial paper having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement placed for an industrial issuer whose bond rating is “AA” or the equivalent, from a nationally recognized statistical rating agency.

- If the dealers selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as described in the previous bullet point, the commercial paper rate in effect immediately before the commercial paper interest determination date will not change and will remain the commercial paper rate in effect on the commercial paper interest determination date.

Money market yield is a yield calculated under the following formula:

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360}{360 - (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the applicable annual rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the interest period for which the interest is being calculated.

Federal Funds Rate

Federal funds rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the federal funds rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the federal funds rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. Federal funds rate notes will be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rate, if any. The federal funds rate will be calculated by reference to either the federal funds (effective) rate, the federal funds open rate or the federal funds target rate, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “federal funds rate” means the rate determined by the calculation agent, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the federal funds rate (a “federal funds rate interest determination date”), in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) If “federal funds (effective) rate” is the specified federal funds rate in the applicable pricing supplement, the federal funds rate as of the applicable federal funds rate interest determination date shall be the rate with respect to such date for United States dollar federal funds as published in H.15(519) opposite the caption “Federal funds (effective),” as such rate is displayed on Reuters on page FEDFUNDS1 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1”) under the heading “EFFECT,” or, if such rate is not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date, the rate with respect to such federal funds rate interest determination date for United States dollar federal funds as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “Federal funds (effective).” If such rate does not appear on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1 or is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the federal funds rate with respect to such federal funds rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight United States dollar federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the calculation agent, prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day following such federal funds rate interest determination date; *provided, however*, that if the brokers so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the federal funds rate determined as of such federal funds rate interest determination date will be the federal funds rate in effect on such federal funds rate interest determination date without giving effect to any resetting of the federal funds rate on such federal funds rate interest determination date.

(ii) If “federal funds open rate” is the specified federal funds rate in the applicable pricing supplement, the federal funds rate as of the applicable federal funds rate interest determination date shall be the rate on such date under the heading “Federal Funds” for the relevant index maturity and opposite the caption

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“Open” as such rate is displayed on Reuters on page 5 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page 5”), or, if such rate does not appear on Reuters Page 5 by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date, the federal funds rate for the federal funds rate interest determination date will be the rate for that day displayed on FFPREBON Index page on Bloomberg L.P. (“Bloomberg”), which is the Fed Funds Opening Rate as reported by Prebon Yamane (or a successor) on Bloomberg. If such rate does not appear on Reuters Page 5 or is not displayed on FFPREBON Index page on Bloomberg or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the federal funds rate on such federal funds rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight United States dollar federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of United States dollar federal funds transactions in New York City (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the calculation agent prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on such federal funds rate interest determination date; *provided, however*, that if the brokers so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the federal funds rate determined as of such federal funds rate interest determination date will be the federal funds rate in effect on such federal funds rate interest determination date without giving effect to any resetting of the federal funds rate on such federal funds rate interest determination date.

(iii) If “federal funds target rate” is the specified federal funds rate in the applicable pricing supplement, the federal funds rate as of the applicable federal funds rate interest determination date shall be the rate on such date as displayed on the FDTR Index page on Bloomberg. If such rate does not appear on the FDTR Index page on Bloomberg by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date, the federal funds rate for such federal funds rate interest determination date will be the rate for that day appearing on Reuters Page USFFTARGET= (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page USFFTARGET=”). If such rate does not appear on the FDTR Index page on Bloomberg or is not displayed on Reuters Page USFFTARGET= by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the federal funds rate on such federal funds rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight United States dollar federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of United States dollar federal funds transactions in New York City (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the calculation agent prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on such federal funds rate interest determination date; *provided, however*, that if the brokers so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the federal funds rate determined as of such federal funds rate interest determination date will be the federal funds rate in effect on such federal funds interest determination date without giving effect to any resetting of the federal funds rate on such federal funds rate interest determination date.

LIBOR

LIBOR notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the London interbank offered rate, commonly referred to as LIBOR, and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified on the face of the LIBOR notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. LIBOR notes will be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rate, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the calculation agent will determine LIBOR for each interest determination date relating to a LIBOR note as follows:

(i) With respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to LIBOR (a “LIBOR interest determination date”), LIBOR will be the rate for deposits in the designated LIBOR currency having the index maturity specified in such pricing supplement as such rate is displayed on Reuters on page LIBOR01 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the Designated LIBOR Currency) (“Reuters Page LIBOR01”) as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on such LIBOR interest determination date. If no such rate so appears, LIBOR on such LIBOR interest determination date will be determined in accordance with the provisions described in clause (ii) below.

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(ii) With respect to a LIBOR interest determination date on which no rate is displayed on Reuters Page LIBOR01 as specified in clause (i) above, the calculation agent shall request the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks (which may include affiliates of the agents) in the London interbank market, as selected by the calculation agent to provide the calculation agent with its offered quotation for deposits in the designated LIBOR currency for the period of the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, commencing on the related interest reset date, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on such LIBOR interest determination date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the designated LIBOR currency in such market at such time. If at least two such quotations are so provided, then LIBOR on such LIBOR interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean calculated by the calculation agent of such quotations. If fewer than two such quotations are so provided, then LIBOR on such LIBOR interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean calculated by the calculation agent of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m., in the applicable principal financial center (as defined below), on such LIBOR interest determination date by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the agents) in such principal financial center selected by the calculation agent for loans in the designated LIBOR currency to leading European banks, having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the designated LIBOR currency in such market at such time; *provided, however*, that if the banks so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, LIBOR determined as of such LIBOR interest determination date shall be LIBOR in effect on such LIBOR interest determination date.

As referenced above, “designated LIBOR currency” means the currency specified in the applicable pricing supplement as to which LIBOR shall be calculated or, if no such currency is specified in the applicable pricing supplement, U.S. dollars. As used in this section, “principal financial center” means (i) the capital city of the country issuing the specified currency or (ii) the capital city of the country to which the designated LIBOR currency, if applicable, relates, except, in each case, that with respect to United States dollars, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, euro, New Zealand dollars, South African rand and Swiss francs, the “principal financial center” shall be New York City, Sydney, Toronto, London (solely in the case of the designated LIBOR currency), Wellington, Johannesburg and Zurich, respectively.

EURIBOR

EURIBOR notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to EURIBOR and the spread and/or multiplier, if any, specified in the EURIBOR notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. EURIBOR notes will be subject to the minimum and maximum interest rate, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, EURIBOR means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to EURIBOR (a “EURIBOR interest determination date”), a base rate equal to the interest rate for deposits in euro designated as “EURIBOR” and sponsored jointly by the European Banking Federation and ACI—the Financial Market Association, or any company established by the joint sponsors for purposes of compiling and publishing that rate. EURIBOR will be determined in the following manner:

- EURIBOR will be the offered rate for deposits in euro having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, beginning on the second euro business day after such EURIBOR interest determination date, as that rate appears on Reuters Page EURIBOR 01 as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on such EURIBOR interest determination date.
- If the rate described above does not appear on Reuters Page EURIBOR 01, EURIBOR will be determined on the basis of the rates, at approximately 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on such EURIBOR interest determination date, at which deposits of the following kind are offered to prime banks in the euro-zone interbank market by the principal euro-zone office of each of four major banks in that market selected by the calculation agent: euro deposits having such EURIBOR index maturity, beginning on such EURIBOR interest reset date, and in a representative amount. The calculation agent

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will request that the principal euro-zone office of each of these banks provide a quotation of its rate. If at least two quotations are provided, EURIBOR for such EURIBOR interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations.

- If fewer than two quotations are provided as described above, EURIBOR for such EURIBOR interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for loans of the following kind to leading euro-zone banks quoted, at approximately 11:00 a.m., Brussels time on that interest determination date, by three major banks in the euro-zone selected by the calculation agent: loans of euro having such EURIBOR index maturity, beginning on such EURIBOR interest reset date, and in an amount that is representative of a single transaction in euro in that market at the time.
- If fewer than three banks selected by the calculation agent are quoting as described above, EURIBOR for the new interest period will be EURIBOR in effect for the prior interest period. If the initial base rate has been in effect for the prior interest period, however, it will remain in effect for the new interest period.

Prime Rate

Prime rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the prime rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the prime rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. Prime rate notes will be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rate, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “prime rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the prime rate (a “prime rate interest determination date”), the rate on such date as such rate is published in H.15(519) under the caption “Bank prime loan” or, if not published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the rate on such prime rate interest determination date as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “Bank prime loan.” If such rate is not yet published in H.15 (519), H.15 Daily Update, or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the prime rate shall be the arithmetic mean calculated by the calculation agent of the rates of interest publicly announced by each bank that appears on Reuters on page USPRIME1 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service for the purpose of displaying prime rates or base lending rates of major United States banks) (“Reuters Page USPRIME1”) as such bank’s prime rate or base lending rate as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on such prime rate interest determination date. If fewer than four such rates so appear on the Reuters Page USPRIME1 for such prime rate interest determination date by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the prime rate shall be the arithmetic mean calculated by the calculation agent of the prime rates or base lending rates quoted on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by a 360-day year as of the close of business on such prime rate interest determination date by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the agents) in New York City selected by the calculation agent; *provided, however*, that if the banks so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the prime rate determined as of such prime rate interest determination date will be the prime rate in effect on such prime rate interest determination date.

“Reuters Page USPRIME1” means the display on the Reuters EIKON (or any successor service) on the “USPRIME1 Page” (or such other page as may replace the USPRIME1 Page on such service) for the purpose of displaying prime rates or base lending rates of major U.S. banks.

CD Rate

CD rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the CD rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the CD rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. CD rate notes will be subject to the minimum and maximum interest rates if any. Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, “CD rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to any

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floating rate note for which the CD rate is an applicable base rate (a “CD rate interest determination date”), the rate on that date for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519), under the heading “CDs (Secondary Market).” If the CD rate cannot be determined in this manner, the following procedures will apply:

(i) If the rate described above is not published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the relevant calculation date, then the CD rate will be the rate on that CD rate interest determination date for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit having the specified index maturity as published in H.15 Daily Update, or other recognized electronic sources used for the purpose of displaying the applicable rate, under the caption “CDs (Secondary Market).”

