



BofA Finance LLC STRUCTURED INVESTMENTS

Opportunities in U.S. Equities

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500[®] Index

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation
 Principal at Risk Securities

Unlike ordinary debt securities, the Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025 All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500[®] Index, which we refer to as the securities, do not provide for the regular payment of interest or guarantee the return of any principal at maturity. Instead, the securities offer the opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly coupon **but only if** the index closing value of the S&P 500[®] Index on the applicable quarterly observation date is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the coupon barrier level. If the index closing value is less than the coupon barrier level on any observation date, you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupon for that quarterly period. As a result, investors must be willing to accept the risk of not receiving any contingent quarterly coupon during the entire 2-year term of the securities. In addition, beginning on July 26, 2023, **we will have the right to redeem the securities at our discretion on any quarterly redemption date** for a redemption payment equal to the sum of the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date. An early redemption of the securities will not automatically occur based on the performance of the underlying index. At maturity, if the securities have not previously been redeemed and the final index value is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level, investors will receive the stated principal amount of the securities and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date. However, if the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, investors will be fully exposed to the decline in the value of the S&P 500[®] Index over the term of the securities, and the payment at maturity will be less than 70% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors may lose up to their entire initial investment in the securities.** Investors will not participate in any appreciation of the S&P 500[®] Index. The securities are for investors who seek an opportunity to earn contingent quarterly coupon payments at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of losing their principal and the risk of receiving no contingent quarterly coupon when the S&P 500[®] Index on the related observation date closes below the coupon barrier level, and the risk of an early redemption of the securities at our discretion. The securities are our senior debt securities. Any payments on the securities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation ("BAC"). The securities are issued as part of BofA Finance LLC's ("BofA Finance") "Medium-Term Notes, Series A" program. **All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer of the securities, and BAC, as guarantor of the securities. If we default on our obligations, you could lose some or all of your investment. These securities are not secured obligations and you will not have any security interest in, or otherwise have any access to, any underlying reference asset or assets.**

SUMMARY TERMS

Issuer:	BofA Finance		
Guarantor:	BAC		
Underlying index:	The S&P 500 [®] Index (Bloomberg symbol: "SPX")		
Aggregate principal amount:	\$		
Stated principal amount:	\$1,000 per security		
Issue price:	\$1,000 per security (see "Commissions and issue price" below)		
Pricing date:	April 21, 2023		
Original issue date:	April 26, 2023 (3 business days after the pricing date)		
Maturity date:	April 24, 2025		
Call feature:	Beginning on July 26, 2023, on any redemption date, we have the right to redeem all (but not less than all) of the securities for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> any contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the relevant observation date, as applicable. We will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable redemption date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.		
Redemption payment:	The redemption payment will be an amount equal to (i) the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> (ii) any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date.		
Redemption dates:	Beginning on July 26, 2023, quarterly. See "Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates" below.		
Contingent quarterly coupon:	If, on any observation date, the index closing value on such date is greater than or equal to the coupon barrier level, we will pay a contingent quarterly coupon of at least \$20.00 per security (equal to a rate of at least 2.00% per quarter or at least 8.00% per annum) on the related coupon payment date. The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on the pricing date. If, on any observation date, the index closing value on such date is less than the coupon barrier level, no contingent quarterly coupon will be paid with respect to that observation date.		
Payment at maturity:	If the securities have not previously been redeemed, investors will receive on the maturity date a payment at maturity determined as follows: If the final index value is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level: the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date (i) the stated principal amount <i>multiplied by</i> (ii) the index performance factor If the final index value is less than the downside threshold level:		
Coupon barrier level:	, which is equal to 70% of the initial index value		
Downside threshold level:	, which is equal to 70% of the initial index value		
Terms continued on the following page			
Agent:	BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), an affiliate of BofA Finance		
Estimated value on the pricing date:	Between \$920.00 and \$970.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of securities, which is less than the price to public listed below. The actual value of your securities at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy. See "Structuring the securities" in this pricing supplement.		
Commissions and issue price:	Price to public	Agent's commissions and fees	Proceeds to BofA Finance
Per security	\$1,000.00	\$15 ⁽¹⁾	\$980.00
Total	\$	\$5 ⁽²⁾	\$

(1) Morgan Stanley Wealth Management and its financial advisors will collectively receive from the agent, BofAS, a fixed sales commission of \$6 for each security they sell. See "Supplement to the plan of distribution; role of BofAS and conflicts of interest" in this pricing supplement.

