

Offering Circular
Dated November 13, 2002



\$1,086,440,000

Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A

Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II

Transferor

Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation

Servicer

\$199,840,000 1.40% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-1
\$192,000,000 1.86% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-2
\$569,600,000 Floating Rate Asset Backed Notes, Class A-3a
\$125,000,000 2.56% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-3b

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The main sources for payment of the notes are a selected portfolio of Nissan lease contracts and the related Nissan leased vehicles, payments due on the lease contracts, proceeds from the sale of the leased vehicles, payments due under an interest rate cap agreement and monies on deposit in a reserve fund. Distributions on the notes will be made monthly on the 15th day of each month or, if not a business day, on the next business day, beginning December 16, 2002.

Before you purchase any notes, you should review carefully the risk factors beginning on page 14.

The notes represent obligations of the Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A and are not obligations of or interests in Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation, Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II or any of their respective affiliates.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved these securities or determined that this offering circular is accurate or complete. It is illegal for anyone to tell you otherwise.

\$50,000,000 of the Class A-3a Notes are being sold directly to an affiliate of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, and are not being offered by the initial purchasers.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

as book runner and lead initial purchaser for the notes

ABN AMRO Incorporated

JPMorgan

Morgan Stanley

Salomon Smith Barney

SG Cowen

The Williams Capital Group, L.P.

as initial purchasers of the notes

The date of this Offering Circular is November 13, 2002

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IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR**

Content of Offering Circular

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We include cross-references in this offering circular to the captions herein under which you can find additional related information. The table of contents lists the pages on which these captions are located.

You can find a listing of the pages where the principal terms are defined under “Index of Principal Terms” beginning on page 110.

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We do not intend this offering circular to be an offer or solicitation:

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- if the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or
- if such offer or solicitation is made to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

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INVESTORS WHOSE INVESTMENT AUTHORITY IS SUBJECT TO LEGAL RESTRICTIONS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN LEGAL ADVISORS TO DETERMINE WHETHER AND TO WHAT EXTENT THE NOTES CONSTITUTE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR THEM.

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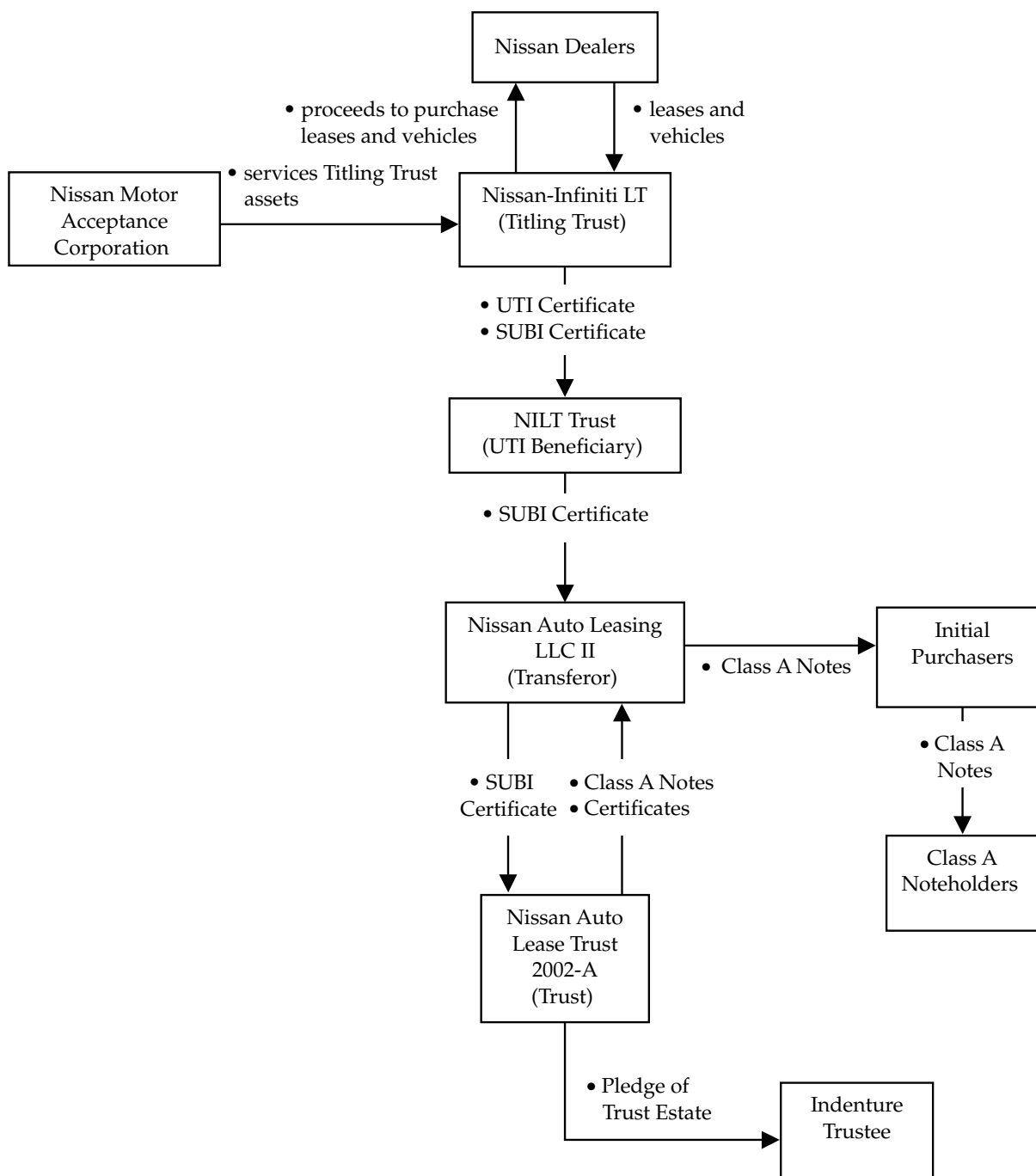
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TRANSACTION OVERVIEW



- *The special unit of beneficial interest, or SUBI, represents a beneficial interest in specific Titling Trust assets.*
- *The SUBI represents a beneficial interest in a pool of closed-end Nissan vehicle leases and the related Nissan leased vehicles.*
- *The UTI represents Titling Trust assets not allocated to the SUBI or other special units of beneficial interest similar to the SUBI and the Trust has no rights in either the UTI assets or the other SUBI assets.*

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this offering circular and may not contain all of the information that you need to consider in making your investment decision. This summary provides an overview of certain information to aid your understanding and is qualified in its entirety by the full description of this information appearing elsewhere in this offering circular. You should carefully read this entire offering circular to understand all of the terms of the offering.

Basic Terms of the Notes

Issuer/Trust:	Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A	Interest Basis:	Class A-1 Notes and Class A-3a Notes:	Actual number of days elapsed and a 360-day year
Transferor:	Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II	Class A-2 Notes and Class A-3b Notes:	Notes:	A 360-day year of twelve 30-day months
Servicer:	Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation	Payment Dates:	Notes:	The 15th day of each month or the next business day, if such day is not a business day
Cap Provider:	Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	First Payment Date:	Notes:	December 16, 2002
Owner Trustee:	Wilmington Trust Company	Final Scheduled Payment Dates:	Notes:	November 17, 2003 November 15, 2004 August 15, 2007 August 15, 2007
Indenture Trustee:	U.S. Bank National Association	Closing Date:	Notes:	Expected on or about November 21, 2002
Titling Trust:	Nissan-Infiniti LT			
Titling Trustee:	NILT, Inc.			
Cutoff Date:	Close of business on September 30, 2002			
Trust Assets:	Beneficial interests in a pool of Nissan leases and leased vehicles and related proceeds			
Credit Enhancement:	A reserve fund and the certificates			

Transaction Structure

Notes to be Offered:

Class A-1 Notes:	\$199,840,000
Class A-2 Notes:	\$192,000,000
Class A-3a Notes:	\$569,600,000
Class A-3b Notes:	\$125,000,000

Interest Rates:

Class A-1 Notes:	1.40%
Class A-2 Notes:	1.86%
Class A-3a Notes:	one month LIBOR + 0.23%
Class A-3b Notes:	2.56%

General

Motor vehicle dealers in the Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation network of dealers have assigned closed-end retail lease contracts and the related Nissan and Infiniti leased vehicles to Nissan-Infiniti LT. Some of the Nissan leases and the related leased Nissan vehicles assigned to Nissan-Infiniti LT have been allocated to a separate pool of assets. Beneficial interests — but not direct ownership — in the leases and vehicles in that pool will be transferred to the trust. Neither the trust nor holders of the trust's securities will have any interest in assets other than those in that pool. Payment of the notes and

certificates will be backed by those beneficial interests in the leases and vehicles in the pool.

The trust will issue the notes to the transferor in exchange for the interests in the pool. The notes will be sold by the transferor in one or more private placements. In addition to the notes, the trust is also issuing to the transferor \$176,831,652.82 aggregate principal amount of asset backed certificates in exchange for the interests in the pool. The notes are the only securities being offered hereby. The transferor will initially retain all of the certificates. The certificates may be sold in one or more private placements to third parties that are expected to be unaffiliated with the transferor and its affiliates after the closing date.

The trust will rely upon collections from the pool's leases, proceeds from the disposition of the related leased vehicles, payments received under an interest rate cap agreement and funds on deposit in specified accounts to make payments on the notes and the certificates. The trust will be solely liable for payments made on the notes and the certificates.

Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation will service the leases, the disposition of the related vehicles when the leases terminate or when vehicles relating to defaulted leases are repossessed and the collection of amounts due in respect of the leases.

Interest Payments and Interest Rate Cap Agreement

Noteholders and certificateholders are entitled to receive payments of interest and principal from the trust only to the extent that collections from the trust's assets and funds on deposit in specified accounts are sufficient to make those payments. Interest and principal collections will be divided among the various classes of notes and the certificates in specified proportions and priorities.

Because the interest rate on the Class A-3a Notes will be floating while the leases are fixed monthly obligations, the trust will enter into an interest rate cap agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., as cap provider, to mitigate the risk associated with an increase in the floating interest rate of the Class A-3a Notes above the weighted average lease rates under the leases. If one-month LIBOR related to any payment date

exceeds the cap rate of 5.25%, the cap provider will pay to the trust an amount equal to the product of:

- one-month LIBOR for the related payment date minus the cap rate of 5.25%;
- the notional amount on the cap, which will be equal to the total outstanding principal amount on the Class A-3a Notes on the first day of the accrual period related to such payment date; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual number of days elapsed from and including the previous payment date, to but excluding the current payment date, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding the first payment date, and the denominator of which is 360.

Any receipts on the interest rate cap will be the first source for interest payments on the notes, including the Class A-1 Notes and the Class A-2 Notes.

For more detailed information concerning payments of interest, you should refer to "Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities" and "Description of the Notes — Interest."

For more detailed information concerning the interest rate cap agreement, you should refer to "The Interest Rate Cap Agreement."

Priority of Principal Payments

The timing of payments of principal on the notes is largely dependent on the timing of collections of cash flows generated by the underlying assets. Principal will be paid on your notes on each payment date in an amount generally equal to the available principal distribution amount generated by the underlying pool of leases and proceeds from the sale of the leased vehicles.

Principal payments on the notes generally will be made to the holders of the notes sequentially, in the following order of priority:

- (1) to the Class A-1 Notes until they are paid in full;
- (2) to the Class A-2 Notes until they are paid in full; and

(3) to the Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes pro rata based on the principal balances of the Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes until they are paid in full.

Until all principal due to the notes is paid, no principal will be paid to the certificates. Principal will then be paid to the certificates until they have been paid in full.

An exception to the sequential payment rule is that allocable principal from the sale of the trust's assets following a default under the indenture and the acceleration of the repayment of the notes or the transferor's insolvency will be paid first to the Class A-1 Notes until they have been paid in full, second, on a pro rata basis, to the Class A-2 Notes, Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes until they have been paid in full, and third, to the certificates until they have been paid in full.

Any unpaid principal amount of each class of notes will be payable in full on the payment dates in the following months:

- for the Class A-1 Notes, November 2003,
- for the Class A-2 Notes, November 2004,
- for the Class A-3a Notes, August 2007 and
- for the Class A-3b Notes, August 2007.

For more detailed information concerning payments of principal, you should refer to "Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities" and "Description of the Notes — Principal."

Optional Redemption

The servicer has the option to purchase all of the assets of the trust on any payment date when the aggregate unpaid principal amount of the notes and the certificates is less than or equal to 10% of the aggregate initial principal amount of the securities. If the servicer exercises this option, any notes that are outstanding at that time will be prepaid in whole at a redemption price equal to their unpaid principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. It is expected that at the time this redemption option becomes available to the servicer only the certificates will be outstanding.

The Property of the Trust

General

The primary property of the trust will be:

- the SUBI certificate, which is described below, including the right to receive the monthly payments under the leases and the amounts realized from sales of the related leased vehicles,
- the amounts deposited in the reserve fund and
- proceeds of the interest rate cap agreement and the rights of the trust under the interest rate cap agreement.

The Leases and the Leased Vehicles

The leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI are new Nissan automobiles, minivans, sport utility vehicles and light-duty trucks titled in the name of the titling trust. The leased vehicles include Nissan Altimas, Maximas, Pathfinders, Xterras, Sentras, Frontiers and Quests. The leases allocated to the SUBI are the related retail closed-end leases that were originated by Nissan motor vehicle dealers. The leases are operating leases for accounting purposes and provide for equal monthly payments that amortize a "capitalized cost" (which may exceed the manufacturer's suggested retail price) to a contract residual value of the related leased vehicle established at the time of origination of the lease. The securitization value of each lease will be the sum of the present value of (i) the remaining monthly payments payable under the lease and (ii) the base residual value of the leased vehicle, which is the lesser of (a) the residual value established by the Automotive Lease Guide at the time of origination of the lease or (b) the residual value established in the lease contract. As of the close of business on September 30, 2002, the cutoff date, the leases had:

- an aggregate securitization value of \$1,263,271,652.82 of which \$728,041,122.76 (approximately 57.63%) represented the non-discounted base residual values of the leased vehicles,
- a weighted average original lease term of approximately 41 months and

- a weighted average remaining term to scheduled maturity of approximately 32 months.

The SUBI Certificate

The titling trust will issue a special unit of beneficial interest, which is also called a SUBI, constituting a beneficial interest in the leases and the related vehicles.

The SUBI will be represented by a SUBI certificate representing a beneficial interest in the SUBI and the related SUBI assets. The SUBI certificate will be transferred to the trust at the time it issues the securities. The SUBI certificate is not offered to you under this offering circular.

The SUBI certificate will evidence a beneficial interest in the related SUBI assets and will not evidence a direct ownership interest in such SUBI assets or an interest in any assets of the titling trust other than such SUBI assets, and payments made on or in respect of all other titling trust assets will not be available to make payments on the securities. By holding the SUBI certificate, the trust will receive an amount equal to all payments made on or in respect of the SUBI assets.

The SUBI certificate will not evidence an interest in any titling trust assets other than the SUBI assets.

For more information regarding the trust's property, you should refer to "The SUBI" and "The Leases."

Credit Enhancement

Credit enhancement for the notes will consist primarily of the following:

- subordination of the certificates and
- the reserve fund.

Subordination of the Certificates

The certificates will be subordinated to the notes to provide credit enhancement for the notes so that no payments will be made on the certificates until the notes have been paid in full. The certificates are not offered to you under this offering circular.

The Reserve Fund

As an additional source of credit enhancement, the trust will establish a reserve fund in the name of the indenture trustee. The reserve fund will be funded as follows:

- on the closing date, the owner trustee, on behalf of the trust, will make an initial deposit into the reserve fund of \$25,265,433.06, which is approximately 2.00% of the aggregate initial principal amount of the securities, and
- on each payment date, any excess collections remaining after interest and principal on the securities and various other obligations and expenses of the trust have been paid will be deposited into the reserve fund until the reserve fund balance is equal to 3.50% of the aggregate initial principal amount of the securities.

On each payment date, after all appropriate deposits and withdrawals are made to and from the reserve fund, any amounts on deposit in the reserve fund in excess of the reserve fund requirement will be released to the trust and distributed to the transferor.

Available amounts in the reserve fund on each payment date will be available to cover shortfalls in payments on the notes and after all payments are made to the notes, to the certificates.

For more information regarding the reserve fund, you should refer to "Security for the Securities — The Accounts — The Reserve Fund."

Servicing

Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation will service the titling trust assets, including the SUBI assets. On each payment date, the trust will pay Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation a servicing fee equal to one-twelfth of 1.00% of the aggregate securitization value of the leases and leased vehicles represented by the SUBI certificate at the beginning of the preceding month, or in the case of the first payment date, at the cutoff date.

Tax Status

On the closing date, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, special counsel to the transferor, will render an opinion to the effect that the notes will be

classified as debt for federal income tax purposes. The transferor will agree, and noteholders and beneficial owners will agree by accepting a note or a beneficial interest therein, to treat the notes as debt for federal income tax purposes.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the notes and the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state or other taxing jurisdiction.

For additional information concerning the application of federal and state income tax laws to the trust and the notes, you should refer to "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences" and "Material State Tax Consequences."

Ratings

On the closing date, each class of the notes will receive the following ratings from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and Moody's Investors Service, Inc.:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Standard & Poor's</u>	<u>Moody's</u>
A-1	A-1+	P-1
A-2	AAA	Aaa
A-3a	AAA	Aaa
A-3b	AAA	Aaa

There can be no assurance that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn by an assigning rating agency.

ERISA Considerations

It is expected that the notes will be eligible for purchase by employee benefit plans subject to the considerations discussed under "ERISA Considerations." However, plans contemplating a purchase of notes should consult their counsel before making a purchase.

Money Market Investment

The Class A-1 Notes have been structured to be eligible securities for purchase by money market funds under Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Money market funds contemplating a purchase of Class A-1 Notes should consult their counsel before making a purchase.

RISK FACTORS

You should consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to purchase any of the notes.

You may have difficulty selling your notes and/or obtaining your desired price.

The notes have not been, and will not be, registered under federal or any state securities laws. As a result, transfers of the notes are subject to various restrictions. These restrictions include limitations on who may be a transferee and on the minimum denomination of a transferred note. As a result, you must be prepared to bear the risk of holding the notes until the applicable final scheduled payment dates.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. The initial purchasers, however, intend to make a secondary market for the notes by offering to buy notes from investors that wish to sell. The initial purchasers, however, will not be obligated to make offers to buy the notes and may stop making offers at any time. In addition, the prices offered, if any, may not reflect prices that other potential purchasers would be willing to pay, were they to be given the opportunity. There have been times in the past where there have been very few buyers of asset backed securities and, thus, there has been a lack of liquidity. There may be similar lack of liquidity at times in the future.

As a result of the foregoing restrictions and circumstances, you may not be able to sell your notes when you want to do so or you may not be able to obtain the price that you wish to receive.

You may experience a loss if defaults on the leases or residual value losses exceed the available credit enhancement.

The trust does not have, nor is it permitted or expected to have, any significant assets or sources of funds other than the SUBI certificate, together with available funds in the reserve fund and certain distribution and collection accounts. The notes represent obligations solely of the trust and will not be insured or guaranteed by any entity. Accordingly, you will rely primarily upon collections on the leases and the related leased vehicles, together with monies on deposit in the reserve fund and payments under an interest rate cap agreement, for payments on your notes. The reserve fund will cover delinquencies on the leases and losses on the leases and leased vehicles up to some level. However, if delinquencies and losses exceed the available credit enhancement, including the credit enhancement provided by subordination of the certificates, you may experience delays in payments due to you and you could suffer a loss. You will have no claim to any amounts properly distributed to others from time to time.

The residual values established by Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation are future projections that are based on projections by Automotive Lease Guide, as described under "*Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation — Determination of Residual Values.*" There is no guarantee that the assumptions regarding future events that are used to determine residual values will prove to be correct. If the residual values of the leased vehicles as originally determined by Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation are substantially higher than the sales proceeds actually realized upon

the sale of the leased vehicles, you may suffer losses if the available credit enhancement is exceeded.

For a discussion of factors that may contribute to residual value losses, you should refer to “Risk Factors — Used car market factors may increase the risk of loss on your investment,” “Risk Factors — The concentration of leased vehicles to particular models could negatively affect the trust’s assets” and “Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation — Determination of Residual Values.”

The timing of principal payments is uncertain.

The amount of principal distributed on the notes and the time when you receive those distributions depends on the rate of payments and losses relating to the leases and the leased vehicles, which cannot be predicted with certainty. Those principal payments may be regularly scheduled payments or unscheduled payments like those resulting from prepayments or liquidations of defaulted leases.

Additionally, the servicer may be required to make payments relating to the leases and leased vehicles under some circumstances, and the transferor will under certain circumstances have the right to purchase all of the assets of the trust pursuant to a clean-up call. Each of these payments will have the effect of accelerating the payment of principal and shortening the average life of all outstanding notes. You will bear any reinvestment risks resulting from a faster or slower rate of payments of the leases and the leased vehicles.

As more fully described herein, no principal will be paid on the certificates until the principal amount of the notes has been paid in full. Amounts on deposit in the reserve fund will be available for payments of principal of the notes.

Your share of possible losses may not be proportional.

Principal payments on the certificates are subordinated to payments on the notes so that, in general, no principal payments will be paid on the certificates until the notes have been paid in full. Losses on the leases and leased vehicles in excess of the available credit enhancement will be allocated first to the certificates. Furthermore, principal payments on the notes generally will be made to the holders of the notes sequentially so that no principal will be paid on any class of the notes until each class of notes with a lower numerical designation has been paid in full. Losses on the leases and leased vehicles in excess of the available credit enhancement (including the credit enhancement provided by the subordination of the certificates) will be allocated, after the Class A-1 Notes are paid, to each remaining class of notes based on a fraction equal to the unpaid principal amount of that class divided by the unpaid principal amount of all classes. As a result, a class of notes with a later maturity may be allocated more losses than a class of notes with an earlier maturity as a relative percentage of their initial principal amounts.

Potential termination of the interest rate cap agreement presents cap provider risk, risk of prepayment of the notes and risk of loss upon liquidation of the trust assets.

General. The trust is obligated to make payments of interest accrued on the Class A-3a Notes at a floating interest rate, but the leases are fixed monthly obligations. The trust will enter into an interest rate cap agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. as the cap provider to enable the trust to issue notes bearing interest at floating rates. If one-month LIBOR related to any payment date exceeds the cap rate of 5.25%, the cap provider will pay to the trust an amount equal to the product of:

- one-month LIBOR for the related payment date minus the cap rate of 5.25%;
- the notional amount on the cap, which will be equal to the total outstanding principal amount on the Class A-3a Notes on the first day of the accrual period related to such payment date; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual number of days elapsed from and including the previous payment date, to but excluding the current payment date, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding the first payment date, and the denominator of which is 360.

For a description of the key provisions of the interest rate cap agreement, see “*The Interest Rate Cap Agreement*” in this offering circular.

Cap Provider Risk; Performance and Ratings Risks. The amounts available to the trust to pay interest and principal on all classes of the notes depend in part on the operation of the interest rate cap agreement and the performance by the cap provider of its obligations under the interest rate cap agreement. The ratings of all the notes take into account the provisions of the interest rate cap agreement and the ratings currently assigned to Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., because Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. is guaranteeing the obligations of Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. under the interest rate cap agreement.

During those periods in which one-month LIBOR is substantially greater than the cap rate of 5.25%, the trust will be more dependent on receiving payments from the cap provider in order to make payments on the notes. If the cap provider fails to pay the amounts due under the interest rate cap agreement, the amount of credit enhancement available in the current or any future period may be reduced and you may experience delays and/or reductions in the interest and principal payments on your notes.

The obligations of Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. under the interest rate cap agreement are guaranteed by Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. which has a long-term rating of “A+” from Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and “Aa3” from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of any rating of

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. by a rating agency may result in the downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the ratings assigned by such rating agency to any class (or all classes) of notes. A downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of the rating assigned by a rating agency to a class of notes would likely have adverse consequences on the liquidity or market value of those notes.

Investors should make their own determinations as to the likelihood of performance by the cap provider of its obligations under the interest rate cap agreement.

Early Termination May Affect Weighted Average Life and Yield.

Certain events (including some that are not within the control of the trust or the cap provider) may cause the termination of the interest rate cap agreement. Certain of these events will not cause a termination of the interest rate cap agreement unless a majority of holders of notes vote to instruct the indenture trustee (as assignee of the rights of the owner trustee) to terminate the interest rate cap agreement. The holders of any class of notes may not have sufficient voting interests to cause or to prevent a termination of the interest rate cap agreement. If the interest rate cap agreement is terminated (or certain other events of default under the indenture occur) and the notes are accelerated, the indenture trustee will liquidate the assets of the trust.

Liquidation would likely accelerate payment of all notes that are then outstanding. If a liquidation occurs close to the date when any class otherwise would have been paid in full, repayment of that class might be delayed while liquidation of the assets is occurring. The trust cannot predict the length of time that will be required for liquidation of the assets of the trust to be completed. In addition, liquidation proceeds may not be sufficient to repay the notes in full. Even if liquidation proceeds are sufficient to repay the notes in full, any liquidation that causes the principal of a class of notes to be paid before the related final scheduled payment date will involve the prepayment risks described under “*The timing of principal payments is uncertain.*”

Risk of Loss Upon Termination. The proceeds of any liquidation of the assets of the trust may be insufficient to pay in full all accrued interest on and principal of each outstanding class of notes. In addition, termination of the interest rate cap agreement will be an event of default under the indenture and will cause the priority of payments of all notes to change, from pro rata payments of interest followed by sequential payments of principal, to pro rata payments of interest followed by, first, payment of principal to the Class A-1 Notes, and second, pro rata payments of principal to the Class A-2 Notes, the Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes. Therefore, all outstanding notes will be adversely affected by any shortfall in liquidation proceeds.

The geographic concentration of the leases, economic factors and lease performance could negatively affect the trust’s assets.

The Leases were originated in 47 states and the District of Columbia, with 20.12% and 12.54% of the aggregate cutoff date securitization value — the two largest percentages of leases in any state — originated in New York and New Jersey, respectively. Less than 10% of the total

number of leases were originated in any state other than New York and New Jersey. Adverse economic conditions in one or both of these states may have a disproportionate impact on the performance of the leases and the leased vehicles. Economic factors like unemployment, interest rates, the rate of inflation and consumer perceptions of the economy may affect the rate of prepayment and defaults on the leases and the ability to sell or dispose of the related leased vehicles for an amount at least equal to their residual values.

Used car market factors may increase the risk of loss on your investment.

The used car market is affected by supply and demand, consumer tastes, economic factors and manufacturer decisions on pricing of new car models. For instance, introduction of a new model with additional equipment not reflected in the manufacturer's suggested retail price may impact the resale value of the existing portfolio of similar model types. Other factors that are beyond NMAC's control could also have a negative impact on the value of a vehicle.

The concentration of leased vehicles to particular models could negatively affect the trust's assets.

The Altima, Maxima, Pathfinder and Xterra models represent approximately 26.66%, 24.70%, 23.60% and 11.61% of the aggregate cutoff date securitization value, respectively, of the leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI. Any adverse change affecting a specific model type would reduce the proceeds received at disposition of a related leased vehicle. As a result, you may incur a loss on your investment.

Failure to comply with consumer protection laws could result in a loss.

Many federal and state consumer protection laws regulate retail leases. Failure of the leases to comply with these laws could result in delays or reductions in collections on the leases. This delay or reduction could result in a loss on your investment. The servicer is required to reimburse the titling trust or the trust for any liability or loss relating to consumer protection laws.

For a discussion of federal and state consumer protection laws which may affect the Leases, you should refer to "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Consumer Protection Laws."

If ERISA liens are placed on the titling trust assets, you could suffer a loss.

Liens in favor of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation could attach to the leases and leased vehicles owned by the titling trust (including the leases and the leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI) and be used to satisfy unpaid ERISA obligations of any member of a controlled group that includes NMAC and its affiliates. These liens could have priority over the interest of security holders in SUBI assets, like the leased vehicles, that are not subject to a prior perfected security interest in favor of the indenture trustee. The transferor believes that the likelihood of this liability being asserted against the assets of the trust or, if so asserted, being successfully pursued, is remote. However, you cannot be sure the leases and leased vehicles will not become subject to an ERISA liability.

Vicarious tort liability may result in a loss.

Some states allow a party that incurs an injury involving a leased vehicle to sue the owner of the vehicle merely because of that ownership. Most states, however, either prohibit these vicarious

liability suits or limit the lessor's liability to the amount of liability insurance that the lessee was required to carry under applicable law but failed to maintain.

If vicarious liability imposed on the titling trust exceeds the coverage provided by its primary and excess liability insurance policies, or if lawsuits are brought against either the titling trust or NMAC involving the negligent use or operation of a leased vehicle, you could experience delays in payments due to you, or you may ultimately suffer a loss.

For a discussion of the possible liability of the Titling Trust in connection with the use or operation of the leased vehicles, you should refer to "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Vicarious Tort Liability."

A transferor or servicer bankruptcy could delay or limit payments to you.

Following a bankruptcy or insolvency of the servicer or the transferor, a court could conclude that the SUBI certificate is owned by the servicer or the transferor, instead of the trust. This conclusion could be either because the transfer of the SUBI certificate from the transferor to the trust was not a true sale or because the court concluded that the transferor or the trust should be treated as the same entity as the servicer or the transferor for bankruptcy purposes. If this were to occur, you could experience delays in payments due to you, or you may not ultimately receive all amounts due to you as a result of:

- the automatic stay, which prevents a secured creditor from exercising remedies against a debtor in bankruptcy without permission from the court, and provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code that permit substitution for collateral in limited circumstances,
- tax or government liens on the servicer's or the transferor's property (that arose prior to the transfer of the SUBI certificate to the trust) having a prior claim on collections before the collections are used to make payments on the notes and
- the fact that neither the trust nor the indenture trustee has a perfected security interest in the leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI and may not have a perfected security interest in any cash collections of the leases and leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI held by the servicer at the time that a bankruptcy proceeding begins.

For a discussion of how a bankruptcy proceeding of the servicer, the transferor or certain related entities may affect the trust and the notes, you should refer to "Additional Legal Aspects of the Titling Trust and the SUBI — Insolvency Related Matters."

The failure to make principal payments on the notes will generally not result in an event of default.

The amount of principal required to be paid to you prior to the applicable final scheduled payment dates generally will be limited to amounts available for those purposes.

Therefore, the failure to pay principal of a note generally will not result in an event of default under the indenture until the applicable final scheduled payment date.

The notes are not suitable investments for all investors.

The notes are complex investments that are not a suitable investment if you require a regular predictable schedule of payments. The notes should be considered only by investors who, either alone or with their financial, tax and legal advisors, have the expertise to analyze the prepayment, reinvestment, default and market risk, the tax consequences of an investment and the interaction of these factors.

Effect of terrorist attacks in the United States

The effect of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001 and related military action, as well as any other terrorist attacks, on the performance of the leases is unclear, but there has been an adverse effect on general economic conditions, consumer confidence and general market liquidity. Investors should consider the possible effects on delinquency, default and prepayment experience of the leases and the leased vehicles allocated to the SUBI. In particular, under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, members of the military on active duty, including reservists, who have entered into an obligation, such as a retail installment sale contract for the purchase of a vehicle, before entering into military service may be entitled to reductions in interest rates to 6% and a stay of foreclosure and similar actions. Although it is not clear whether such act would apply to leases such as the leases allocated to the SUBI, the trust and the servicer may make available to lessees under the leases allocated to the SUBI relief under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. No information can be provided as to the number of leases that may be affected by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. If a lessee's obligation to make lease payments is reduced, adjusted or extended, the servicer will not be required to advance such amounts. Any resulting shortfalls in interest or principal will reduce the amount available for distribution on the notes and the certificates.

For more information regarding the effect of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, you should refer to "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Consumer Protection Laws."

OVERVIEW OF THE TRANSACTION

Please refer to page 8 for a diagram providing an overview of the transaction described in this offering circular. You can find a listing of the pages where the principal terms are defined under “Index of Principal Terms” beginning on page 110.

All of the motor vehicle dealers (“dealers”) in the Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation (“NMAC”) network of dealers have entered into agreements with NMAC pursuant to which they have assigned and will assign retail closed-end motor vehicle lease contracts to Nissan-Infiniti LT, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Titling Trust”). The Titling Trust was created in July 1998 to avoid the administrative difficulty and expense associated with retitling leased vehicles for the securitization of motor vehicle leases. The Titling Trust issued to NILT Trust (the “UTI beneficiary”) a beneficial interest in the undivided trust interest (the “UTI”) representing the entire beneficial interest in the unallocated assets of the Titling Trust. See “The Titling Trust—Property of the Titling Trust.” The UTI beneficiary will instruct the trustee of the Titling Trust:

- to establish a special unit of beneficial interest (the “SUBI”) and
- to allocate a separate portfolio of leases (the “Leases”) and the related vehicles leased under the Leases (the “Leased Vehicles”) and some related assets of the Titling Trust to the SUBI.

The SUBI will represent the entire beneficial interest in the Leases, Leased Vehicles and related assets (collectively, the “SUBI Assets”). The Titling Trust will issue a certificate evidencing the SUBI to or upon the order of the UTI beneficiary. Upon the creation of the SUBI, the portfolio of Leases or Leased Vehicles will no longer constitute assets of the Titling Trust represented by the UTI, and the interest in the Titling Trust Assets represented by the UTI will be reduced accordingly. The SUBI will evidence an indirect beneficial interest, rather than a direct legal interest, in the related SUBI Assets. The SUBI will not represent a beneficial interest in any Titling Trust Assets other than the related SUBI Assets. Payments made on or in respect of any Titling Trust Assets other than the SUBI Assets will not be available to make payments on the securities. The UTI beneficiary may from time to time cause special units of beneficial interest similar to the SUBI (each, an “Other SUBI”) to be created out of the UTI. The Trust (and, accordingly, the securityholders) will have no interest in the UTI, any Other SUBI or any assets of the Titling Trust evidenced by the UTI or any Other SUBI. See “The Titling Trust” and “The SUBI.”

On the date of initial issuance of the securities (the “closing date”), the UTI beneficiary will sell, transfer and assign its beneficial interests in the SUBI to the transferor. The transferor will in turn transfer and assign the certificate representing its interest in the SUBI (the “SUBI Certificate”) to Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A (the “Trust”). The Trust will issue three classes of Notes (the “Notes”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,086,440,000 (the “initial note balance”) to the transferor in consideration for the SUBI Certificate and will pledge the SUBI Certificate to the indenture trustee as security therefor. In addition, the Trust will issue one class of asset backed certificates (the “certificates”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$176,831,652.82 (the “initial certificate balance”). The Notes and the certificates are collectively referred to in this offering circular as the “securities,” and the holders of the securities are referred to as “securityholders.” Each note will represent an obligation of, and for some non-tax purposes, each certificate will represent a fractional undivided interest in, the Trust. Payments in respect of the certificates will be subordinated to payments in respect of the Notes to the extent described in this offering circular.

The Notes are the only securities being offered hereby. The transferor will initially retain all of the certificates. The certificates may be sold in one or more private placements to third parties that are expected to be unaffiliated with the transferor and its affiliates after the closing date.

As a condition to the issuance of the Notes, Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or its successors (“Moody’s”) and Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. or its successors (“Standard & Poor’s” and, together with Moody’s, the “rating agencies”) must rate (i) the Class A-1 Notes in their highest short-term rating category and (ii) the remaining classes of the Notes in

their highest long-term rating category. See “Ratings of the Notes” for further information concerning the ratings assigned to the Notes, including the limitations of such ratings.

THE TRUST

Formation

The Trust was formed under the laws of the State of Delaware solely for the purposes of the transactions described in this offering circular. The Trust will be governed by the Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, to be dated as of the closing date (the “Trust Agreement”), between the transferor and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee (the “owner trustee”).

The Trust will issue the Notes pursuant to an indenture, to be dated as of the closing date (the “Indenture”), between the Trust and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the “indenture trustee” and, together with the owner trustee, the “trustees”), and will issue the certificates pursuant to the Trust Agreement.

The Trust will not engage in any activity other than as duly authorized in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement. On the closing date, the authorized purposes of the Trust will be limited to:

- issuing the securities,
- acquiring the SUBI Certificate and the other property of the Trust with the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes and the certificates and certain capital contributions from, and subordinated loans made by, NMAC,
- assigning and pledging the property of the Trust to the indenture trustee,
- making payments on the securities,
- entering into and performing its obligations under the basic documents to which it is a party,
- engaging in other transactions, including entering into agreements, that are necessary, suitable or convenient to accomplish, or that are incidental to or connected with, any of the foregoing activities and
- subject to compliance with the basic documents, engaging in such other activities as may be required in connection with conservation of the Trust Estate and the making of distributions to the holders of the Notes and the certificates.