(ii) If by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the applicable calculation date, that rate is not published in either H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source, the CD rate for that CD rate interest determination date will be calculated by the calculation agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the secondary market offered rates as of 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on that CD rate interest determination date, of three leading non-bank dealers in negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit in New York City, which may include one or more of the agents or their affiliates, selected by the calculation agent, after consultation with us, for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit of major U.S. money market banks for negotiable certificates of deposit with a remaining maturity closest to the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time.

(iii) If the dealer(s) selected as described above by the calculation agent are not quoting rates as set forth above, the CD rate for that CD interest rate determination date will be the CD rate in effect for the immediately preceding interest reset period, or if there was no interest reset period, then the rate of interest payable will be the initial interest rate.

Treasury Rate

Treasury rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates, calculated with reference to the treasury rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the treasury rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. Treasury rate notes will be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rate, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “treasury rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined by reference to the treasury rate (a “treasury rate interest determination date”), the rate from the auction held on such treasury rate interest determination date (the “auction”) of direct obligations of the United States (“treasury bills”) having the index maturity specified in such pricing supplement under the caption “INVEST RATE” on the display on Reuters page USAUCTION10 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) or page USAUCTION11 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) or, if not so published at 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the bond equivalent yield (as defined below) of the rate for such treasury bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Auction High.” If such rate is not so published in the related H.15 Daily Update or another recognized source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the treasury rate on such treasury rate interest determination date shall be the bond equivalent yield of the auction rate of such treasury bills as announced by the United States Department of the Treasury. In the event that such auction rate is not so announced by the United States Department of the Treasury on such calculation date, or if no such auction is held, then the treasury rate on such treasury rate interest determination date shall be the bond equivalent yield of the rate on such treasury rate interest determination date of treasury bills having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as published in H.15(519) under the caption “U.S. government securities/treasury bills/secondary market” or, if not yet published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the rate on such treasury rate interest determination date of such treasury bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S.”

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government securities/treasury bills (secondary market).” If such rate is not yet published in the H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, then the treasury rate on such treasury rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be the bond equivalent yield of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such treasury rate interest determination date, of the three leading primary United States government securities dealers (which may include the agents or their affiliates) selected by the calculation agent, for the issue of treasury bills with a remaining maturity closest to the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement; *provided, however*, that if the dealers so selected by the calculation agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the treasury rate determined as of such treasury rate interest determination date will be the treasury rate in effect on such treasury rate interest determination date.

The “bond equivalent yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

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

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

Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) Rate

CMT rate notes will bear interest at the interest rates calculated with reference to the CMT rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any, specified in the CMT rate notes and in the applicable pricing supplement. CMT rate notes will be subject to the minimum and the maximum interest rate, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, “CMT rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a floating rate note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the CMT rate (a “CMT rate interest determination date”):

(i) If “Reuters Page FRBCMT” is the specified CMT Reuters Page in the applicable pricing supplement, the CMT rate on the CMT rate interest determination date shall be a percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as set forth in H.15(519) under the caption “Treasury constant maturities,” as such yield is displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page FRBCMT (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page FRBCMT”) for such CMT rate interest determination date. If such rate does not appear on Reuters Page FRBCMT, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be a percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement and for such CMT rate interest determination date as set forth in H.15(519) under the caption “Treasury constant maturities.” If such rate does not appear in H.15(519), the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be the rate for the period of the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as may then be published by either the Federal Reserve Board or the United States Department of the Treasury that the calculation agent determines to be comparable to the rate that would otherwise have been published in H.15(519). If the Federal Reserve Board or the United States Department of the Treasury does not publish a yield on United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement for such CMT rate interest determination date, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be a yield-to-maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such CMT rate interest determination date of three leading primary United States government securities dealers in New York City (which may include the agents or their affiliates) (each, a “reference

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dealer”) selected by the calculation agent from five such reference dealers selected by the calculation agent and eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest) for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, a remaining term to maturity no more than one year shorter than such index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in such securities in such market at such time. If fewer than three prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be a yield-to-maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such CMT rate interest determination date of three reference dealers selected by the calculation agent from five such reference dealers selected by the calculation agent and eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest) for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, a remaining term to maturity closest to such index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in such securities in such market at such time. If two such United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement have remaining terms to maturity equally close to such index maturity, the quotes for the treasury security with the shorter original term to maturity will be used. If fewer than five but more than two such prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of such quotations shall be eliminated; *provided, however*, that if fewer than three such prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate determined as of such CMT rate interest determination date shall be the CMT rate in effect on such CMT rate interest determination date.

(ii) If “Reuters Page FEDCMT” is the specified CMT Reuters Page in the applicable pricing supplement, the CMT rate on the CMT rate interest determination date shall be a percentage equal to the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as set forth in H.15(519) opposite the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities,” as such yield is displayed on Reuters on page FEDCMT (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page FEDCMT”) for the week or month, as applicable, ended immediately preceding the week or month, as applicable, in which such CMT rate interest determination date falls. If such rate does not appear on Reuters Page FEDCMT, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be a percentage equal to the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement for the week or month, as applicable, preceding such CMT rate interest determination date as set forth in H.15(519) opposite the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities.” If such rate does not appear in H.15(519), the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be the one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement as otherwise announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the week or month, as applicable, ended immediately preceding the week or month, as applicable, in which such CMT rate interest determination date falls. If the Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not publish a one-week or one-month, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement, average yield on United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement for the applicable week or month, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be a yield-to-maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such CMT rate interest determination date of three reference dealers selected by the calculation agent from five such reference dealers selected by the calculation agent and eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest) for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, a

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remaining term to maturity of no more than one year shorter than such index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in such securities in such market at such time. If fewer than five but more than two such prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the calculation agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of such quotation shall be eliminated. If fewer than three prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be calculated by the calculation agent and shall be a yield-to-maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such CMT rate interest determination date of three reference dealers selected by the calculation agent from five such reference dealers selected by the calculation agent and eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest) for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity longer than the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement, a remaining term to maturity closest to such index maturity and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in such securities in such market at such time. If two United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the index maturity specified in the applicable pricing supplement have remaining terms to maturity equally close to such index maturity, the quotes for the Treasury security with the shorter original term to maturity will be used. If fewer than five but more than two such prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate on such CMT rate interest determination date shall be the rate on the CMT rate interest determination date calculated by the calculation agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor lowest of such quotations shall be eliminated; *provided, however,* that if fewer than three such prices are provided as requested, the CMT rate determined as of such CMT rate determination date shall be the CMT rate in effect on such CMT rate interest determination date.

Original Issue Discount Notes

We may issue notes as original issue discount notes. An original issue discount note is a note, including a zero coupon note, offered at a discount from the principal amount of the note due at its stated maturity, as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the amount payable at acceleration of maturity to the holder of an original issue discount note will be the sum of:

- the amortized face amount of the note, and
- in the case of an interest-bearing note issued as an original issue discount note, any accrued but unpaid qualified stated interest payments.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the amount payable upon redemption to the holder of an original issue discount note will be the sum of:

- the applicable percentage of the amortized face amount of the note specified in the applicable pricing supplement, and
- in the case of an interest-bearing note issued as an original issue discount note, any accrued but unpaid qualified stated interest payments.

For purposes of computing the payments described in the foregoing paragraph, the amortized face amount of an original issue discount note is equal to the sum of:

- the issue price of the original issue discount note; and
- the portion of the difference between the issue price and the principal amount of the original issue discount note that has been amortized at the stated yield of the original issue discount note, computed in accordance with the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the “Code,” and applicable Treasury regulations, at the date as of which the amortized face amount is calculated.

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The amortized face amount may not exceed the principal amount of the note due at its stated maturity date. As used in this paragraph, issue price means the principal amount of the original issue discount note due at the stated maturity of the note, less the original issue discount of the note specified on its face and in the applicable pricing supplement. The term stated yield of the original issue discount note means the yield to maturity specified on the face of the note and in the applicable pricing supplement for the period from the note's original issue date to its stated maturity date based on its issue price and its stated redemption price at maturity.

Persons considering the purchase of original issue discount notes should read the discussion set forth below under the heading "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences—U.S. Holders—Original Issue Discount."

Redemption

The applicable pricing supplement will indicate whether the notes can be redeemed prior to maturity. If the notes are redeemable, the applicable pricing supplement will indicate the terms of our option to redeem the notes prior to maturity. Unless the pricing supplement provides otherwise, in the case of notes other than zero coupon notes or certain interest bearing notes issued as original issue discount notes, the redemption price will be a specified percentage of the principal amount of the note, together with accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption. Unless the pricing supplement provides otherwise, in the case of zero coupon notes or certain interest bearing notes issued as original issue discount notes, the redemption price will be a specified percentage of the amortized face amount of the note, together with accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption (or, for original issue discount notes, any accrued but unpaid qualified stated interest payments). Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, we may redeem any of the notes which are redeemable and remain outstanding either in whole or in part, at any time, with 30 to 60 days' notice mailed by us to the registered holder of the note. Unless the applicable pricing supplement specifies otherwise, we will not be obligated to redeem or purchase notes subject to a sinking fund or analogous provision or at the option of any holder. If less than all of the notes with similar terms are to be redeemed, the trustee will select the notes to be redeemed by a method that the trustee deems fair and appropriate. If we redeem less than all of the principal of a note prior to maturity, we will issue a new note with similar terms and of an authorized denomination representing the unredeemed portion of the note to the registered holder.

Foreign Currency Notes

If we issue notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars or euro, we will not sell those notes in, or to residents of, the country that issues the currency in which those notes are denominated unless permitted by that country's laws. This prospectus supplement is directed to prospective purchasers who are U.S. residents. Prospective purchasers who are residents of countries other than the United States should consult their own financial and legal advisors with regard to the purchase of the notes and should review the foreign currency risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors."