(2) Reflects a structuring fee payable to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management by the agent or its affiliates of \$5 for each security.

There are important differences between the securities and a conventional debt security. Potential purchasers of these securities should consider the information in "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of this pricing supplement, page PS-5 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-6 of the accompanying prospectus supplement, and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The securities are not deposits or savings accounts and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Before you invest, you should read this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus for information about us, BAC and this offering each of which can be accessed via the hyperlinks below. Please also see "Additional Terms of the Securities" and "Additional Information About the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to "we," "us," "our," or similar references are to BofA Finance, and not to BAC.

[Series A MTN prospectus supplement dated December 30, 2022](#) and [prospectus dated December 30, 2022](#) and [Product Supplement EQUITY-1 dated December 30, 2022](#)

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

Terms continued from previous page:

Initial index value:	, which is the index closing value of the underlying index on the pricing date
Final index value:	The index closing value of the underlying index on the final observation date
Observation dates:	As set forth under "Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates" below, subject to postponement as set forth in "Description of the Notes—Certain Terms of the Notes—Events Relating to Observation Dates" beginning on page PS-23 of the accompanying product supplement. We also refer to the observation date immediately prior to the maturity date as the final observation date.
Coupon payment dates:	Quarterly, beginning July 26, 2023.
Index performance factor:	The final index value <i>divided by</i> the initial index value.
CUSIP / ISIN:	09709VSL1 / US09709VSL17
Listing:	The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Observation Dates, Coupon Payment Dates and Redemption Dates

Observation Dates	Coupon Payment Dates / Redemption Dates
July 21, 2023	July 26, 2023
October 23, 2023	October 26, 2023
January 22, 2024	January 25, 2024
April 22, 2024	April 25, 2024
July 22, 2024	July 25, 2024
October 21, 2024	October 24, 2024
January 21, 2025	January 24, 2025
April 21, 2025 (final observation date)	April 24, 2025* (maturity date)

*Denotes that such date is not a "Redemption Date"

The pricing date, issue date and other dates set forth above are subject to change, and will be set forth in the final pricing supplement relating to the securities.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Investment Summary

Callable Contingent Income Securities

Principal at Risk Securities

The Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025 All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index, which we refer to as the securities, provide an opportunity for investors to earn a contingent quarterly coupon of at least \$20.00 per security (equal to a rate of at least 2.00% per quarter or at least 8.00% per annum) **but only if** the index closing value of the underlying index on the applicable quarterly observation date is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the coupon barrier level. The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on the pricing date. It is possible that the index closing value of the underlying index could remain below the coupon barrier level for extended periods of time or even throughout the entire term of the securities so that you may receive few or no contingent quarterly coupons during the entire 2-year term of the securities. In addition, beginning on July 26, 2023, **we will have the right to redeem the securities at our discretion on any quarterly redemption date** for a redemption payment equal to the sum of the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the related observation date.

If the securities have not been previously redeemed and the final index value is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the downside threshold level, the payment at maturity will be the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date. However, if the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, investors will be fully exposed to the decline in the underlying index over the term of the securities on a 1-to-1 basis, and will receive an amount of cash that is significantly less than the stated principal amount, in proportion to the decline in the underlying index. In this scenario, the value of any such payment will be less than 70% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. Investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire principal and also the risk of not receiving any contingent quarterly coupons. In addition, investors will not participate in any appreciation of the underlying index.