Approval of additional Trust activities and purposes may be requested by holders of at least 75% of the outstanding balance of the certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates) and will require (1) receipt of written approval by each rating agency rating the Notes and (2) approval by noteholders representing in the aggregate more than 75% of the outstanding balance of the Notes, voting together as a single class. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as more fully described under “Additional Documents Provisions — Miscellaneous Provisions — Securities Owned by the Trust, the Transferor and their Affiliates,” so long as any Notes are outstanding, securities owned by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates will be entitled to all benefits afforded to the securities except that they generally will not be deemed outstanding for the purpose of making requests, demands, authorizations, directions, notices, consents or other action under the basic documents.

The Trust’s principal offices will be in Wilmington, Delaware, in care of the owner trustee, at the address listed below under “— The Owner Trustee.”

Capitalization of the Trust

On the closing date, the Trust will be capitalized with \$1,263,271,652.82 aggregate principal amount of securities. The Trust will transfer the Notes and certificates to the transferor in exchange for the SUBI

Certificate, and the transferor will sell the Notes to third party investors that are expected to be unaffiliated with NMAC, the transferor or their respective affiliates. In exchange for the transfer of the SUBI Certificate, the Trust will pay the transferor the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes and will issue to the transferor the certificates. The transferor will retain \$176,831,652.82 aggregate principal amount of certificates, which will equal all of the initial certificate balance. The following table illustrates the capitalization of the Trust as of the closing date, as if the issuance and sale of the securities had taken place on that date:

Notes	\$1,086,440,000.00
Certificates	<u>176,831,652.82</u>
Total	<u>\$1,263,271,652.82</u>

The Owner Trustee

Wilmington Trust Company will be the owner trustee under the Trust Agreement. Wilmington Trust Company is a Delaware banking corporation, and its Corporate Trust Office is located at Rodney Square North, 1100 N. Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19890. NMAC, the transferor and their respective affiliates may maintain normal commercial banking relationships with the owner trustee and its affiliates. The fees and expenses of the owner trustee will be paid by the administrative agent. See “Additional Document Provisions — Miscellaneous Provisions — Fees and Expenses.”

Property of the Trust

On the closing date, the transferor will transfer the SUBI Certificate to the Trust pursuant to the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement. The Trust will then pledge its interest in the SUBI Certificate to the indenture trustee under the Indenture. See “The SUBI — Transfers of the SUBI Certificate.”

After giving effect to the transactions described in this offering circular, the property of the Trust (the “Trust Estate”) will include:

- the SUBI Certificate, evidencing a 100% beneficial interest in the Titling Trust Assets allocated to the SUBI (the “SUBI Assets”), including the lease payments and the right to payments received from the sale or other disposition of the Leased Vehicles on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account and investment earnings, net of losses and investment expenses, on amounts on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account,
- the Reserve Fund (including investment earnings, net of losses and investment expenses, on amounts on deposit therein),
- the rights of the indenture trustee as secured party under a back-up security agreement with respect to the SUBI Certificate and the 100% undivided interest in the SUBI Assets,
- the rights of the Trust to funds on deposit from time to time in the note distribution account and any other account or accounts established pursuant to the Indenture,
- the rights of the transferor, as transferee, under the SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement,
- the rights of the Trust, as transferee, under the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement,
- the rights of the Trust as a third-party beneficiary under the Servicing Agreement, to the extent relating to the SUBI Assets, and the SUBI Trust Agreement,
- the rights of the Trust and powers of the owner trustee under the interest rate cap agreement and the amounts payable to the Trust thereunder and
- all proceeds of the foregoing.

The Indenture will require the Trust Estate to be pledged by the Trust to the indenture trustee.

Because the SUBI will represent a beneficial interest in the related SUBI Assets, securityholders will be dependent on payments made on the Leases and proceeds received in connection with the sale or other disposition of the related Leased Vehicles for payments on the related securities. The Trust will not have a direct ownership interest in the Leases or a direct ownership interest or perfected security interest in the Leased Vehicles — which will be titled in the name of the Titling Trust or the titling trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust — and it is therefore possible that a claim or lien in respect of the Leased Vehicles or the Titling Trust could limit the amounts payable in respect of the SUBI Certificate to less than the amounts received from the lessees of the Leased Vehicles or received from the sale or other disposition of the Leased Vehicles. To the extent that a claim or lien were to delay the disposition of the Leased Vehicles or reduce the amount paid to the holder of the SUBI Certificate in respect of its beneficial interest in the SUBI Assets, noteholders could experience delays in payment or losses on their investment. See “Risk Factors — A transferor or servicer bankruptcy could also delay or limit payments to you,” “The SUBI,” “Additional Legal Aspects of the Titling Trust and the SUBI — The SUBI” and “Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Back-up Security Interests.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

The transferor will use the net proceeds from the private placement of the Notes — the proceeds of the sale minus expenses relating thereto — to acquire the SUBI Certificate from NILT Trust and to make a capital contribution to the Trust to purchase the Cap Agreement and to fund the Reserve Account.

THE TITLING TRUST

General

The Titling Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and is governed by an amended and restated trust and servicing agreement, dated as of August 26, 1998 (the “Titling Trust Agreement”), among the UTI beneficiary, the servicer, NILT, Inc., as trustee (the “Titling Trustee”), Wilmington Trust Company, as Delaware trustee, and U.S. Bank National Association (“U.S. Bank”), as trust agent (in that capacity, the “trust agent”). To provide for the servicing of the Titling Trust Assets, the Titling Trust, the servicer and the UTI beneficiary have entered into the Servicing Agreement (the “Basic Servicing Agreement”) dated as of March 1, 1999. The primary business purpose of the Titling Trust is to take assignments of, and serve as record holder of title to, leases and leased vehicles, in order to facilitate the securitization of the leases and leased vehicles in connection with the issuance of asset backed securities.

Except as otherwise described under “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement,” under the Titling Trust Agreement, the Titling Trust has not and will not:

- issue interests or securities other than the SUBI Certificate, Other SUBIs, one or more certificates representing each Other SUBI (the “Other SUBI Certificates”), the UTI and one or more certificates representing the UTI (the “UTI Certificates”),
- borrow money, except from NMAC, the UTI beneficiary or their respective affiliates in connection with funds used to acquire leases and leased vehicles,
- make loans,
- invest in or underwrite securities,
- offer securities in exchange for Titling Trust Assets, with the exception of the SUBI Certificate, Other SUBI Certificates and the UTI Certificates,
- repurchase or otherwise reacquire its securities, other than for purposes of cancellation, except as permitted by or in connection with financing or refinancing the acquisition of leases and leased vehicles or as otherwise permitted by each such financing or refinancing, or
- grant any security interest in or lien on any Titling Trust Assets.

For further information regarding the Titling Trust and the servicing of the Leases and Leased Vehicles, you should refer to “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement” and “— The Servicing Agreement.”

The UTI Beneficiary

NILT Trust is the UTI beneficiary under the Titling Trust Agreement. The sole beneficiary of the UTI beneficiary is NMAC. The UTI beneficiary was formed as a Delaware statutory trust in July 1998 for the sole purpose of being initial beneficiary of the Titling Trust, holding the UTI and the UTI Certificate, acquiring interests in the SUBI and Other SUBIs and engaging in related transactions. So long as any financings involving interests in the Titling Trust, including the transaction described in this offering circular, are outstanding, NMAC may not transfer its beneficial interest in the UTI beneficiary. The principal offices of NILT Trust are located at 990 West 190th Street, Torrance, California 90502, and its telephone number is (310) 719-8584.

The Titling Trustee

NILT, Inc., the Titling Trustee, is a wholly owned special purpose subsidiary of U.S. Bank and was incorporated in Delaware for the sole purpose of acting as Titling Trustee. The Titling Trustee is not affiliated with NMAC or any of its affiliates. U.S. Bank, as trust agent, serves as agent for the Titling Trustee to perform some functions of the Titling Trustee under the Titling Trust Agreement. Under the Titling Trust Agreement, if U.S. Bank can no longer act as the trust agent, the designees of the UTI beneficiary — which may not be the UTI beneficiary or any of its affiliates — will have the option to purchase the stock of the Titling Trustee for a nominal amount. If the UTI beneficiary does not timely exercise that option, a successor trust agent appointed by the Titling Trustee will have the option to purchase the stock of the Titling Trustee. If none of these options is timely exercised, U.S. Bank may sell the stock of the Titling Trustee to another party.

Property of the Titling Trust

The assets of the Titling Trust (the “Titling Trust Assets”) generally consist of:

- leases originated by dealers and assigned to the Titling Trust and all monies due from the lessees thereunder,
- leased vehicles and all proceeds of those leased vehicles,
- all of the dealers’ rights with respect to those leases and leased vehicles,
- the rights to proceeds from any physical damage, liability or other insurance policies, if any, covering the leases or the related lessees or the leased vehicles, including but not limited to the contingent and excess liability insurance and
- all proceeds of the foregoing.

From time to time after the date of this offering circular, dealers will assign additional leases to the Titling Trust and, as described below, title the related leased vehicles in the name of the Titling Trust or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust.

Lease Origination and the Titling of Vehicles

All leases owned by the Titling Trust have been or will be underwritten using the underwriting criteria described under “Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation — Lease Underwriting Procedures.” Under each lease, the Titling Trust, or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust, will be listed as the owner of the related leased vehicle on the related certificate of title. Liens will not be placed on the certificates of title, nor will new certificates of title be issued, to reflect the interest of the Trust, as holder of the SUBI Certificate, in the leased vehicles. The certificates of title to the leased vehicles registered in several states will, however, reflect a first lien held by the Titling Trust or NMAC (the “administrative lien”) that will

exist solely to provide for delivery of title documentation of the Leased Vehicles to the Titling Trustee or the servicer. Each entity that records an administrative lien (other than the Titling Trust) will enter into an agreement by which it acknowledges that it has no interest in the related leased vehicles and additionally waives, quitclaims and releases any claim that it may have against the leased vehicles by virtue of such liens.

After the sale of the SUBI Certificate to the Trust, the servicer will be obligated to cause the repurchase of any Leased Vehicles relating to Leases not meeting certain representations and warranties by making Repurchase Payments in respect thereof. Those representations and warranties relate primarily to the origination of the Leases and do not typically relate to the creditworthiness of the related lessees or the collectibility of the Leases. In addition, the servicer will be required to cause the repurchase of any Leased Vehicles covered by Leases as to which the servicer grants a Term Extension or, in certain circumstances, the Titling Trust, or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust, will be required to cause the repurchase of any Leased Vehicles covered by Leases as to which the related lessee changes the domicile of or title to a Leased Vehicle to Alabama by making Repurchase Payments in respect thereof.

All leased vehicles owned by the Titling Trust will be held for the benefit of entities that from time to time hold beneficial interests in the Titling Trust. Those interests will be evidenced with respect to:

- leases and leased vehicles not allocated to the SUBI or any Other SUBI, by the UTI,
- the Leases and the Leased Vehicles, by the SUBI and
- leases and leased vehicles financed in another transaction, by one or more Other SUBIs.

Entities holding beneficial interests in the Titling Trust will not have a direct ownership in the related leases or a direct ownership or perfected security interest in the related leased vehicles.

The certificates of title for the Leased Vehicles will not reflect the indirect interest of the Trust in the Leased Vehicles by virtue of its beneficial interest in the SUBI Assets. Therefore, if the Notes were recharacterized as secured loans, the Trust would not have a perfected lien in the Leased Vehicles, but will have a perfected security interest in the SUBI Assets, but only if a validly filed financing statement is in effect in each of the appropriate jurisdictions and to the extent that the security interest may be perfected by filing a financing statement under the UCC. The servicer has agreed to file or cause to be filed a financing statement and any appropriate continuing statements in each of the appropriate jurisdictions. For further information regarding the titling of the Leased Vehicles and the interest of the Trust therein, you should refer to “Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Back-up Security Interests.”

THE SUBI

General

The SUBI will be issued by the Titling Trust under a 2002-A SUBI supplement to the Titling Trust Agreement to be dated as of the closing date (the “SUBI Supplement” and, together with the Titling Trust Agreement, the “SUBI Trust Agreement”). To provide for the servicing of the SUBI Assets, the Titling Trust, the servicer and the UTI beneficiary will enter into a supplement to the Basic Servicing Agreement to be dated as of the closing date (together with the Basic Servicing Agreement, the “Servicing Agreement”). The SUBI will not represent a direct interest in the related SUBI Assets or an interest in any Titling Trust Assets other than such SUBI Assets. The Trust and the securityholders will have no interest in the UTI, any Other SUBI or any assets of the Titling Trust evidenced by the UTI or any Other SUBI. Payments made on or in respect of Titling Trust Assets not represented by the SUBI will not be available to make payments on the securities. For further information regarding the Titling Trust, you should refer to “The Titling Trust.”

The SUBI Certificate will evidence a beneficial interest in the Titling Trust Assets allocated to the SUBI (the “SUBI Assets”), which will generally consist of the Leases, Leased Vehicles and all proceeds

of or payments on or in respect of the Leases or Leased Vehicles received or due after the close of business on September 30, 2002 (the “cutoff date”) and all other related SUBI Assets, including:

- amounts in the SUBI Collection Account received in respect of the Leases or the sale of the Leased Vehicles,
- certain monies due under or payable in respect of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles after the cutoff date, including the right to receive payments made to NMAC, the transferor, the Titling Trust, the Titling Trustee or the servicer under any insurance policy relating to the Leases, the Leased Vehicles or the related lessees and
- all proceeds of the foregoing.

On the closing date, the Titling Trust will issue the SUBI Certificate to or upon the order of NILT Trust, as UTI beneficiary.

Transfers of the SUBI Certificate

Simultaneously with the issuance of the SUBI Certificate to the UTI beneficiary, the UTI beneficiary will convey the SUBI Certificate to the transferor pursuant to a transfer agreement, to be dated as of the closing date (the “SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement”). The UTI beneficiary will covenant to treat the conveyance of the SUBI Certificate to the transferor as an absolute sale, transfer and assignment for all purposes.

Immediately after the transfer of the SUBI Certificate to the transferor, the transferor will:

- transfer to the Trust, without recourse, all of its right, title and interest in and to the SUBI Certificate under a transfer agreement, to be dated as of the closing date (the “Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement”) and
- deliver the SUBI Certificate to the Trust.

In exchange, the Trust will transfer to the transferor the Notes and the certificates.

Immediately following the transfer of the SUBI Certificate to the Trust, the Trust will pledge its interest in the Trust Estate, which includes the SUBI Certificate, to the indenture trustee as security for the Notes.

THE TRANSFEROR

Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II (the “transferor”) is a special purpose limited liability company that was formed under the laws of Delaware on October 24, 2001. The sole member of the transferor is NMAC. NMAC may not transfer its membership interest in the transferor so long as any financings involving interests held by the transferor at any time in the Titling Trust, including the transaction described in this offering circular, are outstanding. The principal office of the transferor is located at 990 West 190th Street, Torrance, California 90502, and its telephone number is (310) 719-8509.

The transferor was organized solely for the purpose of acquiring interests in the UTI, the SUBI and Other SUBIs, causing securities such as the Notes and the certificates to be issued, and engaging in related transactions. The limited liability company agreement of the transferor limits its activities to the foregoing purposes and to any activities incidental or necessary thereto.

NISSAN MOTOR ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

General

NMAC was incorporated in the state of California in November 1981 and began operations in February 1982. NMAC provides indirect automotive consumer loan and lease financing and direct dealer financing through (and to) approximately 1258 Nissan and Infiniti dealers in the United States. NMAC's principal executive offices are located at 990 West 190th Street, Torrance, California 90502, and its telephone number is (310) 719-8000.

NMAC is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. ("Nissan"). Although Nissan is not guaranteeing the Trust's obligations under the Notes, Nissan's financial condition may affect NMAC's ability to service the Leases. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002, Nissan reported consolidated net profit after tax of 372 billion yen (US\$2.97 billion), compared to a net profit after tax of 331.1 billion yen (US\$2.7 billion) a year earlier. Nissan reported consolidated net sales of 6.2 trillion yen (US\$49.56 billion), up 1.8% from the prior fiscal year. Consolidated operating profit increased 68% from 290.3 billion yen (US\$2.3 billion) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 to 490.0 billion yen (US\$3.92 billion) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002. For the same period, Nissan's consolidated operating margin was 7.9% of net sales, the highest in Nissan's history, and above the Nissan Revival Plan ("NRP") commitment of 4.5% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002.

Nissan's consolidated net automotive debt declined during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002 by 518.0 billion yen (US\$4.14 billion) to 435.0 billion yen (US\$3.48 billion) well below the NRP commitment of 700.0 billion yen for such fiscal year. Nissan attributes this reduction of debt to the recovery of profits and the continued sale of non-core assets, including the sale of the entire portfolio of marketable securities in Japan.

Carlos Ghosn, president and CEO of Nissan, declared the completion of the NRP one full year ahead of schedule after fulfilling all of its official commitments. The NRP was a comprehensive plan to restore profitability, reduce debt and improve operating margins. In May 2002, Nissan announced a new medium term plan known as Nissan 180. The new plan is committed to increasing sales by one million units worldwide, maintaining operating margins at or above 8% and a further reduction of net automotive debt to zero.

Current long-term ratings for Nissan by Standard & Poor's and Moody's are BBB- and Baa3, respectively. On December 2, 2001, Moody's upgraded Nissan's rating from Bal to Baa3. On May 9, 2002, Standard & Poor's upgraded Nissan's rating from BB+ to BBB-. Standard & Poor's has placed its ratings of Nissan on positive outlook and Moody's has placed its ratings of Nissan on stable outlook.

The foregoing expression of Japanese yen in U.S. dollars reflects exchange rates in effect on the date such figures were initially reported.

Lease Underwriting Procedures

Both auto loan and auto lease applications are subject to the same credit policies and procedures at NMAC. Contracts that are purchased must comply with NMAC's underwriting standards and other requirements, as described below, under existing agreements between NMAC and dealers. NMAC's underwriting standards emphasize the prospective lessee's ability to pay and creditworthiness, as well as the asset value of the motor vehicle to be financed. NMAC's underwriting, servicing and collection activities are conducted principally at a centralized processing center in Irving, Texas.

Lease applications submitted to NMAC for a new or used motor vehicle must list sufficient information to process the application, including the applicant's:

- residential information,
- source and amount of monthly income,
- monthly mortgage or rent payment, and
- other personal information.

NMAC's credit decision is influenced by, among other things, the applicant's credit score as obtained from a statistically derived empirical credit scoring process. The credit scoring process considers credit bureau, application and contract information. The credit scoring process also takes into account debt ratios, such as vehicle payment to income, and total debt payments to total income, residential status, monthly mortgage or rent payment, bank accounts and other personal information. NMAC makes its final credit decision based upon the degree of credit risk perceived and the amount of credit requested. In addition, NMAC uses a repeat customer algorithm to grant pre-approvals to existing lease customers. From September 1996 through October 2001, NMAC utilized its own empirically derived scorecards. However, for competitive reasons, NMAC switched to risk models developed by Fair, Isaac and Company, Inc. beginning October 4, 2001. These generic scorecards ("FICO scores") will allow dealers to enter into financing contracts with customers during hours that NMAC is not open for business. NMAC's buying posture did not materially change. Approximately 29.78% of the Leases allocated to the SUBI were underwritten by NMAC using NMAC's own empirically derived scorecards and approximately 70.22% of the Leases were underwritten using FICO scores.

NMAC used risk-based pricing which includes a tiered system of lease rates and debt-to-value ratios representing the varying degrees of risk assigned to different ranges of credit risk. Risk-based pricing was phased out in June 2001 for the lease portfolio. However, NMAC continues to tier customers for credit risk monitoring and servicing purposes.

Determination of Residual Values

The value of the securities being offered is based on the sum of the present value (discounted at a rate of 6.25% (the "Securitization Rate")) of (i) remaining monthly lease payments plus (ii) the Base Residual (such sum, the "Securitization Value") of all the Leases and Leased Vehicles. The "Base Residual" means the lesser of the Contract Residual and the ALG Residual. The following discussion relates to NMAC's contractual residual values which will affect the return rates of vehicles to NMAC.

Each lease sets forth a residual value (the "Contract Residual"), which is the value of the leased vehicle at the scheduled termination of the lease established at the time of origination of the lease. In establishing the Contract Residual of leased vehicles, NMAC uses a third party source called Automotive Lease Guide ("ALG"), an independent publisher of residual value percentages ("ALG Residual") which is recognized throughout the automotive finance industry for projecting vehicle market values at lease termination. These values serve as a projection of a vehicle's future resale value by expressing the future value as a percentage of a vehicle's original manufacturer's suggested retail price. In general, NMAC establishes the Contract Residual by adding a small number of percentage points to the ALG Residual. The difference between the Contract Residual specified in a lease and the ALG Residual represents marketing incentives offered to customers. NMAC has fully reserved funds for the difference between the Contract Residual and the ALG Residual.

The estimated future value of a leased vehicle is a major component of the leasing business. Specifically, the difference between the Contract Residual of a vehicle set forth in a lease and its ALG Residual represents the estimated loss on resale that can be expected at lease termination. NMAC believes that this difference between the Contract Residual and the actual value at maturity drives consumer behavior concerning purchasing or returning a vehicle to the lessor. Furthermore, NMAC believes that return rates will decline as the difference between Contract Residual and actual value declines. Nissan

North America, Inc. (“NNA”) (NMAC’s parent company) was responsible for setting Contract Residuals for Nissan leased vehicles during the four fiscal years ended March 31, 1996, March 31, 1997, March 31, 1998 and March 31, 1999. During this period, NNA favored high Contract Residuals (which reduced monthly lease payments). In addition, during the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1995, March 31, 1996 and March 31, 1997, an internal model was used to set Contract Residuals, which proved to be inaccurate in its predictions, resulting in higher than anticipated losses. In April 1997, this model was abandoned in favor of basing residual values on ALG Residuals plus a certain percentage. Although residual setting policies continued to be aggressive in fiscal year 1997, using ALG Residuals as a basis for the Contract Residuals was the beginning of significant changes in residual setting policies for Nissan leased vehicles.

Beginning in fiscal year 1999, NNA and NMAC agreed to the use of more conservative residual setting policies and the management of the portfolio was transferred to NMAC. The new policies, which continue to date, use ALG Residuals in setting the Contract Residuals and limit marketing incentive programs to a small percentage above these amounts. Historically, NMAC lease terms have been primarily 36 months; therefore, the majority of vehicles originated under the old policies were scheduled to mature during fiscal years 2000 and 2001. As a result, NMAC anticipates that it will continue to experience high return rates on off-lease vehicles until the leases originated under the old residual setting policy mature.

All of the leases and leased vehicles that have been allocated to the SUBI have been originated under the revised residual policies that were initiated in fiscal year 1997. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no assurance can be given as to NMAC’s future experience with respect to the return rates of Nissan vehicles relating to leases originated under these revised residual policies. In addition, no assurance can be given that NMAC’s experience with respect to the return of off-lease Nissan vehicles or related residual value losses, or the experience of the Trust with respect to the Leased Vehicles, will be similar to that set forth in the residual value loss experience table.

NMAC believes that the historical residual value loss experience is partially attributable to new car pricing policies of all manufacturers. Most manufacturers have recently endeavored to keep new car pricing flat and, in some cases, less than the prices for models from prior years. New car models frequently have more standard equipment that were included as optional equipment in models from prior years. Additionally, NMAC believes that the increased popularity of leasing over the last five years has resulted in a higher supply of late model used vehicles as record numbers of vehicles of all manufacturers have leases that have matured during the current calendar year. These factors have exerted additional downward pressure on the value of used vehicles when compared to the price for new vehicles.

Remarketing Program

NMAC handles all remarketing of leased vehicles, including customer service, collections, accounting and titling. The Vehicle Remarketing Department begins a direct mail campaign to all lessees 180 days prior to lease maturity to ascertain whether the lessees intend to purchase or return their leased vehicles. NMAC continues to attempt to contact each lessee through additional direct mail at intervals of 120 days, 75 days and 30 days from maturity. Lessees that do not respond to any mailings are contacted by NMAC to determine their intentions and to apprise them of their end-of-term obligations.

At 90 days prior to maturity, NMAC attempts to contact each lessee with information regarding the lessee’s lease obligations, including the vehicle inspection and turn-in process and the required documentation. The vehicle inspection may occur at the lessee’s residence or place of business, a dealership or a mutually agreed upon meeting place. The lessee is provided an estimate for excess wear and tear and excess mileage billing potential and is encouraged to file insurance claims and make repairs prior to grounding the vehicle. In addition, the lessee is encouraged to have the vehicle re-inspected prior to returning the vehicle if the condition of the vehicle changes after the original inspection.

Methods of Vehicle Disposal

NMAC's vehicle remarketing department handles all motor vehicle sales for NMAC including repossessions and end of term leases. The department is managed at a centralized location in Torrance, California, with a customer call center located in Irving, Texas and field representatives located near their respective auction sites.

Each lease provides that upon maturity, the lessee has the option to purchase the related motor vehicle for an amount equal to the Contract Residual. If the lessee does not exercise this option, the related dealer has the option to purchase the vehicle at Contract Residual. Vehicles that are not purchased by the lessee or the dealer are turned over to NMAC for sale through auction. NMAC uses a system of auto auctions throughout the United States. NMAC views speed and efficiency of operations as the most critical aspects of managing off-lease vehicle inventory. NMAC has an internal target of 45 days from the time a leased vehicle is turned in until it is sold. Credit repossessions are handled in accordance with various state requirements.

All remarketing operations are electronic. This allows NMAC to control inventory management, flow of vehicles to the auction and placement of the vehicles to auction locations that it believes will yield the highest net recovery value.

Each vehicle is inspected by an independent third party at the auction locations to determine its condition prior to sale. Condition reports are electronically transmitted to the remarketing department's system. Based on its condition and mileage, each vehicle is assigned a target auction floor price. Field representatives monitor the auctions and determine which vehicles to sell or pass on a given day. Vehicles that are passed are offered again on the next available auction date, to attempt to ensure that the vehicles are sold in a timely manner.

In general, off-lease vehicles are sold in the following order of preference: (a) Electronic Sales System — NMAC makes available a limited number of low mileage, low damage vehicles for sale to Nissan dealers; (b) Closed Auction — only Nissan dealers can purchase Nissan vehicles and only Infiniti dealers can purchase Infiniti vehicles at a closed auction event; (c) Corporate Closed Auction — open to both Nissan and Infiniti dealers regardless of which type of vehicle is sold; and (d) Open Auction — open to any licensed dealer in the United States. NMAC favors closed auctions; however, open auctions are used when NMAC management deems it appropriate given the size of the off-lease vehicle inventory.

NMAC has regular sales at over 20 major auction locations throughout the United States. NMAC's highest volume is in the northeast region. From time to time, auction capacity and demand for pre-owned vehicles in the northern markets is insufficient to absorb the volume. Therefore, NMAC will transport vehicles to different regions where it perceives there to be a greater demand in order to maximize the vehicles' recovery values.

Insurance

NMAC's form of lease contract requires that lessees maintain motor vehicle liability and motor vehicle physical damage insurance on the leased vehicle. The motor vehicle liability coverage must provide minimum limits of \$100,000 per person and \$300,000 combined limit per accident for bodily injury to third parties, and \$50,000 for damage to the property of third parties (\$30,000 in Hawaii). These limits exceed the statutory minimums required by many states. The insurance policy must name the Titling Trust as an additional insured and loss payee. The motor vehicle physical damage coverage must provide comprehensive and collision coverage for the actual cash value of the vehicle, with maximum deductibles of \$1,000 for each such coverage. Since lessees may choose their own insurers to provide the required coverage, the specific terms and conditions of policies vary. NMAC requires lessees to provide evidence that the specified insurance coverage and additional insured loss payee provisions are in effect at the inception of the lease. Except in certain states, NMAC does not monitor lessees' continued compliance with their insurance obligations.

NMAC provides Guaranteed Automobile Protection coverage on all leased vehicles with no additional cost to the lessee. If a lessee's vehicle is destroyed or irretrievably lost as a result of theft, an accident or some other misfortune that meets NMAC's published criteria, and the lessee is not in default, NMAC will accept the actual cash value paid by the lessee's insurance company as payment in full of the lease balance. If the insurance loss proceeds exceed the lessee's lease obligations, the excess will not be refunded to the lessee (unless required by State law). If the lessee owes any past due payments or other amounts under the lease, the servicer may use the security deposit to offset such amounts.

NMAC does not require lessees to carry credit disability, credit life, credit health or other similar insurance coverage, which provides for payments to be made on the leases on behalf of lessees in the event of disability or death. To the extent that the lessee obtains any of these insurance coverages, payments received on such coverage may, if permitted by applicable law, be applied to payments on the related lease to the extent that the lessee's beneficiary chooses to do so.

Collection and Repossession Procedures

There are two methods for lessees to make monthly lease payments. Most lessees mail payments, along with a statement, to one of three lockboxes. A small percentage of lessees use NMAC's automated clearinghouse system. All payments will be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account within two business days after receipt, unless the monthly remittance condition has been met, which would then permit deposits on a monthly basis. See "Additional Document Provisions — The Servicing Agreement — Collections."

NMAC considers a lease to be delinquent when \$50 or more of a scheduled payment is past due. If a lease is delinquent, NMAC mails a notice to the lessee and initiates telephone contacts requesting payment. If the delinquent lease cannot be brought current or completely collected within 60 to 90 days, NMAC generally attempts to repossess the related leased vehicle. NMAC holds repossessed vehicles in inventory to comply with any applicable statutory requirements for reinstatement and then sells or otherwise disposes of the vehicles. Any deficiencies remaining after repossession and sale of the vehicle or after the full charge-off of the lease are pursued by or on behalf of NMAC to the extent practicable and legally permitted. See "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and Leased Vehicles—Deficiency Judgments." NMAC attempts to contact lessees and establish and monitor repayment schedules until the deficiencies are either paid in full or become impractical to pursue.

Extensions

On occasion, NMAC may extend the term of a lease if the lessee requests such extension and is not in default on any of its obligations under the lease and if the lessee agrees to continue to make monthly payments (each, a "Term Extension"). Lessees at the end of a lease who intend to lease another Nissan or an Infiniti automobile but cannot do so at lease maturity for reasons such as awaiting delivery of a new vehicle, preference for the next model year or other timing circumstances, may qualify for a lease term extension of up to a maximum of six months. If a Term Extension is granted, the Servicing Agreement will require a deposit into the SUBI Collection Account of an amount equal to the Securitization Value of the Lease plus any delinquent monthly payments that have not been paid by the lessee on the related maturity date (such amount, the "Repurchase Payment"), at which time such Lease and the related Leased Vehicle will be repurchased and will no longer constitute SUBI Assets.

Delinquency, Repossession and Loss Data

Set forth below is information concerning NMAC's experience with respect to its entire portfolio of new and used Nissan motor vehicle leases, which includes leases owned by NMAC or the Titling Trust and leases that have been sold but are still being serviced by NMAC. The dollar amounts of the leases outstanding is NMAC's book value. Credit losses are an expected cost in the business of extending credit and are considered in NMAC's rate-setting process. NMAC's strategy is to minimize credit losses while providing financing support for the sale of the motor vehicles.

NMAC establishes an allowance for expected credit losses and deducts amounts reflecting losses against such allowance. For credit loss terminations, NMAC charges the account balance related to a lease against the allowance for credit losses upon the related vehicle's sale date. For losses related to uncollected end of term charges such as excess wear and tear and mileage on early, full and over termination leases, NMAC charges the account balance to the related allowance 120 days after the initial customer billing statement is produced. NMAC credits any recoveries from charge-offs related to a lease to the allowance.

Gains or losses associated with the sale of off-lease inventory are recorded and charged to the corresponding allowance upon the vehicle sale date.

Delinquency, repossession and loss experience may be influenced by a variety of economic, social and geographic conditions and other factors beyond NMAC's control. There is no assurance that NMAC's delinquency, repossession and loss experience with respect to its leases and the related leased vehicles in the future, or the experience of the Trust with respect to the Leases and the Leased Vehicles, will be similar to that set forth below.

Lease Delinquency Experience⁽¹⁾

	At September 30,	At March 31,				
	2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(Dollars in thousands)				
Ending Dollar Amount of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	\$3,948,730	\$3,826,858	\$3,956,050	\$4,543,237	\$5,964,542	\$6,930,708
Ending Number of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	205,881	206,206	219,632	257,585	343,192	389,964
Number of Delinquent Lease Contracts ⁽²⁾						
31-60 Days	1.34%	1.18%	1.06%	1.17%	1.27%	1.38%
61-90 Days	0.26%	0.26%	0.18%	0.23%	0.27%	0.31%
91 Days or More	0.09%	0.07%	0.03%	0.05%	0.06%	0.09%
Total	1.69%	1.50%	1.27%	1.44%	1.60%	1.78%

(1) Includes leases for Nissan vehicles which NMAC has sold to third parties but continues to service. As of September 30, 2002, leases related to used Nissan vehicles constituted less than 1% of NMAC's portfolio based upon the number of leases outstanding.

(2) An account is considered delinquent if \$50 or more of the scheduled monthly payment is past due.

Lease Repossession and Loss Experience⁽¹⁾

	At and for the six months ended September 30, 2002	At and for the fiscal year ended March 31,				
	2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
		(Dollars in Thousands)				
Ending Number of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	205,881	206,206	219,632	257,585	343,192	389,964
Average Number of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	206,829	222,809	235,318	303,785	366,271	387,709
Repossessions:						
Number of Repossessions	1,781	2,989	4,510	8,743	10,519	10,519
Number of Repossessions as a Percentage of Ending Number of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	1.73% ⁽⁴⁾	1.45%	2.05%	3.39%	3.07%	2.70%
Number of Repossessions as a Percentage of Average Lease Contracts Outstanding . . .	1.72% ⁽⁴⁾	1.34%	1.92%	2.88%	2.87%	2.71%
Losses:						
Dollar Amount of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	\$3,948,730	\$3,826,858	\$3,956,050	\$4,543,237	\$5,964,542	\$6,930,708
Average Dollar Amount of Lease Contracts						
Outstanding	\$3,925,557	\$4,066,373	\$4,217,960	\$5,265,181	\$6,443,950	\$6,812,385
Gross Repossession Losses ⁽²⁾	\$ 15,532	\$ 23,600	\$ 37,242	\$ 70,494	\$ 86,810	\$ 88,270
Repossession Recoveries ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 4,251</u>	<u>\$ 5,632</u>	<u>\$ 9,741</u>	<u>\$ 15,906</u>	<u>\$ 12,826</u>	<u>\$ 6,099</u>
Net Repossession Losses	\$ 11,281	\$ 17,968	\$ 27,501	\$ 54,588	\$ 73,984	\$ 82,171
Average Net Repossession Loss per Liquidated Contract ⁽³⁾	\$ 6,334	\$ 6,011	\$ 6,098	\$ 6,244	\$ 7,033	\$ 7,812
Net Repossession Losses as a Percentage of Average Outstanding	0.57% ⁽⁴⁾	0.44%	0.65%	1.04%	1.15%	1.21%

(1) Includes leases for Nissan vehicles which NMAC has sold to third parties but continues to service. As of September 30, 2002, leases related to used Nissan vehicles constituted less than 1% of NMAC's portfolio based upon the number of leases outstanding.

(2) Includes involuntary and voluntary repossessions, bankruptcy repossessions and charge-offs.

(3) Dollars not in thousands.

(4) Annualized.

Residual Value Loss Experience

Set forth below is information concerning residual value loss experience and return rates for Nissan vehicles at termination. The residual value loss rates are indicated as the difference between the ALG Residual and the actual amounts received for the off-lease vehicles (customer purchases and auction proceeds). Contract Residuals on contracts originated prior to April 1997 reflect values set by NNA's internal model. In general, Contract Residuals on contracts originated after April 1997 reflect ALG Residuals plus a small number of percentage points. (See "Determination of Residual Values.")