Other Provisions; Addenda

Any provisions relating to the calculation of the interest rate applicable to a note or any other related matter may be modified as specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

Consolidation, Merger, Sale, Conveyance and Lease

Each indenture provides that we may not consolidate with or merge into another corporation, or convey, transfer or lease substantially all of our properties and assets to any person unless:

- the successor assumes our obligations under the applicable indenture and on the debt securities outstanding under the applicable indenture;

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- after giving effect to the transaction, no event of default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default, has occurred and is continuing under the applicable indenture; and
- certain other conditions are met.

In that event, the successor will be substituted for us and, except in the case of a lease, we will be relieved of our obligations under the applicable indenture and the debt securities of each outstanding series, including the Series E notes or the Series F notes, as applicable.

Restrictive Covenants under the Senior Indenture

Restriction on Sale or Issuance of Voting Stock of Principal Constituent Banks

Except as described above under “Consolidation, Merger, Sale, Conveyance and Lease,” the senior indenture prohibits (i) our sale or other disposition of shares of, or securities convertible into, or options, warrants or rights to subscribe for, or purchase shares of voting stock of, a Principal Constituent Bank (as defined below), or (ii) a Principal Constituent Bank’s issuance of its own shares of, or securities convertible into, or options, warrants or rights to subscribe for, or purchase its own shares of voting stock if, in each of (i) and (ii) above, after giving effect to such transaction the Principal Constituent Bank would cease to be a Controlled Subsidiary (as defined below). In addition, the senior indenture prohibits the merger or consolidation of a Principal Constituent Bank with any other corporation unless we are or a Controlled Subsidiary is the surviving corporation, and the lease, sale or transfer of all or substantially all the properties and assets of a Principal Constituent Bank to any corporation or person, except to us or a Controlled Subsidiary or a person that, upon such lease, sale or transfer, will become our successor company or a Controlled Subsidiary. The senior indenture, however, does not prohibit any such sale, assignment, transfer or disposition of securities, any such merger or consolidation or any such lease, sale or transfer of properties and assets if required by law or as a condition imposed by law to the acquisition by us or any Controlled Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, of any person if, thereafter:

- such person would be a Controlled Subsidiary;
- our Consolidated Net Banking Assets would not be decreased; and
- Branch Bank would still be a Controlled Subsidiary.

“Consolidated Net Banking Assets” means all net assets owned directly or indirectly by each bank subsidiary as such net assets would be reflected on a consolidated balance sheet of BB&T prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles at the time.

“Controlled Subsidiary” means any subsidiary of which more than 80% of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding shares of the voting stock is at the time owned directly or indirectly by us or by one or more of our Controlled Subsidiaries, after giving effect to the issuance to any person other than us or any Controlled Subsidiary of voting stock of the subsidiary issuable on exercise of options, warrants or rights to subscribe for such voting stock or on conversion of securities convertible into such voting stock.

“Principal Constituent Bank” means Branch Bank and, at any time, any other bank subsidiary the total assets of which, as set forth in the most recent statement of condition of such bank subsidiary, equal more than 30% of the total assets of all bank subsidiaries as determined from the most recent statements of condition of the bank subsidiaries.

Limitation on Creation of Liens

The senior indenture provides that we will not create, assume, incur or suffer to exist any pledge, encumbrance or lien, as security for indebtedness for borrowed money, upon any shares of, or securities convertible into, or options, warrants or rights to subscribe for or purchase shares of, voting stock of a Principal Constituent Bank, if, treating the pledge, encumbrance or lien as a transfer to the secured party, the Principal Constituent Bank would not be a Controlled Subsidiary.

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Events of Default with Respect to Series E Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the following events constitute events of default with respect to the Series E notes:

- default for 30 days in the payment of any interest upon any of the Series E notes;
- default in the payment of the principal of, or any premium on, any of the Series E notes when due;
- default in the payment of any sinking fund installment or analogous obligation with respect to any of the Series E notes when due;
- the occurrence of a default or event of default under any instrument under which there may be issued or borrowed, or by which there may be secured or evidenced, any of our indebtedness (other than the Series E notes or indebtedness to a subsidiary) or any indebtedness of any subsidiary (other than indebtedness of any subsidiary to us or to another subsidiary), where: (i) not less than \$1,000,000 of such indebtedness shall be past due, or become or be declared due as a result of such default or event of default, and (ii) such indebtedness or declaration, as the case may be, is not discharged or rescinded within 15 days after notice by the senior trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Series E notes (calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes in the case of Series E notes issued as being original issue discount notes);
- final judgment(s) or order(s) for the payment of money in excess of \$1,000,000 is entered against us or one or more Principal Constituent Banks and within 90 days of entry is not discharged or the execution thereof is not stayed pending appeal, or within 90 days after the expiration of any stay the judgment(s) or order(s) is not discharged;
- failure by us in the observance or performance of any other covenant or agreement in the Series E notes or the senior indenture (other than covenants or agreements covered under other events of default or that have been specifically included in the senior indenture solely for the benefit of one or more series of securities other than the Series E notes) for 90 days after notice requiring us to remedy the failure by the senior trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Series E notes (calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such series in the case of Series E notes issued as being original issue discount notes); or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization involving us or a Principal Constituent Bank.

If an event of default with respect to the Series E notes shall occur and be continuing, the senior trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount (in the case of Series E notes issued at an original issue discount, calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes) of all the outstanding Series E notes may declare the principal (or in the case of Series E notes issued at an original issue discount, the amount calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes) of all the Series E notes to be immediately due and payable. Under the senior indenture, after a default occurs, the senior trustee shall mail to the holders of the Series E notes notice of all uncured defaults known to it that have not been waived within 90 days. The term “defaults” includes events specified above that, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default. Except in the case of default in the payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any of the Series E notes or in the making of any sinking fund payment or analogous obligation with respect to the Series E notes, the senior trustee may withhold such notice if it in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interest of the holders of the Series E notes.

Subject to the provisions of the senior indenture relating to the duties of the senior trustee in case an event of default shall occur and be continuing, the senior trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it under the senior indenture at the request, order or direction of any of the holders of the Series E notes, unless such holders offer to the senior trustee reasonable security or indemnity.

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Subject to certain limitations contained in the senior indenture, including among other limitations that the senior trustee will not be exposed to personal liability, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of all series affected, voting as one class, have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the senior trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the senior trustee.

No holder of any Series E note will have any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the senior indenture or for any remedy thereunder, unless:

- such holder previously shall have given to the senior trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to the Series E notes,
- the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount (in the case of Series E notes issued at an original issue discount, calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes) of the outstanding Series E notes shall have made written request, and offered reasonable indemnity, to the senior trustee to institute such proceeding as trustee, and
- the senior trustee shall not have received from the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Series E notes a direction inconsistent with such request and shall have failed to institute such proceeding within 60 days.

The holder of any Series E note, however, will have an absolute right to receive payment of the principal of and any premium and interest, if any, on such note on or after the due dates expressed in such note and to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment.

We are obligated to furnish annually to the senior trustee a statement as to our performance of our obligations under the senior indenture and as to any default in such obligations.

Defeasance of Series E Notes

We may terminate certain of our obligations under the senior indenture with respect to the Series E notes on the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the senior indenture, by:

- depositing irrevocably with the senior trustee as trust funds in trust:
 - U.S. dollars or U.S. Government Obligations (as defined below) in an amount which, through the payment of interest, principal and premium, if any, in respect thereof in accordance with their terms will provide, without any reinvestment of such interest, principal and premium, if any, not later than one business day before the due date of any payment, money, or
 - a combination of money and U.S. Government Obligations sufficient to pay the principal of, and any premium and interest on, the Series E notes as such are due; and
- satisfying certain other conditions precedent specified in the senior indenture.

Such deposit and termination are conditioned, among other things, upon our delivery of an opinion of independent counsel that the holders of the Series E notes will have no federal income tax consequences as a result of such deposit and termination, accompanied by a ruling to that effect received from or published by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). Such termination will not relieve us of our obligation to pay when due the principal of, and premium and interest on, the Series E notes if the Series E notes are not paid from the money or U.S. Government Obligations held by the senior trustee for payment thereof.

“U.S. Government Obligations” means securities that are direct obligations of the United States of America for the payment of which its full faith and credit are pledged or obligations of a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America, which, in either case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

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Subordination of Series F Notes

Our obligation to make any payment of principal, premium or interest on the Series F notes, to the extent set forth in the subordinated indenture, will be subordinate and junior in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all existing and future senior indebtedness, as that term is defined in the subordinated indenture, including the Series E notes. Upon any distribution of our assets after any dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, the holders of senior indebtedness are entitled to receive payment in full of principal and any premium and interest before the holders of the Series F notes are entitled to receive any payment on account of the principal of and any premium or interest on the Series F notes. In a reorganization or readjustment, however, holders of the Series F notes may receive our securities or securities of any other corporation that are subordinated to both senior indebtedness and any securities received in the reorganization or readjustment by holders of senior indebtedness, except to the extent that any securities so received are by their terms expressly not superior in right of payment to the Series F notes. Our dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization following a conveyance, transfer or lease of substantially all of our properties and assets in compliance with the terms described above under “Consolidation, Merger, Sale, Conveyance and Lease” will not be deemed to be a dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization for this purpose. In addition, we may not pay principal of, or any premium or interest on, the Series F notes and may not acquire any Series F notes for cash or property other than our capital stock if a default on senior indebtedness occurs and is continuing that permits holders of such senior indebtedness to accelerate its maturity and such default is the subject of judicial proceedings or we receive written notice of such default from a representative of all holders of the senior indebtedness. If we receive any such notice, a similar notice received within 360 days thereafter relating to the same default on the same issue of senior indebtedness shall not be effective for such purpose. We may resume payments on the Series F notes and may acquire them when that default is cured or waived or shall have ceased to exist, or the senior indebtedness to which such default relates shall have been paid in full in cash or cash equivalents or if that default is not the subject of judicial proceedings, 120 days pass after we receive such written notice.

By reason of this subordination, in the event of our insolvency, holders of senior indebtedness, including the Series E notes, may receive more, ratably, and holders of the Series F notes may receive less, ratably, than other of our creditors. However, this subordination will not prevent the occurrence of any event of default.

The subordinated indenture does not restrict the incurrence of additional senior indebtedness.

“Senior indebtedness” means the principal of, and premium, if any, on:

- all of our obligations for money borrowed, whenever created, except:
 - such indebtedness as is by its terms expressly stated to be junior in right of payment to the subordinated notes, and
 - such indebtedness as is by its terms expressly stated to rank equal or “*pari passu*” in right of payment with the subordinated notes; and
- any deferrals, renewals or extensions of any such senior indebtedness.

In October 2013, U.S. banking regulators approved final regulatory capital rule enhancements, effective for us beginning January 1, 2015. Among other things, the final rule requires that in order for subordinated debt to be treated as Tier 2 capital it must be subordinated to our general creditors. Accordingly, the subordinated notes will be subordinated to our obligations to general creditors.

Events of Default with Respect to Series F Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the following events constitute events of default with respect to the Series F notes:

- default for 30 days in the payment of any interest on any of the Series F notes;
- default in the payment of the principal of, or any premium on, any of the Series F notes when due; or

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- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization involving us or a Principal Constituent Bank.

Rights of acceleration in case an event of default occurs are limited. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, payment of principal of the Series F notes may be accelerated only in the case of an “Acceleration Event” which is defined in the subordinated indenture as any of the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization events with respect to us that constitute an event of default. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, there is no right of acceleration in the case of a default in the payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, the Series F notes or our performance of any other covenant in the subordinated indenture.

In case an Acceleration Event shall have occurred and be continuing, the subordinated trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount (in the case of Series F notes issued at an original issue discount, calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes) of the outstanding Series F notes may declare the principal (or, in the case of Series F notes issued at an original issue discount, the amount calculated in accordance with the formulas set forth in such notes) of all the Series F notes to be immediately due and payable. Under the subordinated indenture, within 90 days after the occurrence of a default with respect to the Series F notes, the subordinated trustee shall mail to the holders of the Series F notes notice of all uncured defaults known to it that have not been waived. The term “defaults” includes events specified above which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default. Except in the case of default in the payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any of the Series F notes, the subordinated trustee may withhold such notice if it in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interest of the holders of the Series F notes.

Subject to the provisions of the subordinated indenture relating to the duties of the subordinated trustee in case an event of default shall occur and be continuing, the subordinated trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it under the subordinated indenture at the request, order or direction of any of the holders of the Series F notes, unless such holder(s) offer(s) to the subordinated trustee reasonable security or indemnity. Subject to certain limitations contained in the subordinated indenture, including among other limitations, that the subordinated trustee will not be exposed to personal liability, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding subordinated debt securities of all series affected, voting as one class, have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the subordinated trustee, or exercising any right or power conferred on the subordinated trustee.

No holder of any Series F note will have any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the subordinated indenture or for any remedy thereunder unless:

- such holder previously shall have given to the subordinated trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to the Series F notes, and
- the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount (in the case of Series F notes issued at an original issue discount, calculated in accordance with the formula set forth in such notes) of the outstanding Series F notes shall have made written request, and offered reasonable indemnity, to the subordinated trustee to institute such proceeding as trustee, and
- the subordinated trustee shall not have received from the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Series F notes a direction inconsistent with such request and shall have failed to institute such proceeding within 60 days.

The holder of any Series F note will have an absolute right, however, to receive payment of the principal of, and any premium and interest on, such note on or after the due dates expressed in such note and to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment.

We are obligated to furnish to the subordinated trustee annually a statement as to our performance of our obligations under the subordinated indenture and as to any default in such obligations.

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Modification of the Indentures; Waiver of Covenants

Each indenture contains provisions permitting us and the trustee to modify the indenture with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of each series affected thereby, except that, without the consent of the holder of each note affected thereby, no such modification may, among other things:

- change the stated maturity date of the principal of or any premium or any installment of interest on, any outstanding note;
- reduce the principal amount of, or any premium or interest on, any outstanding note;
- reduce the amount of principal of an original issue discount note payable upon acceleration of the maturity thereof;
- change the place of payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any outstanding note;
- impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on any outstanding note;
- reduce the percentage (in principal amount of outstanding notes of any series) the consent of whose holders is required for modification or amendment of the indenture or for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or for waiver of certain defaults and their consequences; or
- in the case of the subordinated indenture, make any change in the subordination provisions that adversely affects the rights of any holder of subordinated notes.

Each indenture also permits us and the trustee to modify the indenture in certain circumstances without the consent of the holders of any outstanding notes of any series.

Prior to any acceleration of the notes of any series, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of such series may waive any past default or event of default under the applicable indenture, except a default under a covenant that cannot be modified without the consent of each holder of a note of the series affected thereby. In addition, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes of any series may waive all defaults and rescind a declaration of acceleration of the notes of such series if:

- we pay the trustee certain amounts due the trustee plus all matured installments of principal of, and any premium and interest on, the notes of such series, other than installments due by acceleration, and interest on the overdue installments to the extent provided in the applicable indenture, and
- all other defaults with respect to the notes of that series under the applicable indenture have been cured or waived.

The Trustee

We will have no material relationship with the trustee other than as trustee. Any Principal Constituent Bank may transact business with the trustee in the ordinary course.

Under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the indentures are deemed to contain certain limitations on the right of the trustee, as our creditor, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim, as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in transactions with us, *provided* that those transactions do not result in a material relationship between the trustee and us. The occurrence of a default under either indenture with respect to senior notes or subordinated notes could create a conflicting interest for the trustee under the Trust Indenture Act. If the default has not been cured or waived within 90 days after the trustee has or acquires a conflicting interest, the trustee generally is required by the Trust Indenture Act to eliminate such conflicting interest or resign as trustee with respect to the senior notes or the subordinated notes. In the event of the trustee's resignation, we will promptly appoint a successor trustee with respect to the affected notes.

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Form of Notes; Book-Entry Notes

We and the agents will agree on the form of notes to be issued in respect of any tranche of notes. Notes sold to or through the agents will be issued in the form of global notes in fully registered form without coupons. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) will act as securities depository for all global notes, which will be deposited with the registrar as custodian and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. DTC holds securities that its participants (“direct participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges in the participants’ accounts, eliminating in this manner the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain custodial relationships with direct participants, either directly or indirectly (“indirect participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

You will be required to make your initial payment for the notes in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC’s Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

Purchases of notes within the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, who will receive a credit for the notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each note (a “beneficial owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants’ records. DTC will not send written confirmation to beneficial owners of their purchases, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participants through which the beneficial owners purchased notes. Transfers of ownership interests in the notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in notes, unless the book-entry system for the notes is discontinued.

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners and the voting rights of direct participants, indirect participants and beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

We will send redemption notices to DTC. If less than all of the notes are redeemed, DTC’s current practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each direct participant to be redeemed.

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Although voting on the notes is limited to the holders of record of the notes, in those instances in which a vote is required, neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to notes unless authorized by a direct participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC would mail an omnibus proxy to the relevant trustee as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

The relevant trustee will make distribution payments on the notes to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Standing instructions and customary practices will govern payments from participants to beneficial owners. Subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements, participants, and not DTC, the relevant trustee, trust or us, will be responsible for the payment. The relevant trustee is responsible for payment of distributions to DTC. Direct and indirect participants are responsible for the disbursement of the payments to the beneficial owners.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository on any of the notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the relevant trustee and to us. If a successor securities depository is not appointed, note certificates will be printed and delivered. We may, at our option, decide to discontinue the use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor depository), and after an event of default, the holders of an aggregate principal amount of notes may discontinue the system of book-entry transfers through DTC. In either case, certificates for the notes will be printed and delivered.

In case of notes sold directly to investors, we may elect to issue notes in the form of one or more master global notes. A master global note will evidence our indebtedness under one or more senior or subordinated notes issued or to be issued under the indentures. The terms of each note evidenced by a master global note shall be identified on our records maintained by the paying agent. At the request of the registered owner of a master global note, we shall promptly issue and deliver one or more separate note certificates evidencing each note evidenced by the master global note.

We have obtained the information in this section about DTC and DTC's book-entry system from sources that we believe to be accurate, and we assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the information. We have no responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants of their respective obligations as described in this prospectus supplement or under the rules and procedures governing their respective operations.

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CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to your acquisition, ownership, and disposition of notes. This summary is based on the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change at any time possibly with retroactive effect.

The following summary deals only with notes held as capital assets and not with special classes of holders, such as dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, insurance companies, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, dealers, persons holding notes as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, conversion transaction, or synthetic security transaction, persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt persons, or regulated investment companies. A person considering the purchase of notes should consult his or her own tax advisor concerning these matters and concerning the tax treatment of notes under foreign, state and local tax laws and regulations.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) acquires the notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership holding the notes, and partners in such a partnership, should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the notes by the partnership.

In addition, other special U.S. federal income tax considerations, not otherwise discussed in this prospectus supplement, which may be applicable to any particular issue of notes may be discussed in the applicable pricing supplement.

The U.S. federal income tax discussion that appears below is included in this prospectus supplement for your general information. Some or all of the discussion may not apply to you depending upon your particular situation. You should consult your tax advisor concerning the tax consequences to you of owning and disposing of the notes, including the tax consequences under state, local, foreign, and other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

As used in this prospectus supplement, the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of a note that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any of its states or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States persons as described in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code or that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

A “Non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of a note that is not a U.S. holder or a partnership (or entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

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U.S. Holders

Payment of Interest

As a general rule, interest paid or accrued on the notes, including qualified stated interest on OID notes, if any, will be treated as ordinary income to U.S. holders. A U.S. holder using the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes must include interest paid or accrued on the notes in ordinary income as the interest accrues, while a U.S. holder using the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes must include interest in ordinary income when payments are received or constructively received by the holder, except as described below under the section entitled “Original Issue Discount.”