Residual Value Loss Experience⁽¹⁾

	At and for the fiscal year ended March 31,					
	At and for the six months ended September 30, 2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Total Number of Vehicles Scheduled to Terminate ⁽¹⁾	51,286	75,695	110,893	159,553	107,605	153,909
Total ALG Residual on Vehicles Scheduled to Terminate ⁽⁶⁾	\$613,848,849	\$856,671,136	\$1,310,931,321	\$1,890,370,286	\$1,087,622,431	\$1,566,877,079
Number of Vehicles Returned to NMAC ⁽²⁾	30,528	55,112	86,851	122,866	67,957	65,268
Vehicles Returned to NMAC Ratio	59.53%	72.81%	78.32%	77.01%	63.15%	42.41%
Number of Vehicles going to Full Termination ⁽³⁾	30,268	47,086	75,373	106,477	60,262	57,070
Full Termination Ratio ⁽⁴⁾	59.02%	62.20%	67.97%	66.73%	56.00%	37.08%
Total Gain/(Loss) on Vehicles Returned to NMAC ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ (4,736,835)	\$ (17,418,638)	\$ (37,640,468)	\$ (60,273,809)	\$ (33,737,732)	\$ (47,603,424)
Average Gain/(Loss) on Vehicles Returned to NMAC ⁽⁵⁾	\$ (155)	\$ (316)	\$ (433)	\$ (491)	\$ (496)	\$ (729)
Total ALG Residual on Vehicles Returned to NMAC ⁽⁶⁾	\$369,583,741	\$633,143,120	\$1,046,438,153	\$1,503,369,398	\$ 726,145,182	\$ 683,269,709
Total Gain/(Loss) on Vehicles Returned to NMAC as a Percentage of ALG Residuals of Returned Vehicles Sold by NMAC	(1.28)%	(2.75)%	(3.60)%	(4.01)%	(4.65)%	(6.97)%
Total Gain/(Loss) on Vehicles Returned to NMAC as a Percentage of ALG Residuals of Vehicles Scheduled to Terminate	(0.77)%	(2.03)%	(2.87)%	(3.19)%	(3.10)%	(3.04)%
Average Contract Residual Percentage of Adjusted MSRP ⁽²⁾	56.49%	58.90%	61.14%	63.14%	63.14%	60.71%
Average ALG Residual Percentage of Adjusted MSRP ⁽²⁾	48.18%	49.38%	49.88%	51.61%	51.61%	51.57%
Percentage Difference	8.31%	9.52%	11.26%	11.53%	11.53%	9.14%

- (1) Includes leases for Nissan vehicles which NMAC has sold to third parties but continues to service. The leases are grouped by scheduled maturity date.
- (2) Excludes repossessions, vehicles in inventory and NMAC Residual Percentages of less than 10% and greater than 95%. MSRP adjusted for dealer add-ins in accordance with NMAC policy.
- (3) Includes all vehicles terminating at scheduled maturity, terminating past scheduled maturity and terminating within 90 days prior to scheduled maturity.
- (4) The ratio of returned vehicles sold during the stated period over the vehicles scheduled to terminate.
- (5) Gain/(Loss) net of the difference between the Contract Residual and the ALG Residual.
- (6) ALG Residual for Standard Mileage Leases (15,000 miles/year).

Like Kind Exchange

In January 2001, NMAC implemented a Like Kind Exchange (“LKE”) program for its lease portfolio. Previously, NMAC recognized a taxable gain on the resale of most vehicles returned to the Titling Trust upon lease termination. The LKE program is designed to permit NMAC to defer recognition of taxable gain by exchanging relinquished vehicles for new vehicles (the “replacement vehicles”):

- LKE requires the proceeds from the sale of relinquished vehicles to be assigned to, and deposited directly with, a Qualified Intermediary (the “QI”) rather than being paid directly to NMAC as servicer.
- In order to enable NMAC to take advantage of the tax deferral, vehicles will be reallocated from the SUBI to the UTI at the same time and at the same dollar amount that the vehicle is sold at auction.
- The QI uses the proceeds of the sale, together with additional funds, if necessary, to purchase replacement lease vehicles.
- The replacement vehicles are then transferred to the Titling Trust and become part of the UTI.
- The Titling Trust is then deemed to have exchanged the relinquished vehicles for the replacement vehicles and NMAC is not required to recognize any taxable gain.

Because the SUBI will receive amounts equal to the disposition proceeds of the Leased Vehicle in the same time frame as if there was no reallocation from the SUBI to the UTI, the LKE program is not anticipated to have any impact on the amounts and timing of payments to be received by the Trust from the disposition of Leased Vehicles.

THE LEASES

General

The Leases allocated to the SUBI consist of 62,903 motor vehicle retail closed-end leases for new Nissan motor vehicles. Each of the Leases was originated by a dealer in the ordinary course of such dealer’s business and assigned to the Titling Trust on or prior to the cutoff date, in accordance with the underwriting procedures described under “Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation — Lease Underwriting Procedures.” The Leases are operating leases for accounting purposes and have been selected based upon the criteria specified in the SUBI Trust Agreement and described under “— Characteristics of the Leases — General” and “— Representations, Warranties and Covenants.” NMAC will represent and warrant that (1) no adverse selection procedures were employed in selecting the Leases for inclusion in the SUBI Assets and (2) it is not aware of any bias in the selection of the Leases that would cause the delinquencies or losses on the Leases to be greater than those experienced on other retail closed-end leases held in the Titling Trust’s portfolio; however, it is nonetheless possible that the delinquencies or losses on the Leases could exceed those on other leases included in NMAC’s portfolio of new and used Nissan motor vehicle leases, which includes leases owned by NMAC or the Titling Trust and leases that have been sold but are still being serviced by NMAC.

Each Lease is a closed-end lease. Over the term of the Lease (the “lease term”), the lessee is required to make level monthly payments intended to cover the cost of financing the related Leased Vehicle, scheduled depreciation of the Leased Vehicle and certain sales, use or lease taxes. From each payment billed with respect to a Leased Vehicle, the amounts that represent the financing cost and depreciation of the Leased Vehicle (including any capitalized amounts, such as insurance and warranty premiums) (the “monthly payment”) will be available to the Trust to make payments in respect of the securities. At the scheduled end of the lease term (the “maturity date”), the lessee has two options:

- (1) the lessee can purchase the Leased Vehicle at the Contract Residual stated in the Lease, or
- (2) the lessee can return the Leased Vehicle to, or upon the order of, the lessor and pay an amount (the “disposition amount”) determined by adding (a) any due but unpaid payments and other charges under the Lease, (b) a disposition fee, if any, generally not exceeding the lesser of \$350 or the sum of two monthly payments, (c) any amounts assessed by the servicer as a result of

excessive wear and tear, (d) any excess mileage charge for the period for which the Lease was in effect, pro-rated monthly and (e) any taxes related to the termination of the Lease.

The Contract Residuals paid by lessees to purchase Leased Vehicles and all amounts assessed and collected by the servicer in connection with excessive wear and tear and excess mileage charges upon return of the Leased Vehicles will be available to the Trust to make payments in respect of the securities. As a consequence of the frequency of prepayments by lessees prior to the related maturity dates, most of the Leases are not expected to run to their full terms. See “Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations.”

Early Termination

Each Lease allows the related lessee to terminate the Lease before the maturity date (each, a “lessee initiated early termination”) provided that the lessee is not in default. A lessee wishing to terminate a Lease will be required to pay a disposition amount (under some lease contracts) plus an “Early Termination Charge” equal to the lesser of (i) the difference, if any, between (a) the sum of the present value of (1) the remaining monthly payments and (2) the Contract Residual of the related Leased Vehicle and (b) a wholesale value assigned to the Leased Vehicle by NMAC in accordance with accepted practices in the automobile industry (or by written agreement between NMAC, on behalf of the Titling Trust, and the lessee) and (ii) the remaining monthly payments.

Each Lease also allows the lessor to terminate the Lease and repossess the related Leased Vehicle upon a lessee default (each, a “credit termination”). Events of default under a Lease include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the failure by a lessee to make a payment when due,
- (2) the failure of the lessee to provide truthful information on the credit application,
- (3) the failure of the lessee to maintain insurance coverage required by the Lease,
- (4) the failure of the lessee to timely or properly perform any obligation under the Lease,
- (5) the bankruptcy or other insolvency of the lessee or
- (6) any other act by the lessee constituting a default under applicable law.

If the lessor terminates a Lease early due to a credit termination, the lessee will owe an amount determined by adding the following:

- (1) the disposition amount (including payments accrued under the Lease through the date of termination),
- (2) the Early Termination Charge,
- (3) collection, repossession, transportation, storage and Disposition Expenses,
- (4) official fees and taxes and
- (5) reasonable attorneys’ fees and court costs, to the extent permitted by law.

A Lease may also terminate prior to its maturity date if the related Leased Vehicle has been lost, stolen or damaged beyond economic repair (each, a “casualty termination” and, together with a lessee initiated early termination and a credit termination, “early lease terminations”). If the Leased Vehicle is stolen (and not recovered) or destroyed, and so long as the lessee has complied with the lessee’s insurance obligations under the Lease and is not otherwise in default, the lessee’s insurance covers the casualty, the servicer will accept the amount of the applicable deductible paid by the lessee and the actual cash value paid by the lessee’s insurance company (“Insurance Proceeds”) in full satisfaction of the lessee’s obligations under the Lease. If the Insurance Proceeds exceed the amount of the lessee’s obligations under the Lease, the excess will not be refunded to the lessee unless otherwise required by applicable law and will be available to the Trust to make payments in respect of the Notes. Conversely, if the Insurance

Proceeds are less than the amount of the lessee's obligations under the Lease, the shortfall will reduce the amount available to the Trust for distribution to the securityholders. If the lessee owes any past due payments or other amounts under the Lease, the servicer may use the security deposit to offset such amounts.

Characteristics of the Leases

Securitized Portfolio Information

The securitized portfolio information presented in this offering circular is stated as of the cutoff date and is calculated based on the Securitization Value. As of the cutoff date, the Leases allocated to the SUBI had an aggregate Securitization Value of approximately \$1,263,271,652.82.

General

The Leases were selected from a pool of eligible leases that all met several criteria. The criteria for the Leases include, among others, as of the cutoff date, that each Lease:

- relates to a Nissan automobile, light duty truck, minivan or sport utility vehicle, of a model year of 2000 or later,
- is written with respect to a Leased Vehicle that was at the time of the origination of the related Lease a new Nissan motor vehicle,
- was originated in the United States on or after December 1, 1999, by a dealer (a) for a lessee with a United States address, (b) in the ordinary course of such dealer's business, and (c) pursuant to a dealer agreement that provides for recourse to the dealer in the event of certain defects in the Lease, but not for default by the lessee,
- has a remaining term to maturity, as of the cutoff date, of not less than 12 months and not greater than 47 months,
- provides for level payments that fully amortize the adjusted capitalized cost of the Lease at a contractual annual percentage rate (the "lease rate") to the related Contract Residual over the lease term and, in the event of a lessee initiated early termination, provides for payment of the Early Termination Charge,
- is not more than 29 days past due as of the cutoff date,
- is owned, and the related Leased Vehicle is owned by the Titling Trust, free of all liens (including tax liens, mechanics' liens, and other liens that arise by operation of law),
- was originated in compliance with, and complies in all material respect with, all material applicable legal requirements, including, to the extent applicable, the Federal Consumer Credit Protection Act, Regulation M of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, all state leasing and consumer protection laws and all state and federal usury laws,
- is the valid, legal, and binding full-recourse payment obligation of the related lessee, enforceable against such lessee in accordance with its terms, except as such enforceability may be limited by (a) applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or other similar laws, now or hereafter in effect, affecting the enforcement of credits' rights in general or (b) general principles of equity,
- is payable solely in U.S. dollars,
- the related lessee of which is a person located in one or more of the 50 states of the United States or the District of Columbia and is not (a) NMAC or any of its affiliates, or (b) the United States of America or any state or local government or any agency or potential subdivision thereof, and
- has a Securitization Value, as of its origination date, of no greater than \$50,000.

The Leases, in the aggregate, possess the following characteristics:

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Securitization Value	\$20,082.85	\$7,381.71	\$38,967.63
Base Residual	\$11,574.03	\$3,501.30	\$21,746.07
Seasoning (Months) ⁽¹⁾	9.44 ⁽²⁾	1	34
Remaining Term (Months) ⁽¹⁾	31.61 ⁽²⁾	12	47
Original Term (Months) ⁽¹⁾	41.05 ⁽²⁾	24	48

(1) As of the cutoff date.

(2) Weighted average by Securitization Value as of the cutoff date.

The “adjusted capitalized cost” for each Lease is the difference between (i) the sum of (a) the value of the vehicle agreed upon between the dealer and the lessee, plus (b) the cost of any items that the lessee pays over the lease term, such as taxes, fees, service contracts and insurance, and (ii) the amount of any net trade-in allowance, rebate, non-cash credit or cash paid by the lessee.

Calculation of the Securitization Value

Under the Servicing Agreement, the servicer will calculate a “Securitization Value” for each Lease equal to the following:

<u>Calculation Date</u>	<u>Securitization Value Formula</u>
as of any date other than its maturity date —	the present value, calculated using the Securitization Rate, of the sum of (a) the aggregate monthly payments remaining on the Lease and (b) the Base Residual of the related Leased Vehicle and
as of its maturity date —	the Base Residual of the related Leased Vehicle.

The Securitization Value represents the amount of financing that will be raised against each Lease and will at any given time during the term of the Lease represent the principal amount of securities that can be amortized by the sum of the monthly payments due in respect of the Leased Vehicle over the remaining lease term, plus the Base Residual of the Leased Vehicle, in each case discounted at an annualized rate equal to the Securitization Rate. The “Securitization Rate” will equal 6.25%.

Distribution of the Leased Vehicles by Model

The distribution of the Leased Vehicles as of the cutoff date by Nissan model was as follows:

	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Leases⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Aggregate Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Altima	18,581	29.54%	\$ 336,844,381.96	26.66%
Maxima	14,219	22.60	312,022,740.88	24.70
Pathfinder	12,547	19.95	298,120,336.56	23.60
Xterra	6,834	10.86	146,620,401.49	11.61
Sentra	6,435	10.23	84,310,871.75	6.67
Frontier ⁽²⁾	2,333	3.71	44,433,693.24	3.52
Quest	<u>1,954</u>	<u>3.11</u>	<u>40,919,226.94</u>	<u>3.24</u>
Total	<u>62,903</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$1,263,271,652.82⁽³⁾</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(1) Balances and percentages may not add to total due to rounding.

(2) Includes Crew Cab.

(3) Based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%.

Distribution of the Leases by Original Lease Term

The distribution of the Leases as of the cutoff date by original lease term was as follows:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Leases⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Aggregate Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>
24-30	485	0.77%	\$ 9,297,075.09	0.74%
31-36	22,389	35.59	400,340,623.76	31.69
37-42	20,122	31.99	431,331,301.36	34.14
43-48	19,907	31.65	422,302,652.61	33.43
Total	<u>62,903</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$1,263,271,652.82⁽²⁾</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(1) Balances and percentages may not add to total due to rounding.

(2) Based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%.

Distribution of the Leases by Remaining Lease Term

The distribution of the Leases as of the cutoff date by remaining lease term was as follows:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Leases⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Aggregate Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>
12-18	8,559	13.61%	\$ 160,475,035.46	12.70%
19-24	11,247	17.88	190,961,714.98	15.12
25-30	5,601	8.90	109,428,975.37	8.66
31-36	18,117	28.80	385,613,703.89	30.53
37-42	12,427	19.76	263,683,633.58	20.87
43-48	<u>6,952</u>	<u>11.05</u>	<u>153,108,589.54</u>	<u>12.12</u>
Total	<u>62,903</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$1,263,271,652.82⁽²⁾</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(1) Balances and percentages may not add to total due to rounding.

(2) Based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%.

Distribution of the Leases by Maturity

The distribution of the Leases as of the cutoff date by year of maturity was as follows:

<u>Year of Maturity</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Leases⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Aggregate Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>
2003	1,034	1.64%	\$ 18,137,759.95	1.44%
2004	19,959	31.73	355,697,794.91	28.16
2005	26,395	41.96	554,396,748.03	43.89
2006	<u>15,515</u>	<u>24.66</u>	<u>335,039,349.93</u>	<u>26.52</u>
Total	<u>62,903</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$1,263,271,652.82⁽²⁾</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(1) Balances and percentages may not add to total due to rounding.

(2) Based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%.

Distribution of the Leases by State

The distribution of the Leases as of the cutoff date by state of origination, was as follows:

<u>State of Origination</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Leases⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Aggregate Securitization Value⁽¹⁾</u>
New York	12,646	20.10%	\$ 254,231,136.64	20.12%
New Jersey	7,848	12.48	158,414,228.18	12.54
Florida	5,993	9.53	117,650,957.01	9.31
California	4,961	7.89	100,518,731.96	7.96
Pennsylvania	2,929	4.66	58,079,409.72	4.60
Connecticut	2,466	3.92	48,570,310.00	3.84
Massachusetts	2,379	3.78	46,183,055.51	3.66
Illinois	1,975	3.14	41,996,639.27	3.32
Ohio	1,998	3.18	38,403,427.33	3.04
Michigan	2,034	3.23	37,355,488.60	2.96
Georgia	1,694	2.69	35,459,566.79	2.81
Minnesota	1,225	1.95	23,962,623.43	1.90
Texas	1,072	1.70	22,708,708.03	1.80
Virginia	1,038	1.65	22,520,984.28	1.78
Arizona	1,064	1.69	20,794,827.27	1.65
North Carolina	971	1.54	20,050,566.80	1.59
Colorado	934	1.48	20,029,906.25	1.59
Indiana	949	1.51	18,551,083.98	1.47
Missouri	725	1.15	14,805,335.80	1.17
Tennessee	716	1.14	14,658,437.10	1.16
Maryland	566	0.90	12,022,819.81	0.95
New Hampshire	602	0.96	11,994,510.99	0.95
Louisiana	544	0.86	11,084,002.07	0.88
Wisconsin	559	0.89	10,566,376.88	0.84
Washington	470	0.75	9,976,128.94	0.79
Nevada	462	0.73	9,757,394.76	0.77
Kentucky	414	0.66	8,082,701.77	0.64
Utah	352	0.56	7,139,826.14	0.57
Oklahoma	305	0.48	6,598,517.63	0.52
South Carolina	310	0.49	6,393,743.27	0.51
Oregon	290	0.46	6,170,296.26	0.49
Mississippi	305	0.48	6,059,508.90	0.48
Nebraska	306	0.49	5,978,453.57	0.47
Vermont	274	0.44	5,466,301.53	0.43
Iowa	266	0.42	5,454,826.77	0.43
Kansas	272	0.43	5,274,252.49	0.42
Delaware	240	0.38	4,840,595.53	0.38
Maine	142	0.23	2,864,313.05	0.23
Arkansas	129	0.21	2,805,829.04	0.22
New Mexico	105	0.17	2,068,175.55	0.16
West Virginia	94	0.15	1,917,781.32	0.15
Idaho	79	0.13	1,549,198.39	0.12
District of Columbia	46	0.07	919,241.98	0.07
South Dakota	43	0.07	891,558.11	0.07
Montana	37	0.06	794,720.32	0.06
North Dakota	27	0.04	609,804.22	0.05
Wyoming	28	0.04	607,598.55	0.05
Alaska	19	0.03	437,751.03	0.03
Total	<u>62,903</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,271,652.82⁽²⁾</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(1) Balances and percentages may not add to total due to rounding.

(2) Based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%.

Distribution of Base Residuals

The following information is provided solely to illustrate the potential timing of Base Residual payments on the Leases and Leased Vehicles based on 0% Prepayment Assumption. This table was prepared on the basis of certain assumptions including that there are no losses in respect of the Leases.

No representation is made as to what the actual level of losses on the Leases will be. Because payments on the Leases and the Leased Vehicles will differ from those used in preparing the following table, distributions of Base Residual payments may be made earlier or later than as set forth in the table.

Percent of Aggregate Base Residual at 0% Prepayment Assumption	
Period (Months)	Percent of Base Residual
1 - 6	0.0%
7 - 12	0.6%
13 - 18	15.7%
19 - 24	17.6%
25 - 30	9.0%
31 - 36	30.2%
37 - 42	17.5%
43 - 48	9.4%
	100.0%

Security Deposits

The Titling Trust's rights related to the Leases will include all rights under the Leases to the refundable security deposits paid by the lessees at the time the Leases are originated (the "security deposits"). As part of its general servicing obligations, the servicer will retain possession of each security deposit remitted by the lessees and will apply the proceeds of these security deposits in accordance with the terms of the Leases, its customary and usual servicing procedures and applicable law. The servicer will not be required to segregate security deposits from its own funds (except for security deposits paid in connection with Leases originated in New York, which security deposits must be segregated). Any income earned from any investment on the security deposits by the servicer shall be for the account of the servicer as additional servicing compensation (except for income earned on security deposits paid in connection with Leases originated in New York, which income, if any, must be reserved for the lessee who initially paid the security deposit).

Representations, Warranties and Covenants

The Leases and Leased Vehicles will be described in a schedule appearing as an exhibit to the SUBI Trust Agreement that will identify for each Lease:

- the identification number of the Lease,
- the identification number of the related Leased Vehicle,
- the related maturity date and
- the value of the Lease and the related Leased Vehicle on NMAC's books as of the cutoff date.

In the Servicing Agreement, NMAC will make representations and warranties with respect to each Lease and related Leased Vehicle as described in the second paragraph under "The Leases — Characteristics of the Leases — General." NMAC will make certain other representations and warranties,

including, among other things, that each Lease and, to the extent applicable, the related Leased Vehicle or lessee:

- (1) was originated by a dealer located in the United States (a) in the ordinary course of its business and (b) in compliance with NMAC's customary credit and collection policies and practices,
- (2) has been validly assigned to the Titling Trust by the related dealer and is owned by the Titling Trust, free of all liens, encumbrances or rights of others (other than the holder of any administrative lien),
- (3) is a U.S. dollar-denominated obligation,
- (4) constitutes "chattel paper," as defined under the UCC,
- (5) is not recourse to the dealer,
- (6) is a lease as to which no selection procedure was used that was believed by NMAC to be adverse to the holders of interests in the SUBI,
- (7) was created in compliance in all material respects with all applicable federal and state laws, including consumer credit, truth in lending, equal credit opportunity and applicable disclosure laws,
- (8) as of the cutoff date, (a) is a legal, valid and binding payment obligation of the related lessee, enforceable against the lessee in accordance with its terms, as amended, (b) has not been satisfied, subordinated, rescinded, canceled or terminated, (c) is a lease as to which no right of rescission, setoff, counterclaim or defense has been asserted or threatened in writing, (d) is a lease as to which no default (other than payment defaults continuing for a period of no more than 29 days as of the cutoff date), breach or violation shall have occurred and no continuing condition that, with notice or lapse of time or both, would constitute a default, breach or violation shall have occurred and (e) is a lease as to which none of the foregoing shall have been waived (other than deferrals and waivers of late payment charges or fees permitted under the Servicing Agreement),
- (9) had an original term of not less than 24 months and not greater than 48 months,
- (10) an executed copy of the documentation associated therewith is located at one of NMAC's offices and
- (11) to the knowledge of the servicer, the lessee has obtained or agreed to obtain physical damage and liability insurance covering the related Leased Vehicle as required under the Lease.

The Servicing Agreement will also provide that if the Titling Trustee, NMAC, the owner trustee, the indenture trustee or the transferor discovers a breach of any representation, warranty or covenant referred to in the preceding paragraph that materially and adversely affects the Trust's interest in the related Lease or Leased Vehicle, which breach is not cured in all material respects on or before the deposit date related to the collection period in which the servicer discovers such incorrectness (either pursuant to notice or otherwise), the Lease and related Leased Vehicle (and any other related SUBI Assets) will be reallocated to the UTI or transferred to the servicer on the deposit date related to such collection period. In connection with this reallocation, NMAC will be required to deposit (or cause to be deposited) into the SUBI Collection Account the Repurchase Payment.

The Repurchase Payment must be made by the servicer as of the day on which the related cure period ended. Upon such payment, the related Lease and Leased Vehicle shall no longer constitute SUBI Assets. The foregoing payment obligation will survive any termination of NMAC as servicer under the Servicing Agreement. Under some circumstances, the servicer will be required to make Repurchase Payments in respect of Leases as to which the servicer grants a Term Extension and, in certain circumstances, the Titling Trust, or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust, will be required to make Repurchase Payments in respect of Leases as to which the related lessee changes the domicile of or title to a Leased Vehicle to Alabama or any additional jurisdiction in which the Trust is not qualified to do business.

MATURITY, PREPAYMENT AND YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

General

The rate of payment of principal of the Notes will depend on the rate of payments on the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles (including scheduled payments on and prepayments and liquidations of the Leases) and losses on the Leases and related Leased Vehicles, which cannot be predicted with certainty.

A prepayment of a Lease in full (including payment in respect of the Contract Residual of the related Leased Vehicle) may be in the form of:

- proceeds resulting from early lease terminations, including Net Insurance Proceeds,
- Net Liquidation Proceeds following a credit termination or
- Repurchase Payments made by the servicer.

“Net Insurance Proceeds” means, with respect to any Leased Vehicle, Lease or lessee, all related Insurance Proceeds, net of the amount thereof (a) applied to the repair of the related Leased Vehicle, (b) released to the lessee in accordance with applicable law or the customary servicing procedures of the servicer or (c) representing other related expenses incurred by the servicer not otherwise included in liquidation expenses or Disposition Expenses that are recoverable by the servicer under the Servicing Agreement.

The rate of prepayment on the Leases (including payment in respect of the Contract Residual of the related Leased Vehicle) may be influenced by a variety of economic, social and other factors, including the availability of competing Lease programs and the conditions in the used motor vehicle market. In general, prepayments of Leases will shorten the weighted average life of the Notes, which is the average amount of time during which each dollar of the principal amount of a Note is outstanding. As the rate of payment of principal on the Notes will depend primarily on the rate of payment — including prepayments — of the Leases, the final payment of principal of a class of Notes could occur significantly earlier than the applicable final scheduled payment date. If Lease prepayments cause the principal of a class of Notes to be paid earlier than anticipated, the related noteholders will bear the risk of being able to reinvest principal payments at interest rates at least equal to the applicable Note rate.

Historical levels of lease delinquencies and defaults, leased vehicle repossessions and losses and residual value losses are discussed under “Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation — Delinquency, Repossession and Loss Data.” NMAC can give no assurances that the Leases will experience the same rate of prepayment or default or any greater or lesser rate than NMAC’s historical rate, or that the residual value experience of Leased Vehicles related to Leases that are scheduled to reach their maturity dates will be the same as NMAC’s historical residual value loss experience for all of the retail leases in its portfolio (including leases that NMAC has sold to third parties but continues to service).

The effective yield on, and average life of, the Notes will depend upon, among other things, the amount of scheduled and unscheduled payments on or in respect of the Leases and related Leased Vehicles and the rate at which such payments are paid to the holders of Notes. In the event of prepayments of the Leases (and payment of the Contract Residual of the related Leased Vehicles), noteholders who receive such amounts may be unable to reinvest the related payments received on their Notes at yields as high as the related Note rate. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments on the Leases and payments in respect of the related Leased Vehicles may also significantly affect an investor’s actual yield to maturity and the average life of the Notes. A substantial increase in the rate of payments on or in respect of the Leases and related Leased Vehicles (including prepayments and liquidations of the Leases) may shorten the final maturity of, and may significantly affect the yield on, the Notes.

The yield to an investor who purchases Notes in the secondary market at a price other than par will vary from the anticipated yield if the rate of prepayment on the Leases is actually different than the rate the investor anticipates at the time it purchases the Notes.

In sum, the following factors will affect an investor's expected yield:

- (1) the price the investor paid for the related Notes,
- (2) the rate of prepayments, including losses, in respect of the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles and
- (3) the investor's assumed reinvestment rate.

These factors do not operate independently, but are interrelated. For example, if the rate of prepayments on the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles is slower than anticipated, the investor's yield will be lower if interest rates exceed the investor's expectations and higher if interest rates fall below the investor's expectations. Conversely, if the rate of prepayments on or in respect of the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles is faster than anticipated, the investor's yield will be higher if interest rates surpass the investor's expectations and lower if interest rates fall below the investor's expectations.

In addition, if not previously paid prior to such time, the Notes will be prepaid in full if the transferor exercises its option to purchase the SUBI Certificate from the Trust in connection with an Optional Purchase.

Weighted Average Life of the Notes

The following information is provided solely to illustrate the effect of prepayments of the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles on the unpaid principal amounts of the Notes and the weighted average life of the Notes under the assumptions stated below, and is not a prediction of the prepayment rates that might actually be experienced with respect to the Leases. It is expected that at the time this redemption option becomes available to the servicer, only the certificates will be outstanding.

Prepayments on motor vehicle leases may be measured by a prepayment standard or model. The prepayment model used in this offering circular is expressed in terms of percentages of "ABS," which means a prepayment model that assumes a constant percentage of the original number of leases in the pool prepay each month. The base prepayment assumption (the "100% Prepayment Assumption") assumes that the original principal balance of the leases will prepay as follows:

- (1) In month one, prepayments will occur at 0.31% ABS and increase by 0.04% ABS each month until reaching 1.47% ABS in the 30th month of the life of the lease.
- (2) In month 31, prepayments increase to 1.80% ABS and remain at that level until the 36th month of the life of the lease.
- (3) In month 37, prepayments decrease to 1.45% ABS and remain at that level until the original outstanding principal balance of the contract has been paid in full.

Neither any ABS rate nor the 100% Prepayment Assumption purports to be a historical description of the prepayment experience or a prediction of the anticipated rate prepayment of the Leases. We cannot assure you that the Leases will prepay at the levels of the Prepayment Assumption or at any other rate.

The tables below were prepared on the basis of certain assumptions, including that:

- as of the cutoff date, nine months have elapsed since the inception of the leases,
- all monthly payments are timely received and no Lease is ever delinquent,
- no Repurchase Payment is made in respect of any Lease,
- there are no losses in respect of the Leases,
- payments on the securities are made on the 15th day of each month, whether or not the day is a business day,
- the servicing fee is 1.00% per annum,

- all prepayments on the Leases are prepayments in full (and the residual values of the related Leased Vehicles are paid in full),
- the Reserve Fund is funded with an amount equal to \$25,265,433.06,
- the Securitization Value as of the cutoff date is \$1,263,271,652.82, based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25% and
- the closing date is November 21, 2002.

No representation is made as to what the actual levels of losses and delinquencies on the Leases will be. Because payments on the Leases and the Leased Vehicles will differ from those used in preparing the following tables, distributions of principal of the Notes may be made earlier or later than as set forth in the tables. Investors are urged to make their investment decisions on a basis that includes their determination as to anticipated prepayment rates under a variety of the assumptions discussed herein.

The following tables set forth the percentages of the unpaid principal amount of each class of the Notes that would be outstanding after each of the dates shown, based on a rate equal to 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the Prepayment Assumption. As used in the table, “0% Prepayment Assumption” assumes no prepayments on a lease, “25% Prepayment Assumption” assumes that a lease will prepay at 25% of the Prepayment Assumption and so forth.

Percentage of Class A-1 Note Balance Outstanding to Maturity

<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Closing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
December 15, 2002	83.76	81.60	79.37	77.07	74.70
January 15, 2003	75.58	72.29	68.89	65.37	61.74
February 15, 2003	67.35	62.90	58.29	53.53	48.59
March 15, 2003	59.08	53.44	47.60	41.54	35.25
April 15, 2003	50.77	43.91	36.80	29.41	21.73
May 15, 2003	42.42	34.32	25.91	17.15	8.04
June 15, 2003	34.02	24.66	14.92	4.77	0.00
July 15, 2003	25.57	14.94	3.85	0.00	0.00
August 15, 2003	17.09	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
September 15, 2003	8.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
October 15, 2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years) ⁽¹⁾	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.28</u>

(1) The weighted average life of the Class A-1 Notes is determined by (a) multiplying the amount of each distribution in reduction of principal amount by the number of years from the closing date to the date indicated, (b) adding the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate distributions in reduction of principal amount referred to in clause (a).

Percentage of Class A-2 Note Balance Outstanding to Maturity

<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Closing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
December 15, 2002	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
January 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
March 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
April 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
May 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
June 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.94
July 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.95	79.35
August 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	92.40	78.83	64.60
September 15, 2003	100.00	95.14	80.71	65.59	49.69
October 15, 2003	99.98	84.84	68.95	52.24	34.63
November 15, 2003	88.69	72.24	54.94	36.70	17.42
December 15, 2003	77.65	59.90	41.18	21.38	0.39
January 15, 2004	65.95	46.93	26.82	5.48	0.00
February 15, 2004	54.26	33.98	12.48	0.00	0.00
March 15, 2004	30.74	9.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
April 15, 2004	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May 15, 2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years) ⁽¹⁾	<u>1.25</u>	<u>1.15</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>0.94</u>	<u>0.85</u>

(1) The weighted average life of the Class A-2 Notes is determined by (a) multiplying the amount of each distribution in reduction of principal amount by the number of years from the closing date to the date indicated, (b) adding the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate distributions in reduction of principal amount referred to in clause (a).

Percentage of Class A-3a and A-3b Note Balance Outstanding to Maturity

<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Prepayment Assumption</u>				
	<u>0%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Closing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
December 15, 2002	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
January 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
March 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
April 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
May 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
June 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
July 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
August 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
September 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
October 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
November 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
December 15, 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
January 15, 2004	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.24
February 15, 2004	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.13	90.37
March 15, 2004	100.00	100.00	96.52	89.93	82.85
April 15, 2004	100.00	95.52	89.17	82.37	75.03
May 15, 2004	93.89	87.86	81.41	74.46	66.93
June 15, 2004	87.39	81.27	74.69	67.58	59.82
July 15, 2004	82.19	75.92	69.18	61.85	53.80
August 15, 2004	77.53	71.03	63.96	56.17	47.40
September 15, 2004	73.06	66.37	59.02	50.82	41.41
October 15, 2004	67.62	60.83	53.34	44.89	35.03
November 15, 2004	64.09	57.12	49.38	40.58	30.16
December 15, 2004	61.38	54.20	46.18	36.98	25.97
January 15, 2005	58.61	51.24	42.98	33.44	21.91
February 15, 2005	55.50	48.10	39.81	30.25	18.77
March 15, 2005	52.20	44.80	36.52	27.00	15.64
April 15, 2005	48.80	41.44	33.21	23.78	12.57
May 15, 2005	44.62	37.41	29.35	20.13	9.23
June 15, 2005	39.47	32.55	24.80	15.97	5.58
July 15, 2005	31.92	25.59	18.51	10.43	0.99
August 15, 2005	24.44	18.74	12.37	5.13	0.00
September 15, 2005	17.19	12.16	6.53	0.15	0.00
October 15, 2005	11.01	6.57	1.61	0.00	0.00
November 15, 2005	6.27	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
December 15, 2005	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
January 15, 2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weighted Average Life to Maturity (years) ⁽¹⁾	<u>2.32</u>	<u>2.21</u>	<u>2.09</u>	<u>1.96</u>	<u>1.81</u>

(1) The weighted average life of the Class A-3 Notes is determined by (a) multiplying the amount of each distribution in reduction of principal amount by the number of years from the closing date to the date indicated, (b) adding the results and (c) dividing the sum by the aggregate distributions in reduction of principal amount referred to in clause (a).

NOTE FACTORS, CERTIFICATE FACTOR AND TRADING INFORMATION

The “note factor” or “certificate factor” for a class of Notes or the certificates, respectively, will be a seven-digit decimal that the servicer will compute for each payment date, which will represent the remaining outstanding principal amount of each class of Notes or the certificates, as the case may be, as of such payment date (after giving effect to payments made on such payment date), expressed as a fraction of the initial outstanding principal amount of such class of Notes or the certificates, as the case may be. Each note factor and the certificate factor will initially be 1.0000000 and will thereafter decline to reflect reductions in the principal amount of the related class of Notes or the certificate balance, respectively. A noteholder’s or certificateholder’s portion of the principal amount of the Notes or the certificates, respectively, will be the product of (i) the original denomination of the Note or certificate and (ii) the applicable note factor or the certificate factor, as the case may be.

On each payment date, the indenture trustee, pursuant to the Indenture, and the owner trustee, pursuant to the Trust Agreement, will provide to all registered holders of Notes and the certificates, respectively (which, in the case of the Notes, will be Cede & Co. (“Cede”) as the nominee of DTC unless definitive notes are issued under the limited circumstances described herein), unaudited reports concerning payments received on or in respect of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles, the note factor for each class of Notes and the certificate factor for the certificates, and various other items of information. Note owners may obtain copies of such reports upon a request in writing to the indenture trustee at its Corporate Trust Office. In addition, Note owners and certificateholders will be furnished information for tax reporting purposes during each calendar year, not later than the latest date permitted by law. For further details concerning information furnished to noteholders, Note owners and certificateholders, you should refer to “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Statements to Securityholders” and “Description of the Notes — Book-Entry Registration.”

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

The Notes will be issued under the Indenture. The Indenture, together with the SUBI Trust Agreement, the Servicing Agreement, the Trust Administration Agreement, the Trust Agreement, the SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement, the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement, the Cap Agreement and the Agreement of Definitions are called the “basic documents.” The following summaries of the material provisions of the basic documents and the summaries of material provisions included under “The SUBI,” “The Titling Trust,” “The Leases — Characteristics of the Leases,” “— General” and “— Representations, Warranties and Covenants,” “Security for the Securities” and “Additional Document Provisions” do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by reference to, the provisions of those documents. Where particular provisions of, or terms used in, a basic document are referred to, the actual provisions, including definitions of terms, are incorporated by reference as part of those summaries. Copies of the basic documents may be obtained by request to the transferor at the address set forth under “The Transferor.”

The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof in book-entry form. The Notes initially will be represented by certificates registered in the name of Cede, the nominee of DTC. No Note owner will be entitled to receive a certificate representing that owner’s Note, except as set forth below. Unless and until Notes are issued in fully registered certificated form (the “definitive notes”) under the limited circumstances described herein, all references herein to distributions, notices, reports and statements to noteholders will refer to the same actions made with respect to DTC or Cede, as the case may be, for the benefit of Note owners in accordance with DTC procedures. See “— Book-Entry Registration” and “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Definitive Securities.”

Distributions in respect of the certificates will be subordinated to distributions in respect of the Notes to the limited extent described under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities.”