Original Issue Discount

Some of the notes may be issued with original issue discount (“OID”). In general, in the hands of the original holder of a note, OID is the difference between the “stated redemption price at maturity” of the note and its issue price. The OID for a note will be considered to be zero if it is less than one quarter of one percentage point of the note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years from the date of issue of the note to its maturity date. This amount is referred to in this discussion as de minimis OID. In addition, special rules described below apply to notes having a fixed maturity date not more than one year from the date of issue.

The stated redemption price at maturity of a note generally will be equal to the sum of all payments, whether principal or interest, to be made on the note other than qualified stated interest payments. Under applicable regulations, qualified stated interest payments are stated interest payments based on a single fixed rate of interest or, under certain circumstances, a variable rate tied to an objective index, that are actually and unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than a debt instrument of the issuer) at fixed periodic intervals of one year or less during the entire term of the note. In general, the issue price of a note is the initial offering price to the public at which a substantial amount of notes are sold, ignoring sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers.

If a note bears interest for one or more accrual periods at a rate below the rate applicable for the remaining term of the note (for example, notes with teaser rates or interest holidays), and if the greater of either the resulting foregone interest on the note or any true discount on the note (i.e., the excess of the note’s stated principal amount over its issue price) is less than a specified de minimis amount, then the note would not be treated as having OID and the stated interest on the note would be qualified stated interest.

It is possible that notes which are not denominated as OID notes may nevertheless be treated as issued at with OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, floating rate notes providing for one or more qualified floating rates of interest, a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, a single rate based on one or more qualified floating rates, or a single rate based on the yield of actively traded personal property (referred to as an objective rate), or a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate may also be deemed to have OID unless the interest is unconditionally payable at least annually during the term of the note at a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate within the meaning of the regulations.

If a floating rate note provides for two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the note, the qualified floating rates together constitute a single qualified floating rate. If interest on a debt instrument is stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period, and the value of the variable rate on the issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate, the fixed rate and the variable rate together constitute a single qualified floating rate or objective rate. Two or more rates will be conclusively presumed to meet the requirements of the preceding sentences if the values of the applicable rates on the issue date are within 25 basis points of each other.

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Special tax considerations, including possible OID, may arise for floating rate notes providing for:

- one interest rate formula followed by one or more interest rate formulas;
- a single fixed rate followed by a qualified floating rate; or
- a spread multiplier.

Purchasers of floating rate notes with any of these features should carefully examine the applicable pricing supplement and should consult their tax advisors regarding that feature since the tax consequences will depend, in part, on the particular terms of the purchased note. Special rules may apply if a floating rate note bears interest at an objective rate and it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the note's term will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the note's term. Special rules may also apply if a floating rate note is subject to a cap, floor, governor or similar restriction that is not fixed throughout the term of the note and is reasonably expected as of the issue date to cause the yield on the note to be significantly less or more than the expected yield determined without the restriction.

In the case of a note issued with de minimis OID, U.S. holders generally must include the de minimis OID in income as stated principal payments on the notes are made in proportion to the amount of principal paid. Any amount of de minimis OID included in income upon sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a note will be treated as capital gain if the note is a capital asset in the holder's hands.

In the case of notes that are determined to be issued with OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. holder generally must include the OID in ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues in advance of the receipt of any cash attributable to the income. Any amounts included in income as OID with respect to a note will increase a U.S. holder's adjusted basis in the note. The amount of OID, if any, required to be included in a U.S. holder's ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year will be computed in accordance with Section 1272(a) of the Code and applicable regulations. Under these rules, OID accrues on a daily basis under a constant yield method that takes into account the compounding of interest. The daily portions of OID are determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a pro rata portion of the OID for that period.

Accrual periods may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the notes, *provided* that each accrual period is not longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the final day of an accrual period or on the first day of an accrual period. OID for any accrual period will be the excess of:

- the product of the note's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over
- any qualified stated interest payments for that accrual period.

The adjusted issue price of a note at the start of any accrual period is the sum of the issue price and the accrued OID for each prior accrual period (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below), reduced by any prior payments made on the note, other than qualified stated interest, on or before the first day of the accrual period. One effect of this method is that U.S. holders generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

In the case of an OID note that is a floating rate note, both the yield to maturity and qualified stated interest will be determined solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID as though the note will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the note on its date of issue or, in the case of certain floating rate notes, the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is

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reasonably expected for the note. Additional rules may apply if interest on a floating rate note is based on more than one interest rate formula. Persons considering the purchase of floating rate notes should carefully examine the applicable pricing supplement and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of these notes.

If a floating rate note does not qualify as a variable rate debt instrument under the OID regulations, then the floating rate note would be treated as a contingent payment debt instrument. In general, regulations applicable to contingent payment debt instruments may cause the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a contingent payment debt instrument to differ substantially from the timing and character of income, gain or loss reported on a contingent payment debt instrument under general principles of current U.S. federal income tax law. Specifically, these regulations may require the U.S. holders of the instrument to include future contingent and non-contingent interest payments in income as the interest accrues based upon a projected payment schedule. Moreover, under these regulations, any gain recognized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange, or retirement of a contingent payment debt instrument may be treated as ordinary income and all or a portion of any loss realized may be treated as ordinary loss as opposed to capital loss, depending upon the circumstances. The proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of floating rate notes that are treated as contingent payment debt instruments will be more fully described in the applicable pricing supplement.

The regulations contain aggregation rules stating that in certain circumstances if more than one type of note is issued as part of the same issuance of securities to a single holder, some or all of those notes may be treated together as a single debt instrument with a single issue price, maturity date, yield to maturity and stated redemption price at maturity for purposes of calculating and accruing any OID. Unless otherwise provided in the related pricing supplement, we do not expect to treat any of the notes as being subject to the aggregation rules for purposes of computing OID.

Constant Yield Election

Under applicable regulations, a holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a note (including stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium) in accordance with the constant yield method described above, taking into account the compounding of interest. The election may only be made during the taxable year in which the U.S. holder acquires the note, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors about this election.

If a holder has not made an election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code to amortize bond premium, a constant yield election for a note with amortizable bond premium will result in a deemed election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code for all of the holder's debt instruments with amortizable bond premium acquired during the current year and all subsequent years. Similarly, a constant yield election for a note with market discount by a U.S. holder that has not made an election under Section 1278(b) of the Code to include market discount in income on a current basis will result in a deemed election under Section 1278(b) of the Code. Such a deemed election will apply to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the U.S. holder during the current year and all subsequent years. Neither the bond premium election under Section 171(c)(2) of the Code nor the market discount election under Section 1278(b) of the Code may be revoked without the permission of the IRS.

Short-Term Notes

The OID provisions described above do not apply to short-term notes having a fixed maturity date not more than one year from the date of issue. Under applicable regulations, this type of short-term note will be treated as having been issued with OID equal to the excess of the total principal and interest payments on the note over its issue price. An individual or other holder using the cash receipts and disbursements method of tax accounting will not be required to include OID on the short-term note in ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes on a daily basis unless the holder elects to do so, but would be required to include stated interest in

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income as the income is received. Holders of short-term notes who report income under the accrual method of tax accounting and certain other holders are required to include OID in income on a daily basis pursuant to a straight-line method, unless these holders make an election to accrue OID under the constant yield method described above by taking into account daily compounding. In the case of holders of short-term notes not required and not electing to include OID in income currently, any gain realized on the sale, exchange, or maturity of the short-term notes will be ordinary income to the extent of the OID accrued on a straight-line basis (or, if elected on a constant yield method, based on daily compounding), reduced by any interest received, to the date of sale, exchange or maturity. Holders of short-term notes not required and not electing to include the OID in income currently will be required to defer deductions for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the short-term notes in an amount not exceeding the deferred income until the deferred income is realized.

Market Discount

A note (other than a short-term note with a fixed maturity date not more than one year from the issue date) will be treated as having market discount if the amount for which a U.S. holder purchased the note is less than the note's stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a note issued with OID, the note's original issue price plus any accrued OID, unless, in either case, this difference is less than a specified de minimis amount.

In general, any partial payment of principal or any gain recognized on the maturity or disposition of a market discount note will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that the gain does not exceed the accrued market discount on the note.

Generally, the accrued market discount will be the total market discount on a note multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the U.S. holder held the note and the denominator of which is the number of days from the date the U.S. holder acquired the note until its maturity date. A U.S. holder may elect, however, to determine accrued market discount under the constant-yield method described in "Constant Yield Election" above.

If the note is disposed of in a nontaxable transaction (other than as provided in Code Section 1276(c) and (d)), accrued market discount will be includible as ordinary income to the U.S. holder as if the holder had sold the note at its then fair market value. Limitations imposed by the Code that are intended to match deductions with the taxation of income may defer deductions for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued, or short-sale expenses incurred, to purchase or carry a note with accrued market discount. A U.S. holder may elect to include market discount in gross income as it accrues, and a U.S. holder who makes this election is exempt from these limitations. An election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired during or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. The adjusted basis of a note subject to this election will be increased to reflect market discount included in income, thereby reducing any gain or increasing any loss on a sale or taxable disposition.

Acquisition Premium; Amortizable Bond Premium

A U.S. holder that purchases a note for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest will be considered to have purchased the note at an acquisition premium. Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID that the holder must include in its gross income for the note for any taxable year will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of acquisition premium properly allocable to that year.