Interest

Interest on the unpaid principal amount of each class of Notes will be paid in monthly installments on the 15th day of each month, or if such day is not a business day, then the next succeeding business day, beginning December 16, 2002 (each, a “payment date”), to holders of record of the Notes (the “noteholders”) as of the business day immediately preceding the payment date (each such date, a “deposit date”), with the final interest payment due on the earlier of (a) the payment date on which the principal amount of such class of Notes is reduced to zero or (b) the applicable Note Final Scheduled Payment Date. A “business day” will be any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the states of Delaware, California, Illinois or New York are authorized or obligated by law, executive order or government decree to be closed.

Until the principal amount of the Notes has been paid in full, interest will accrue (a) on the Class A-1 Notes and the Class A-3a Notes, from and including the previous payment date, to but excluding the current payment date, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding the first payment date and (b) on the Class A-2 Notes and the Class A-3b Notes, from and including the 15th day of each month, to but excluding the 15th day of the immediately succeeding month, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding December 15, 2002 (each, an “accrual period”), at the rate specified below (each, a “Note rate”):

- for the Class A-1 Notes, 1.40% per annum,
- for the Class A-2 Notes, 1.86% per annum,
- for the Class A-3a Notes, one month LIBOR + 0.23% per annum, and
- for the Class A-3b Notes, 2.56% per annum.

Interest on the Class A-1 Notes and the Class A-3a Notes will be calculated on the basis of actual number of days elapsed and a 360-day year. Interest on the Class A-2 Notes and the Class A-3b Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

The certificates will be subordinated to the Notes so that, if other sources available to make payments of principal and interest on the Notes are insufficient, amounts that otherwise would be paid to the certificates generally will be available for that purpose, as more fully described under “Description of the Notes — Principal”.

Calculation of Floating Rate Interest

The Class A-3a Notes (the “Floating Rate Notes”) will bear interest during each applicable accrual period at a rate per annum determined by LIBOR plus the Spread. The “Spread” is the number of basis points to be added to the related LIBOR applicable to such Floating Rate Notes.

“London Business Day” means any day on which dealings in deposits in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.

The rate of interest on the Floating Rate Notes will be reset for each accrual period on the first day of the applicable accrual period (each such date, an “Interest Reset Date”).

LIBOR will be calculated for each accrual period on a day that is two London Business Days prior to the related Interest Reset Date (each such date, an “Interest Determination Date”). LIBOR for each accrual period will be the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars having a maturity of one month (commencing on the related Interest Reset Date) that appears on the Designated LIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m. London time, on the applicable Interest Determination Date.

U.S. Bank National Association will be designated as the calculation agent (a “Calculation Agent”) and, as such, will calculate the interest rates on each class of the Floating Rate Notes. All determinations of interest by the Calculation Agent shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on the holders of the Floating Rate Notes. All percentages resulting from any calculation on the Floating Rate Notes will be rounded to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five-millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876545% (or .09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655)), and all dollar amounts used in or resulting from that calculation on the Floating Rate Notes will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one-half cent being rounded upwards).

With respect to an Interest Determination Date on which fewer than two offered rates appear, or no rate appears, as the case may be, on the Designated LIBOR Page, LIBOR for the applicable Interest Determination Date will be the rate calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of at least two quotations obtained by the Calculation Agent after requesting the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks in the London interbank market, which may include the Calculation Agent and its affiliates, as selected by the Calculation Agent, to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotations for deposits in U.S. dollars for the period of one month, commencing on the second London Business Day immediately following the applicable Interest Determination Date, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on such Interest Determination Date and in a principal amount that is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time. If at least two such quotations are provided, LIBOR determined on the applicable Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If fewer than two quotations referred to in this paragraph are provided, LIBOR determined on the applicable Interest Determination Date will be the rate calculated by the Calculation Agent as the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m., in New York, New York, on the applicable Interest Determination Date by three major banks, which may include the Calculation Agent and its affiliates, in New York, New York selected by the Calculation Agent for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks in a principal amount that is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time. If the banks so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this paragraph, LIBOR for the applicable Interest Determination Date will be LIBOR in effect on the applicable Interest Determination Date.

“Designated LIBOR Page” means the display on Bridge Telerate, Inc. or any successor service or any page as may replace the designated page on that service or any successor service that displays the London interbank rates of major banks for U.S. dollars.

Interest Rate Cap Agreement

In order to issue the Class A-3a Notes bearing interest at floating rates, the Trust has entered into an interest rate cap agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., as cap provider (the “Cap Provider”). Pursuant to the interest rate cap agreement, if one-month LIBOR related to any payment date exceeds the cap rate of 5.25% (the “Cap Rate”), the Cap Provider will pay to the Trust an amount (the “Cap Payment”) equal to the product of:

- one-month LIBOR for the related payment date minus the Cap Rate,
- the notional amount on the cap, which will be equal to the total outstanding principal amount on the Class A-3a Notes on the first day of the accrual period related to such payment date and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual number of days elapsed from and including the previous payment date, to but excluding the current payment date, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding the first payment date, and the denominator of which is 360.

As more fully described under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities,” interest payments on the Notes on a payment date generally will be made from the sum of:

- Available Funds remaining after the servicer has been paid the Payment Date Advance Reimbursement and the servicing fee and

- Amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund.

Principal

Principal payments will be made to holders of each class of Notes on each payment date, in the priority and in the amounts set forth under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities.”

On each payment date, securityholders will be entitled to receive an amount (the “Principal Distribution Amount”) equal to the sum of (i) the Optimal Principal Distributable Amount and (ii) any Principal Carryover Shortfall as of the preceding payment date; provided, however, that (A) on or after the Note Final Scheduled Payment Date for any class of Notes and (B) so long as no default under the Indenture has been declared, the Principal Distribution Amount will equal, until the principal balance of such class is reduced to zero, the greater of (i) such principal balance or (ii) the sum of (A) the Optimal Principal Distributable Amount and (B) any Principal Carryover Shortfall as of the preceding payment date; provided, further, that if, after the Notes have been paid in full, the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund after giving effect to all deposits and withdrawals on such payment date exceeds the aggregate unpaid principal amount of the securities, the unpaid principal amount of the securities (the “securities balance”) will be paid in full.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Principal Distribution Amount shall not exceed the securities balance and the aggregate amount of principal paid in respect of a class of Notes will not exceed its initial note balance.

The funds available to make principal distributions on a payment date (the “Available Principal Distribution Amount”) will equal (a) the sum of the amount of Available Funds remaining after the servicer has been paid the Payment Date Advance Reimbursement and the servicing fee (together with any unpaid servicing fees in respect of one or more prior collection periods), and after accrued interest has been paid on the Notes and (b) the Reserve Fund Draw Amount remaining after accrued interest has been paid on the Notes. Principal payments will be made to securityholders on each payment date in an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the Principal Distribution Amount and (b) the Available Principal Distribution Amount (the “Monthly Principal Distributable Amount”).

The “Principal Carryover Shortfall” will mean, as of the close of any payment date, the excess, if any, of the Principal Distribution Amount over the Monthly Principal Distributable Amount.

On each payment date, unless the maturity of the Notes has been accelerated following an indenture default, principal payments shall be made sequentially so that (i) no principal will be paid on any class of Notes until each class of Notes with a lower letter designation has been paid in full and (ii) within each class of Notes with the same letter designation, no principal will be paid on any class of Notes until each class of Notes with a lower numerical designation has been paid in full. Thus, no principal will be paid on the Class A-2 Notes until the principal on the Class A-1 Notes has been paid in full and no principal will be paid on the Class A-3a or Class A-3b Notes until the principal on the Class A-2 Notes has been paid in full. Principal on the Class A-3a and Class A-3b Notes will be paid pro rata based on the principal balances of the Class A-3a and Class A-3b Notes until the principal on the Class A-3a and Class A-3b Notes has been paid in full. Any remaining principal payment will then be paid to the certificates until they have been paid in full.

On any payment date, the “Note balance” and the “certificate balance” will equal the initial note balance or the initial certificate balance, as the case may be, reduced by all payments of principal made on or prior to the payment date on the Notes or the certificates, as the case may be.

On each payment date after the maturity of the Notes has been accelerated following an indenture default, principal will be allocated, first, to the Class A-1 Notes, until they have been paid in full, second, pro rata among all other classes of the Notes until they have been paid in full, and third, to the certificates. See “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities” and “Additional Document Provisions — The Indenture — Indenture Defaults.”

The “Optimal Principal Distributable Amount” for any payment date and the related collection period will equal the sum of the following amounts:

- for each Leased Vehicle for which the related Lease did not terminate during that collection period, the difference between the Securitization Value of the Lease at the beginning and at the end of that collection period,
- for each Leased Vehicle for which the related Lease reached its maturity date during that collection period, the Securitization Value of the Lease as of the maturity date,
- for each Leased Vehicle purchased by the servicer before its maturity date, the Repurchase Payment and
- for each Lease that became subject to an early lease termination during the related collection period, the Securitization Value of the Lease as of the effective date of the early lease termination.

To the extent not previously paid prior to such dates, the outstanding principal amount of each class of Notes will be payable in full on the payment date in the months specified below (each, a “Note Final Scheduled Payment Date”):

- for the Class A-1 Notes, November 17, 2003,
- for the Class A-2 Notes, November 15, 2004,
- for the Class A-3a Notes, August 15, 2007 and
- for the Class A-3b Notes, August 15, 2007.

The actual date on which the Note balance of a class of Notes is paid may be earlier than the applicable Note Final Scheduled Payment Date based on a variety of factors, including the factors described under “Risk Factors — The timing of principal payments is uncertain” and “Maturity, Prepayment and Yield Considerations.”

Optional Purchase

The Notes may be redeemed in whole, but not in part, on any payment date when an Optional Purchase can be exercised. The redemption price will equal the Note balance plus accrued interest thereon at the applicable Note rate through the related accrual period. The foregoing notwithstanding, it is expected that at the time this redemption option becomes available to the servicer, only the certificates will be outstanding. See “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Optional Purchase.”

The Indenture Trustee

U.S. Bank National Association will be the indenture trustee under the Indenture. The indenture trustee is a national banking association and its Corporate Trust Office is located at Wrigley Building, 400 North Michigan Avenue, 2nd Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60611. The fees and expenses of the indenture trustee will be paid by the administrative agent. See “Additional Document Provisions — Miscellaneous Provisions — Fees and Expenses.” The transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates may maintain normal commercial banking relationships with the indenture trustee and its affiliates.

Book-Entry Registration

The Notes will be issued in book-entry form. DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede, the nominee of DTC. An investor acquiring an interest in the Notes, as reflected on the books of the clearing agency, or a person maintaining an account with such clearing agency (each, a “Note owner”) may hold its interest through DTC in the United States, or Clearstream Banking société anonyme (“Clearstream Banking Luxembourg”) or the Euroclear System (“Euroclear”) in Europe, which in turn hold through DTC. One fully registered Note will be issued with respect to each \$500 million in principal amount of each class of Notes

or such smaller amount as necessary. It is anticipated that the only noteholder will be Cede, the nominee of DTC. Note owners will not be recognized by the indenture trustee as “noteholders,” as that term will be used in the Indenture, and Note owners will only be permitted to exercise the rights of noteholders indirectly through DTC and its participating members, as further described below.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participating members and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions for its members through electronic book-entry changes in the members’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. DTC is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York,
- 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 Uniform Commercial Code (the “UCC”) in effect in the State of New York, and
- a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

DTC’s participating members include securities brokers and dealers, including the Initial Purchaser, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to the DTC system also is available to banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a member, either directly or indirectly. Transfers between participating members will occur in accordance with DTC rules. The rules applicable to DTC and its participating members are on file with the SEC.

Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold omnibus positions on behalf of their participating members through customers’ securities accounts in the depositaries which in turn will hold such positions in customers’ securities accounts in DTC through Citibank, N.A. or Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the relevant depositaries (collectively, the “depositaries”) of Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear, respectively, and each a participating member of DTC. Transfers between participants in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and participants in Euroclear will occur in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through a participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear by its depository. However, each such cross-market transaction will require delivery of instructions to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its Depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf of delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Participants in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear may not deliver instructions directly to the related depositaries.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC participating member will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such securities settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of Notes by or through a participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear to a DTC participating member will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Note owners that are not participating members, either directly or indirectly, but desire to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer ownership of, or an interest in, Notes may do so only through direct or indirect participating members. Participating members will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each Note owner will in turn be recorded on the respective direct or indirect participating member's records. Note owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase of Notes, but Note owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the participating member through which the Note owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes will be accomplished by entries made on the books of participating members acting on behalf of Note owners.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by participating members with DTC will be registered in the name of Cede, the nominee of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede will not change the beneficial ownership of the Notes. DTC will have no knowledge of the actual Note owners and its records will reflect only the participating members to whose accounts those Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Note owners. Participating members, both direct and indirect, will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

DTC's practice is to credit participating members' accounts on each payment date in accordance with their respective holdings of Notes shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that payment date. Payments by direct and indirect participating members to Note owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name." These payments will be the responsibility of the participating members and not of DTC, the indenture trustee or the transferor, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal of and interest on the Notes to DTC will be the responsibility of the indenture trustee, disbursement of the payments to participating members will be the responsibility of DTC and disbursement of the payments to Note owners will be the responsibility of the participating members. As a result, under the book-entry format, Note owners may experience some delay in their receipt of payments. DTC will forward the payments to its participating members, which will then forward them to indirect participating members or Note owners.

Because DTC can only act on behalf of participating members, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participating members and certain banks (including the Initial Purchasers), the ability of a Note owner to pledge Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions with respect to the Notes, may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate for the Notes.

Neither DTC nor Cede will consent or vote with respect to the Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC will mail an omnibus proxy to the indenture trustee as soon as possible after each applicable deposit date for such a consent or vote. The omnibus proxy will assign Cede's consenting or voting rights to those participating members who have notes credited to their accounts with the participating members on that deposit date. These participating members will be identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy.

Clearstream Banking Luxembourg is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a professional depository. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg holds securities for its participating members and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participating members through electronic book-entry changes in the members, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Transactions may be settled in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg in any of 34 currencies, including United States dollars. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg provides to its participating members, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg interfaces with

domestic markets in several countries. As a professional depository, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Monetary Institute. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg's participants are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg, either directly or indirectly.

Euroclear was created in 1968 to hold securities for its participating members and to clear and settle transactions between its participating members through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may now be settled in any of 34 currencies, including United States dollars. The Euroclear System includes various other services, including securities lending and borrowing, and interfaces with domestic markets in more than 25 countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described above. Euroclear is operated by the Brussels, Belgium office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York (the "Euroclear Operator"), under contract with Euroclear Clearance System S.C., a Belgian cooperative corporation (the "Cooperative"). All operations are conducted by the Euroclear Operator, and all Euroclear securities, clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear Operator, not the Cooperative. The Cooperative Board establishes policy for the Euroclear System. Euroclear's participating members include banks, including central banks, securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries. Indirect access to the Euroclear System is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant in Euroclear, either directly or indirectly.

The Euroclear Operator is the Belgian branch of a New York banking corporation which is a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. As such, it is regulated and examined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the New York State Banking Department, as well as the Belgian Banking Commission.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear Operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System and applicable Belgian law (collectively, the "Terms and Conditions"). The Terms and Conditions govern transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear Operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear's participating members, and has no record of or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear's participating members.

Distributions with respect to Notes held through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of participants in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures, to the extent received by its Depository. Such distributions will be subject to tax reporting and withholding in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations. For further information in this regard, you should refer to "Material Federal Income Tax Consequences — Tax Consequences to Foreign Investors" and "Global Clearance, Settlement and Tax Documentation Procedures — Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements" in Exhibit A hereto. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or the Euroclear Operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a noteholder on behalf of a participant in Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear only in accordance with its relevant rules and procedures and subject to the related Depository's ability to effect such actions on its behalf through DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of Notes among DTC's participating members, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and the procedures may be discontinued at any time.

None of the servicer, the transferor, the administrative agent or the indenture trustee will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests of the Notes held by Cede, DTC, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CERTIFICATES

General

The certificates will be issued under the Trust Agreement in minimum denominations of \$250,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof in definitive form. Payments on the certificates will be subordinated to payments on the Notes to the extent described in this offering circular. The certificates will not bear interest.

Principal

Principal payments will be made to certificateholders on each payment date in the priority and in the amount set forth under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities.” No principal payment will be made on the certificates until the Notes have been paid in full. On each payment date, principal will be allocated first, to the Notes sequentially, so that no principal will be paid on any class of Notes until each class of Notes with a lower numerical designation has been paid in full and second, to the certificates.

On each payment date after the maturity of the Notes has been accelerated following an Indenture Default, principal will be allocated, first, to the Class A-1 Notes, until they have been paid in full, second, between the Class A-2 Notes, Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes pro rata until they have been paid in full, and, third, to the certificates. See “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities” and “Additional Document Provisions — The Indenture — Indenture Defaults.”

To the extent not previously paid prior to such dates, after the principal amount of the Notes has been reduced to zero, the outstanding principal amount of the certificates will be payable in full on February 15, 2008.

Optional Purchase

The certificates will be subject to prepayment in whole, but not in part, on any payment date relating to an Optional Purchase. Certificateholders will receive an amount in respect of the certificates equal to the certificate balance. Any such distribution will effect early retirement of the certificates. See “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Optional Purchase.”

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SECURITIES

Payments on the Securities

General

As more fully described under “The SUBI,” the SUBI Certificate will evidence a beneficial interest in the related SUBI Assets, which is comprised of Leased Vehicles and related Leases having an aggregate Securitization Value of \$1,263,271,652.82 (based on a Securitization Rate of 6.25%). On the tenth calendar day of each month or, if such day is not a business day, the immediately succeeding business day (each, a “determination date”), the servicer will inform the trustees of, among other things, the amount of (a) collections, (b) advances to be made by the servicer and (c) the servicing fee payable to the servicer, in each case with respect to the month immediately preceding the month in which the related payment date occurs (each, a “collection period”). On or before each determination date, the servicer will also

determine the Optimal Principal Distributable Amount and, based on Available Funds and other amounts available for distribution on the related payment date as described below, the amount to be distributed to the securityholders.

The trustees will make distributions to the securityholders out of amounts on deposit in the related distribution accounts. The amount to be distributed to the servicer and the securityholders will be determined in the manner described below.

Determination of Available Funds

The amount of funds available for distribution on a payment date will generally equal the sum of Available Funds and amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund.

“Available Funds” for a payment date and the related collection period will equal the sum of: (a) collections, (b) advances required to be made by the servicer, (c) in the case of an Optional Purchase, the Optional Purchase Price and (d) any Cap Payments and Cap Termination Payments made by the Cap Provider to the Trust.

The “Available Funds Shortfall Amount” for a payment date and the related collection period will equal the amount by which Available Funds are less than the amount necessary to make the distributions in clauses (a) through (d) of the first paragraph under “— Deposits to the Distribution Accounts; Priority of Payments — SUBI Collection Account,” except that the Optimal Principal Distributable Amount rather than the Monthly Principal Distributable Amount will be used for purposes of clause (d).

Deposits to the Distribution Accounts; Priority of Payments

SUBI Collection Account. On each payment date, the servicer will allocate amounts on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account with respect to the related collection period as described below and will instruct the Titling Trustee, acting through the trust agent, to cause the following deposits and distributions to be made in the following amounts and order of priority:

- (a) to the servicer, the Payment Date Advance Reimbursement,
- (b) to the servicer, the servicing fees, together with any unpaid servicing fees in respect of one or more prior collection periods,
- (c) to the Note distribution account, to pay interest due on the outstanding Notes on that payment date, and, to the extent permitted under applicable law, interest on any overdue interest thereon at the applicable Note rate,
- (d) to the related distribution account, the Monthly Principal Distributable Amount, which will be allocated to pay principal first, to the Class A-1 Notes, until they have been paid in full, second, between the Class A-2 Notes, Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes pro rata until they have been paid in full, and, third, to the certificates in the amounts described under “Description of the Certificates — Principal” and
- (e) to the Reserve Fund, all remaining amounts (the “excess amounts”).

Reserve Fund. On each payment date, after taking into account amounts available to be distributed to securityholders from the SUBI Collection Account, the servicer will allocate the Reserve Fund Draw Amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund with respect to the related collection period and will instruct the indenture trustee to make the following deposits and distributions in the following amounts and order of priority:

- (a) to the Note distribution account, to pay any remaining interest due on the outstanding Notes on that payment date, and, to the extent permitted under applicable law, interest on any overdue interest at the applicable Note rate and

(b) to the related distribution account the remaining Monthly Principal Distributable Amount, which will be allocated to pay principal sequentially on the Notes and certificates in the amounts and order of priority described under “Description of the Certificates — Principal.”

On each payment date, if, after giving effect to the distributions set forth above, the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund exceeds the Reserve Fund Requirement, any such excess shall be released to the transferor. In addition, if on any payment date on which the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund, after giving effect to all withdrawals therefrom and deposits thereto in respect of that payment date, is greater than or equal to the balance of the Notes and the certificates then outstanding, such amount will be used to retire the then outstanding Notes and the certificates.

The “Payment Date Advance Reimbursement” for a payment date will equal the sum of all outstanding (a) Sales Proceeds Advances (1) in respect of Leased Vehicles that were sold during the related collection period or (2) that have been outstanding as of the end of that collection period for at least 90 days and (b) Monthly Payment Advances as to which the related lessee has made all or a portion of the advanced monthly payment or that have been outstanding as of the end of the collection period for at least 90 days.

The final distribution to any securityholder will be made only upon surrender and cancellation of the certificate representing its securities at an office or agency of the Trust specified in the notice of termination. Any funds remaining in the Trust, after the related Trustee has taken certain measures to locate the related noteholders and those measures have failed, will be distributed to the transferor.

None of the securityholders, the indenture trustee, the owner trustee, the transferor or the servicer will be required to refund any amounts properly distributed or paid to them, whether or not there are sufficient funds on any subsequent payment date to make full distributions to the securityholders.

Statements to Securityholders

On each payment date, the indenture trustee will include with each distribution to each noteholder of record, as of the close of business on the related deposit date (which shall be Cede as the nominee of DTC unless definitive notes are issued under the limited circumstances described herein) and each rating agency, a statement, setting forth with respect to such payment date or the related deposit date or collection period, as the case may be, among other things, the following:

- (i) the amount of collections allocable to the SUBI Certificate for such collection period,
- (ii) the amount of Available Funds for such collection period,
- (iii) the amount of interest accrued during the related accrual period on each class of Notes,
- (iv) the Class A-1 Note balance, the Class A-2 Note balance, the Class A-3a Note balance, the Class A-3b Note balance and the certificate balance, in each case before giving effect to payments on such payment date,
- (v) (A) the Reserve Fund Requirement as of such payment date, (B) the amount deposited in the Reserve Fund in respect of such payment date, if any, (C) the Reserve Fund Draw Amount, if any, (D) the balance on deposit in the Reserve Fund on such payment date after giving effect to withdrawals therefrom and deposits thereto in respect of such payment date and (E) the change in such balance from the immediately preceding payment date,
- (vi) the amount being distributed to each class of the Class A noteholders (the “Class A Note Distribution Amount”) and to the certificateholders (the “Certificate Distribution Amount”),
- (vii) the amount of the Class A Note Distribution Amount allocable to interest on and principal of each class of the Notes and any Principal Carryover Shortfall for the Notes,
- (viii) the amount of the Certificate Distribution Amount allocable to principal of the certificates and any Principal Carryover Shortfall for the certificates,

(ix) the Monthly Principal Distributable Amount and the Optimal Principal Distributable Amount,

(x) the note factor for each class of the Notes and the certificate factor for the certificates, in each case after giving effect to the distribution of the Class A Note Distribution Amount and the Certificate Distribution Amount, respectively,

(xi) the amount of Residual Value Losses and Residual Value Surplus for such collection period,

(xii) the amount of Sales Proceeds Advances and Monthly Payment Advances included in Available Funds,

(xiii) the amount of any Payment Date Advance Reimbursement for such collection period,

(xiv) the amount of the Cap Payments and the Cap Termination Payments received by the Trust from the Cap Provider under the Cap Agreement and

(xv) the servicing fee.

Each amount set forth pursuant to clauses (iii), (iv), (v), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) above will be expressed in the aggregate and as a dollar amount per \$1,000 of original principal amount of a Class A Note or certificate, as applicable. Copies of such statements may be obtained by the noteholders or Note owners by a request in writing addressed to the indenture trustee. NMAC also intends to make such statements available to the noteholders on bloomberg.com. In addition, within the prescribed period of time for tax reporting purposes after the end of each calendar year, the indenture trustee (during the term of the Indenture) will mail to each person who at any time during such calendar year was a noteholder a statement containing such information as is reasonably necessary to permit the noteholder to prepare its state and federal income taxes.

Optional Purchase

In order to avoid excessive administrative expenses, the servicer will be permitted at its option to purchase the SUBI Certificate from the Trust on any payment date if, either before or after giving effect to any payment of principal required to be made on such payment date, (a) the then-outstanding securities balance is less than or equal to 10% of the sum of the initial note balance and the initial certificate balance or (b) the principal amount of the Notes has been reduced to zero and all of the certificates are owned by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer (so long as NMAC or an affiliate is the servicer) and their respective affiliates. The exercise of that option by the servicer is referred to in this offering circular as an "Optional Purchase." The purchase price for the SUBI Certificate will equal the unpaid principal amount of the securities, together with accrued interest on the Notes to the date fixed for redemption (the "Optional Purchase Price"), which will be deposited by the servicer into the SUBI Collection Account on the deposit date related to the payment date fixed for redemption. In connection with an Optional Purchase, the outstanding Notes, if any, will be redeemed on such payment date in whole, but not in part, for the Redemption Price. The "Redemption Price" for the Notes will equal the aggregate Note balance, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon at the related Note rates, to but not including the payment date fixed for redemption. The administrative agent will provide at least 20 days' prior notice of the redemption of the Notes to the indenture trustee (which will provide at least 15 days' notice to the noteholders) and the owner trustee. On the payment date fixed for redemption, the Notes will be due and payable at the Redemption Price, and no interest will accrue on the Notes after such payment date. If the SUBI Certificate is held by the UTI beneficiary after the exercise by the servicer of the Optional Purchase, the SUBI Assets may be reallocated to the UTI at the discretion of the UTI beneficiary.

It is expected that at such time as the Optional Purchase becomes available to the servicer only the certificates will be outstanding.

Definitive Securities

The certificates will be issued in definitive form. Definitive notes will be issued in fully registered, certificated form to Note owners rather than to DTC only if:

- DTC is no longer willing or able to discharge its responsibilities as depository with respect to the Notes, and neither the indenture trustee nor the administrative agent is able to locate a qualified successor,
- the transferor, at its option, elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC, or
- after an indenture default, Note owners representing in the aggregate at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, voting as a single class, advise the indenture trustee through DTC and its participating members in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC or its successor is no longer in the best interest of Note owners.

Upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing events, the indenture trustee will be required to notify all Note owners, through DTC's participating members, of the availability through DTC of definitive notes. Upon surrender by DTC of the certificates representing all Notes and the receipt of instructions for re-registration, the indenture trustee will issue definitive notes to Note owners, who thereupon will become noteholders for all purposes of the Indenture.

Payments on the definitive notes and certificates will be made by the indenture trustee or the owner trustee, as the case may be, directly to the holders of the definitive notes or certificates in accordance with the procedures set forth in this offering circular and to be set forth in the Indenture and the Trust Agreement. Interest and principal payments on the securities on each payment date will be made to the holders in whose names the related definitive notes or certificates, as applicable, were registered at the close of business on the related deposit date. Payments will be made by check mailed to the address of such holders as they appear on the Note Register or Certificate Register, as applicable, except that a securityholder with Notes or certificates having original denominations aggregating at least \$1 million may request payment by wire transfer of funds pursuant to written instructions delivered to the applicable Trustee at least five business days prior to the deposit date. The final payment on the certificates and on any definitive notes, or if definitive notes have not been issued, certificates registered in the name of Cede representing the Notes, will be made only upon presentation and surrender of the certificates or definitive notes, as applicable, at the office or agency specified in the notice of final payment to securityholders. The indenture trustee or the owner trustee, as the case may be, or a paying agent will provide such notice to the registered securityholders not more than 30 days nor less than 15 days prior to the date on which the final payment is expected to occur.

Definitive notes and certificates will be transferable and exchangeable at the offices of the indenture trustee or the owner trustee, or the Note Registrar to be set forth in the Indenture or the certificate registrar to be set forth in the Trust Agreement, as the case may be. No service charge will be imposed for any registration of transfer or exchange, but each of the indenture trustee or the owner trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith.

SECURITY FOR THE SECURITIES

General

The property of the Trust — the Trust Estate — will consist of:

- the pledge by the transferor of the SUBI Certificate as security for such payments,
- the right to receive the amounts realized from the sale or other disposition of Leased Vehicles,
- amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund,

- proceeds of the Cap Agreement and the rights of the Trust under the Cap Agreement and
- the other property and assets described under “The Trust — Property of the Trust” and the Trust’s rights as a third-party beneficiary of the SUBI Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement.

The Accounts

The SUBI Collection Account

On or prior to the closing date, the Titling Trustee, at the direction of the servicer, will establish a trust account for the benefit of the holders of interests in the SUBI, into which collections on or in respect of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles will generally be deposited (the “SUBI Collection Account”).

Deposits into the SUBI Collection Account. As more fully described under “Additional Document Provisions — The Servicing Agreement — Collections” and “— Monthly Remittance Condition,” collections and other amounts received on or in respect of the SUBI Assets generally will be deposited by the servicer into the SUBI Collection Account within two days after receipt, unless the monthly remittance condition is satisfied. If the monthly remittance condition is satisfied, such amounts received in respect of a collection period will be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account on the related deposit date. In addition, on each deposit date, the following additional amounts, if any, in respect of the related collection period and payment date will be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account: advances made by the servicer, and, in the case of an Optional Purchase, the Optional Purchase Price. See “Additional Document Provisions — The Servicing Agreement — Collections” and “— Monthly Remittance Condition.”

Withdrawals from the SUBI Collection Account. On each payment date, the Titling Trustee shall transmit or shall cause to be transmitted the sum of all Available Funds from the SUBI Collection Account for the related collection period in the amounts and in the priority, and to such accounts as set forth under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities — Deposits to the Distribution Accounts; Priority of Payments.”

If, on any date, the servicer supplies the Titling Trustee and the indenture trustee with an officer’s certificate setting forth the basis for such withdrawal, the Titling Trustee shall remit to the servicer, without interest and before any other distribution from the SUBI Collection Account on that date, monies from the SUBI Collection Account representing unreimbursed Disposition Expenses.

The Reserve Fund

On or before the closing date the Trust will establish a trust account in the name of the indenture trustee for the benefit of the securityholders (the “Reserve Fund”). The Reserve Fund will be established to provide additional security for payments on the Notes and the certificates. On each payment date, amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund, together with Available Funds, will be available to make the distributions described under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities — Deposits to the Distribution Accounts; Priority of Payments.”

The Reserve Fund initially will be funded by the Trust with a deposit of \$25,265,433.06, representing approximately 2.00% of the aggregate initial principal amount of the securities, and the amounts on deposit in the Reserve Fund will be pledged to the indenture trustee. To the extent the amount deposited in the Reserve Account is less than the Reserve Fund Requirement, on each payment date, monies on deposit in the Reserve Fund will be supplemented by the deposit of:

- any excess amounts and
- income received on the investment of funds on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account and the Reserve Fund.

On each payment date, a withdrawal will be made from the Reserve Fund in an amount (the “Reserve Fund Draw Amount”) equal to the lesser of (1) the Available Funds Shortfall Amount for that

payment date, calculated as described under “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities — Determination of Available Funds,” or (2) the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund after giving effect to all deposits thereto on the related deposit date or that payment date.

On any payment date on which the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund, after giving effect to all withdrawals therefrom and deposits thereto in respect of that payment date, exceeds the Reserve Fund Requirement, any such excess shall be released to the transferor. In addition, if on any payment date on which the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund, after giving effect to all withdrawals therefrom and deposits thereto in respect of that payment date, is greater than or equal to the balance of the Notes and the certificates then outstanding, such amount will be used to retire the then outstanding Notes and the certificates.

The “Reserve Fund Requirement” will equal \$44,214,507.85, which represents 3.50% of the aggregate initial principal amount of the securities.

The Distribution Accounts

On or before the closing date, (a) the transferor, on behalf of the Trust, will establish a trust account in the name of the indenture trustee for the benefit of the noteholders, into which amounts released from the SUBI Collection Account and, when necessary, from the Reserve Fund, for distribution to the noteholders will be deposited and from which all distributions to the noteholders will be made (the “note distribution account”) and (b) the owner trustee, at the direction of the transferor, will establish a trust account in the name of the owner trustee on behalf of the certificateholders, into which amounts released from the SUBI Collection Account and, when necessary, from the Reserve Fund, for distribution to the certificateholders will be deposited and from which all distributions to the certificateholders will be made (the “certificate distribution account” and, together with the note distribution account, the “distribution accounts”). For further information regarding these deposits and payments, you should refer to “— The SUBI Collection Account” and “— The Reserve Fund.”

On or before each payment date, (a) the Titling Trustee shall deposit or cause to be deposited from the SUBI Collection Account and (b) the indenture trustee shall deposit or cause to be deposited from the Reserve Fund, if necessary, respectively, the amounts allocable to the noteholders and the certificateholders, as set forth in “Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Payments on the Securities — Deposits to the Distribution Accounts; Priority of Payments” for the related payment date in the note distribution account and the certificate distribution account, respectively. On each payment date, the trustees will distribute the allocated amounts for the related collection period to the securityholders.

Maintenance of the Accounts

The note distribution account, the Reserve Fund and the SUBI Collection Account (collectively, the “accounts”), will be maintained with the indenture trustee and the trust agent, respectively, so long as either (a) the short-term unsecured debt obligations of the indenture trustee or the trust agent, as the case may be, are rated in the highest short-term rating category by each rating agency (excluding any “+” signs associated with such rating) or (b) the indenture trustee or the trust agent, as the case may be, is a depository institution or trust company having a long-term unsecured debt rating acceptable to each rating agency and corporate trust powers and the related account is maintained in a segregated trust account of the indenture trustee or the trust agent, as the case may be (the “required deposit rating”). Each of the accounts will be segregated trust accounts. If either of the indenture trustee or the trust agent at any time does not have the required deposit rating, the servicer shall, with the assistance of the indenture trustee or the trust agent, as the case may be, as necessary, cause the related account to be moved to a depository institution or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any State that has the required deposit rating. If the certificate distribution account does not at any time have the required deposit rating, the owner trustee, or the transferor on behalf of the owner trustee, if the certificate distribution account is not then held by the owner trustee or an affiliate thereof, shall establish a new account meeting such required deposit rating and move any funds.

On the payment date on which all securities have been paid in full and following payment of any remaining obligations of the transferor under the basic documents, any amounts remaining on deposit in the accounts — after giving effect to all withdrawals therefrom and deposits thereto in respect of that payment date — will be paid to the transferor.

Permitted Investments

When funds are deposited in (a) the SUBI Collection Account and (b) the Reserve Fund, they will be invested at the direction of the servicer and the administrative agent, respectively, in one or more permitted investments maturing no later than the deposit date immediately succeeding the date of that investment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, permitted investments on which the entity at which the related account is located is the obligor may mature on the related deposit date. “Permitted investments” will be specified in the SUBI Trust Agreement and will be limited to investments that meet the criteria of each rating agency from time to time as being consistent with its then-current ratings of the Notes.

On each payment date, all net income or other gain from the investment of funds on deposit in the Reserve Fund and the SUBI Collection Account in respect of the related collection period will be deposited into the Reserve Fund.

The Contingent and Excess Liability Insurance

In addition to the personal property and liability insurance coverage required to be obtained and maintained by the lessees pursuant to the Leases, and as additional protection in the event a lessee fails to maintain the required insurance, NMAC maintains contingent liability insurance for the benefit of, among others, NMAC, the Titling Trustee, on behalf of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary, the transferor and the Trust, which provides coverage, with no annual or aggregate cap on the number of claims thereunder, against third party claims that may be raised against the Titling Trust or the Titling Trustee, on behalf of the Titling Trust, with respect to any Leased Vehicle owned by the Titling Trust (the “contingent and excess liability insurance”). The contingent and excess liability insurance provides primary coverage of \$1 million combined single limit coverage per occurrence and excess coverage of \$15 million combined single limit each occurrence, without limit on the number of occurrences in any policy period. Claims could be imposed against the assets of the Titling Trust, in excess of such coverage. In that event, investors in the Notes could incur a loss on their investment. See “Risk Factors — Vicarious tort liability may result in a loss,” “Additional Legal Aspects of the Titling Trust and the SUBI — The SUBI” and “Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Vicarious Tort Liability” for a discussion of related risks.