If a U.S. holder purchases a note for an amount in excess of the amount payable at maturity, the U.S. holder will be considered to have purchased the note with amortizable bond premium equal in amount to that excess, and may elect to amortize this premium over the remaining term of the note, based on the U.S. holder's yield to maturity for the note as determined under the bond premium rules. A U.S. holder may generally use the

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amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period to offset qualified stated interest required to be included in the U.S. holder's income for the note in that accrual period. Under applicable regulations, if the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the amount of qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period, the excess would be allowed as a deduction for the accrual period, but only to the extent of the U.S. holder's prior interest inclusions on the note. Any excess is generally carried forward and allocable to the next accrual period. A U.S. holder who elects to amortize bond premium must reduce his tax basis in the note as described below under "Sale, Exchange or Retirement of Notes." An election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt obligations held by the U.S. holder on or after the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. Applicable regulations provide limited automatic consent for a U.S. holder to change its method of accounting for bond premium to the constant yield method if the change is made for the first taxable year (by a statement on the relevant return) for which the U.S. holder must account for a bond under those regulations. If a U.S. holder does not elect to amortize bond premium, such premium generally would produce a capital loss which capital loss may be subject to limitations on deductibility.

Sale, Exchange, or Retirement of Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a note, a U.S. holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized from the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition and the holder's adjusted basis in the note or applicable portion of the adjusted basis. The holder's adjusted basis generally will equal the cost of the note to the holder, increased by any OID and market discount includible in the holder's ordinary income for the note and reduced by any principal payments on the note previously received by the holder (including any other payments on the note that are not qualified stated interest payments) and by any amortizable bond premium used to offset qualified stated interest and certain other amortizable bond premium allowed as a deduction under the regulations described above under the section entitled "Acquisition Premium; Amortizable Bond Premium." Except as discussed above under the sections entitled "Original Issue Discount" for short-term notes and contingent payment debt instruments and "Market Discount" for notes with market discount and as discussed below under the section entitled "Foreign Currency Notes," or to the extent cash received is attributable to accrued qualified stated interest, any gain or loss recognized upon a sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a note will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period in the note exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains of individuals are currently eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Foreign Currency Notes

The following summary relates to notes that are denominated in a single currency or currency unit other than the U.S. dollar. For purposes of this discussion, these notes are referred to as foreign currency notes.

A U.S. holder who uses the cash method of accounting and who receives interest, other than OID, in a foreign currency on a foreign currency note will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the interest received determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the interest payment is in fact converted to U.S. dollars at that time. This U.S. dollar value will be the U.S. holder's tax basis in the foreign currency received for purposes of calculating foreign currency gain or loss, as described below.

To the extent the above paragraph does not apply, a U.S. holder who uses the cash method of accounting and accrues OID, or who uses the accrual method of accounting, will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest income (including OID, but reduced by the acquisition premium to the extent applicable) that has accrued and is otherwise required to be taken into account on a foreign currency note during an accrual period. The U.S. dollar value of this accrued income will be determined by translating the income at the average rate of exchange for the accrual period or, for an accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average rate for the partial period within each taxable year. U.S. holders may also elect to translate

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the income at the spot rate on the last day of the accrual period (or the spot rate on the date the interest payment is received if such date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period) or, for a partial accrual period, the spot rate on the last day of the taxable year. Any election will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. holder, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. The U.S. holder will recognize ordinary income or loss for accrued interest income on the date the income is actually received. The amount of ordinary income or loss recognized will equal the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment received (determined by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date the payment is received) for the accrual period and the U.S. dollar value of interest income that has previously been included in income during the accrual period (as determined above).

OID and acquisition premium on a foreign currency note are to be determined in the relevant foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner as interest income accrued by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above.

The amount of market discount on foreign currency notes includible in income will generally be determined by translating the market discount determined in the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the foreign currency note is retired or otherwise disposed of. If the U.S. holder has elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during the accrual period. A U.S. holder will recognize exchange gain or loss for market discount which is accrued currently using the approach applicable to the accrual of interest income as described above.

Any loss realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a foreign currency note with amortizable bond premium by a U.S. holder who has not elected to amortize the bond premium under Section 171 of the Code will be a capital loss to the extent of the bond premium. If an election to amortize is made, amortizable bond premium taken into account under the applicable rules described above under "Acquisition Premium; Amortizable Bond Premium" will reduce interest income in units of the relevant foreign currency. Exchange gain or loss is realized on the amortized bond premium for any period by treating the bond premium amortized in that period as a return of principal.

A U.S. holder's tax basis in a foreign currency note, and the amount of any subsequent adjustment to the holder's tax basis, will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency amount paid for the foreign currency note, or of the foreign currency amount of the adjustment, determined on the date of the purchase or adjustment. A U.S. holder who purchases a foreign currency note with previously owned foreign currency will recognize ordinary income or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the U.S. holder's tax basis in the foreign currency and the U.S. dollar fair market value of the foreign currency note on the date of purchase.

Gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a foreign currency note that is attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates will be ordinary income or loss which will not be treated as interest income or expense. This foreign currency gain or loss will be recognized only to the extent of the total gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of the foreign currency note that is attributable to changes in exchange rates.

The source of foreign currency gain or loss will be determined by reference to the residence of the holder or the qualified business unit of the holder on whose books the note is properly reflected. Any gain or loss realized by a holder in excess of foreign currency gain or loss will be capital gain or loss (except to the extent of any accrued market discount, gain on a contingent payment debt instrument, cash received that is attributable to accrued qualified stated interest or, in the case of a short-term note, to the extent of any OID not previously included in the holder's income).

A U.S. holder will have a tax basis in any foreign currency received on the sale, exchange or retirement of a foreign currency note equal to the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency, determined at the time of sale, exchange or retirement.

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Regulations issued under Section 988 of the Code provide a special rule for purchases and sales of publicly traded foreign currency notes by a cash method taxpayer under which units of foreign currency paid or received are translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the settlement date of the purchase or sale. Accordingly, no exchange gain or loss will result from currency fluctuations between the trade date and the settlement date of the purchase or sale. An accrual method taxpayer may elect the same treatment required of cash method taxpayers for the purchase and sale of publicly traded foreign currency notes provided the election is applied consistently. This election cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder on a sale or other disposition of foreign currency (including its exchange for U.S. dollars or its use to purchase foreign currency notes) will be ordinary income or loss.

Treasury regulations require United States taxpayers to report certain transactions that give rise to a loss in excess of certain thresholds (a “Reportable Transaction”). Under these regulations, if the notes are denominated in a foreign currency, a U.S. holder (or a Non-U.S. holder that holds the notes in connection with a United States trade or business) that recognizes a loss with respect to the notes that is characterized as an ordinary loss due to changes in currency exchange rates (under any of the rules discussed above) would be required to report the loss on IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement) if the loss exceeds the thresholds set forth in the regulations. You should consult with your tax advisor regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning and disposing of notes denominated in a foreign currency.

Reopenings

The IRS has issued regulations regarding whether additional debt instruments issued in a reopening will be considered part of the same issue, with the same issue price and yield to maturity, as the original debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except as provided in a pricing supplement, we expect that additional notes issued by us in any reopening will be issued such that they will be considered part of the original issuance to which they relate.

Medicare Tax

A U.S. holder that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on the lesser of (1) the U.S. holder’s “net investment income” for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of the U.S. holder’s modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which in the case of individuals will be between \$125,000 and \$250,000, depending on the individual’s circumstances). A U.S. holder’s net investment income will generally include its interest income (including OID) and its net gains from the disposition of notes, unless such interest income or net gains are derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). If you are a U.S. holder that is an individual, estate, or trust, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to your income and gains in respect of your investment in the notes.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following summary describes the principal U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes by a Non-U.S. holder. This summary is based on the Code and existing and proposed Treasury regulations, revenue rulings and judicial decisions. This summary does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders in light of their particular circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as those special classes of holders excepted from the discussion of U.S. holders above, nonresident alien individuals who have lost their U.S. citizenship or who have ceased to be treated as resident aliens, corporations that are treated as domestic personal holding companies, controlled foreign corporations, or passive foreign investment companies and Non-U.S. holders that are owned or controlled by U.S. holders. Persons considering the purchase of notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of U.S. federal income and estate tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction or under an applicable tax treaty.

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Under present U.S. federal income and estate tax law, and subject to the discussion below concerning backup withholding:

- Payments of interest (including OID, if any) on the notes by us or by any of our paying agents to any Non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax under the “portfolio interest exemption”, *provided that*:
 - the holder does not own, actually or constructively, 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote, is not a controlled foreign corporation related, directly or indirectly, to us through stock ownership, and is not a bank receiving interest described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code;
 - the beneficial owner of the note issued in registered form fulfills the statement requirement set forth in Section 871(h) or Section 881(c) of the Code (described below) and the regulations thereunder;
 - such interest is not contingent interest under Section 871(h)(4)(A) of the Code and the regulations thereunder; and
 - such interest is not effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a trade or business in the United States (or, in the case of an applicable tax treaty, is not attributable to the holder’s permanent establishment in the United States).
- A Non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of a note, unless:
 - in the case of a nonresident alien individual, the holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other conditions are met; or
 - the gain is, or is deemed to be, effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a trade or business in the United States (and, in the case of an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to the holder’s permanent establishment in the United States).
- A note held by an individual who is not treated as a citizen or resident of the United States at the time of his death will not be subject to U.S. federal estate tax as a result of the individual’s death, provided that the individual does not own, actually or constructively, 10 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote and, at the time of the individual’s death, payments for the note would not have been effectively connected to the conduct by that individual of a trade or business in the United States.

Sections 871(h) and 881(c) of the Code require that, in order to obtain the portfolio interest exemption described above, either the beneficial owner of the note or a securities clearing organization, bank or other financial institution that holds customers’ securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business (referred to in this discussion as a financial institution) and that is holding the note on behalf of the beneficial owner, file a statement with the withholding agent to the effect that the beneficial owner of the note is not a U.S. person. Under Treasury regulations, this requirement will be satisfied if the beneficial owner of a note certifies on IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form), under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person and provides its name and address, or the beneficial owner holds its notes through certain foreign intermediaries and satisfies applicable certification requirements. Special certification rules may apply to holders that are entities rather than individuals.