With respect to damage to the Leased Vehicles, each lessee is required by the related Lease to maintain comprehensive and collision insurance. As more fully described under “Additional Document Provisions — The Servicing Agreement — Insurance on Leased Vehicles,” the servicer will generally not be required to monitor a lessee’s continued compliance with insurance requirements. In the event that the foregoing insurance coverage was exhausted or unavailable for any reason and no third-party reimbursement for any damage was available, the noteholders could incur a loss on their investment.

The Servicing Agreement will provide that for so long as any securities are outstanding, neither the Titling Trustee nor NMAC may terminate or cause the termination of any contingent and excess liability insurance policy unless each rating agency receives prior written notice of such termination. These obligations of NMAC will survive any termination of NMAC as servicer under the Servicing Agreement.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT PROVISIONS

The Indenture

Indenture Defaults

The following events (each, an “indenture default”) will be events of default under the Indenture:

- a default for five days or more in the payment of interest on any Note, when the same becomes due and payable,
- a default in the payment of principal of a class of Notes on the related Note Final Scheduled Payment Date or on a payment date fixed for redemption of the Notes,
- a default in the observance or performance of any covenant or agreement of the Trust, or any representation or warranty of the Trust made in the Indenture or in any certificate or other writing delivered under the Indenture that proves to have been incorrect in any material respect at the time made, and the continuation of that default for a period of 60 days or, in the case of a materially incorrect representation or warranty, 30 days, after written notice thereof is given to the Trust by the indenture trustee or to the Trust and the indenture trustee by the holders of not less than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes,
- the occurrence of a Cap Termination (and a replacement interest rate cap is not obtained by the Trust as set forth in the Indenture) or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or liquidation of the Trust.

Noteholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, voting together as a single class, may waive any past default or indenture default prior to the declaration of the acceleration of the maturity of the Notes, except a default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, or in respect of any covenant or provision in the Indenture that cannot be modified or amended without unanimous consent of the noteholders.

Remedies

If an indenture default occurs and is continuing, the indenture trustee or the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, voting as a single class may declare the principal of the Notes to be immediately due and payable. This declaration may be rescinded by the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, voting together as a single class before a judgment or decree for payment of the amount due has been obtained by the indenture trustee if:

- the Trust has deposited with the indenture trustee an amount sufficient to pay (1) all interest on and principal of the Notes as if the indenture default giving rise to that declaration had not occurred and (2) all amounts advanced by the indenture trustee and its costs and expenses and
- all indenture defaults — other than the nonpayment of principal of the Notes that has become due solely due to that acceleration — have been cured or waived.

If the Notes have been declared due and payable following an indenture default, the indenture trustee may institute proceedings to collect amounts due, exercise remedies as a secured party, including foreclosure or sale of the Trust Estate, or elect to maintain the Trust Estate and continue to apply proceeds from the Trust Estate as if there had been no declaration of acceleration. The indenture trustee may not, however, unless it is required to sell the Trust Estate under the Trust Agreement as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the transferor, sell the Trust Estate following an indenture default — other

than the occurrence of an indenture default described in the first two bullet points in the definition thereof — unless:

- 100% of the noteholders consent thereto,
- the proceeds of that sale are sufficient to pay in full the principal of and the accrued interest on all outstanding securities, or
- the indenture trustee determines that the Trust Estate would not be sufficient on an ongoing basis to make all payments on the Notes as such payments would have become due if such obligations had not been declared due and payable, and the indenture trustee obtains the consent of holders of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, voting together as a single class.

The indenture trustee may, but is not required to, obtain and rely upon an opinion of an independent accountant or investment banking firm as to the sufficiency of the Trust Estate to pay interest on and principal of the Notes on an ongoing basis. Any sale of the Trust Estate, other than a sale resulting from the bankruptcy, insolvency or termination of the transferor, is subject to the requirement that an opinion of counsel be delivered to the effect that such sale will not cause the Titling Trust or the Trust to be classified as an association, or a publicly traded partnership, taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

In the event of a sale of the Trust Estate, either as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the transferor or following the occurrence of an indenture default under the circumstances described in the prior paragraph, at the direction of the indenture trustee or the noteholders, the proceeds of such sale, including available monies on deposit in the Reserve Fund, will be distributed first, to the indenture trustee for amounts due as compensation or indemnity payments pursuant to the terms of the Indenture; second, to the servicer for reimbursement of all outstanding advances; third, to the servicer for amounts due in respect of unpaid servicing fees; fourth, to the Class A noteholders to pay due and unpaid interest — including any overdue interest and, to the extent permitted under applicable law, interest on any overdue interest at the related Class A Note rate or rates; fifth, to the holders of the Class A-1 Notes to pay due and unpaid principal on the Class A-1 Notes; sixth, to the holders of all other classes of Notes to pay due and unpaid principal on those classes of Notes, which shall be allocated to such classes of Notes on a pro rata basis; seventh, to the certificateholders for amounts due and unpaid in accordance with the terms of the certificates; and eighth, any remaining amounts to the transferor.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the indenture trustee, if an indenture default occurs and is continuing, the indenture trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the noteholders if the indenture trustee reasonably believes it will not be adequately indemnified against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by it in complying with that request. Subject to such provisions for indemnification and some limitations contained in the Indenture, the holders of at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, voting together as a single class will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding or any remedy available to the indenture trustee or exercising any trust power conferred on the indenture trustee.

No noteholder will have the right to institute any proceeding with respect to the Indenture unless:

- that noteholder previously has given the indenture trustee written notice of a continuing indenture default,
- noteholders holding not less than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes have made written request of the indenture trustee to institute that proceeding in its own name as indenture trustee,
- the noteholder has offered the indenture trustee reasonable indemnity,
- the indenture trustee has for 60 days failed to institute that proceeding and

- no direction inconsistent with that written request has been given to the indenture trustee during that 60 day period by noteholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes.

Neither the indenture trustee nor the owner trustee in their respective individual capacities, nor any holder of a certificate, nor any of their respective owners, beneficiaries, agents, officers, directors, employees, successors or assigns will, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, be personally liable for the payment of interest on or principal of the Notes or for the agreements of the Trust or the indenture trustee, in its capacity as indenture trustee, contained in the Indenture.

Certain Covenants

Under the Indenture, the Trust will covenant that it will not:

- sell, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of any of its assets, except as expressly permitted by the Indenture and the other basic documents,
- claim any credit on or make any deduction from the principal and interest payable in respect of the Notes — other than amounts withheld under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) or applicable state law — or assert any claim against any present or former noteholder because of the payment of taxes levied or assessed upon the Trust or
- permit (1) the validity or effectiveness of the Indenture to be impaired, (2) any person to be released from any covenants or obligations with respect to the Notes under the Indenture except as may be expressly permitted thereby, (3) any lien, charge, excise, claim, security interest, mortgage or other encumbrance (other than the lien of the Indenture) to be created on or extend to or otherwise arise upon or burden the Trust’s assets or any part thereof, or any interest therein or the proceeds therefrom or (4) except as provided in the basic documents, the lien of the Indenture to not constitute a first priority security interest in the Trust Estate.

The Trust may not engage in any activities other than financing, acquiring, owning, leasing, subject to the lien of the Indenture, pledging and managing the SUBI Certificate as contemplated by the Indenture and the other basic documents. The Trust will not incur, assume or guarantee any indebtedness other than indebtedness incurred pursuant to the securities or otherwise in accordance with the basic documents.

Replacement of the Indenture Trustee

Noteholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding, voting together as a single class, may remove the indenture trustee without cause by so notifying the indenture trustee and the Trust, and following that removal may appoint a successor indenture trustee. Any successor indenture trustee must at all times satisfy all applicable requirements of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and in addition, have a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000 and a long-term debt rating of “A” or better by each rating agency or be otherwise acceptable to each rating agency. Each rating agency must receive prior written notice of such proposed successor indenture trustee.

The indenture trustee may resign at any time by so notifying the Trust, the servicer and each rating agency. The Trust will be required to remove the indenture trustee if the indenture trustee:

- ceases to be eligible to continue as the indenture trustee,
- is adjudged to be bankrupt or insolvent,
- commences a bankruptcy proceeding or
- otherwise becomes incapable of acting.

Upon the resignation or removal of the indenture trustee, or the failure of the noteholders to appoint a successor indenture trustee following the removal without cause of the indenture trustee, the Trust will be required promptly to appoint a successor indenture trustee.

Duties of Indenture Trustee

Except during the continuance of an indenture default, the indenture trustee will:

- perform such duties, and only such duties, as are specifically set forth in the Indenture,
- rely, as to the truth of the statements and the correctness of the opinions expressed therein, on certificates or opinions furnished to the indenture trustee that conform to the requirements of the Indenture and
- examine any such certificates and opinions that are specifically required to be furnished to the indenture trustee by the Indenture to determine whether or not they conform to the requirements of the Indenture.

Upon the continuance of an indenture default, the indenture trustee will be required to exercise the rights and powers vested in it by the Indenture and use the same degree of care and skill in the exercise thereof as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of that person's own affairs.

Compensation and Indemnity

The servicer will:

- pay the indenture trustee from time to time reasonable compensation for its services,
- reimburse the indenture trustee for all reasonable expenses, advances and disbursements reasonably incurred by it in connection with the performance of its duties as indenture trustee and
- indemnify the indenture trustee for, and hold it harmless against, any loss, liability or expense, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, incurred by it in connection with the performance of its duties as indenture trustee.

The indenture trustee will not be indemnified by the servicer against any loss, liability or expense incurred by it through its own willful misconduct, negligence or bad faith, except that the indenture trustee will not be liable:

- for any error of judgment made by it in good faith, unless it is proved that the indenture trustee was negligent in ascertaining the pertinent facts,
- with respect to any action it takes or omits to take in good faith in accordance with a direction received by it from the noteholders in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and
- for interest on any money received by it except as the indenture trustee and the Trust may agree in writing.

The indenture trustee will not be deemed to have knowledge of any event unless an officer of the indenture trustee has actual knowledge of the event or has received written notice of the event in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Access to Noteholder Lists

If definitive notes are issued in the limited circumstances set forth in "Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Definitive Securities," or the indenture trustee is not the Note registrar, the Trust will furnish or cause to be furnished to the indenture trustee a list of the names and addresses of the noteholders:

- as of each deposit date, within five days after the applicable deposit date and
- within 30 days after receipt by the Trust of a written request for that list, as of not more than ten days before that list is furnished.

Annual Compliance Statement

The Trust will be required to file an annual written statement with the indenture trustee certifying the fulfillment of its obligations under the Indenture.

Satisfaction and Discharge of Indenture

The Indenture will be discharged with respect to the collateral securing the Notes upon the delivery to the indenture trustee for cancellation of all of the Notes or, with some limitations — including receipt of certain opinions with respect to tax matters — upon deposit with the indenture trustee of funds sufficient for the payment in full of the Notes, including interest, and any fees due and payable to the owner trustee or the indenture trustee.

The Trust Agreement

Authority and Duties of the Owner Trustee

The owner trustee will administer the Trust in the interest of the certificateholders, subject to the lien of the Indenture, in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the other basic documents.

The owner trustee will not be required to perform any of the obligations of the Trust under the Trust Agreement or the other basic documents that are required to be performed by:

- the servicer under the Servicing Agreement or the SUBI Trust Agreement,
- the transferor under the Trust Agreement, the Indenture or the SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement,
- the administrative agent under the Trust Administration Agreement or
- the indenture trustee under the Indenture.

Restrictions on Actions by Owner Trustee

The owner trustee may not:

- initiate or settle any claim or lawsuit involving the Trust, unless brought by the servicer to collect amounts owed under a Lease,
- file an amendment to the Certificate of Trust (unless such amendment is required to be filed under applicable law),
- amend the Indenture in circumstances where the consent of any holder of the Notes is required,
- amend the Trust Agreement where certificateholder consent is required,
- amend the Trust Agreement where certificateholder consent is not required if such amendment materially adversely affects the certificateholders,
- amend any basic document other than the Trust Agreement if such amendment materially adversely affects the certificateholders or
- appoint a successor owner trustee or indenture trustee,

unless (1) the owner trustee provides 30 days' written notice thereof to the certificateholders and each rating agency and (2) certificateholders holding at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates) do not object in writing to any such proposed amendment within 30 days of that notice.

Actions by Certificateholders and Owner Trustee with Respect to Certain Matters

The owner trustee may not, except upon the occurrence of a servicer default subsequent to the payment in full of the Notes and in accordance with the written directions of certificateholders holding 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the aggregate principal amount of the certificates, remove the servicer with respect to the SUBI Assets or appoint a successor servicer with respect thereto. However, the owner trustee will not be required to follow any directions of the certificateholders if doing so would be contrary to any obligation of the owner trustee or the Trust. The owner trustee may not sell the SUBI Certificate except in the event of the bankruptcy or dissolution of the Trust or the transferor, or upon an indenture default. Upon any such sale of the SUBI Certificate, the SUBI Assets will be distributed to the purchaser thereof and will no longer constitute Titling Trust Assets, and the Leased Vehicles may be retitled as directed by that purchaser.

The right of the transferor or the certificateholders to take any action affecting the Trust Estate will be subject to the rights of the indenture trustee under the Indenture.

Resignation and Removal of the Owner Trustee

The owner trustee may resign at any time upon written notice to the administrative agent, the servicer, the transferor, the indenture trustee and the certificateholders, whereupon the transferor will be obligated to appoint a successor owner trustee. The transferor or certificateholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates) may remove the owner trustee if the owner trustee becomes insolvent, ceases to be eligible or becomes legally unable to act. Upon removal of the owner trustee, the transferor will appoint a successor owner trustee. The transferor will be required to deliver prior written notice to each rating agency of any resignation or removal of the owner trustee.

The owner trustee and any successor thereto must at all times:

- be able to exercise corporate trust powers,
- be subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authorities,
- have a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50 million and
- have a long-term debt rating of “A” or better by each rating agency or be otherwise acceptable to each rating agency.

Each rating agency must receive prior written notice of such proposed successor owner trustee. Any co-trustee or separate trustee appointed for the purpose of meeting applicable state requirements will not be required to meet these eligibility requirements.

Termination

The Trust Agreement will terminate upon (a) the final distribution of all funds or other property or proceeds of the Trust Estate in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, including the final distribution on the Notes pursuant to the Indenture and the final distribution on the certificates pursuant to the Trust Agreement, (b) the final distribution on the certificates on the first payment date following the day on which the amount on deposit in the Reserve Fund equals or exceeds the then-outstanding securities balance, (c) the occurrence of certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or liquidation with respect to the transferor, or (d) an Optional Purchase by the transferor. Upon termination of the Trust Agreement pursuant to clause (c), the owner trustee will direct the indenture trustee to sell the Trust Estate, other than amounts on deposit in the distribution accounts, in a commercially reasonable manner and on commercially reasonable terms. The indenture trustee will apply the proceeds of that sale to pay amounts owed to the indenture trustee and the securityholders in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. See “— The Indenture — Remedies.”

Liabilities and Indemnification

The transferor, as holder of the certificate, will be directly liable for any claims against the Trust — other than payments on the securities — as if the Trust were a partnership and the transferor were a general partner thereof. The transferor, in that capacity, will indemnify the owner trustee for any expenses incurred by the owner trustee in the performance of its duties under the Trust Agreement. The transferor will not be entitled to make any claim upon the Trust Estate for the payment of any such liabilities or indemnified expenses. The transferor will not indemnify the owner trustee for expenses resulting from the willful misconduct, bad faith or negligence of the owner trustee, or for the inaccuracy of any representation or warranty of the owner trustee in the Trust Agreement. The owner trustee will not be liable for:

- any error in judgment of an officer of the owner trustee made in good faith, unless it is proved that such officer was negligent in ascertaining the facts,
- any action taken or omitted to be taken in accordance with the instructions of any certificateholder, the indenture trustee, the transferor, the administrative agent or the servicer,
- payments on the securities in accordance with their terms or
- the default or misconduct of the administrative agent, the servicer, the transferor or the indenture trustee.

No provision in the Trust Agreement or any other basic document will require the owner trustee to expend or risk funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its rights or powers under the Trust Agreement or under any other basic document if the owner trustee has reasonable grounds for believing that reimbursement of such funds or adequate indemnity against such risk or liability is not reasonably assured or provided to it. In addition, the owner trustee will not be responsible for or in respect of the validity or sufficiency of the Trust Agreement or for the due execution thereof by the transferor or for the form, character, genuineness, sufficiency, value or validity of any of the Trust Estate or for or in respect of the validity or sufficiency of the other basic documents, other than the execution of and the certificate of authentication of the certificates and the owner trustee will in no event be deemed to have assumed or incurred any liability, duty or obligation to any securityholder or any third party dealing with the Trust or the Trust Estate, other than as expressly provided for in the Trust Agreement and the other basic documents.

The SUBI Trust Agreement

The SUBI, Other SUBIs and the UTI

The UTI beneficiary is the initial beneficiary of the Titling Trust. The UTI beneficiary may from time to time assign, transfer, grant and convey, or cause to be assigned, transferred, granted and conveyed, to the Titling Trustee, in trust, Titling Trust Assets. The UTI beneficiary will hold the UTI, which represents a beneficial interest in all Titling Trust Assets other than (a) any Titling Trust Assets allocated to Other SUBIs (“Other SUBI Assets”) and (b) the SUBI Assets (collectively, the “UTI Assets”). The UTI beneficiary has pledged the UTI as security for certain borrowings advanced to it and may in the future create and sell or pledge Other SUBIs in connection with financings similar to the transaction described in this offering circular. Each holder or pledgee of the UTI will be required to expressly waive any claim to all Titling Trust Assets other than the UTI Assets and to fully subordinate any such claims to those other Titling Trust Assets in the event that the waiver is not given full effect. Each holder or pledgee of any Other SUBI will be required to expressly waive any claim to all Titling Trust Assets, except for the related Other SUBI Assets, and to fully subordinate those claims to the Titling Trust Assets or any other SUBI in the event that the waiver is not given effect. Except under the limited circumstances described under “Additional Legal Aspects of the Titling Trust and the SUBI — The SUBI” and “— The SUBI, Other SUBIs and the UTI,” the SUBI Assets will not be available to make payments in respect of, or pay expenses relating to, the UTI or any Other SUBI. Any Other SUBI Assets evidenced by any Other SUBIs will not be available to make payments in respect of, or pay expenses relating to, the SUBI, the UTI or any Other SUBI.

Each Other SUBI will be created pursuant to a supplement to the Titling Trust Agreement, which will amend the Titling Trust Agreement only with respect to the Other SUBI or other SUBIs to which it relates. The SUBI Supplement will amend the Titling Trust Agreement only as it relates to the SUBI and no other supplement to the Titling Trust Agreement will amend the Titling Trust Agreement as it relates to the SUBI.

All Titling Trust Assets, including the SUBI Assets, will be owned by the Titling Trustee on behalf of the beneficiaries of the Titling Trust. The SUBI Assets will be segregated from the rest of the Titling Trust Assets on the books and records of the Titling Trustee and the servicer, and the holders of other beneficial interests in the Titling Trust — including the UTI and any Other SUBIs — will have no rights in or to the SUBI Assets. Liabilities of the Titling Trust will be respectively allocated to the SUBI Assets, the UTI Assets and Other SUBI Assets if incurred in each case with respect thereto, or will be allocated pro rata among all Titling Trust Assets if incurred with respect to the Titling Trust Assets generally.

Special Obligations of the UTI Beneficiary

The UTI beneficiary will be liable for all debts and obligations arising with respect to the Titling Trust Assets or the operation of the Titling Trust, except that its liability with respect to any pledge of the UTI and any assignee or pledgee of a SUBI or a SUBI Certificate or any Other SUBI or Other SUBI Certificate shall be as set forth in the financing documents relating thereto. To the extent the UTI beneficiary pays or suffers any liability or expense with respect to the Titling Trust Assets or the operation of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary will be indemnified, defended and held harmless out of the assets of the Titling Trust against any such liability or expense, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses.

Titling Trustee Duties and Powers; Fees and Expenses

Under the SUBI Trust Agreement, the Titling Trustee will be required to (a) apply for and maintain, or cause to be applied for and maintained, all licenses, permits and authorizations necessary or appropriate to accept assignments of Leases and Leased Vehicles and to carry out its duties as Titling Trustee and (b) when required by applicable state law or administrative practice, file or cause to be filed, applications for certificates of title as are necessary or appropriate so as to cause the Titling Trust or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust to be recorded as the owner or holder of legal title of record to the Leased Vehicles owned by the Titling Trust. In carrying out these duties, the Titling Trustee will be required to exercise the same degree of care and skill as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of that person's own affairs.

The Titling Trustee may be replaced by the UTI beneficiary, if it ceases to be qualified in accordance with the terms of the SUBI Trust Agreement, or if certain representations and warranties made by the Titling Trustee therein prove to have been materially incorrect when made or in the event of certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency of the Titling Trustee.

The Titling Trustee will make no representations as to the validity or sufficiency of the SUBI or the SUBI Certificate — other than the execution and authentication of the SUBI Certificate — or of any Lease, Leased Vehicle or related document, will not be responsible for performing any of the duties of the UTI beneficiary or the servicer and will not be accountable for the use or application by any owners of beneficial interests in the Titling Trust Assets of any funds paid in respect of the Titling Trust Assets or the investment of any of such monies before such monies are deposited into the accounts relating to the SUBI, any Other SUBI and the UTI. The Titling Trustee will not independently verify any Leases or Leased Vehicles. The duties of the Titling Trustee will generally be limited to the acceptance of assignments of leases, the titling of vehicles in the name of the Titling Trust or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust, the creation of the SUBI, Other SUBIs and the UTI, the creation of the SUBI Collection Account and other accounts and the receipt of the various certificates, reports or other instruments required to be furnished to the Titling Trustee under the SUBI Trust Agreement, in which case the Titling Trustee will only be required to examine them to determine whether they conform to the requirements of the SUBI Trust Agreement.

The Titling Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by the SUBI Trust Agreement, to make any investigation of any matters arising thereunder or to institute, conduct or defend any litigation thereunder or in relation thereto at the request, order or direction of the UTI beneficiary, the servicer or the holders of a majority in interest in the SUBI, unless such party or parties have offered to the Titling Trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any costs, expenses or liabilities that may be incurred therein or thereby. The reasonable expenses of every such exercise of rights or powers or examination will be paid by the party or parties requesting such exercise or examination or, if paid by the Titling Trustee, will be a reimbursable expense of the Titling Trustee.

The Titling Trustee may enter into one or more agreements with such person or persons, including without limitation any affiliate of the Titling Trustee, as are by experience and expertise qualified to act in a trustee capacity and otherwise acceptable to the UTI beneficiary. The Titling Trustee has engaged U.S. Bank as trust agent. Under the SUBI Trust Agreement, the trust agent shall perform each and every obligation of the Titling Trustee under the SUBI Trust Agreement.

Indemnity of Titling Trustee and Trust Agent

The Titling Trustee and the trust agent will be indemnified and held harmless out of and to the extent of the Titling Trust Assets with respect to any loss, liability, claim, damage or reasonable expense, including reasonable fees and expenses of counsel and reasonable expenses of litigation (collectively, a “loss”), arising out of or incurred in connection with (a) any of the Titling Trust Assets, including without limitation any loss relating to Leases or Leased Vehicles, any personal injury or property damage claims arising with respect to any such Leased Vehicle or any loss relating to any tax arising with respect to any Titling Trust Asset, or (b) the Titling Trustee’s or the trust agent’s acceptance or performance of the Trust’s duties contained in the SUBI Trust Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the Titling Trustee nor the trust agent will be indemnified or held harmless out of the Titling Trust Assets as to such a loss:

- for which the servicer shall be liable under the Servicing Agreement,
- incurred by reason of the Titling Trustee’s or the trust agent’s willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence or
- incurred by reason of the Titling Trustee’s or the trust agent’s breach of its respective representations and warranties made in the SUBI Trust Agreement or the Servicing Agreement.

Termination

The Titling Trust will dissolve and the obligations and responsibilities of the UTI beneficiary and the Titling Trustee will terminate upon the later to occur of the full payment of all amounts owed under the Titling Trust Agreement, the Trust Agreement and the Indenture or under any financing in connection with an Other SUBI.

Trust as Third-Party Beneficiary

As the holder of the SUBI Certificate, the Trust will be a third-party beneficiary of the SUBI Trust Agreement. Therefore, the Trust may, and, upon the direction of holders of the Notes and the certificates holding at least a majority of the aggregate unpaid principal amount of the Notes and the certificates, unless a higher percentage is required by either the Trust Agreement or the Indenture, voting together as a single class, will, exercise any right conferred by the SUBI Trust Agreement upon a holder of any interest in the SUBI. However, during the term of the Indenture, the Trust will pledge the SUBI Certificate to the indenture trustee and any action with respect to the SUBI must be approved by the noteholders in such percentage as required by the Indenture. See “— Miscellaneous Provisions — Amendment Provisions.”

The Servicing Agreement

General

Under the Servicing Agreement, the servicer will perform on behalf of the Titling Trust all of the obligations of the lessor under the Leases, including, but not limited to, collecting and processing payments, responding to inquiries of lessees, investigating delinquencies, sending payment statements, paying costs of the sale or other disposition of matured vehicles or defaulted vehicles, overseeing the Leases, commencing legal proceedings to enforce Leases and servicing the Leases, including accounting for collections, furnishing monthly and annual statements to the Titling Trustee with respect to distributions and generating federal income tax information. In this regard, the servicer will make reasonable efforts to collect all amounts due on or in respect of the Leases and, in a manner consistent with the Servicing Agreement, will be obligated to service the Leases generally in accordance with the customary and usual procedures of institutions that service automobile, minivan, light-duty truck and sport utility leases and, to the extent more exacting, the procedures used by the servicer in respect of motor vehicle leases serviced by it for its own account. The Trust will be a third-party beneficiary of the Servicing Agreement.

The Servicing Agreement will require the servicer to obtain all licenses and make all filings required to be held or filed by the Titling Trust in connection with the ownership of Leases and Leased Vehicles and take all necessary steps to maintain evidence of the Titling Trust's ownership on the certificates of title to the Leased Vehicles.

The servicer will be responsible for filing all periodic sales and use tax or property, real or personal, tax reports, periodic renewals of licenses and permits, periodic renewals of qualifications to act as a statutory trust and other periodic regulatory filings, registrations or approvals arising with respect to or required of the Titling Trustee or the Titling Trust.

Custody of Lease Documents and Certificates of Title

To reduce administrative costs and ensure uniform quality in the servicing of the Leases and NMAC's own portfolio of leases, the Titling Trustee will appoint the servicer as its agent, bailee and custodian of the Leases, the certificates of title relating to the Leased Vehicles, the insurance policies and insurance records and other documents related to the Leases and the related lessees and Leased Vehicles. Such documents will not be physically segregated from other leases, certificates of title, insurance policies and insurance records or other documents related to other leases and vehicles owned or serviced by the servicer, including leases and vehicles which are UTI Assets or Other SUBI Assets. The accounting records and computer systems of NMAC will reflect the allocation of the Leases and Leased Vehicles to the SUBI, and the interest of the holders of the SUBI Certificate therein. UCC financing statements reflecting certain interests in the Leases will be filed as described under "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and Leased Vehicles — Back-up Security Interests."

Collections

General. Under the Servicing Agreement, except as otherwise permitted under the monthly remittance condition and described under "— Monthly Remittance Condition," the servicer will deposit collections received into the SUBI Collection Account within two business days of receipt thereof. "Collections" with respect to any collection period will include all net collections collected or received in respect of the SUBI Assets during such collection period that are allocable to the securities, including (in each case to the extent not duplicative):

- all monthly payments and Payments Ahead (when such Payments Ahead are received), amounts paid to the servicer to purchase a Leased Vehicle and other payments under the Leases (other than administrative charges),
- all Repurchase Payments,
- all Reallocation Payments,

- all Residual Value Surplus,
- all Excess Mileage and Excess Wear and Tear Charges,
- all Monthly Sale Proceeds,
- all Net Liquidation Proceeds,
- all Net Insurance Proceeds,
- all Recoveries,
- all Remaining Net Auction Proceeds and
- all Remaining Payoffs.

“Early Termination Purchase Option Price” will mean, with respect to any Lease which is terminated prior to its Maturity Date, the amount paid by the related obligor or a dealer to purchase the related Leased Vehicle.

“Excess Mileage and Excess Wear and Tear Charges” will mean, with respect to a Lease or Leased Vehicle, any applicable charge for excess mileage or excess wear and tear.

“Liquidated Lease” will mean a Lease which is terminated and charged off by the servicer in connection with a credit termination.

“Liquidation Proceeds” will mean the gross amount received by the servicer in connection with the attempted realization of the full amounts due or to become due under any Lease and of the Base Residual of the Leased Vehicle, whether from the sale or other disposition of the related Leased Vehicle (irrespective of whether or not such proceeds exceed the related Base Residual Value), the proceeds of any repossession, recovery or collection effort, the proceeds of recourse or similar payments payable under the related dealer agreement, receipt of insurance proceeds, application of the related security deposit and the proceeds of any disposition fees or other related proceeds.

“Monthly Early Termination Sale Proceeds” will mean, with respect to a collection period, all (i) amounts paid by lessees or dealers with respect to Early Termination Purchase Option Price payments during such collection period and (ii) Net Auction Proceeds received by the servicer in such collection period for Leased Vehicles with respect to which the related Leases were terminated and which were sold in such collection period on or after the termination of the related Leases prior to their respective maturity dates, reduced by amounts required to be remitted to the related lessees under applicable law.

“Monthly Sales Proceeds” will mean the sum of the Monthly Early Termination Sale Proceeds and the Monthly Scheduled Termination Sale Proceeds.

“Monthly Scheduled Termination Sale Proceeds” will mean, with respect to a collection period, all (i) amounts paid by lessees or dealers in the event that either the lessee or a dealer elects to purchase a Leased Vehicle for its Contract Residual following a termination of the related Lease at its maturity date and (ii) Net Auction Proceeds received by the servicer in such collection period for Leased Vehicles which matured and were sold in such collection period on or after the termination of the related Leases at their respective maturity dates plus all Net Insurance Proceeds, reduced by amounts required to be remitted to the related lessees under applicable law.

“Net Liquidation Proceeds” will mean Liquidation Proceeds reduced by the related expenses.

“Payment Ahead” will mean any payment of all or a part of one or more monthly payments remitted by a lessee with respect to a Lease in excess of the monthly payment due with respect to such Lease, which amount the lessee has instructed the servicer to apply to monthly payments due in one or more subsequent collection periods.

“Reallocation Payments” will mean the proceeds allocated from the UTI to the SUBI in connection with any reallocation of a matured or defaulted vehicle from the SUBI to the UTI in an amount equal to the Net Liquidation Proceeds for such matured or defaulted vehicle.

“Recoveries” will mean, with respect to a collection period, the sum of all amounts received (net of taxes) with respect to Leases which (a) became Liquidated Leases before such collection period and (b) have reached their respective maturity dates or which were terminated as a result of early lease terminations before such collection period and with respect to which the proceeds from the sale of the related Leased Vehicles were received before such collection period, minus any amounts remitted to the related lessees as required by law.

“Remaining Net Auction Proceeds” will mean Net Auction Proceeds, less amounts included in Monthly Scheduled Termination Sale Proceeds, Monthly Early Termination Sale Proceeds and Liquidation Proceeds.

“Remaining Payoffs” will mean amounts paid to the servicer to purchase Leased Vehicles, less amounts included in Monthly Scheduled Termination Sale Proceeds and Monthly Early Termination Sale Proceeds.

Monthly Remittance Condition. The Servicing Agreement will require the servicer to make all deposits of collections received on or in respect of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles to be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account on the second business day following receipt thereof. However, so long as the monthly remittance condition is satisfied, the servicer may retain such amounts received during a collection period until such amounts are required to be disbursed on the next payment date. The “monthly remittance condition” will be satisfied if (a) (i) NMAC is the servicer, (ii) NMAC’s short-term unsecured debt obligations are rated at least “P-1,” or NMAC’s long-term unsecured debt obligations are rated at least “A2,” by Moody’s and NMAC’s short-term unsecured obligations (or, if NMAC is the servicer and NMAC then has no short-term rating from Standard & Poor’s, Nissan Capital of America, Inc.’s short-term unsecured obligations) are rated “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s and (iii) no servicer default has occurred, or (b) (i) NMAC obtains a letter of credit, surety bond or insurance policy as provided in the Servicing Agreement under which demands for payment will be made to secure timely remittance of monthly collections to the SUBI Collection Account and (ii) each rating agency receives prior written notice of such letter of credit, surety bond or insurance policy. In addition, so long as the servicer is making Sales Proceeds Advances, the servicer may retain all Net Auction Proceeds received during a collection period until such amounts are required to be disbursed on the next payment date. Pending deposit into the SUBI Collection Account, collections may be used by the servicer at its own risk and for its own benefit and will not be segregated from its own funds.

Net Deposits. For so long as NMAC is the servicer, the servicer will be permitted to deposit into the SUBI Collection Account only the net amount distributable to the Trust on the related deposit date. The servicer will, however, account to the Trust, the owner trustee, the indenture trustee and the securityholders as if all of the deposits and distributions described herein were made individually. This provision has been established for the administrative convenience of the parties involved and will not affect amounts required to be deposited into the accounts.

Sale and Disposition of Leased Vehicles

Under the Servicing Agreement, the servicer, on behalf of the Trust, will sell or otherwise dispose of (a) Leased Vehicles returned to, or repossessed by, the servicer in connection with credit terminations (each, a “defaulted vehicle”) and (b) Leased Vehicles returned to the servicer at the scheduled end of the related leases and in connection with lessee initiated early terminations and casualty terminations (each, a “matured vehicle”). In connection with such sale or other disposition, within two business days of receipt, the servicer will deposit into the SUBI Collection Account all Net Auction Proceeds received during the related collection period. However, so long as the servicer is making Sale Proceeds Advances, the servicer may retain all Net Auction Proceeds received during a collection period until such amounts are required to be disbursed on the next payment date.

Immediately prior to the sale or disposition of a matured vehicle or a defaulted vehicle, the servicer may reallocate such matured vehicle or defaulted vehicle to the UTI for purposes of implementing NMAC's like kind exchange program. In connection with such reallocation, NILT Trust as the UTI Beneficiary will cause to be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account the Reallocation Payments no later than two business days after such reallocation. Upon receipt of the Reallocation Payments, the Trust shall have no claim against or interest in such defaulted vehicle or matured vehicle.

"Net Auction Proceeds" will mean with respect to a collection period, all amounts received by the servicer in connection with the sale or disposition of any Leased Vehicle which is sold at auction or otherwise disposed of by the servicer during such collection period, other than Insurance Proceeds, reduced by the related Disposition Expenses and, in the case of a matured vehicle, any outstanding Sales Proceeds Advances.

"Disposition Expenses" will mean with respect to a Leased Vehicle which is sold at auction or otherwise disposed of by the servicer, all expenses and other amounts reasonably incurred by the servicer in connection with such sale or disposition, including but not limited to sales commissions, and expenses incurred in connection with making claims under any contingent and excess liability insurance or other applicable insurance policies. Disposition Expenses will be reimbursable to the servicer as a deduction from Net Auction Proceeds and from amounts on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account.

"Residual Value Loss" for each Leased Vehicle that is returned to the servicer following the termination of the related Lease at its maturity date or an early lease termination, will mean the positive difference, if any, between (a) the Base Residual of such Leased Vehicle and (b) the related Net Auction Proceeds plus all Net Insurance Proceeds.

"Residual Value Surplus" for each Leased Vehicle that is returned to the servicer following the termination of the related Lease at its maturity date or an early lease termination, will mean the positive difference, if any, between (a) the Net Auction Proceeds from the sale of a Leased Vehicle plus all Net Insurance Proceeds and (b) the Base Residual of such vehicle.

Purchase of Leases Before their Maturity Dates

In addition to reallocations of Leases and related Leased Vehicles under the circumstances described under "The Leases — Representations, Warranties and Covenants," the servicer will be required to purchase or cause to be purchased a Lease and the related Leased Vehicle before the applicable maturity date of the Lease and remit to the SUBI Collection Account an amount equal to the Repurchase Payment with respect to that Lease if the servicer grants a Term Extension with respect to the related Lease. The Titling Trust (or the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust) will be required to purchase or cause to be purchased a Lease and the related Leased Vehicle before the applicable maturity date of the Lease and remit to the SUBI Collection Account an amount equal to the Repurchase Payment with respect to that Lease if the related lessee changes the domicile of or title to a vehicle subject to a Lease in Alabama, unless the servicer has delivered to the trustees an officer's certificate to the effect that vehicles may be titled in the name of the Titling Trustee on behalf of the Titling Trust and beneficial interests therein may be transferred without retitling in Alabama.

Notification of Liens and Claims

The servicer will be required to notify as soon as practicable the transferor (in the event that NMAC is not acting as the servicer), the indenture trustee and the Titling Trustee of all liens or claims of any kind of a third party that would materially and adversely affect the interests of, among others, the transferor or the Titling Trust in any Lease or Leased Vehicle. When the servicer becomes aware of any such lien or claim with respect to any Lease or Leased Vehicle, it will take whatever action it deems reasonably necessary to cause that lien or claim to be removed.

Advances

On each deposit date, the servicer will be obligated to make, by deposit into the SUBI Collection Account, a Monthly Payment Advance in respect of the unpaid monthly payment of certain Leased Vehicles, and a Sales Proceeds Advance in respect of the Securitization Value of Leases relating to certain matured vehicles. As used in this offering circular, an “advance” refers to either a Monthly Payment Advance or a Sales Proceeds Advance. The servicer will be required to make an advance only to the extent that it determines that such advance will be recoverable from future payments or collections on the related Lease or Leased Vehicle or otherwise. In making advances, the servicer will assist in maintaining a regular flow of scheduled payments on the Leases and, accordingly, in respect of the securities, rather than guarantee or insure against losses. Accordingly, all advances will be reimbursable to the servicer, without interest, as described in this offering circular.

Monthly Payment Advances. If a lessee makes a monthly payment that is less than the total monthly payment billed with respect to the lessee’s vehicle for the related collection period, the servicer will advance the difference between (a) the amount of the monthly payment due and (b) the actual lessee payment received less amounts thereof allocated to monthly sales, use, lease or other taxes (each, a “Monthly Payment Advance”).

The servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of all Monthly Payment Advances from (a) subsequent payments made by the related lessee in respect of the monthly payment due or (b) if the Monthly Payment Advance has been outstanding for at least 90 days after the end of the collection period in respect of which such Monthly Payment Advance was made, from the SUBI Collection Account.

Sales Proceeds Advances. If the servicer does not sell or otherwise dispose of a Leased Vehicle that became a matured vehicle by the end of the related collection period, on the related deposit date the servicer will advance to the Trust an amount equal to, if the related Lease (i) terminated early but is not a defaulted lease, the Securitization Value, and (ii) relates to a Leased Vehicle that matured on its scheduled termination date, the Base Residual (each, a “Sales Proceeds Advance”).

If the servicer sells a matured vehicle after making a Sales Proceeds Advance, the Net Auction Proceeds will be paid to the servicer up to the amount of such Sales Proceeds Advance and the Residual Value Surplus will be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account. If the Net Auction Proceeds are insufficient to reimburse the servicer for the entire Sales Proceeds Advance, the servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of the difference from the SUBI Collection Account.

If the servicer has not sold a matured vehicle within 90 days after it has made a Sales Proceeds Advance, it will be reimbursed for that Sales Proceeds Advance from amounts on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account. Within six months of receiving that reimbursement, if the related Leased Vehicle has not been sold, the servicer shall, if permitted by applicable law, cause that Leased Vehicle to be sold at auction and shall remit the proceeds associated with the disposition of that Leased Vehicle to the SUBI Collection Account.

Insurance on Leased Vehicles

Each Lease will require the related lessee to maintain in full force and effect during the related lease term a comprehensive collision and physical damage insurance policy covering the actual cash value of the related Leased Vehicle and naming the Titling Trust as loss payee. Additionally, the lessee will be required to maintain vehicle liability insurance in amounts equal to the greater of the amount prescribed by applicable state law, or industry standards, as set forth in the related Lease (to the extent permitted by applicable law), naming the Titling Trust or the Titling Trustee, on behalf of the Titling Trust, as an additional insured. Because lessees may choose their own insurers to provide the required coverage, the actual terms and conditions of their policies may vary. If a lessee fails to obtain or maintain the required insurance, the related Lease will be deemed in default.

NMAC does not require lessees to carry credit disability, credit life or credit health insurance or other similar insurance coverage that provides for payments to be made on the Leases on behalf of such lessees

in the event of disability or death. To the extent that such insurance coverage is obtained on behalf of a lessee, payments received in respect of such coverage may be applied to payments on the related Lease to the extent that such lessee's beneficiary chooses to do so.

Realization Upon Charged-off Leases

The servicer will use commercially reasonable efforts to repossess and liquidate defaulted vehicles. Such liquidation may be effected through repossession of defaulted vehicles and their disposition, or the servicer may take any other action permitted by applicable law. The servicer may enforce all rights of the lessor under the related Liquidated Lease, sell that defaulted vehicle in accordance with such Liquidated Lease and commence and pursue any proceedings in connection with such Liquidated Lease. In connection with any such repossession, the servicer will follow such practices and procedures as it deems necessary or advisable and as are normal and usual in the industry, and in each case in compliance with applicable law, and to the extent more exacting, the practices and procedure used by the servicer in respect of leases serviced by it for its own account. The servicer will be responsible for all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the sale or other disposition of defaulted vehicles, but will be entitled to reimbursement to the extent such costs constitute Disposition Expenses or are expenses recoverable under an applicable insurance policy. Proceeds from the sale or other disposition of repossessed Leased Vehicles will constitute Liquidation Proceeds and will be deposited into the SUBI Collection Account. To the extent not otherwise covered by Net Auction Proceeds or Liquidation Proceeds, the servicer will be entitled to reimbursement of all Disposition Expenses from amounts on deposit in the SUBI Collection Account upon presentation to the indenture trustee of an officer's certificate of the servicer. Collections in respect of a collection period will include all Net Auction Proceeds and Net Liquidation Proceeds collected during that collection period.

Servicer Records, Determinations and Reports

The servicer will retain or cause to be retained all data — including computerized records, operating software and related documentation — relating directly to or maintained in connection with the servicing of the Leases. Upon the occurrence and continuance of a servicer default and termination of the servicer's obligations under the Servicing Agreement, the servicer will use commercially reasonable efforts to effect the orderly and efficient transfer of the servicing of the Leases to a successor servicer.

The servicer will perform some monitoring and reporting functions on behalf of the transferor, the Trust, the trustees and the securityholders, including the preparation and delivery to the indenture trustee, the Titling Trustee and each rating agency, on or before each determination date, of a certificate setting forth all information necessary to make all distributions required in respect of the related collection period, and the preparation and delivery of statements setting forth the information described under "Additional Information Regarding the Securities — Statements to Securityholders," and an annual officer's certificate specifying the occurrence and status of any servicer default.

Evidence as to Compliance

Under the Servicing Agreement, a firm of nationally recognized independent accountants will furnish the Trust with an annual statement as to compliance by the servicer during the preceding 12 months ended March 31, or since the closing date in the case of the first such statement.

The Servicing Agreement will also provide for the delivery to the Trust of an annual certificate, signed by an officer of the servicer, stating that there has been no servicer default during the preceding 12 months ended March 31 — or since the closing date in the case of the first such certificate — or, if there has been any servicer default, describing each such default.

The Servicing Agreement will also provide that on or before the last day of the third month after the end of the fiscal year of the Servicer, beginning with June 30, 2003, the servicer will deliver an officer's certificate to each rating agency, the owner trustee and the indenture trustee stating that, with respect to certain ERISA Plans maintained or sponsored by the servicer or any of the servicer's ERISA affiliates:

(a) Plan assets exceed the present value of accrued benefits under each of the Plans as of the close of the most recent Plan year, as reported in the most recent plan financial statements; (b) neither the servicer nor any of its ERISA affiliates anticipates that the actuarial value of the assets of any Plan it maintains would not be sufficient to cover the Gateway current liability (as defined by the Code and demonstrated on the most recent Form 5500 Schedule B that has been filed with the IRS), or is contemplating benefit improvements that would cause the servicer or its ERISA affiliates to maintain a Plan with unfunded Gateway current liability; (c) if all of the Plans (other than a multiemployer Plan) were terminated (disregarding any Plans with surpluses), the unfunded liabilities with respect to the Plans would have no material adverse effect on Nissan or NNA; and (d) no accumulated funding deficiency or waived funding deficiency as defined in section 412 of the Code or under any multiemployer Plan or collective bargaining agreement exists and there is no failure to make any required contribution under the minimum funding requirements of the Code, as of the close of the most recent Plan year.

Copies of such statements and certificates may be obtained by noteholders or certificateholders by a request in writing addressed to the indenture trustee or the owner trustee, as the case may be, at the related Corporate Trust Office.

Servicing Compensation

The servicer will be entitled to compensation for the performance of its servicing and administrative obligations with respect to the SUBI Assets under the Servicing Agreement. The servicer will be entitled to receive a fee in respect of the SUBI Assets equal to, for each collection period, one-twelfth of the product of (a) 1.00% and (b) the aggregate Securitization Value of all Leases as of the first day of that collection period (the “servicing fee”). The servicing fee will be payable on each payment date and will be calculated and paid based upon a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

The servicer will also be entitled to additional compensation in the form of expense reimbursement, administrative fees or similar charges paid with respect to the Leases, including disposition fees and any late payment fees now or later in effect (collectively, the “administrative charges”). The servicer will pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its servicing and administration activities under the Servicing Agreement and will not be entitled to reimbursement of such expenses, except to the extent such expenses constitute Disposition Expenses.

The servicing fee will compensate the servicer for performing the functions of a third party servicer of the Leases as an agent for the Titling Trust under the Servicing Agreement, including collecting and processing payments, responding to inquiries of lessees, investigating delinquencies, sending payment statements, paying costs of the sale or other disposition of matured vehicles and defaulted vehicles, overseeing the SUBI Assets and servicing the Leases, including making advances, accounting for collections, furnishing monthly and annual statements to the Titling Trustee with respect to distributions and generating federal income tax information.

Servicer Resignation and Termination

The servicer may not resign from its obligations and duties under the Servicing Agreement unless it determines that its duties thereunder are no longer permissible by reason of a change in applicable law or regulations. No such resignation will become effective until a successor servicer has assumed the servicer’s obligations under the Servicing Agreement. The servicer may not assign the Servicing Agreement or any of its rights, powers, duties or obligations thereunder except as otherwise provided therein or except in connection with a consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or assignment made in compliance with the Servicing Agreement.

The rights and obligations of the servicer under the Servicing Agreement may be terminated following the occurrence and continuance of a servicer default, as described under “— Servicer Defaults.”

Indemnification by the Servicer

The servicer will indemnify the trustees and their respective agents for any loss, liability, claim, damage or expense that may be incurred by them as a result of any act or omission by the servicer in connection with the performance of its duties under the Servicing Agreement, but only to the extent such liability arose out of the servicer's negligence, willful misconduct, bad faith or recklessness.

Servicer Defaults

The following events constitute "servicer defaults" under the Servicing Agreement:

(a) any failure by the servicer to deliver or cause to be delivered any required payment to (i) the indenture trustee for distribution to the Noteholders, (ii) the owner trustee for distribution to the certificateholders or (iii) the Titling Trustee (acting through the trust agent) for distribution to the indenture trustee and the owner trustee, which failure continues unremedied for five business days after discovery thereof by an officer of the servicer or receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the indenture trustee, the owner trustee or noteholders or certificateholders (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer (so long as NMAC or an affiliate thereof is the servicer) and their respective affiliates) evidencing not less than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the securities, voting together as a single class,

(b) any failure by the servicer to deposit, apply or distribute any amounts in the manner and at such time as required under the Servicing Agreement, including failure to deliver to the Titling Trustee for distribution to any holder of a SUBI Certificate any required amounts required to be distributed pursuant to the Servicing Agreement, which failure continues unremedied for ten business days after discovery thereof by an officer of the servicer or receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the Titling Trustee or the related holder,

(c) any failure by the servicer to duly observe or perform in any material respect any other of its covenants or agreements in the Servicing Agreement, which failure materially and adversely affects the rights of the Titling Trust or any holder of a SUBI Certificate or the noteholders or certificateholders, and which continues unremedied for 90 days after receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the Titling Trustee or the related holder or such default becomes known to the servicer,

(d) any failure by the servicer to deliver to the Titling Trustee any report required to be delivered to the Titling Trustee pursuant to the Servicing Agreement, which failure continues for 30 business days after discovery of that failure by an officer of the servicer or receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the Titling Trustee,

(e) any failure to deliver to the indenture trustee any report required to be delivered to the indenture trustee or the Trust pursuant to the basic documents, which failure continues for 30 business days after discovery of that failure by an officer of the servicer or receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the indenture trustee,

(f) any representation, warranty or statement of the servicer made in the Servicing Agreement, any other basic document to which the servicer is a party or by which it is bound or any certificate, report or other writing delivered pursuant to the Servicing Agreement shall prove to be incorrect in any material respect when made, which failure materially and adversely affects the rights of any holder of a SUBI Certificate or the noteholders or the certificateholders, and, if such default is of a type that may be corrected, the failure continues unremedied for 30 days after receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof from the Titling Trustee or the related holder or such default becomes known to the servicer,

(g) any failure by the servicer to maintain, or cause to be maintained, or pay when due, or cause to be paid when due, any premium in respect of, any contingent and excess liability insurance policy which failure continues for ten business days after discovery of that failure by an officer of the servicer

or receipt by the servicer of written notice thereof by the Titling Trustee or the holder of a SUBI certificate and

(h) the occurrence of certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or liquidation described more fully in the Servicing Agreement in respect of the servicer;

provided, however, that (1) the occurrence of any event set forth in clauses (a) through (h) with respect to either SUBI will be a servicer default only with respect to the SUBI and will not be a servicer default with respect to the UTI or any Other SUBI and (2) the occurrence of any event set forth in clauses (a) through (h) with respect to the UTI or any Other SUBI will be a servicer default only with respect to the UTI or the Other SUBIs, as applicable, and will not be a servicer default with respect to the SUBI.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a delay in or failure of performance referred to under clauses (a) and (b) for a period of ten business days, under clause (c) for a period of 120 days, under clauses (d) and (e) for a period of 60 days or under clause (f) for a period of 90 days, will not constitute a servicer default if that failure or delay was caused by force majeure or other similar occurrence. Upon the occurrence of any such event, the servicer will not be relieved from using all commercially reasonable efforts to perform its obligations in a timely manner in accordance with the terms of the Servicing Agreement, and the servicer will provide to the trustees, the Titling Trustee, the transferor and the securityholders prompt notice of such failure or delay by it, together with a description of its efforts to so perform its obligations.

Upon the occurrence of any servicer default, the sole remedy available to the holders of the SUBI will be to remove the servicer and appoint a successor servicer. However, if the commencement of a bankruptcy or similar case or proceeding were the only default, the servicer or its trustee-in-bankruptcy might have the power to prevent that removal. See “— Removal or Replacement of the Servicer.”

Termination

The Servicing Agreement will terminate upon the earlier to occur of (a) the dissolution of the Titling Trust or (b) with respect to the servicer, but not as to the applicable successor servicer, the discharge of the servicer in accordance with the terms of the Servicing Agreement, which will effect a termination only with respect to the SUBI Assets and not with respect to any other Titling Trust Assets.

Removal or Replacement of the Servicer

Upon the occurrence of a servicer default, the Titling Trustee may, to the extent such servicer default relates (a) to all Titling Trust Assets, upon the direction of the holders of the SUBI, the UTI and any Other SUBI — excluding NMAC, the UTI beneficiary or any other affiliate of the servicer — terminate all of the rights and obligations of the servicer under the Servicing Agreement with respect to all Titling Trust Assets or (b) only to the SUBI Assets, upon the direction of the holder and pledgee of the SUBI Certificate, terminate all of the rights and obligations of the servicer under the Servicing Agreement with respect to the SUBI Assets. For purposes of the immediately preceding sentence, the holder and pledgee of the SUBI Certificate will be the indenture trustee acting at the direction of noteholders holding not less than 66²/₃% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, so long as any Notes are outstanding. After the lien of the Indenture has been released, the owner trustee, acting at the direction of 66²/₃% of the certificateholders, may remove the servicer upon a servicer default. In each case, the Titling Trustee will effect that termination by delivering notice thereof to the servicer, with a copy to each rating agency or any other securities based on any Other SUBIs affected by that servicer default.

Upon the termination or resignation of the servicer, the servicer, subject to that termination or removal, will continue to perform its functions as servicer, in the case of (a) termination, until the earlier of the date specified in the termination notice or, if no such date is specified therein, the date of the servicer's receipt of such notice, and (b) resignation, until the later of (1) 45 days after the delivery to the Titling Trustee of the written resignation notice or (2) the date upon which the resigning servicer becomes unable to act as servicer, as specified in the resignation notice and accompanying opinion of counsel.

In the event of a termination of the servicer as a result of a servicer default with respect to the SUBI Assets only, the Titling Trustee, acting at the direction of the holder and pledgee of the SUBI Certificate — which holder for this purpose will be the indenture trustee, acting at the direction of noteholders holding not less than 66²/₃% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes so long as any Notes are outstanding and thereafter the owner trustee acting at the direction of certificateholders holding no less than 66²/₃% of the aggregate balance of the certificates — will appoint a successor servicer. The Titling Trustee will have the right to approve that successor servicer, and that approval may not be unreasonably withheld. If a successor servicer is not appointed by the effective date of the predecessor servicer's resignation or termination, then the Titling Trustee will act as successor servicer. If the Titling Trustee is legally unable to act as servicer, then the Titling Trustee will be required to appoint, or petition a court of competent jurisdiction to appoint, any established entity the regular business of which includes the servicing of retail motor vehicle leases as the successor servicer.

Upon appointment of a successor servicer, the successor servicer will assume all of the rights and obligations of the servicer under the Servicing Agreement; provided, however, that no successor servicer will have any responsibilities with respect to the purchase of additional leases or vehicles by the Titling Trust or with respect to making advances. Any compensation payable to a successor servicer may not be in excess of that permitted the predecessor servicer unless the holders of the UTI, the SUBI and any Other SUBIs, as the case may be, bear such excess costs exclusively. If a bankruptcy trustee or similar official has been appointed for the servicer, that trustee or official may have the power to prevent the indenture trustee, the owner trustee, the noteholders or the certificateholders from effecting that transfer of servicing. The predecessor servicer will have the right to be reimbursed for any outstanding advances made with respect to the SUBI Assets to the extent funds are available therefore in respect of the advances made.

The Trust Administration Agreement

NMAC, in its capacity as administrative agent (the “administrative agent”) under an administration agreement, to be dated as of the closing date (the “Trust Administration Agreement”), will perform the administrative obligations required to be performed by the Trust or the owner trustee under the Indenture and Trust Agreement.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Amendment Provisions

General. For so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Trust's rights in the SUBI Certificate will be subject to the lien of the Indenture. The indenture trustee will be the holder of the SUBI Certificate for purposes of determining whether any proposed amendment to the SUBI Trust Agreement, the Servicing Agreement or the Trust Agreement will materially adversely affect the interests of the holders of the SUBI Certificate.

Amendment of the SUBI Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement. Each of the SUBI Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement may be amended without the consent of the holders of the Notes, the certificateholders, the SUBI Certificate, the UTI Certificates or any Other SUBI Certificates, as the case may be, to cure any ambiguity, correct or supplement any provision therein that may be inconsistent with any other provision therein, add any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the related agreement that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the respective agreements or add or amend any provision therein to assure that none of the Titling Trust, the Trust or the transferor will be classified as an association (or a publicly traded partnership) taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes; provided, that any such action will not, in the good faith judgment of the parties thereto, materially and adversely affect the interest of any of such holders. Each of the SUBI Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement may also be amended by the parties thereto from time to time as it relates to either SUBI, including to change the manner in which the Reserve Fund is funded, including

the elimination of the Reserve Fund, or to change the remittance schedule for depositing collections and other amounts into the SUBI Collection Account:

- upon prior written notice to each rating agency of such amendment, and
- upon delivery of an opinion of counsel as to certain tax matters,

provided, however, that consent of all the holders of the outstanding Notes and certificates and delivery of an opinion of counsel as to certain tax matters is required for any amendment which:

- may increase or reduce in any manner the amount of, or accelerate or delay the timing of, collections of payments in respect of the SUBI Certificate, distributions required to be made on the Notes or the certificates or any Class A Note rate, and
- reduces the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and the certificates required to consent to any such amendment.

To the extent that any such amendment also relates to or affects the UTI or any Other SUBI, such amendment will require the consent of the holders affected thereby.

Amendment of the Trust Agreement. The Trust Agreement may be amended by the transferor and the owner trustee without the consent of any of noteholders or certificateholders to cure any ambiguity, correct or supplement any of its provisions that may be inconsistent with any other provision in the Trust Agreement, add any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Trust Agreement that are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Trust Agreement or add or amend any provision in the Trust Agreement in connection with permitting transfers of the securities; provided, however, that such action shall not, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, materially adversely affect the interests of the holders of the SUBI Certificate — which, so long as any Notes are outstanding, shall include the indenture trustee — or any Notes or certificates.

The Trust Agreement may also be amended from time to time by the transferor and the owner trustee,

- with prior written notice to each rating agency of such amendment,
- with the consent of the noteholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and
- to the extent affected thereby, with the consent of the certificateholders holding at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the certificates (which includes the certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates),

for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of the Trust Agreement or of modifying in any manner the rights of the noteholders or the certificateholders. No such amendment shall, however:

- increase or reduce in any manner the amount of, or accelerate or delay the timing of, distributions that are required to be made on the Notes or the certificates or
- reduce the percentage of the Class A noteholders or certificateholders required to consent to any such amendment,

without the consent of the holders of 100% of all outstanding certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates), and provided further that an opinion of counsel shall be furnished to the trustees to the effect that such amendment shall not (1) affect the treatment of the Notes as debt for federal income tax purposes, (2) be deemed to cause a taxable exchange of the Notes for federal income tax purposes or (3) cause the Trust or the SUBI Certificate to be classified as an association, or a publicly traded partnership, taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust Agreement may be amended at any time by the parties thereto to the extent reasonably necessary to assure that none of the

Titling Trust, the Trust or the transferor will be classified as an association, or a publicly traded partnership, taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

The Trust Agreement may also be amended from time to time to approve additional trust activities and purposes upon the request of holders of at least 75% of the outstanding balance of the certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates); provided, however, that any such amendment will also require:

- that each rating agency receives prior written notice of such proposed amendment, and
- approval by holders of at least 75% of the outstanding balance of the Notes,

provided further that such amendment, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, shall not affect the treatment of any outstanding Notes for federal income tax purposes, or cause the Trust or the SUBI Certificate to be classified as an association (or a publicly traded partnership) taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. See “The Trust — Formation.”

The Trust Agreement will require the owner trustee to give the certificateholders 30 days’ written notice of any proposed amendment or supplement to the Indenture which would materially adversely affect the certificateholders if the consent of the noteholders is not required or any other amendment or supplement to any other basic document unless the owner trustee is furnished with an opinion of counsel that such amendment or supplement would not materially adversely affect the certificateholders. The Trust Agreement provides that the owner trustee will not enter into such amendment unless certificateholders holding 25% or more of the aggregate balance of the certificates (which for this purpose includes certificates held by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer and their respective affiliates) have withheld consent or provided alternative direction in writing.

Amendment of the Indenture. Without the consent of the noteholders but with prior notice to each rating agency, the owner trustee, on behalf of the Trust, and the indenture trustee, upon request by the Trust, may execute a supplemental indenture for the purpose of adding to the covenants of the Trust, curing any ambiguity, correcting or supplementing any provision that may be inconsistent with any other provision or adding any other provision with respect to matters or questions arising under the Indenture that will not be inconsistent with other provisions of the Indenture.

Without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Note affected thereby, no supplemental indenture may:

- change the final scheduled payment date of, or Note rate on, reduce the principal amount thereof, or the Redemption Price with respect thereto or change any place of payment where, or the coin or currency in which, any class Notes or the interest thereon is payable,
- impair any right to institute suit for the enforcement of certain provisions of the Indenture regarding payment,
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes the consent of the holders of which is required for any supplemental indenture or for any waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the Indenture or of certain defaults thereunder and their consequences as provided for therein,
- modify or alter the provisions of the Indenture regarding the voting of Notes held by the transferor, the servicer or any of their respective affiliates or any obligor on the Notes,
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Notes the consent of the holders of which is required to direct the indenture trustee to sell or liquidate the Trust Estate, if the proceeds of that sale would be insufficient to pay the aggregate principal amount and accrued but unpaid interest on the Notes,

- decrease the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Notes required to amend the sections of the Indenture that specify the applicable percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Notes necessary to amend the Indenture or the other basic documents or
- permit the creation of any lien ranking prior to or on a parity with the lien of the Indenture with respect to any of the collateral for the Notes or, except as otherwise permitted by or contemplated in the Indenture, terminate the lien of the Indenture on any such collateral or deprive the holder of any Note of the security afforded by the lien of the Indenture.

The Trust and the indenture trustee may also enter into supplemental indentures, with the consent of holders of at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, and with prior written notice to each rating agency, for the purpose of adding any provision to, changing in any manner or eliminating any provision of the Indenture or for the purpose of modifying in any manner the rights of the noteholders; provided, that:

- such action will not, as evidenced by an opinion of counsel, materially adversely affect the interests of any noteholder and
- an opinion of counsel as to certain tax matters is delivered.

Amendment of the SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreements. The SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement and the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement may be amended from time to time by the parties thereto.

Bankruptcy Provisions

The UTI Beneficiary and the Titling Trust. The trustees, the UTI beneficiary, any paying agent, the transferor, the trust agent, NMAC, the servicer, each holder of an interest in the SUBI, an Other SUBI or the UTI, and each securityholder, by accepting the related security, including each noteholder, by accepting its Note or a beneficial interest in the related Notes, will covenant that for a period of one year and one day after payment in full of all amounts due to each holder or pledgee of an interest in the UTI, the SUBI or any Other SUBI, they will not institute, or join in instituting, any bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency or liquidation proceeding or other similar proceeding against the UTI beneficiary or the Titling Trust. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each securityholder and each trustee may institute or join any such proceeding if 100% of the holders of the SUBI and any Other SUBIs consent, excluding the UTI beneficiary, the transferor and any of their respective affiliates. Each pledgee of the UTI, the SUBI or any Other SUBI must give a similar non-petition covenant.

The Transferor and the Trust. Each of the servicer, the transferor, the owner trustee, the indenture trustee and each securityholder, by accepting the related security, including each noteholder, by accepting its Note or a beneficial interest in the related Notes, will covenant not to institute or join in instituting any bankruptcy, reorganization, arrangement, insolvency or liquidation proceeding, or other similar proceeding against the transferor or the Trust for a period of one year and one day after the Notes and the certificates have been paid in full; provided, however, that 100% of the Class A noteholders or, if no Notes are then outstanding, 100% of the certificateholders, in each case excluding the transferor and any of its affiliates, may at any time institute or join in instituting any bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency or liquidation proceeding against the transferor or the Trust.

Securities Owned by the Trust, the Transferor, the Servicer and their Affiliates

In general, except as otherwise described in this offering circular and the basic documents, so long as any Notes are outstanding, any securities owned by the Trust, the transferor, the servicer (so long as NMAC or one of its affiliates is the servicer) or any of their respective affiliates will be entitled to benefits under the basic documents equally and proportionately to the benefits afforded other owners of the securities except that such securities will be deemed not to be outstanding for the purpose of determining whether the requisite percentage of the related securityholders have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or other action under the basic documents. See “The Trust —

Formation,” “Additional Documents Provisions — The Trust Agreement — Restrictions on Actions by Owner Trustee,” “— Resignation and Removal of the Owner Trustee,” “Additional Document Provisions — The Servicing Agreement — Servicer Defaults” and “Additional Document Provisions — Miscellaneous Provisions — Amendment Provisions.”

Fees and Expenses

The Titling Trustee. The Titling Trustee will be entitled to reasonable compensation for its services with respect to the SUBI Assets, which will be paid by the servicer, the amount of which will be agreed upon from time to time by the Titling Trustee and the servicer.

The Servicer. As more fully described under “— The Servicing Agreement — Servicing Compensation,” as compensation for the servicing of the SUBI Assets and administering the distribution of funds in respect thereof, the servicer will be entitled to receive the servicing fee on each payment date, together with reimbursement of fees and expenses and any late payment fees now or later in effect or similar charges paid with respect to the Leases.

The servicer will pay all expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties under the Servicing Agreement, including fees and disbursements of independent accountants, taxes imposed on the servicer and expenses incurred in connection with distributions and reports to the trustees. The servicer will pay the fees and expenses of the Titling Trustee.

The Indenture Trustee. As more fully described under “Additional Document Provisions — The Indenture — Compensation and Indemnity,” the servicer will pay the indenture trustee compensation for its services and reimburse it for its reasonable expenses relating thereto.

The Owner Trustee and Paying Agent. The administrative agent will pay the owner trustee and each paying agent such fees as have been agreed upon among the transferor, the administrative agent and the owner trustee or the paying agent, and will reimburse the owner trustee and each paying agent for their reasonable expenses. The administrative agent will not be entitled to be reimbursed from the Trust Estate for the payment of such expenses.

The Administrative Agent. As compensation for the performance of the administrative agent’s obligations under the Trust Administration Agreement and as reimbursement for its expenses related thereto, the administrative agent will be entitled to a monthly administration fee, which fee will be paid by the servicer and not from the proceeds of the Leases, Leased Vehicles or other Titling Trust Assets. The administrative agent will pay the fees and expenses of the owner trustee, the indenture trustee and each paying agent.

Governing Law

The SUBI Trust Agreement and the Trust Agreement will be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. The Servicing Agreement, the SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement, the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement and the Trust Administration Agreement will be governed by the laws of the State of California. The Indenture shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

THE INTEREST RATE CAP AGREEMENT

The following summary describes certain terms of the Cap Agreement. The summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the Cap Agreement.

Payments Under the Cap Agreement

On the Closing Date the Trust will enter into a 1992 International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) Master Agreement (Multi Currency-Cross Border) (such agreement, the “1992 Master Agreement”) with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., as cap provider as modified to reflect the transactions described below (the 1992 Master Agreement, as so modified, the “Cap Agreement”). The Cap Agreement will incorporate certain relevant standard definitions in the 2000 ISDA Definitions and the Annex to the 2000 ISDA Definitions published by ISDA. Under the Cap Agreement, if one-month LIBOR related to any payment date exceeds the Cap Rate, the cap provider will pay to the Trust an amount equal to the product of:

- one-month LIBOR for the related payment date minus the Cap Rate,
- the notional amount on the cap, which will be equal to the total outstanding principal amount on the Class A-3a Notes on the first day of the accrual period related to such payment date and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the actual number of days elapsed from and including the previous payment date, to but excluding the current payment date, or with respect to the first payment date, from and including the closing date, to but excluding the first payment date, and the denominator of which is 360.

Unless the Cap Agreement is terminated early as described below under “— Early Termination of Cap Agreement,” the Cap Agreement will terminate, with respect to the Class A-3a Notes, on the earlier of (x) the Class A-3a final scheduled payment date and (y) the date on which the principal balance of the Class A-3a Notes has been reduced to zero.

Description of the Cap Provider

Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc., or MLCS, is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at Four World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. MLCS primarily acts as a counterparty for certain derivative financial products, including interest rate, currency, and commodity swaps, caps and floors, currency options, and credit derivatives. MLCS maintains positions in interest-bearing securities, financial futures, and forward contracts primarily to hedge its exposure. In the normal course of its business, MLCS enters into repurchase and resale agreements with certain affiliated companies. The obligations of MLCS under the Cap Agreement will be guaranteed by Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at World Financial Center, North Tower, 250 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10281. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.’s senior unsecured debt obligations currently are rated A+ by S&P and Aa3 by Moody’s.

The information in the preceding two paragraphs has been provided by MLCS and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as representations, by the transferor, the Trust or the Initial Purchasers. Except for the foregoing two paragraphs, MLCS has not been involved in the preparation of, and does not accept responsibility for, this offering circular.

Indemnification

NMAC and the transferor have agreed to indemnify the Cap Provider against specific liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the Cap Provider is required to make.

Conditions Precedent

The obligations of the Cap Provider to pay certain amounts due under the Cap Agreement will be subject to the conditions precedent that no Early Termination Date (as defined below under “— Early Termination of Cap Agreement”) shall have occurred or shall have been effectively designated.

Defaults Under Cap Agreement

Events of default under the Cap Agreement (each, a “Cap Event of Default”) are limited to: (i) the failure of the Cap Provider to pay any amount when due under the Cap Agreement after giving effect to any applicable grace period; (ii) the occurrence of certain events of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Cap Provider; and (iii) certain other standard events of default under the 1992 Master Agreement.

Cap Termination Events

“Cap Termination Events” under the Cap Agreement consist of the following: (i) any event of default under the Indenture that results in the acceleration of the Notes or the liquidation of the Trust Estate; (ii) the Indenture is amended or supplemented without the consent of the Cap Provider in any manner which would adversely affect any of the Cap Provider’s rights or obligations under the Cap Agreement; (iii) the debt rating of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. is reduced to a level below the levels specified in the Cap Agreement (or such lower ratings as may be permitted by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s without causing a downgrade in the ratings applicable to the Notes) and the Cap Provider has failed to otherwise cure such default under the terms of the Cap Agreement; and (iv) certain standard termination events under the 1992 Master Agreement including “Illegality” (which generally relates to changes in law causing it to become unlawful for either of the parties to perform its obligations under the Cap Agreement), “Tax Event” (which generally relates to either party to the Cap Agreement receiving payments thereunder from which an amount has been deducted or withheld for or on account of certain taxes) and “Tax Event Upon Merger” (which generally relates to a party to the Cap Agreement receiving a payment under the Cap Agreement from which an amount has been deducted or withheld for or on account of certain taxes as a result of a party merging with another entity), each as more fully described in Sections 5(b)(i), 5(b)(ii) and 5(b)(iii) of the 1992 Master Agreement.

Early Termination of Cap Agreement

Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Cap Event of Default, the non-defaulting party will have the right to designate an “Early Termination Date” (as defined in the Cap Agreement). On the Early Termination Date, the Cap Agreement will terminate. With respect to Cap Termination Events, an Early Termination Date may be designated by one or both of the parties (as specified in the Cap Agreement with respect to each Cap Termination Event) and will occur only upon notice and, in certain cases, after the party causing the Cap Termination Event has used reasonable efforts to transfer its rights and obligations under such Cap Agreement to a related entity within a limited period after notice has been given of the Cap Termination Event, all as set forth in the Cap Agreement. The occurrence of an Early Termination Date under the Cap Agreement will constitute a “Cap Termination.”

The owner trustee will assign its rights under the Cap Agreement to the indenture trustee in connection with the owner trustee’s pledge of the assets of the Trust as collateral for the Notes. The Indenture provides that upon the occurrence of (i) any Cap Event of Default arising from any action taken, or failure to act, by the Cap Provider, or (ii) any Cap Termination Event (except as described in the following sentence) with respect to which the Cap Provider is an Affected Party, the indenture trustee may and will, at the direction of the noteholders evidencing at least a majority of the aggregate of the outstanding principal balances of all such classes voting as a single class, by notice to the Cap Provider, designate an Early Termination Date with respect to the Cap Agreement. If a Cap Termination Event occurs as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Cap Provider, which event has not been otherwise cured under the terms of the Cap Agreement, the indenture trustee will be required by the terms of the

Indenture (as assignee of the rights of the Trust under the Cap Agreement) to terminate the Cap Agreement.

Prior to an Early Termination Date, the Cap Provider may be liable to make a termination payment to the Trust, in some cases regardless, of which party may have caused such termination (any such payment, a “Cap Termination Payment”). Any Cap Termination Payment will be calculated on the basis that the Trust is the Affected Party (as defined in the Cap Agreement), subject to certain exceptions. The amount of any Cap Termination Payment will be based on the market value of the Cap Agreement computed on the basis of market quotations of the cost of entering into interest rate cap transactions with the same terms and conditions that would have the effect of preserving the respective full payment obligations of the parties, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Cap Agreement (assuming, for purposes of such calculation, that all outstanding shortfalls in amounts payable as Cap Payments are due and payable on the first payment date that would have occurred after the Early Termination Date). Any Cap Termination Payment could, if interest rates have changed significantly, be substantial.

A Cap Termination will constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture, unless, in certain cases, the Trust obtains a replacement interest rate cap agreement or establishes any other arrangement satisfactory to the applicable Rating Agency such that the ratings of the Notes by the applicable Rating Agency will not be withdrawn or reduced. With respect to certain Cap Termination Events, the Trust may, but is not obligated to, obtain a replacement interest rate cap agreement on substantially the same terms as the Cap Agreement, provided that, (a) the new cap provider enters into a substantially similar interest rate cap agreement to the reasonable satisfaction of the indenture trustee (as assignee of the rights of the Trust under the Cap Agreement) and (b) the ratings assigned to the Notes after such assignment and release will be at least equal to the ratings assigned by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s to the Notes at the time of such Cap Termination.

Upon the occurrence of any Event of Default that results in acceleration of the Notes or involving an uncured payment default under the Indenture, the principal of each class of Notes will become immediately payable and the indenture trustee will be obligated to liquidate the assets of the Trust. In any such event, the ability of the Trust to pay interest on each class of Notes will depend on (a) the price at which the assets of the Trust are liquidated and (b) the amount of the Cap Termination Payment, if any, which may be due to the Trust from the Cap Provider under the Cap Agreement. If the net proceeds of the liquidation of the assets of the Trust are not sufficient to make all payments due in respect of the Notes and for the Trust to meet its obligations, if any, in respect of the termination of the Cap Agreement, then such amounts will be allocated and applied in accordance with the priority of payments described herein. See “Additional Document Provisions — The Indenture.”