Prospective investors, including foreign partnerships and their partners, should consult their tax advisors regarding possible additional reporting and certification requirements.

Alternatively, payments to Non-U.S. holders which do not meet the requirements of the portfolio interest exemption described above and which are therefore subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax may nevertheless be exempt from withholding or subject to withholding at a reduced rate if the beneficial owner of

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the note, or his agent, provides the withholding agent with a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) claiming an exemption from withholding or a reduced withholding rate under a tax treaty. Withholding tax regulations generally require any Non-U.S. holder that claims a reduced U.S. withholding tax rate under an income tax treaty to obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS in advance and provide verification that the holder is entitled to the benefits of the relevant income tax treaty. A taxpayer identification number is not required, however, with respect to interest on notes that are actively traded as defined in Treasury Regulations Section 1.1441-6(c)(2). Tax-exempt Non-U.S. holders are generally required to provide verification of their tax-exempt status on IRS Form W-8EXP (or successor form). We urge Non-U.S. holders to consult with their tax advisors regarding these rules.

If a Non-U.S. holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States, and if interest (including OID and market discount) on the note or gain realized on its sale, exchange or other disposition is effectively connected with the conduct of this trade or business (and, in the case of an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to the holder's permanent establishment in the United States), the Non-U.S. holder, although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above (provided the certification requirements discussed herein are satisfied), will generally be subject to regular U.S. federal income tax on interest (including OID and market discount) and on any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of a note in the same manner as if it were a U.S. holder (without regard to the Medicare tax described above). See the section entitled "U.S. Holders" above. Such holder will be required to provide to the withholding agent a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or a successor form) in order to claim an exemption from withholding tax. In addition, if the Non-U.S. holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30%, or a lower rate provided by an applicable treaty, of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments. For purposes of the branch profits tax, interest (including OID and market discount) on, and any gain recognized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of, a note will be included in the effectively connected earnings and profits of the Non-U.S. holder if the interest or gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. holder of a trade or business in the United States.

The IRS Forms W-8BEN, ECI and EXP are generally valid for the calendar year in which filed and for the three succeeding calendar years, unless a change in circumstances makes any of the information on the form incorrect. However, a Form W-8BEN or EXP provided with a U.S. taxpayer identification number will generally remain in effect until a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. A Form W-8IMY generally remains valid until the status of the person named on the certificate is changed in a relevant way or there is a change in circumstances making any information on the form incorrect. This indefinite period of validity does not extend to withholding certificates or statements associated with the Form W-8IMY.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

U.S. holders

A backup withholding tax, currently at a 28% rate, and information reporting requirements generally apply to specified payments of principal, premium and interest (including OID) made to, and to the proceeds of sale before maturity by, U.S. holders (other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations) who fail to provide and certify certain identifying information (e.g., the holder's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner. Under current Treasury regulations, backup withholding will not apply to payments made on a note or proceeds from the sale of a note if the U.S. holder:

- provides its U.S. taxpayer identification number (typically on IRS Form W-9 or a successor form), certifies that it is a U.S. person, and otherwise satisfies the requirements of the backup withholding rules; or
- establishes an exemption from backup withholding.

Any amounts withheld from a payment to a holder under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against that holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the holder timely furnishes the required information to the IRS.

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Non-U.S. holders

In general, Non-U.S. holders will not be subject to backup withholding with respect to payments on the notes that we make provided that the Non-U.S. holder certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person (and we do not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a U.S. person) or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Generally, we must report to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. holder the amount of interest (including OID) on a note paid to such Non-U.S. holder and the amount of tax, if any, withheld with respect to those interest payments. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest payments and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

Payments on the sale, exchange or other disposition of a note, receipt or coupon made to or through a foreign office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, information reporting, but generally not backup withholding, may apply to those payments if the broker is one of the following:

- a U.S. person;
- a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a foreign person 50 percent or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business for a specified three-year period; or
- a foreign partnership with certain connections to the United States.

In the above circumstances, information reporting will be required unless the broker has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person and other conditions are met, or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding may apply to any payment that the broker is required to report if the broker has actual knowledge that the payee is a U.S. person.

Payment of the proceeds of a sale of a note, receipt or coupon to or through the U.S. office of a U.S. or foreign broker will be subject to backup withholding and information reporting unless the holder certifies, under penalties of perjury, that it is not a U.S. person (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a U.S. person) or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Withholding tax regulations provide presumptions under which a Non-U.S. holder is subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless we or our paying agents receive the required certification from the holder regarding its non-U.S. status. Foreign holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of information reporting and backup withholding in their particular situations, the availability of an exemption from withholding or reporting, and the procedure for obtaining an exemption, if available.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from a payment to a holder under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against that holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the holder furnishes the required information to the IRS.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on interest payments and proceeds of sale of interest-bearing obligations for payments made after the relevant effective date to certain foreign financial institutions that fail to certify their FATCA status, and investment funds and non-financial foreign entities if certain disclosure requirements related to direct and indirect United States shareholders and/or United States accountholders are not satisfied. Pursuant to applicable Treasury regulations, the withholding tax will not apply to obligations that are outstanding on July 1, 2014. A debt instrument, such as

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a note, is treated as outstanding on July 1, 2014 if it has an issue date, as determined under U.S. tax law, before July 1, 2014. Any significant modification (as defined in Treasury Regulations issued under Section 1001 of the Code) of a note on or after July 1, 2014 will result in such note being treated as newly issued as of the effective date of such modification. In general, if a note is outstanding on July 1, 2014, and such note is “reopened” on or after July 1, 2014 in a “qualified reopening” (as such term is defined in Treasury Regulations issued under Section 1275 of the Code), the notes issued in the reopening will be treated for U.S. tax purposes as having the same issue date as the original issue of notes.

Under applicable Treasury Regulations, if the above exception regarding notes outstanding on July 1, 2014 is not applicable, a withholding tax of 30% will generally be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, on payments of (a) interest on notes on or after July 1, 2014, and (b) gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of notes on or after January 1, 2017. In the case of payments made to a “foreign financial institution” (generally including an investment fund), as a beneficial owner or as an intermediary, the tax generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, unless such institution (i) enters into (or is otherwise subject to) and complies with an agreement with the U.S. government (a “FATCA Agreement”) or (ii) is required by and complies with applicable foreign law enacted in connection with an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign jurisdiction (an “IGA”), in either case to, among other things, collect and provide to the U.S. or other relevant tax authorities certain information regarding U.S. account holders of such institution. In the case of payments made to a foreign entity that is not a financial institution (as a beneficial owner), the tax generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any “substantial” U.S. owner (generally, any specified U.S. person that directly or indirectly owns more than a specified percentage of such entity) or that identifies its “substantial” U.S. owners. If the notes are held through a foreign financial institution that enters into (or is otherwise subject to) a FATCA Agreement, such foreign financial institution (or, in certain cases, a person paying amounts to such foreign financial institution) generally will be required, subject to certain exceptions, to withhold such tax on payments of dividends and proceeds described above made to (x) a person (including an individual) that fails to comply with certain information requests or (y) a foreign financial institution that has not entered into (and is not otherwise subject to) a FATCA Agreement and is not required to comply with FATCA pursuant to applicable foreign law enacted in connection with an IGA. Coordinating rules may limit duplicative withholding in cases where the withholding described above in “Non-U.S. Holders” or “Backup Withholding and Information Reporting” also applies.

If any amount of, or in respect of, U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from payments on the notes as a result of a failure by an investor (or by an institution through which an investor holds the notes) to comply with FATCA, neither the issuer nor any paying agent nor any other person would, pursuant to the terms of the notes, be required to pay additional amounts with respect to any notes as a result of the deduction or withholding of such tax. Each Non-U.S. holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of FATCA to the ownership and disposition of the notes.

THE TAX DISCUSSION SET FORTH ABOVE IS INCLUDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE DEPENDING UPON A HOLDER’S PARTICULAR SITUATION. HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN, AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN TAX LAWS.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

We are offering the medium-term notes on a continuing basis through BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., Blaylock Beal Van, LLC, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Drexel Hamilton, LLC, Goldman, Sachs & Co., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Jefferies LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., Lebenthal & Co., LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Mischler Financial Group, Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Raymond James & Associates, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, RBS Securities Inc., Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc., Sterne, Agee & Leach, Inc., TD Securities (USA) LLC, The Williams Capital Group, L.P., UBS Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, and persons who may from time to time act as agents with respect to the notes, which we refer to individually as an “agent” and, together, as the “agents,” who have agreed to use reasonable efforts to solicit offers to purchase these notes. We will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase these notes and may reject any offer in whole or in part. Each agent may reject, in whole or in part, any offer it solicited to purchase notes. We will pay an agent, in connection with sales of these notes resulting from a solicitation that an agent made or an offer to purchase that an agent received, a commission as agreed between us and an agent at the time of such sale. Actual commissions payable in respect of any sale of such notes will be specified in the applicable pricing supplement. We and the agent will negotiate commissions for notes with a maturity of 30 years or greater at the time of sale.

We may also sell these notes to an agent as principal for its own account at discounts to be agreed upon at the time of sale. That agent may resell these notes to investors and other purchasers at a fixed offering price or at prevailing market prices, or prices related thereto at the time of resale or otherwise, as that agent determines and as we will specify in the applicable pricing supplement. An agent may offer the notes it has purchased as principal to other dealers. That agent may sell the notes to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount that agent will receive from us. After the initial public offering of notes that an agent is to resell on a fixed public offering price basis, the agent may change the public offering price, concession and discount. We have also reserved the right to sell notes directly on our own behalf, in which case no commission will be payable to the agents. The offering of the notes by the agents is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the agents’ right to reject any order in whole or in part.

Each of the agents may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the “Securities Act.” We and the several agents have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments made in respect of those liabilities. We have also agreed to reimburse the agents for specified expenses.