Taxation

Neither the Trust nor the Cap Provider is obligated under the Cap Agreement to gross up if withholding taxes are imposed on payments made under the Cap Agreement. If payments by the Cap Provider to the Trust become subject to withholding taxes, holders of Notes evidencing at least a majority of the aggregate of the outstanding principal balances of all such classes voting as a single class may direct the indenture trustee to terminate the Cap Agreement, as described above under “— Cap Termination Events.”

Modification and Amendment of Cap Agreement

The Indenture contains provisions permitting the indenture trustee (as assignee of the rights of the Trust under the Cap Agreement) to enter into any amendment of the Cap Agreement (i) to cure any ambiguity or mistake, (ii) to correct any defective provisions or to correct or supplement any provision therein that may be inconsistent with any other provision therein or with the Indenture or (iii) to add any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Cap Agreement; provided, in the case of clause (iii), that such amendment will not adversely affect in any material respect the interest of any noteholder. Any such amendment shall be deemed not to adversely affect in any material respect the

interests of any Noteholder if Standard & Poor's delivers a letter to the indenture trustee to the effect that the amendment will not result in a qualification, reduction or withdrawal of its then-current rating of any class of Notes, and if the indenture trustee has provided Moody's with 10 days prior written notice of the amendment and Moody's shall not have notified the Indenture or owner trustee that the amendment might or would result in the qualification, reduction or withdrawal of the rating it has currently assigned to any class of Notes.

ADDITIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE TITLING TRUST AND THE SUBI

The Titling Trust

The Titling Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and has made trust filings or obtained certificates of authority to transact business in states where, in the servicer's judgment, such action may be required. Because the Titling Trust has been registered as a statutory trust for Delaware and other state law purposes, in similar form as a corporation, it may be eligible to be a debtor in its own right under the United States Bankruptcy Code. See "Risk Factors — A transferor or servicer bankruptcy could delay or limit payments to you." As such, the Titling Trust may be subject to insolvency laws under the United States Bankruptcy Code or similar state laws ("insolvency laws"), and claims against the Titling Trust Assets could have priority over the beneficial interest in those assets represented by the SUBI. In addition, claims of a third party against the Titling Trust Assets, including the SUBI Assets, to the extent such claims are not covered by insurance, would take priority over the holders of beneficial interests in the Titling Trust, such as the indenture trustee, as more fully described under "Security for the Notes — The Contingent and Excess Liability Insurance Policies" and "Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Vicarious Tort Liability."

Qualification of NILT, Inc. as Fiduciary

State laws differ as to whether a corporate trustee that leases vehicles in that state, such as NILT, Inc., must qualify as a fiduciary. The consequences of the failure to be qualified as a fiduciary in a state where such qualification is required differ by state, but could include penalties against NILT, Inc. and its directors and officers ranging from fines to the inability of NILT, Inc. to maintain an action in the courts of that state.

NMAC believes that NILT, Inc. does not exercise sufficient discretion in the performance of its duties under the SUBI Trust Agreement or take such other discretionary actions that it should be considered to be exercising fiduciary powers within the meaning of any applicable state law. However, no assurance can be given that NMAC's view will prevail. However, no state in which (1) this issue is uncertain, (2) NILT, Inc. has not taken the actions necessary to qualify as a fiduciary and (3) the consequences of this failure would be material represents a significant percentage of the value of the SUBI Assets. Therefore, NMAC believes that the failure to be qualified as a fiduciary in any state where such qualification may ultimately be required will not materially and adversely affect the holders of the Notes. However, no assurance can be given in this regard.

Structural Considerations

Unlike many structured financings in which the holders of the related securities have a direct ownership interest or a perfected security interest in the underlying assets being securitized, the Trust will not directly own the SUBI Assets. Instead, the Titling Trust will own the Titling Trust Assets, including the SUBI Assets, and the Titling Trustee will take actions with respect thereto in the name of the Titling Trust on behalf of and as directed by the beneficiaries of the Titling Trust (*i.e.*, the holders of the UTI Certificate, the SUBI Certificate and all Other SUBI Certificates). The primary asset of the Trust will be the SUBI Certificate evidencing a 100% beneficial interest in the SUBI Assets, and the owner trustee will take action with respect thereto in the name of the Trust and on behalf of the securityholders and the transferor. Beneficial interests in the Leases and Leased Vehicles represented by the SUBI Certificate,

rather than direct legal ownership, are transferred under this structure in order to avoid the administrative difficulty and expense of retitling the Leased Vehicles in the name of the transferee. The servicer and/or the Titling Trustee will segregate the SUBI Assets from the other Titling Trust Assets on the books and records each maintains for these assets. Neither the servicer nor any holders of other beneficial interests in the Titling Trust will have rights in the SUBI Assets and, except under the limited circumstances described under “— Allocation of Titling Trust Liabilities,” payments made on any Titling Trust Assets other than the SUBI Assets will be unavailable to make payments on the securities or to cover expenses of the Titling Trust allocable to the SUBI Assets.

Allocation of Titling Trust Liabilities

The Titling Trust Assets are and may in the future be comprised of several portfolios of Other SUBI Assets, together with the SUBI Assets and the UTI Assets. The UTI beneficiary may in the future pledge the UTI as security for obligations to third-party lenders, and may in the future create and sell or pledge Other SUBIs in connection with other financings. The Titling Trust Agreement will permit the Titling Trust, in the course of its activities, to incur certain liabilities relating to its assets other than the SUBI Assets, or relating to its assets generally. Pursuant to the Titling Trust Agreement, as among the beneficiaries of the Titling Trust, an Titling Trust liability relating to a particular portfolio of Titling Trust Assets will be allocated to and charged against the portfolio of Titling Trust Assets to which it belongs. Titling Trust liabilities incurred with respect to the Titling Trust Assets generally will be borne pro rata among all portfolios of Titling Trust Assets. The Titling Trustee and the beneficiaries of the Titling Trust, including the Trust, will be bound by that allocation. In particular, the Titling Trust Agreement will require the holders from time to time of the UTI Certificate and any Other SUBI Certificates to waive any claim they might otherwise have with respect to the SUBI Assets and to fully subordinate any claims to the SUBI Assets in the event that such waiver is not given effect. Similarly, the holders of the securities, or beneficial interests therein, will be deemed to have waived any claim they might otherwise have with respect to the UTI Assets or any Other SUBI Assets. See “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement — The SUBI, Other SUBIs and the UTI.”

The assets of the Titling Trust are located in several states, the tax laws of which vary. In the event any state or locality imposes a tax on the Titling Trust at the entity level, the UTI beneficiary has agreed to indemnify the holders of the SUBI Certificate and each Other SUBI Certificate for the full amount of such taxes. Should the UTI beneficiary fail to fulfill its indemnification obligations, amounts otherwise distributable to it as holder of the UTI Certificate will be applied to satisfy such obligations. However, it is possible that securityholders could incur a loss on their investment in the event the UTI beneficiary did not have sufficient assets available, including distributions in respect of the UTI, to satisfy such state or local tax liabilities.

The Titling Trust Agreement provides for the UTI beneficiary to be liable as if the Titling Trust were a partnership and the UTI beneficiary was general partner of the partnership to the extent necessary after giving effect to the payment of liabilities allocated severally to the holders of the SUBI Certificate and any Other SUBI Certificates. However, it is possible that the securityholders could incur a loss on their investment to the extent any such claim were allocable to the Trust as the holder of the Certificate, either because a lien arose in connection with the SUBI Assets or in the event the UTI beneficiary did not have sufficient assets available, including distributions in respect of the UTI, to satisfy such claimant or creditor in full.

The SUBI

The SUBI will be issued pursuant to the SUBI Trust Agreement and will evidence a beneficial interest in the SUBI Assets. The SUBI will not represent a direct interest in the related SUBI Assets, nor will it represent an interest in any Titling Trust Assets other than such SUBI Assets. Under the allocation of Titling Trust liabilities described under “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement — The SUBI, the Other SUBIs and the UTI,” payments made on or in respect of such other Titling Trust Assets will be unavailable to make payments on the securities or to cover expenses of the

Titling Trust allocable to the SUBI Assets. The holders of interests in the SUBI (including the Trust) will bear any liability to third parties arising from a Lease or the related Leased Vehicle. If any such liability arises from a lease or leased vehicle that is an Other SUBI Asset or a UTI Asset, the Titling Trust Assets (including the SUBI Assets) will not be subject to this liability unless the Other SUBI Assets or UTI Assets are insufficient to pay the liability. In such event, because there will be no other assets from which to satisfy this liability, to the extent that it is owed to entities other than the Titling Trustee and the beneficiaries of the Titling Trust, the other Titling Trust Assets, including the SUBI Assets, will be available to satisfy such liabilities. Under these circumstances, investors in the Notes could incur a loss on their investment.

Similarly, to the extent that a third-party claim that otherwise would be allocable to an Other SUBI or UTI is satisfied out of the SUBI Assets rather than Other SUBI Assets or UTI Assets, and the claim exceeds the value of the portfolio to which it should be allocated, the Titling Trustee will be unable to reallocate the remaining Titling Trust Assets so that each portfolio will bear the expense of the claim as nearly as possible if the claim has been properly allocated. In such circumstances, investors in the Notes could incur a loss on their investment.

Because the trustees will not own directly or have a direct security interest in the SUBI Assets, including the Leased Vehicles allocated to the SUBI, and since their respective interests generally will be an indirect beneficial ownership interest and a security interest in the indirect beneficial ownership interest, perfected liens of third-party creditors of the Titling Trust in one or more of SUBI Assets will take priority over the interests of the trustees in those SUBI Assets. Therefore, a general creditor of the Titling Trust may obtain a lien on one or more such SUBI Assets regardless of whether the creditor's claim would be allocated to such SUBI Assets under the Titling Trust Agreement. Potentially material examples of such liens could include:

- (1) tax liens arising against the transferor, NMAC, the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the Trust,
- (2) liens arising under various federal and state criminal statutes,
- (3) certain liens in favor of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and
- (4) judgment liens arising from successful claims against the Titling Trust arising from the operation of the leased vehicles constituting Titling Trust Assets.

See “Risk Factors — If ERISA liens are placed on the Titling Trust assets, you could suffer a loss” and “— Vicarious tort liability may result in a loss” and “Additional Legal Aspects of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles — Vicarious Tort Liability” and “— Consumer Protection Laws” for a further discussion of these risks.

The Titling Trust Agreement provides that, to the extent that such a third-party claim is satisfied out of one or more SUBI Assets rather than Other SUBI Assets or UTI Assets to which the related leases or leased vehicles are allocated, as the case may be, the Titling Trustee will reallocate the remaining Titling Trust Assets (*i.e.*, the Other SUBI Assets and the UTI Assets) so that each portfolio will bear the expense of the claim as nearly as possible as if the claim had been allocated as provided in the Titling Trust Agreement as set forth under “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement — The SUBI, the Other SUBIs and the UTI.”

The UTI beneficiary has pledged the UTI Assets as security in connection with the financing of the acquisition of the UTI Assets and may create and sell or pledge Other SUBIs in connection with other financings. Each holder or pledgee of the UTI or any Other SUBI will be required to expressly disclaim any interest in the SUBI Assets, and to fully subordinate any claims to the SUBI Assets in the event that this disclaimer is not given effect.

The owner trustee will generally be deemed to own the SUBI Certificate on behalf of the Trust and, through such ownership, to have an indirect beneficial ownership interest in the Leases and the related Leased Vehicles. If a court of competent jurisdiction were to recharacterize the sale to the owner trustee

of the SUBI Certificate, the owner trustee (or, during the term of the Indenture, the indenture trustee) could instead be deemed to have a perfected security interest in the SUBI Certificate, but in no event would the Trust or the indenture trustee be deemed to have a perfected security interest in the Leased Vehicles allocated to the SUBI.

Insolvency Related Matters

As described under “Additional Document Provisions — The SUBI Trust Agreement — The SUBI, Other SUBIs and the UTI” and “— The SUBI,” each holder or pledgee of the UTI Certificate and any Other SUBI Certificate will be required to expressly disclaim any interest in the SUBI Assets and to fully subordinate any claims to the SUBI Assets in the event that disclaimer is not given effect. Although no assurances can be given, the transferor believes that in the unlikely event of a bankruptcy of NMAC, the SUBI Assets would not be treated as part of NMAC’s bankruptcy estate and that, even if they were so treated, the subordination by holders and pledgees of the UTI, the UTI Certificate, Other SUBIs and Other SUBI Certificates should be enforceable. In addition, steps have been taken to structure the transactions contemplated hereby that are intended to make it unlikely that the voluntary or involuntary application for relief by NMAC under any insolvency laws will result in consolidation of the assets and liabilities of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary, the transferor or the Trust with those of NMAC. With respect to the UTI beneficiary, these steps include its creation as a separate, special purpose Delaware statutory trust of which NMAC is the sole beneficiary, pursuant to a trust agreement containing certain limitations (including restrictions on the nature of its business and on its ability to commence a voluntary case or proceeding under any insolvency law). With respect to the transferor, these steps include its creation as a separate, special purpose limited liability company of which NMAC is the sole equity member, pursuant to a limited liability agreement containing certain limitations, including, the requirement that the transferor must have at all times at least two independent directors, and restrictions on the nature of its businesses and operations and on its ability to commence a voluntary case or proceeding under any insolvency law without the unanimous affirmative vote of the member and all directors, including each independent director.

However, delays in payments on the Notes and possible reductions in the amount of such payments could occur if:

- a court were to conclude that the assets and liabilities of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary, the transferor or the Trust should be consolidated with those of NMAC in the event of the application of applicable insolvency laws to NMAC,
- a filing were to be made under any insolvency law by or against the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary, the transferor or the Trust, or
- an attempt were to be made to litigate any of the foregoing issues.

If a court were to conclude that the transfer of the SUBI Certificate from the UTI beneficiary to the transferor, or the transfer of the SUBI Certificate from the transferor to the Trust was not a true sale, or that the UTI beneficiary, the transferor and the Trust should be treated as the same entity as NMAC for bankruptcy purposes, any of the following could delay or prevent payments on the Notes:

- the automatic stay, which prevents secured creditors from exercising remedies against a debtor in bankruptcy without permission from the court and provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code that permit substitution of collateral in certain circumstances,
- certain tax or government liens on NMAC’s property (that arose prior to the transfer of a Lease to the Trust) having a prior claim on collections before the collections are used to make payments on the Notes or
- the Trust not having a perfected security interest in the Leased Vehicles or any cash collections held by NMAC at the time that NMAC becomes the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

In an insolvency proceeding of NMAC, (1) Repurchase Payments made by NMAC, as servicer, in respect of certain Leases, (2) payments made by NMAC on certain insurance policies required to be obtained and maintained by lessees pursuant to the Leases, (3) unreimbursed advances made by NMAC, as servicer, pursuant to the Servicing Agreement, and (4) payments made by NMAC to the transferor may be recoverable by NMAC as debtor-in-possession or by a creditor or a trustee in bankruptcy of NMAC as a preferential transfer from NMAC if those payments were made within one year prior to the filing of a bankruptcy case in respect of NMAC. In addition, the insolvency of NMAC could result in the replacement of NMAC as servicer, which could in turn result in a temporary interruption of payments on the Notes.

On the closing date, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, special insolvency counsel to the transferor, will deliver an opinion based on a reasoned analysis of analogous case law (although there is no precedent based on directly similar facts) to the effect that, subject to certain facts, assumptions and qualifications specified therein, under present reported decisional authority and applicable statutes to federal bankruptcy cases, if NMAC were to become a debtor in a case under the Bankruptcy Code, it would not be a proper exercise by a court of its equitable discretion (i) to disregard the separate legal existence of any of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the transferor from that of NMAC and (ii) to order the substantive consolidation of the assets and liabilities of any of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the transferor with the assets and liabilities of NMAC. Among other things, such opinion will assume that each of the Titling Trust (or the Titling Trustee when acting on its behalf), the UTI beneficiary and the transferor will follow certain procedures in the conduct of its affairs, including maintaining separate records and books of account from those of NMAC, not commingling its respective assets with those of NMAC, doing business in a separate office from NMAC and not holding itself out as having agreed to pay, or being liable for, the debts of NMAC. In addition, such opinion will assume that except as expressly provided by the Titling Trust Agreement and the Servicing Agreement (each of which contains terms and conditions consistent with those that would be arrived at on an arm's length basis between unaffiliated entities in the belief of the parties thereto), NMAC generally will not guarantee the obligations of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the transferor to third parties, and will not conduct the day-to-day business or activities of any thereof, other than in its capacity as servicer acting under and in accordance with the Servicing Agreement or in its capacity as administrative agent under the Trust Administration Agreement. Each of NMAC, the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary and the transferor intends to follow and has represented that it will follow these and other procedures related to maintaining the separate identities and legal existences of each of the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary and the transferor. Such a legal opinion, however, will not be binding on any court.

If a case or proceeding under any insolvency law were to be commenced by or against any of NMAC, the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the transferor, and a court were to order the substantive consolidation of the assets and liabilities of any of such entities with those of NMAC or if an attempt were made to litigate any of the foregoing issues, delays in distributions on the SUBI Certificate (and possible reductions in the amount of such distributions) to the Trust, and therefore to the securityholders, could occur. In addition, the SUBI Trust Agreement provides that if the transferor becomes bankrupt or insolvent or the Trust is dissolved (which could occur as a result of the bankruptcy of the transferor), the SUBI will be terminated and the SUBI Trust Agreement will terminate with respect to the SUBI. In each case, the Titling Trustee will be required to distribute the SUBI Assets to the holder of the related SUBI Certificates. Because the Trust has pledged its rights in and to the SUBI Certificate to the indenture trustee, such distribution would be made to the indenture trustee, who would be responsible for retitling the Leased Vehicles. The cost of such retitling would reduce amounts payable from the SUBI Assets that are available for payments of interest on and principal of the securities, and in such event, investors in the Notes could suffer a loss on their investment.

The UTI beneficiary will treat its conveyance of the SUBI Certificate to the transferor as an absolute sale, transfer and assignment of all of its interest therein for all purposes. However, if a case or proceeding under any insolvency law were commenced by or against the UTI beneficiary, and the UTI beneficiary as debtor-in-possession or a creditor, receiver or bankruptcy trustee of the UTI beneficiary were to take the

position that the sale, transfer and assignment of the SUBI Certificate by the UTI beneficiary to the transferor should instead be treated as a pledge of the SUBI Certificate to secure a borrowing by the UTI beneficiary, delays in payments of proceeds of the SUBI Certificate to the Trust, and therefore to the securityholders, could occur or (should the court rule in favor of such position) reductions in the amount of such payments could result. On the closing date, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, special insolvency counsel to the transferor, will deliver an opinion to the effect that, subject to certain facts, assumptions and qualifications specified therein, in the event that the UTI beneficiary were to become a debtor in a case under the Bankruptcy Code subsequent to the sale, transfer and assignment of the SUBI Certificate to the transferor, the sale, transfer and assignment of the SUBI Certificate from the UTI beneficiary to the transferor would be characterized as an absolute sale, transfer and assignment, and the SUBI Certificate and the proceeds thereof would not be property of the UTI beneficiary's bankruptcy estate. As indicated above, however, such a legal opinion is not binding on any court.

As a precautionary measure, the transferor will take the actions requisite to obtaining a security interest in the SUBI Certificate as against the UTI beneficiary which the transferor will assign to the Trust and the Trust will assign to the indenture trustee. The indenture trustee will perfect its security interest in the SUBI Certificate, which will be a "certificated security" under the UCC, by possession. Accordingly, if the conveyance of the SUBI Certificate by the UTI beneficiary to the transferor were not respected as an absolute sale, transfer and assignment, the transferor (and ultimately the Trust and the indenture trustee as successors in interest) should be treated as a secured creditor of the UTI beneficiary, although a case or proceeding under any insolvency law with respect to the UTI beneficiary could result in delays or reductions in distributions on the SUBI Certificate as indicated above, notwithstanding such perfected security interest.

In the event that the servicer were to become subject to a case under the Bankruptcy Code, certain payments made within one year of the commencement of such case (including advances and Repurchase Payments) may be recoverable by the servicer as debtor-in-possession or by a creditor or a trustee-in-bankruptcy as a preferential transfer from the servicer. See "Risk Factors — A transferor or servicer bankruptcy could delay or limit payments to you."

Legal Proceedings

None of the UTI beneficiary or the transferor is a party to any legal proceeding. NMAC and the Titling Trust are parties to, and are vigorously defending, numerous legal proceedings, all of which NMAC and the Titling Trust, as applicable, believe constitute ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business and activities conducted by NMAC and the Titling Trust. Some of the actions naming NMAC and/or the Titling Trust are or purport to be class action suits. In the opinion of management of NMAC, the amount of ultimate liability on pending claims and actions as of the date of this offering circular should not have a material adverse effect on its condition, financial or otherwise, or on the Titling Trust, the Titling Trust Assets or the SUBI. However, there can be no assurances in this regard.

ADDITIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE LEASES AND THE LEASED VEHICLES

Back-up Security Interests

The Leases are "chattel paper" as defined in the UCC. Pursuant to the Delaware UCC, a non-possessory security interest in or transfer of chattel paper in favor of the transferor may be perfected by filing a UCC-1 financing statement with the appropriate state authorities in the jurisdiction of formation of the transferor (*i.e.*, the Delaware Secretary of State). On or prior to the closing date, "protective" UCC-1 financing statements will be filed in Delaware to effect this perfection. The indenture trustee's back-up security interest in the Leases could be subordinate to the interest of certain other parties who take possession of the Leases before the filings described above have been completed. Specifically, the indenture trustee's security interest in a Lease could be subordinate to the rights of a purchaser of such Lease who

takes possession of the Lease without knowledge or actual notice of the indenture trustee's security interest. The Leases will not be stamped to reflect the foregoing back-up security arrangements.

Various liens could be imposed upon all or part of the SUBI Assets (including the related Leased Vehicles) that, by operation of law, would take priority over the indenture trustee's interest therein. Such liens could include:

- (1) tax liens arising against the transferor, NMAC, the Titling Trust, the UTI beneficiary or the Trust,
- (2) mechanic's, repairmen's, garagemen's and motor vehicle accident liens and certain liens for personal property taxes, in each case arising with respect to a particular Leased Vehicle allocated to the SUBI,
- (3) liens arising under various state and federal criminal statutes and
- (4) certain liens of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in respect of certain unfunded pension liabilities of NMAC, the transferor and their affiliates.

Additionally, any perfected security interest of the indenture trustee in all or part of the property of the Trust could also be subordinate to claims of any trustee in bankruptcy or debtor-in-possession in the event of a bankruptcy of the transferor prior to any perfection of the transfer of the assets transferred by the transferor to the Trust pursuant to the Trust SUBI Certificate Transfer Agreement.

Vicarious Tort Liability

Although the Titling Trust will own the Leased Vehicles allocated to the SUBI and the Trust will have a beneficial interest therein evidenced by the SUBI Certificate, the related lessees and their respective invitees will operate the Leased Vehicles. State laws differ as to whether anyone suffering injury to person or property involving a leased vehicle may bring an action against the owner of the vehicle merely by virtue of that ownership. To the extent that applicable state law permits such an action, the Titling Trust and the Titling Trust Assets may be subject to liability to such an injured party. However, the laws of many states either (i) do not permit these types of suits, or (ii) the lessor's liability is capped at the amount of any liability insurance that the lessee was required to, but failed to, maintain (except for some states, such as New York, where liability is joint and several).

For example, under the California Vehicle Code, the owner of a motor vehicle subject to a lease is responsible for injuries to persons or property resulting from the negligent or wrongful operation of the leased vehicle by any person using the vehicle with the owner's permission. The owner's liability for personal injuries is limited to \$15,000 per person and \$30,000 in total per accident and the owner's liability for property damage is limited to \$5,000 per accident. However, recourse for any judgment arising out of the operation of the leased vehicle must first be had against the operator's property if the operator is within the jurisdiction of the court.

In contrast to California and many other states, in New York, where the largest number of Leases was originated, the holder of title of a motor vehicle, including an Titling Trust as lessor, may be considered an "owner" and thus may be held jointly and severally liable with the lessee for the negligent use or operation of such motor vehicle. In New York, there does not appear to be a limit on an owner's liability. In the context of the denial of a motion brought by the defendant to dismiss the case, the Supreme Court of New York ruled that a finance company acting as an agent for a Titling Trust may be considered an "owner" of a motor vehicle and thus subject to joint and several liability with the lessee for the negligent use or operation of the leased motor vehicle for the duration of a lease. As a result of the ruling in New York, losses could arise if lawsuits are brought against either the Titling Trust or NMAC, as agent of the Titling Trust, in connection with the negligent use or operation of any leased vehicles owned by the Titling Trust, including the Leased Vehicles allocated to the SUBI.

The Titling Trust's insurance coverage is substantial and NMAC is a named insured under the Titling Trust's applicable insurance policies. However, in the event that all applicable insurance coverage were to

be exhausted (including the coverage provided by the contingent and excess liability insurance policies) and damages in respect of vicarious liability were to be assessed against the Titling Trust, claims could be imposed against the Titling Trust Assets, including the Leased Vehicles allocated to the SUBI, and in certain circumstances, with respect to a leased vehicle that is an Other SUBI Asset or a UTI Asset. However, these claims would not take priority over any SUBI Assets to the extent that, in certain limited circumstances, the indenture trustee has a prior perfected security interest in the SUBI Assets (such as with respect to the Leases). If any of these claims were imposed against the Titling Trust Assets, investors in the Notes could incur a loss on their investment. See “— Back-up Security Interests.”

Repossession of Leased Vehicles

In the event that a default by a lessee has not been cured within a certain period of time after notice, the servicer will ordinarily retake possession of the related Leased Vehicle. Some jurisdictions limit the methods of vehicle recovery to judicial foreclosure or require that the lessee be notified of the default and be given a time period within which to cure the default prior to repossession. Other jurisdictions permit repossession without notice (although in some states a course of conduct in which the lessor has accepted late payments has been held to create a right of the lessee to receive prior notice), but only if the repossession can be accomplished peacefully. If a breach of the peace is unavoidable, the lessor must seek a writ of possession in a state court action or pursue other judicial action to repossess the Leased Vehicle.

After the servicer has repossessed a Leased Vehicle, the servicer may, to the extent required by applicable law, provide the lessee with a period of time within which to cure the default under the related Lease. If by the end of such period the default has not been cured, the servicer will attempt to sell the Leased Vehicle. The net repossession proceeds therefrom may be less than the remaining amounts due under the Lease at the time of default by the lessee.

Deficiency Judgments

The servicer will generally apply the proceeds of sale of a Leased Vehicle first to the expenses of resale and repossession and then to the satisfaction of the amounts due under the related Lease. While some states impose prohibitions or limitations on deficiency judgments if the net proceeds from resale of a Leased Vehicle do not cover the full amounts due under the related Lease, a deficiency judgment can be sought in those states that do not directly prohibit or limit such judgments. However, in some states, a lessee may be allowed an offsetting recovery for any amount not recovered at resale because the terms of the resale were not commercially reasonable. In any event, a deficiency judgment would be a personal judgment against the lessee for the shortfall, and a defaulting lessee would be expected to have little capital or sources of income available following repossession. Therefore, in many cases, it may not be useful to seek a deficiency judgment. Even if a deficiency judgment is obtained, it may be settled at a significant discount or may prove impossible to collect all or any portion of a judgment.

Consumer Protection Laws

Numerous federal and state consumer protection laws impose requirements upon lessors and servicers involved in consumer leasing. The federal Consumer Leasing Act of 1976 and Regulation M, issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for example, require that a number of disclosures be made at the time a vehicle is leased, including:

- (1) the amount and type of all payments due at the time of origination of the lease,
- (2) a description of the lessee's liability at the end of the lease term,
- (3) the amount of any periodic payments and manner of their calculation,
- (4) the circumstances under which the lessee may terminate the lease prior to the end of the lease term,
- (5) the capitalized cost of the vehicle and

(6) a warning regarding possible charges for early termination.

A number of states have adopted Article 2A of the UCC which provides protection to lessees through specified implied warranties and the right to cancel a lease relating to defective goods. Additionally, certain states such as California have enacted comprehensive vehicle leasing statutes that, among other things, regulate the disclosures to be made at the time a vehicle is leased. The various federal and state consumer protection laws would apply to the Titling Trust as owner or lessor of the Leases and may also apply to the Trust as holder of the SUBI Certificate. The failure to comply with these consumer protection laws may give rise to liabilities on the part of the servicer, the Titling Trust and the Titling Trustee, including liabilities for statutory damages and attorneys' fees. In addition, claims by the servicer, the Titling Trust and the Titling Trustee may be subject to set-off as a result of any noncompliance.

Courts have applied general equitable principles in litigation relating to repossession and deficiency balances. These equitable principles may have the effect of relieving a lessee from some or all of the legal consequences of a default.

In several cases, consumers have asserted that the self-help remedies of lessors violate the due process protection provided under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Courts have generally found that repossession and resale by a lessor do not involve sufficient state action to afford constitutional protection to consumers.

Many states have adopted laws (each, a "lemon law") providing redress to consumers who purchase or lease a vehicle that remains out of conformance with its manufacturer's warranty after a specified number of attempts to correct a problem or after a specific time period. Should any Leased Vehicle become subject to a lemon law, a lessee could compel the Titling Trust to terminate the related Lease and refund all or a portion of payments that previously have been paid with respect to that Lease. Although the Titling Trust may be able to assert a claim against the manufacturer of any such defective Leased Vehicle, there can be no assurance any such claim would be successful. To the extent a lessee is able to compel the Titling Trust to terminate the related Lease, the Lease will be deemed to be a Liquidated Lease and amounts received thereafter on or in respect of such Lease will constitute Liquidation Proceeds. As noted below, NMAC will represent and warrant to the trustees as of the cutoff date that the Leases and Leased Vehicles comply with all applicable laws, including lemon laws, in all material respects. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that one or more Leased Vehicles will not become subject to return (and the related Lease terminated) in the future under a lemon law.

Under the terms of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 (the "Relief Act"), an obligor who enters the military service after the origination of that obligor's retail sales contract for the purchase of a vehicle (including an obligor who is a member of the National Guard or is in reserve status at the time of the origination of the obligor's retail installment sale contract for the purchase of a vehicle and is later called to active duty) may not be charged interest above an annual rate of 6% during the period of that obligor's active duty status after a request for relief by the obligor. The Relief Act provides for extension of payments during a period of service upon request of the obligor. In addition, some states, including California, allow members of the National Guard to extend payments on any contract obligation if called into active service by the Governor for a period exceeding 7 days. Although it is not clear whether the Relief Act would apply to the Leases and Leased Vehicles, the Trust and the servicer will make relief under the Relief Act available to the lessees of the Leased Vehicles. In addition, the Relief Act and the laws of some states, including California, New York and New Jersey, may impose limitations that would impair the ability of the servicer to repossess a defaulted vehicle during the lessee's period of active duty status. Thus, if that Lease goes into default, there may be delays and losses occasioned by the inability to exercise the Trust's rights with respect to the Lease and the related Leased Vehicle in a timely fashion.

The servicer will make representations and warranties in the Servicing Agreement that each Lease complies with all requirements of law in all material respects. If any such representation and warranty proves to be incorrect with respect to any Lease, has certain material adverse effects and is not timely cured, NMAC will be required under the Servicing Agreement to deposit an amount equal to the Repurchase Payment in respect of the Lease and the related Leased Vehicle into the SUBI Collection

Account unless the breach is cured in all material respects. See “The Leases—Representations, Warranties and Covenants” for further information regarding the foregoing representations and warranties and the servicer’s obligations with respect thereto.

Other Limitations

In addition to laws limiting or prohibiting deficiency judgments, numerous other statutory provisions, including applicable insolvency laws, may interfere with or affect the ability of the servicer to enforce the rights of the Titling Trust under the Leases. For example, if a lessee commences bankruptcy proceedings, the receipt of that lessee’s payments due under the related Lease is likely to be delayed. In addition, a lessee who commences bankruptcy proceedings might be able to assign the Lease to another party even though that Lease prohibits assignment.

MATERIAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The following is a general discussion of certain material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. This discussion is based upon current provisions of the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, current administrative rulings, judicial decisions and other applicable authorities in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion does not deal with all federal tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. In addition, this summary is generally limited to investors who will hold the Notes as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to any of the federal income tax consequences discussed below, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not take contrary positions or challenge the conclusions reached herein. Moreover, there are no cases or IRS rulings on transactions similar to those described herein with respect to the Trust involving debt issued by a trust with terms similar to those of the Notes. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors in determining the federal, state, local, foreign and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes.

This summary does not purport to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to holders of Notes in light of their personal investment circumstances nor, except for certain limited discussions of particular topics, to certain types of holders of Notes subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws (*e.g.*, financial institutions, broker-dealers, life insurance companies and tax-exempt organizations).

Tax Status of the Notes and the Trust

In the opinion of O’Melveny & Myers LLP, special tax counsel to the transferor, subject to the assumptions and qualifications contained in such opinion, for federal income tax purposes under existing law: (i) the Notes will be treated as debt and (ii) the Trust will not be classified as an association (or publicly traded partnership) taxable as a corporation. This opinion will be based on the assumption that, among other things, the securities will be issued pursuant to the terms of the basic documents and that such terms will be complied with.

Stated Interest

Stated interest on the Notes will be taxable as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes when received or accrued in accordance with a Note owner’s method of tax accounting.

Original Issue Discount

A Note will be treated as issued with original issue discount (“OID”) if the excess of its “stated redemption price at maturity” over its issue price equals or exceeds a de minimis amount equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent of its stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years based on the anticipated weighted average life of the Note to its maturity. It is expected that the Notes will be issued with de minimis OID. Generally, the issue price of a Note should be the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes included in the issue of which the Note is a part is sold to other than bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers. The stated redemption price at maturity of a Note is expected to equal the principal amount of the related note. Any amount not treated as OID because it is de minimis OID must be included in income (generally as gain from the sale of such note) as principal payments are received on the related Notes in the proportion that each such payment bears to the original principal amount of such note.

If the Notes were treated as issued with OID, a Note owner would be required to include OID in income before the receipt of cash attributable to such income using the constant-yield method. The amount of OID includible in income is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the related Note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which the Note owner holds such note. The amount of OID includible in income by a Note owner would be computed by allocating to each day during a taxable year a pro rata portion of the OID that accrued during the relevant accrual period.

Such OID would generally equal the product of the yield to maturity of the related Note (adjusted for the length of the accrual period) and its adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period, reduced by any payments of “qualified stated interest.” Accrual periods with respect to a Note may be any set of periods (which may be of varying lengths) selected by the Note owner as long as (i) no accrual period is longer than one year and (ii) each scheduled payment of interest or principal on the Note occurs on either the final or first day of an accrual period.

The adjusted issue price of a Note will be the sum of its issue price plus prior accruals of OID, reduced by the total payments made with respect to such Note in all prior periods, other than “qualified stated interest payments.” Qualified stated interest payments are interest payments on the Notes that are unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate applied to the outstanding principal amount of the obligation.

Market Discount

The Notes, whether or not issued with OID, will be subject to the “market discount rules” of Section 1276 of the Code. In general, these rules provide that if the Note owner purchases a Note at a market discount (that is, a discount from its stated redemption price at maturity (which is generally the stated principal amount) or if the related Notes were issued with OID, its original issue price (as adjusted for accrued original issue discount, that exceeds a de minimis amount specified in the Code)) and thereafter (a) recognizes gain upon a disposition, or (b) receives payments of principal, the lesser of (i) such gain or principal payment or (ii) the accrued market discount, will be taxed as ordinary interest income. Generally, the accrued market discount will be the total market discount on the related Note multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the Note owner held such Note and the denominator of which is the number of days from the date the Note owner acquired such Note until its maturity date. The Note owner may elect, however, to determine accrued market discount under the constant-yield method.

Limitations imposed by the Code which 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 Note owner may elect to include market discount in gross income as it accrues and, if such Note owner makes such an election, it is exempt from this rule. Any such election will apply to all debt instruments acquired by the taxpayer on or after the first

day of the first taxable year to which such election applies. The adjusted basis of a Note subject to such election will be increased to reflect market discount included in gross income, thereby reducing any gain or increasing any loss on a sale or taxable disposition.

Total Accrual Election

A Note owner may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method described above under the heading “— Original Issue Discount,” with modifications described below. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium (described below under “— Amortizable Bond Premium”) or acquisition premium.

In applying the constant-yield method to a Note with respect to which this election has been made, the issue price of the Note will equal the electing Note owner’s adjusted basis in the Note immediately after its acquisition, the issue date of the Note will be the date of its acquisition by the electing Note owner, and no payments on the Note will be treated as payments of qualified stated interest. This election will generally apply only to the Note with respect to which it is made and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Note owners should consult with their own advisers as to the effect in their circumstances of making this election.