We estimate that we will spend approximately \$350,000 for printing, rating agency, trustee’s and legal fees and other expenses allocable to the establishment of this program to offer notes on a continuous basis.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable pricing supplement, we do not intend to apply for the listing of these notes on a national notes exchange, but the agents have advised us that they intend to make a market in these notes, as applicable laws and regulations permit. The agents are not obligated to do so, however, and the agents may discontinue making a market at any time without notice. Additionally, certain of the agents may be restricted in their market-making activities. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of any trading market for these notes.

To facilitate the offering of these notes, the agents may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of these notes. Specifically, the agents may overallocate in connection with any offering of these notes, creating a short position in these notes for their own accounts. In addition, to cover overallocations or to stabilize the price of these notes, the agents may bid for, and purchase, these notes in the open market. Finally, in any offering of these notes through a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing these notes in the offering if the syndicate

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repurchases previously distributed notes in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of these notes above independent market levels. The agents are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

In the course of their respective businesses, certain of our agents and certain of their affiliates have engaged and may in the future engage in commercial banking and/or investment banking transactions, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities with us and with our affiliates. Some of the agents and their affiliates may also be customers of, engage in transactions with and perform services for us, including our subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business. They have received and may continue to receive customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

The agents and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the agents and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve our securities and/or instruments. The agents and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments. Certain of the agents or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with us routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such agents and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the notes offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the notes offered hereby.

Concurrently with the offering of these notes through the agents, we may issue other debt notes under the indentures referred to in this prospectus supplement.

Conflicts of Interest

Because our affiliate, BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC (“BB&T Capital Markets”), may be participating in sales of the notes, the offering is being conducted in compliance with FINRA Rule 5121. Each offering of the notes will be conducted in compliance with the applicable requirements of Rule 5121. Under FINRA Rule 5121, any agent who is subject to the rule will not be permitted to sell any notes to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior written approval of the customer to which the account relates.

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and related pricing supplement may be used by BB&T Capital Markets, or its successors, in connection with offers and sales related to market-making transactions in the notes in which BB&T Capital Markets acts as a principal. BB&T Capital Markets may also act as agent in such transactions. Any obligations of BB&T Capital Markets Inc. are the sole obligations of and do not create any obligations on the part of any affiliate of BB&T Capital Markets. BB&T Capital Markets is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the notes has been passed upon for us by O’Melveny & Myers LLP, New York, New York. Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP will pass upon certain matters for the agents.

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PROSPECTUS



BB&T Corporation

**SENIOR DEBT SECURITIES
SUBORDINATED DEBT SECURITIES
COMMON STOCK
PREFERRED STOCK
DEPOSITARY SHARES
DEBT WARRANTS
EQUITY WARRANTS
STOCK PURCHASE CONTRACTS
STOCK PURCHASE UNITS
UNITS**

These securities may be offered and sold from time to time by us, and also may be offered and sold from time to time by one or more selling securityholders to be identified in the future. We will provide the specific terms of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in securities described in the applicable prospectus supplement. This prospectus may not be used to sell securities unless accompanied by the applicable prospectus supplement and a pricing supplement, if any.

This prospectus, together with the relevant pricing supplement, if any, prospectus supplement and prospectus describing the terms of the specific securities being offered and sold, may be used by our affiliates, including BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, in connection with offers and sales of such securities referred to above. These affiliates may act as principal or agent in such transactions. Such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale. We will not receive any of the proceeds of such sales. Our affiliates, including BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC, do not have any obligation to make a market in the above referenced securities, and may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice, in their sole discretion.

BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or FINRA, and may participate in distributions of the securities referred to above. Accordingly, the participation of such entity in the offerings of such securities will conform with the requirements addressing conflicts of interest when distributing the securities of an affiliate set forth in FINRA Rule 5121.

These securities are unsecured and are not savings accounts, deposits or other obligations of any of our bank or nonbank subsidiaries. These securities are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BBT." Our principal executive offices are located at 200 West Second Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101. Our telephone number is (336) 733-2000.

Investing in these securities involves risks. See “[Risk Factors](#)” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and in other documents that we subsequently file with the Securities and Exchange Commission which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Additional risk factors may also be set forth in any applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July 11, 2014.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS PROSPECTUS AND THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

We may provide information to you about the securities we are offering in three separate documents that progressively provide more detail:

- this prospectus, which provides general information, some of which may not apply to your securities;
- an accompanying prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of the securities, some of which may not apply to your securities; and
- if necessary, a pricing supplement, which describes the specific terms of your securities.

If the terms of your securities vary among the pricing supplement, the prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in the following order of priority:

- the pricing supplement, if any;
- the prospectus supplement; and
- this prospectus.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement, neither we nor the underwriters have taken any action that would permit us to publicly sell these securities in any jurisdiction outside the United States. If you are an investor outside the United States, you should inform yourself about and comply with any restrictions as to the offering and sale of the securities and the distribution of this prospectus.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, utilizing a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may offer and sell any combination of the securities identified in this prospectus. Each time we offer and sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain information about the terms of the offering and the securities being offered and, if necessary, a pricing supplement that will contain the specific terms of your securities. The prospectus supplement and, if necessary, the pricing supplement, may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Any information contained in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded by any inconsistent information contained in a prospectus supplement or a pricing supplement. You should read carefully this prospectus and any prospectus supplement and pricing supplement, together with the additional information described below under “Where You Can Find More Information.”

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus to “BB&T,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar references mean BB&T Corporation.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including information incorporated by reference herein, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements may relate to our financial condition, results of operations, business plans and future performance that are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and the information available to our management at the time that these disclosures were prepared. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and may be beyond our control. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” and other similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from anticipated results. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- general economic or business conditions, either nationally or regionally, may be less favorable than expected, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality and/or a reduced demand for credit, insurance or other services;
- disruptions to the credit and financial markets, either nationally or globally, including the impact of a downgrade of U.S. government obligations by one of the credit ratings agencies and the adverse effects of the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in Europe;
- changes in the interest rate environment and cash flow reassessments may reduce NIM and/or the volumes and values of loans made or held as well as the value of other financial assets held;
- competitive pressures among depository and other financial institutions may increase significantly;
- legislative, regulatory or accounting changes, including changes resulting from the adoption and implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect the businesses in which BB&T is engaged;
- local, state or federal taxing authorities may take tax positions that are adverse to BB&T;
- a reduction may occur in BB&T’s credit ratings;
- adverse changes may occur in the securities markets;
- competitors of BB&T may have greater financial resources and develop products that enable them to compete more successfully than BB&T and may be subject to different regulatory standards than BB&T;
- natural or other disasters could have an adverse effect on BB&T in that such events could materially disrupt BB&T’s operations or the ability or willingness of BB&T’s customers to access the financial services BB&T offers;
- costs or difficulties related to the integration of the businesses of BB&T and its merger partners may be greater than expected;
- expected cost savings or revenue growth associated with completed mergers and acquisitions may not be fully realized or realized within the expected time frames;
- deposit attrition, customer loss and/or revenue loss following completed mergers and acquisitions may be greater than expected;
- cyber-security risks, including “denial of service,” “hacking” and “identity theft,” that could adversely affect our business and financial performance, or our reputation; and
- failure to implement part or all of the Company’s new ERP system could result in impairment charges that adversely impact BB&T’s financial condition and results of operations and could result in significant additional costs to BB&T.

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These and other risk factors are more fully described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 under the section entitled “Risk Factors” and from time to time in other filings with the SEC. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, we undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

The registration statement that we have filed with the SEC under the Securities Act to register the securities offered by this prospectus includes exhibits, schedules and additional relevant information about us. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit from this prospectus certain information that is included in the registration statement.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Exchange Act. You may read and copy any of these documents at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's website is <http://www.sec.gov>. Our SEC filings also are available through the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus information in other documents we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. The following documents filed with the SEC are incorporated by reference:

- (1) our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013;
- (2) our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014;
- (3) our current reports on Forms 8-K filed on February 4, 2014, February 26, 2014, February 28, 2014, and May 2, 2014; and
- (4) the description of our common stock, par value \$5.00 per share, contained in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on September 4, 1991.

All future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act prior to the later of (i) the termination of the offering of the securities are incorporated by reference in this prospectus and (ii) the date that our broker-dealer affiliates cease offering securities in market-making transactions pursuant to this prospectus (other than information in such future filings deemed, under SEC rules or otherwise, not to have been filed with the SEC). Information filed with the SEC after the date of this prospectus will automatically update and supersede information contained in or previously incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

We will provide without charge to each person (including any beneficial owner) to whom a prospectus is delivered, on the written or oral request of any such person, a copy of any or all of these filings (other than the exhibits to such documents, unless that exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference in that filing). Requests should be directed to: BB&T Corporation, 150 South Stratford Road, Suite 300, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27104, Attention: Shareholder Services, Telephone: (336) 733-3065.

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We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities offered by this prospectus as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of any securities by selling securityholders.

VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

The validity of the securities may be passed upon for us by Robert J. Johnson, Jr., Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and Chief Corporate Governance Officer of BB&T, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, New York, New York, or by counsel named in the applicable prospectus supplement, and for any underwriters or agents by counsel selected by such underwriters or agents.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

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BB&T CORPORATION

MEDIUM-TERM NOTES, SERIES E (SENIOR) MEDIUM-TERM NOTES, SERIES F (SUBORDINATED)

Due Nine Months or More From Date of Issue

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

**BB&T Capital Markets
Deutsche Bank Securities
BofA Merrill Lynch
Barclays
Blaylock Beal Van, LLC
BNP PARIBAS
Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC
Citigroup
Credit Suisse
Drexel Hamilton
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
HSBC
Jefferies
J.P. Morgan
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
Lebenthal Capital Markets
Mischler Financial Group, Inc.
Morgan Stanley
Ramirez & Co., Inc.
Raymond James
RBC Capital Markets
RBS
Sterne Agee**

TD Securities
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.
UBS Investment Bank
Wells Fargo Securities

August 4, 2014