Amortizable Bond Premium

In general, if a Note owner purchases a Note at a premium (that is, an amount in excess of the amount payable upon the maturity thereof), such Note owner will be considered to have purchased such Note with “amortizable bond premium” equal to the amount of such excess. Such Note owner may elect to amortize such bond premium as an offset to interest income and not as a separate deduction item as it accrues under a constant-yield method over the remaining term of the Note. Such Note owner’s tax basis in the Note will be reduced by the amount of the amortized bond premium. Any such election shall apply to all debt instruments (other than instruments the interest on which is excludible from gross income) held by the Note owner at the beginning of the first taxable year for which the election applies or thereafter acquired and is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. Bond premium on a Note held by a Note owner who does not elect to amortize the premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss otherwise recognized on the disposition of the Note.

Short-Term Debt

An owner of a Note, which has a fixed maturity date not more than one year from the issue date, will generally not be required to include OID income on the Note as it accrues. However, the foregoing rule may not apply if such owner holds the instrument as part of a hedging transaction, or as a stripped bond or stripped coupon or if the holder is:

- an accrual method taxpayer,
- a bank,
- a broker or dealer that holds the Note as inventory,
- a regulated investment company or common trust fund or
- the beneficial owner of specified pass-through entities specified in the Code.

An owner of a Note who is not required to include OID income on the Note as it accrues will instead include the OID accrued on the Note in gross income as principal is paid thereon, at maturity and upon a sale or exchange of the Note. Such owner would be required to defer deductions for any interest expense on an obligation incurred to purchase or carry the Note to the extent it exceeds the sum of any interest income and OID accrued on such Note. However, the owner may elect to include OID in income as it accrues on all obligations having a maturity of one year or less held by the owner in that taxable year or

thereafter, in which case the deferral rule of the preceding sentence will not apply. For purposes of this paragraph, OID accrues on a Note on a straight-line basis, unless the owner irrevocably elects, under Treasury regulations, to apply a constant interest method, using the owner's yield to maturity and daily compounding.

Disposition of the Notes

A Note owner's adjusted tax basis in a Note will be its cost, increased by the amount of any OID, market discount, acquisition discount and gain previously included in income with respect to the Note, and reduced by the amount of any payments on the Note that is not qualified stated interest and the amount of bond premium previously amortized with respect to the Note. A Note owner will generally recognize gain or loss on the sale or retirement of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or retirement and the tax basis of the Note. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss (except to the extent attributable to accrued but unpaid interest or as described under "— Market Discount") and will be long-term capital gain or loss if their Note was held for more than one year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The indenture trustee will be required to report annually to the IRS, and to each Note owner, the amount of interest paid on the Notes (and the amount withheld for federal income taxes, if any) for each calendar year, except as to exempt recipients (generally, corporations, tax-exempt organizations, qualified pension and profit-sharing trusts, individual retirement accounts, or nonresident aliens who provide certification as to their status). Each Note owner (other than Note owners who are not subject to the reporting requirements) will be required to provide, under penalty of perjury, a certificate containing the Note owner's name, address, correct federal taxpayer identification number (which includes a social security number) and a statement that the Note owner is not subject to backup withholding. Should a non-exempt Note owner fail to provide the required certification or should the IRS notify the indenture trustee or the Trust that the Note owner has provided an incorrect federal taxpayer identification number or is otherwise subject to backup withholding, the indenture trustee will be required to withhold (or cause to be withheld) on the interest otherwise payable to the Note owner, and remit the withheld amounts to the IRS as a credit against the Note owner's federal income tax liability.

Tax Consequences to Foreign Investors

The following information describes the United States federal income tax treatment of investors that are not U.S. persons (each, a "foreign person"). The term "foreign person" means any person other than (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or partnership (including an entity treated as a corporation or a partnership for federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia (unless in the case of an entity treated as a partnership treasury regulations are adopted that provide otherwise), (iii) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source of income or (iv) a trust treated as a U.S. Person under Section 7701(a) of the Code.

Interest paid or accrued to a foreign person that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by the foreign person, will generally be considered "portfolio interest" and generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax and withholding tax, as long as the foreign person (i) is not actually or constructively a "10 percent shareholder" of the Trust or NMAC, or a "controlled foreign corporation" with respect to which the Trust or NMAC is a "related person" within the meaning of the Code, and (ii) provides an appropriate statement, signed under penalty of perjury, certifying that the Note owner is a foreign person and providing that foreign person's name and address. The statement may be made on a Form W-8BEN or substantially similar substitute form, and the foreign person must inform the withholding agent of any change in the information on the statement within 30 days of the change. If a certificate is held through a securities clearing organization or certain other financial institutions, the organization or institution may provide a signed statement to the withholding agent. However, in that case, the signed statement must be accompanied by Form W-8BEN

or substitute form provided by the foreign person to the organization or institution holding the certificate on behalf of the foreign person. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof. If such interest were not portfolio interest, then it would be subject to United States federal income and withholding tax at a rate of 30 percent unless reduced or eliminated pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty.

Any capital gain realized on the sale or other taxable disposition of a U.S. Note by a foreign person will be exempt from United States federal income and withholding tax provided that (i) the gain is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the foreign person, and (ii) in the case of an individual foreign person, the foreign person is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year and certain other requirements are met.

If the interest, gain or income on a Note held by a foreign person is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by the foreign person, the Note owner (although exempt from the withholding tax previously discussed if a duly executed Form W-8ECI is furnished) generally will be subject to United States federal income tax on the interest, gain or income at regular federal income tax rates. In addition, if the foreign person is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30 percent of its "effectively connected earnings and profits" within the meaning of the Code for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items, unless it qualifies for a lower rate under an applicable tax treaty.

MATERIAL STATE TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

Note owners should consider, and consult their own tax advisors regarding, the state, local, foreign and other tax consequences of purchasing, owning or disposing of a Note. State, local and foreign tax laws may differ substantially from the corresponding federal tax law, and the foregoing discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state, local, foreign or other jurisdiction.

Miscellaneous

In the event that any state or locality imposes a tax on the Titling Trust, the transferor or the Trust at the entity level, the UTI beneficiary has agreed to indemnify the holders of the SUBI for the full amount of such taxes. If the UTI beneficiary should fail to fulfill its indemnification obligations, amounts otherwise distributable to it as holder of the UTI will be used to satisfy such indemnification obligations. However, it is possible that the noteholders could incur a loss on their investment in the event the UTI beneficiary did not have sufficient assets available (including distributions on the UTI) to satisfy such state or local tax liabilities.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE TAX DISCUSSIONS SET FORTH ABOVE ARE INCLUDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY, DO NOT PURPORT TO ADDRESS THE APPLICABILITY OF STATE TAX LAWS OTHER THAN THE TREATMENT OF THE TRUST AND THE NOTE OWNERS UNDER THE LAWS OF CALIFORNIA AND DELAWARE AND MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE DEPENDING UPON A NOTE OWNER'S PARTICULAR TAX SITUATION. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION 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.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

General

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), imposes certain restrictions on employee benefit or other plans subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (“Plans”) and on persons who are parties in interest or disqualified persons (collectively, “Parties in Interest”) with respect to such Plans that would affect purchases of the Notes by or on behalf of Plans. Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans and church plans (if no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Code), are not subject to the requirements of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and assets of such plans may be invested in Notes without regard to the ERISA considerations described below, subject to the provisions of other applicable federal and state laws, including, for any such government or church plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code and exempt from taxation under Section 501(a) of the Code, the prohibited transaction rules set forth in Section 503 of the Code.

Investments by most Plans are subject to ERISA’s general fiduciary requirements, including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification, requirements respecting delegation of investment authority and the requirement that a Plan’s investment be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan.

Prohibited Transactions

Certain transactions involving the Trust might be deemed to constitute or give rise to prohibited transactions under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code if assets of the Trust were deemed to be assets of a Plan. Under a regulation issued by the United States Department of Labor (the “Plan Assets Regulation”), the assets of the Trust would be treated as “plan assets” of a Plan for purposes of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code only if the Plan acquires an “equity interest” in the Trust and none of the exceptions contained in the Plan Assets Regulation is applicable. An equity interest is defined under the Plan Assets Regulation as an interest other than an instrument which is treated as indebtedness under applicable local law and which has no substantial equity features. The transferor believes that the Notes should be treated as indebtedness without substantial equity features for purposes of the Plan Assets Regulation. However, without regard to whether the Notes are treated as an equity interest for such purposes, the acquisition or holding of Notes by or on behalf of a Plan could be considered to give rise to a prohibited transaction if the Trust, the Titling Trustee, the owner trustee, the indenture trustee, any certificateholder or any of their respective affiliates, is or becomes a Party in Interest with respect to such Plan. In such case, certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction rules could be applicable, depending on the type and circumstances of the Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire a note. Included among these exemptions are: Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“PTCE”) 90-1, which exempts certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts, PTCE 95-60, which exempts certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts, PTCE 91-38, which exempts certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds, PTCE 96-23, which exempts certain transactions effected on behalf of a Plan by an “in-house asset manager” and PTCE 84-14, which exempts certain transactions effected on behalf of a Plan by a “qualified professional asset manager.”

A Plan fiduciary considering the purchase of Notes should consult its tax and/or legal advisors regarding whether the assets of the Trust would be considered plan assets, the possibility of exemptive relief from the prohibited transaction rules and other issues and their potential consequences.

Each purchaser or transferee of a note, by its acceptance of such note, will be deemed to have represented that (a) such transferee is not, and will not acquire the Note on behalf or with the assets of, any “employee benefit plan” as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA or any other “plan” as defined in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, or (b) the acquisition and holding of the Class A Note are eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 84-14, PTCE 90-01, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 95-60, PTCE 96-23 or a similar exemption.

RATINGS OF THE NOTES

The securities will be issued only if the Class A-1 Notes are rated in the highest short-term rating category, the Class A-2 Notes, the Class A-3a Notes and the Class A-3b Notes are rated in the highest long-term category. The ratings of the Notes will be based primarily upon the value of the Leases and the Leased Vehicles, the Reserve Fund, the certificates and the terms of the securities. There can be no assurance that any such rating will not be lowered or withdrawn by the assigning rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. In the event that a rating with respect to any class of Notes is qualified, reduced or withdrawn, no person or entity will be obligated to provide any additional credit enhancement with respect to the Notes or any other securities that have been rated.

The rating of the Notes should be evaluated independently from similar ratings on other types of securities. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes, inasmuch as such rating does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The rating of the Notes address the likelihood of the payments on the Notes pursuant to their terms.

There can be no assurance as to whether any rating agency other than the assigning rating agency will rate the Notes or, if one does, what rating will be assigned by such other rating agency. A rating on the Notes by another rating agency, if assigned at all, may be lower than the ratings assigned to the Notes by the assigning rating agency.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters relating to the Notes will be passed upon for NMAC, the transferor and the Trust by Joy Crose, Esq., General Counsel to NMAC. Certain other legal matters with respect to the Notes, including federal income tax matters, will be passed upon for the transferor by O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Los Angeles, California and New York, New York. Richards, Layton & Finger P.A., Wilmington, Delaware, will act as special Delaware counsel to the transferor. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, will act as counsel for the Initial Purchasers.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in purchase agreement (the "purchase agreement"), among NMAC, the transferor and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (referred to in this section as "Merrill Lynch"), ABN AMRO Incorporated, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated, Salomon Smith Barney Inc., SG Cowen Securities Corporation and The Williams Capital Group, L.P., as initial purchasers (the "Initial Purchasers"), the transferor has agreed to

sell to the Initial Purchasers and each of the Initial Purchasers has severally agreed to purchase the initial principal amount of Notes opposite its name in the following table:

<u>Initial Purchasers</u>	<u>Class A-1 Notes</u>	<u>Class A-2 Notes</u>	<u>Class A-3a Notes</u>	<u>Class A-3b Notes</u>
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	\$139,890,000	\$134,400,000	\$363,720,000	\$ 87,499,000
ABN AMRO Incorporated	9,492,000	9,120,000	24,681,000	5,938,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	10,991,000	10,560,000	28,578,000	6,875,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated . .	10,991,000	10,560,000	28,578,000	6,875,000
Salomon Smith Barney Inc.	10,991,000	10,560,000	28,578,000	6,875,000
SG Cowen Securities Corporation	9,492,000	9,120,000	24,681,000	5,938,000
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.	7,993,000	7,680,000	20,784,000	5,000,000
	<u>\$199,840,000</u>	<u>\$192,000,000</u>	<u>\$519,600,000*</u>	<u>\$125,000,000</u>

* An affiliate of Merrill Lynch is directly purchasing \$50,000,000 initial principal amount of the Class A-3a Notes. \$50,000,000 has been subtracted from the \$569,600,000 initial principal amount of the Class A-3a Notes for the purpose of this table.

In the purchase agreement, the several Initial Purchasers have agreed, subject to the terms and conditions in the purchase agreement, to purchase from the transferor all the Notes offered by this offering circular if any of the Notes are purchased, with the exception that \$50,000,000 in total principal amount of the Class A-3a Notes is being sold by the transferor directly to an affiliate of Merrill Lynch pursuant to a note purchase agreement among NMAC, the transferor and the Merrill Lynch affiliate. The transferor has agreed to pay to Merrill Lynch, as placement agent, a placement fee in respect of the Class A-3a Notes so purchased pursuant to a placement agency agreement among NMAC, the transferor and Merrill Lynch (the “placement agency agreement”). If any one of the Initial Purchasers listed in the above table defaults under the purchase agreement, the purchase agreement provides that, in some circumstances, purchase commitments of the non-defaulting Initial Purchasers may be increased or the purchase agreement may be terminated.

The purchase agreement and the placement agency agreement provide that the transferor and NMAC will indemnify the applicable Initial Purchaser and the placement agent against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

In the purchase agreement, each Initial Purchaser will represent that (i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, prior to the date six months after their date of issuance, any Notes to persons in the United Kingdom, except to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted in and will not result in an offer to the public in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995 (as amended); (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom; and (iii) it will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the transferor or the Trust.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and are being offered and sold only to Qualified Institutional Buyers.

Each purchaser of any Notes from the Initial Purchasers will be deemed to have represented and/or acknowledged and agreed as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A (“Rule 144A”) under the Securities Act are used herein as defined therein):

(1) The purchaser (a) is a Qualified Institutional Buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A (a “QIB”), (b) is acquiring the Notes for its own account or for the account of a QIB and (c) such purchaser is aware that the sale of the Notes to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A.

(2) The purchaser understands that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities or Blue Sky law, and may not be reoffered, resold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (a) to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and (b) in accordance with all applicable securities laws of any State of the United States or any other applicable jurisdictions.

(3) Each Note will bear a legend to the following effect, unless the transferor and the indenture trustee determine otherwise in accordance with applicable law:

“THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR UNDER ANY STATE SECURITIES OR BLUE SKY LAW. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS NOTE, AGREES THAT THIS NOTE MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND ONLY PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (“RULE 144A”) TO AN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR THAT THE HOLDER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A (A “QIB”), PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR A QIB PURCHASING FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QIB, WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTIONS.

UNLESS THIS NOTE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, A NEW YORK CORPORATION (“DTC”), TO THE TRUST OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY NOTE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR IN SUCH OTHER NAME AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC (AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO. OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF DTC), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THIS NOTE IS PAYABLE AS SET FORTH HEREIN. ACCORDINGLY, THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THIS NOTE AT ANY TIME MAY BE LESS THAN THE AMOUNT SHOWN ON THE FACE HEREOF.

TRANSFERS OF THE NOTES MUST GENERALLY BE ACCOMPANIED BY APPROPRIATE TAX TRANSFER DOCUMENTATION AND ARE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS AS PROVIDED IN THE INDENTURE.

THE HOLDER, BY ACCEPTANCE OF THIS NOTE, SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE AGREED TO TREAT THE NOTES AS DEBT SOLELY OF THE TRUST FOR UNITED STATES FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAX PURPOSES.”

(4) If the purchaser is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the acknowledgments, representations and agreements contained herein on behalf of such account.

(5) (i) The purchaser is not and will not acquire the Notes on behalf of or with the assets of any “Employee Benefit Plan” which is subject to the requirements of Title I of ERISA or any plan covered by Section 4975 of the Code (each, a “Benefit Plan”) or (ii) its acquisition and holding of the Class A Note are eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 84-14, PTCE 90-1, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 95-60, PTCE 96-23 or a similar exemption. By its acceptance of a Class A Note each purchaser (including transferees) will be deemed to have made the representation set forth in clause (i) or (ii).

(6) The purchaser agrees that if at some time in the future it wishes to transfer or exchange any of the Notes, it will not transfer or exchange any of the Notes unless such transfer or exchange is in accordance with Section 2.04 of the Indenture. The purchaser understands that any purported transfer of any Note (or any interest therein) in contravention of any of the restrictions and conditions in the Indenture shall be void, and the purported transferee in such transfer shall not be recognized by the Trust or any other Person as a noteholder for any purpose.

Should Notes be held in definitive form, each purchaser of a Note will be required to deliver a representation letter substantially to the effect of the items set forth above and in the form of the Investor Representation Letter attached as Exhibit B hereto.

INDEX OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

Set forth below is a list of certain of the more important capitalized terms used in this Offering Circular and the pages on which the definitions of such terms may be found.

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GLOBAL CLEARANCE, SETTLEMENT AND TAX DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

Except in some limited circumstances, the globally offered Notes (the “global securities”) will be available only in book-entry form. Investors in the global securities may hold such global securities through any of DTC, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear. The global securities will be tradable as home market instruments in both the European and U.S. domestic markets. Initial settlement and all secondary trades will settle in same-day funds.

Secondary market trading between investors holding global securities through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear will be conducted in the ordinary way in accordance with their normal rules and operating procedures and in accordance with conventional eurobond practice, including seven calendar day settlement.

Secondary market trading between investors holding global securities through DTC will be conducted according to the rules and procedures applicable to U.S. corporate debt obligations.

Secondary cross-market trading between Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants holding Notes will be effected on a delivery-against-payment basis through the respective Depositories of Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear, in that capacity, and as DTC participants.

Non-U.S. holders, as described below, of global securities will be subject to U.S. withholding taxes unless such holders meet certain requirements and deliver appropriate U.S. tax documents to the securities clearing organizations or their participants.

Initial Settlement

All global securities will be held in book-entry form by DTC in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC. Investors’ interests in the global securities will be represented through financial institutions acting on their behalf as direct and indirect participants in DTC. As a result, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold positions on behalf of their participants through their respective Depositories, which in turn will hold such positions in accounts as DTC participants.

Investors electing to hold their global securities through DTC will follow the settlement practices applicable to U.S. corporate debt obligations. Investor securities custody accounts will be credited with their holdings against payment in same-day funds on the settlement date.

Investors electing to hold their global securities through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear accounts will follow the settlement procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds, except that there will be no temporary global security and no “lock-up” or restricted period. Global securities will be credited to the securities custody accounts on the settlement date against payment in the same-day funds.

Secondary Market Trading

Since the purchaser determines the place of delivery, it is important to establish at the time of the trade where both the purchaser’s and seller’s accounts are located to ensure that settlement can be made on the desired value date.

Trading between DTC Participants. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to U.S. corporate debt obligations in same-day funds.

Trading between Clearstream Banking Luxembourg and/or Euroclear Participants. Secondary market trading between Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in same-day funds.

Trading between DTC seller and Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear Purchaser. When global securities are to be transferred from the account of a DTC participant to the account of a Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant or a Euroclear participant, the purchaser will send instructions to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear through a Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant or Euroclear participant at least one business day prior to settlement. Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear will instruct the respective Depository, as the case may be, to receive the global securities against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the global securities from and including the last coupon payment date to and excluding the settlement date, on the basis of actual days elapsed and a 360-day year. Payment will then be made by the respective Depository to the DTC participant's account against delivery of the global securities. After settlement has been completed, the global securities will be credited to the respective clearing system and by the clearing system, in accordance with its usual procedures, to the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant's or Euroclear participant's account. The global securities credit will appear the next day, European time, and the cash debit will be back-valued to, and the interest on the global securities will accrue from, the value date — which would be the preceding day when settlement occurred in New York. If settlement is not completed on the intended value date, i.e., the trade fails, the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear cash debit will be valued instead as of the actual settlement date.

Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants and Euroclear participants will need to make available to the respective clearing systems the funds necessary to process same-day funds settlement. The most direct means of doing so is to preposition funds for settlement, either from cash on hand or existing lines of credit, as they would for any settlement occurring within Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear. Under this approach, they may take on credit exposure to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear until the global securities are credited to their accounts one day later.

As an alternative, if Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear has extended a line of credit to them, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants can elect not to pre-position funds and allow that credit line to be drawn upon to finance the settlement. Under this procedure, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants purchasing global securities would incur overdraft charges for one day, assuming they cleared the overdraft when the global securities were credited to their accounts. However, interest on the global securities would accrue from the value date. Therefore, in many cases the investment income on the global securities earned during that one-day period may substantially reduce or offset the amount of such overdraft charges, although this result will depend on each Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant's or Euroclear participant's particular cost of funds.

Since the settlement is taking place during New York business hours, DTC participants can employ their usual procedures for sending global securities to the respective Depository for the benefit of Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants. The sale proceeds will be available to the DTC seller on the settlement date. Thus, to the DTC participant a cross-market transaction will settle no differently than a trade between two DTC participants.

Trading between Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear seller and DTC purchaser. Due to time zone differences in their favor, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants and Euroclear participants may employ their customary procedures for transactions in which global securities are to be transferred by the respective clearing systems, through the respective Depositories, to a DTC participant. The seller will send instructions to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear through a Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant or Euroclear participant at least one business day prior to settlement. In these cases, Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear will instruct the respective Depositories, as appropriate, to deliver the global securities to the DTC participant's account against payment. Payment will include interest accrued on the global securities from and including the last coupon payment date to and excluding the settlement date on the basis of actual days elapsed and a 360-day year. The payment will then be reflected in the account of the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant or Euroclear participant the following day, and receipt of the cash proceeds in the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant's or Euroclear participant's account would be back-valued to the value date — which would be the preceding day, when settlement occurred in New York. Should the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg

participant or Euroclear participant have a line of credit with its respective clearing system and elect to be in debt in anticipation of receipt of the sale proceeds in its account, the back-valuation will extinguish any overdraft charges incurred over that one-day period. If settlement is not completed on the intended value date, i.e., the trade fails, receipt of the cash proceeds in the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant's or Euroclear participant's account would instead be valued as of the actual settlement date.

Finally, day traders that use Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear and that purchase global securities from DTC participants for delivery to Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participants or Euroclear participants should note that these trades would automatically fail on the sale side unless affirmative action were taken. At least three techniques should be readily available to eliminate this potential problem:

- borrowing through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear for one day — until the purchase side of the day trade is reflected in their Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear accounts — in accordance with the clearing system's customary procedures;
- borrowing the global securities in the U.S. from a DTC participant no later than one day prior to settlement, which would give the global securities sufficient time to be reflected in their Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear account in order to settle the sale side of the trade; or
- staggering the value dates for the buy and sell sides of the trade so that the value date for the purchase from the DTC participant is at least one day prior to the value date for the sale to the Clearstream Banking Luxembourg participant or Euroclear participant.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Documentation Requirements

A beneficial owner of global securities holding securities through Clearstream Banking Luxembourg or Euroclear (or through DTC if the holder has an address outside the U.S.) will be subject to the 30% U.S. withholding tax that generally applies to payments of interest (including original issue discount) on registered debt issued by U.S. persons, unless (i) each clearing system, bank or other financial institution that holds customers' securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business in the chain of intermediaries between such beneficial owner and the U.S. entity required to withhold tax complies with applicable certification requirements and (ii) such beneficial owner takes appropriate steps to obtain an exemption or reduces tax rate. See *"Material Federal Income Tax Consequences"* in the *Offering Circular*.

FORM OF INVESTOR REPRESENTATION LETTER

U.S. Bank National Association
as Indenture Trustee
Wrigley Building
ILWB0410
400 North Michigan Avenue, 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Wilmington Trust Company
as Owner Trustee
Rodney Square North
1100 North Market Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19890

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated
as Initial Purchaser
4 World Financial Center
North Tower
250 Vesey Street
New York, New York 10080

ABN AMRO Incorporated
as Initial Purchaser
135 South LaSalle Street, Suite 725
Chicago, Illinois 60674

J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.
as Initial Purchaser
270 Park Avenue, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated
as Initial Purchaser
1585 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

Salomon Smith Barney Inc.
as Initial Purchaser
390 Greenwich Street
New York, NY 10013

SG Cowen Securities Corporation
as Initial Purchaser
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

The Williams Capital Group, L.P.
as Initial Purchaser
650 Fifth Avenue, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10019

Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II
990 West 190th Street
Torrance, California 90502

Dear Sirs:

In connection with our proposed purchase of \$ _____ aggregate principal amount of the Notes (the "Notes") representing the obligations of the Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A (the "Trust"), the investor on whose behalf the undersigned is executing this letter (the "Purchaser") confirms that:

1. Reference is made to the Offering Circular, dated November 13, 2002 (the "Offering Circular"), relating to the Notes. Capitalized terms used herein that are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Offering Circular. The Purchaser has received a copy of the Offering Circular and such other information as the Purchaser deems necessary in order to make its investment decision and the Purchaser has been provided the opportunity to ask questions of, and receive answers from, the servicer and Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II, as transferor, concerning the servicer, the UTI beneficiary and the transferor and the terms and conditions of the offering described in the Offering Circular. The Purchaser has received and understands the above, and understands that substantial risks are involved in an investment in the Notes. The Purchaser represents that in making its investment decision to acquire the Notes, the Purchaser has not relied on representations, warranties, opinions, projections, financial or other information or analysis, if any, supplied to it by any person, including you, the servicer, the transferor or the owner trustee or any of your or their affiliates, except as expressly contained in the Offering Circular and in the other written information, if any, discussed above. The Purchaser acknowledges that it has read and agreed to the matters stated on pages 3 to 5 of such Offering Circular and the information under the heading "Notice to Investors." The Purchaser has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters as to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes, and the Purchaser is able to bear the substantial economic risks of such an investment. The Purchaser has relied upon its own tax, legal and financial advisors in connection with its decision to purchase the Notes.

2. The Purchaser is (i) a "Qualified Institutional Buyer" (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act")) and has delivered to you a certificate substantially in the form attached hereto as *Annex 1* or *Annex 2*, as applicable and (ii) acquiring the Notes for its own account or for the account of an investor of the type described in clause (i) above as to each of which the Purchaser exercises sole investment discretion. The Purchaser is purchasing the Notes for investment purposes and not with a view to, or for, the offer or sale in connection with, a public distribution or in any other manner that would violate the 1933 Act or the securities or blue sky laws of any state.

3. The Purchaser understands that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act or under the securities or blue sky laws of any state, and that (i) if it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer any note, such Class A Note may be resold, pledged or transferred without registration only to an entity that has delivered to the transferor and the owner trustee a certification that it is a Qualified Institutional Buyer that purchases (a) for its own account or (b) for the account of such a Qualified Institutional Buyer, that is, in either case, aware that the resale, pledge or transfer is being made in reliance on said Rule 144A and (ii) it will, and each subsequent holder will be required to, notify any purchaser of any Note from it of the resale restrictions referred to in clause (i) above.

4. The Purchaser understands that each Note will bear a legend to the following effect, unless the transferor and the Indenture Trustee otherwise agree in accordance with applicable law:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR UNDER ANY STATE SECURITIES OR BLUE SKY LAW. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS NOTE, AGREES THAT THIS NOTE MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND ONLY PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("RULE 144A") TO AN

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR THAT THE HOLDER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A (A "QIB"), PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR A QIB PURCHASING FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QIB, WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTIONS."

5. If the Purchaser is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the acknowledgments, representations and agreements contained herein on behalf of such account.

6. (i) The purchaser is not and will not acquire the Notes on behalf of or with the assets of a Benefit Plan or (ii) its acquisition and holding of the Notes are eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 84-14, PTCE 90-1, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 95-60, PTCE 96-23 or a similar exemption.

7. The Purchaser agrees that if at some time in the future it wishes to transfer or exchange any of the Notes, it will not transfer or exchange any of the Notes unless such transfer or exchange is in accordance with Section 2.04 of the Indenture. The Purchaser understands that any purported transfer of any Note (or any interest therein) in contravention of any of the restrictions and conditions in the Indenture shall be void, and the purported transferee in such transfer shall not be recognized by the Trust or any other Person as a Class A noteholder for any purpose.

The Purchaser hereby irrevocably requests for you to arrange for Notes to be purchased by the Purchaser and to be recorded on the books of the Indenture Trustee as follows:

Principal Amount of Notes

Recorded in Name of:

8. You and the Indenture Trustee are entitled to rely upon this letter and are irrevocably authorized to produce this letter or a copy hereof to any interested party in any administrative or legal proceeding or official inquiry with respect to the matters covered hereby.

Very truly yours,

By: _____
 Name:
 Title:

QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER STATUS UNDER SEC RULE 144A

[For Transferees Other Than Registered Investment Companies]

The undersigned (the “Purchaser”) hereby certifies as follows to the addressees of the Rule 144A Representation Letter to which this certification is attached with respect to the Notes described therein:

(i) As indicated below, the undersigned is the President, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President or other executive officer of the Purchaser.

(ii) In connection with purchases by the Purchaser, the Purchaser is a “qualified institutional buyer” as that term is defined in Rule 144A (“Rule 144A”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, because (i) the Purchaser owned and/or invested on a discretionary basis \$ _____¹ in securities (except for the excluded securities referred to below) as of the end of the Purchaser’s most recent fiscal year (such amount being calculated in accordance with Rule 144A) and (ii) the Purchaser satisfies the criteria in the category marked below.

- *Corporation, etc.* The Purchaser is a corporation (other than a bank, savings and loan association or similar institution), Massachusetts or similar statutory trust, partnership, or charitable organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- *Bank.* The Purchaser (a) is a national bank or banking institution organized under the laws of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, the business of which is substantially confined to banking and is supervised by the state or territorial banking commission or similar official or is a foreign bank or equivalent institution, and (b) has an audited net worth of at least \$25,000,000 as demonstrated in its latest annual financial statements, a copy of which is attached hereto.
- *Savings and Loan.* The Purchaser (a) is a savings and loan association, building and loan association, cooperative bank, homestead association or similar institution, which is supervised and examined by a state or federal authority having supervision over any such institutions or is a foreign savings and loan association or equivalent institution and (b) has an audited net worth of at least \$25,000,000 as demonstrated in its latest annual financial statements, a copy of which is attached hereto.
- *Broker-dealer.* The Purchaser is a dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”).
- *Insurance Company.* The Purchaser is an insurance company whose primary and predominant business activity is the writing of insurance or the reinsuring of risks underwritten by insurance companies and which is subject to supervision by the insurance commissioner or a similar official or agency of a state, territory or the District of Columbia.
- *State or Local Plan.* The Purchaser is a plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality of the state or its political subdivisions, for the benefit of its employees.
- *ERISA Plan.* The Purchaser is an employee benefit plan within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.
- *Investment Advisor.* The Purchaser is an investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

¹ Purchaser must own and/or invest on a discretionary basis at least \$100,000,000 in securities unless Purchaser is a dealer, and, in that case, Purchaser must own and/or invest on a discretionary basis at least \$10,000,000 in securities.

- *Small Business Investment Company.* The Purchaser is a small business investment company licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.
- *Business Development Company.* The Purchaser is a business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.
- *Trust Fund.* The Purchaser is a trust fund whose trustee is a bank or trust company and whose participants are exclusively state or local Plans or ERISA Plans as defined above, and no participant of the Purchaser is an individual retirement account or an H.R. 10 (Keogh) plan.

(iii) The term “securities” as used herein does not include (i) securities of issuers that are affiliated with the Purchaser, (ii) securities that are part of an unsold allotment to or subscription by the Purchaser, if the Purchaser is a dealer, (iii) bank deposit notes and certificates of deposit, (iv) loan participations, (v) repurchase agreements, (vi) securities owned but subject to a repurchase agreement and (vii) currency, interest rate and commodity swaps.

(iv) For purposes of determining the aggregate amount of securities owned and/or invested on a discretionary basis by the Purchaser, the Purchaser used the cost of such securities to the Purchaser and did not include any of the securities referred to in the preceding paragraph, except (i) where the Purchaser reports its securities holdings in its financial statements on the basis of their market value, and (ii) no current information with respect to the cost of those securities has been published. If clause (ii) in the preceding sentence applies, the securities may be valued at their market value. Further, in determining such aggregate amount, the Purchaser may have included securities owned by subsidiaries of the Purchaser, but only if such subsidiaries are consolidated with the Purchaser in its financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and if the investments of such subsidiaries are managed under the Purchaser’s direction. However, such securities were not included if the Purchaser is a majority owned, consolidated subsidiary of another enterprise and the Purchaser is not itself a reporting company under the Exchange Act.

(v) The Purchaser acknowledges that it is familiar with Rule 144A and understands that the seller to it and other parties related to the Notes are relying and will continue to rely on the statements made herein because one or more sales to the Purchaser may be in reliance on Rule 144A.

(vi) Until the date of purchase of the Notes, the Purchaser will notify each of the parties to which this certification is made of any changes in the information and conclusions herein. Until such notice is given, the Purchaser’s purchase of the Notes will constitute a reaffirmation of this certification as of the date of such purchase. In addition, if the Purchaser is a bank or savings and loan as provided above, the Purchaser agrees that it will furnish to such parties updated annual financial statements promptly after they become available.

Name of Purchaser

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Dated: _____

QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER STATUS UNDER SEC RULE 144A

[For Transferees That Are Registered Investment Companies]

The undersigned (the “Purchaser”) hereby certifies as follows to the addressees of the Rule 144A Representation Letter to which this certification is attached with respect to the Notes described therein:

(i) As indicated below, the undersigned is the President, Chief Financial Officer or Senior Vice President of the Purchaser or, if the Purchaser is a “qualified institutional buyer” as that term is defined in Rule 144A (“Rule 144A”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, because the Purchaser is part of a Family of Investment Companies (as defined below), is such an officer of the Adviser.

(ii) In connection with purchases by the Purchaser, the Purchaser is a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A because (i) the Purchaser is an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and (ii) as marked below, the Purchaser alone, or the Purchaser’s Family of Investment Companies, owned at least \$100,000,000 in securities (other than the excluded securities referred to below) as of the end of the Purchaser’s most recent fiscal year. For purposes of determining the amount of securities owned by the Purchaser or the Purchaser’s Family of Investment Companies, the cost of such securities was used, except (i) where the Purchaser or the Purchaser’s Family of Investment Companies reports its securities holdings in its financial statements on the basis of their market value, and (ii) no current information with respect to the cost of those securities has been published. If clause (ii) in the preceding sentence applies, the securities may be valued at market.

- The Purchaser owned \$ _____ in securities (other than the excluded securities referred to below) as of the end of the Purchaser’s most recent fiscal year (such amount being calculated in accordance with Rule 144A).
- The Purchaser is part of a Family of Investment Companies which owned in the aggregate \$ _____ in securities (other than the excluded securities referred to below) as of the end of the Purchaser’s most recent fiscal year (such amount being calculated in accordance with Rule 144A).

(iii) The term “Family of Investment Companies” as used herein means two or more registered investment companies (or series thereof) that have the same investment adviser or investment advisers that are affiliated (by virtue of being majority owned subsidiaries of the same parent or because one investment adviser is a majority owned subsidiary of the other).

(iv) The term “securities” as used herein does not include (i) securities of issuers that are affiliated with the Purchaser or are part of the Purchaser’s Family of Investment Companies, (ii) bank deposit notes and certificates of deposit, (iii) loan participations, (iv) repurchase agreements, (v) securities owned but subject to a repurchase agreement and (vi) currency, interest rate and commodity swaps.

(v) The Purchaser is familiar with Rule 144A and understands that the parties listed in the Rule 144A Representation Letter to which this certification relates are relying and will continue to rely on the statements made herein because one or more sales to the Purchaser will be in reliance on Rule 144A. In addition, the Purchaser will only purchase for the Purchaser’s own account.

(vi) Until the date of purchase of the Notes, the undersigned shall notify the parties listed in the Rule 144A Transferee Certificate to which this certification relates of any changes in the information and conclusions herein. Until such notice is given, the Purchaser’s purchase of the Notes will constitute a reaffirmation of this certification by the undersigned as of the date of such purchase.

Name of Purchaser or Advisor

By: _____

Name:

Title:

IF AN ADVISER:

Name of Purchaser

Dated:

\$1,086,440,000
Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A
Asset Backed Notes



Nissan Auto Lease Trust 2002-A

Nissan Auto Leasing LLC II
Transferor

Nissan Motor Acceptance Corporation
Servicer

\$199,840,000 1.40% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-1
\$192,000,000 1.86% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-2
\$569,600,000 Floating Rate Asset Backed Notes, Class A-3a
\$125,000,000 2.56% Asset Backed Notes, Class A-3b

OFFERING CIRCULAR

Merrill Lynch & Co.
ABN AMRO Incorporated
JPMorgan
Morgan Stanley
Salomon Smith Barney
SG Cowen
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.

You should rely only on the information contained in this offering circular. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

We are not offering the Notes in any state where the offer is not permitted.

November 13, 2002