- Maturity:** Approximately 2 years, unless redeemed earlier at our discretion.
- Payment at maturity:** If the securities have not previously been redeemed, investors will receive on the maturity date a payment at maturity determined as follows:
- If the final index value is **greater than or equal to** the downside threshold level, investors will receive the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.
- If the final index value is **less than** the downside threshold level, investors will receive a payment at maturity that is less than 70% of the stated principal amount of the securities and could be zero. **Accordingly, investors in the securities must be willing to accept the risk of losing their entire initial investment.**
- Contingent quarterly coupon:** A *contingent* coupon of at least \$20.00 per quarter per security (equal to a rate of at least 2.00% per quarter or at least 8.00% per annum) will be paid on the securities on each coupon payment date **but only if** the index closing value of the underlying index is at or above the coupon barrier level on the related observation date. The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on the pricing date.
- If, on any observation date, the index closing value of the underlying index is less than the coupon barrier level, we will pay no coupon for the applicable quarterly period.**
- Early redemption:** Beginning on July 26, 2023, on any redemption date, we have the right to redeem all (but not less than all) of the securities for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the relevant observation date. An early redemption of the securities will not automatically occur based on the performance of the underlying index. We will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable redemption date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.

Any payments on the securities depend on the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor, and on the performance of the underlying. The economic terms of the securities are based on BAC's internal funding rate, which is the rate it would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes, and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements BAC's affiliates enter into. BAC's internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate it would pay when it issues conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the agent's commissions and fees, if any, and the hedging related charges described below (see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9), will reduce the economic terms of the securities to you and the initial estimated value of the securities. Due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the securities will be greater than the initial estimated value of the securities as of the pricing date.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

The initial estimated value range of the securities is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. The final pricing supplement will set forth the initial estimated value of the securities as of the pricing date. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the securities, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 and "Structuring the securities" on page PS-18.

The securities are our senior debt securities. Any payments on the securities are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BAC. The securities and the related guarantee are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by collateral. The securities will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The related guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all of BAC's other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior to its subordinated obligations. Any payments due on the securities, including any repayment of the principal amount, will be subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

Key Investment Rationale

The securities do not guarantee any repayment of principal at maturity and offer investors an opportunity to earn a contingent quarterly coupon of at least \$20.00 per security (equal to a rate of at least 2.00% per quarter or at least 8.00% per annum) **but only if** the index closing value of the underlying index on the applicable quarterly observation date is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial index value, which we refer to as the coupon barrier level. The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on the pricing date. The securities have been designed for investors who seek an opportunity to earn contingent quarterly coupon payments at a potentially above-market rate in exchange for the risk of losing their principal and the risk of receiving no contingent quarterly coupon when the S&P 500® Index on the related observation date closes below the coupon barrier level, and the risk of an early redemption of the securities at our discretion. The following scenarios are for illustrative purposes only to demonstrate how the contingent coupon and the payment at maturity (if the securities have not previously been redeemed) are calculated, and do not attempt to demonstrate every situation that may occur. Accordingly, the securities may or may not be redeemed by us at our discretion, the contingent coupon may be payable in none of, or some but not all of, the quarterly periods during the 2-year term of the securities and the payment at maturity may be less than 70% of the stated principal amount of the securities and may be zero.

Scenario 1: The securities are redeemed prior to maturity.

This scenario assumes that we redeem the securities at our discretion prior to the maturity date on one of the quarterly redemption dates, starting on July 26, 2023, for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount *plus* any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the relevant observation date. Prior to the early redemption, the underlying index closes at or above the coupon barrier level on some or all of the quarterly observation dates. In this scenario, investors receive the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to each such observation date, but not for the quarterly periods for which the underlying index closes below the coupon barrier level on the related observation date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.

Scenario 2: The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, and investors receive principal back at maturity.

This scenario assumes that we do not redeem the securities on any of the quarterly redemption dates, and, as a result, investors hold the securities to maturity. During the term of the securities, the underlying index closes at or above the coupon barrier level on some quarterly observation dates and below the coupon barrier level on the others. Consequently, investors receive the contingent quarterly coupon for the quarterly periods for which the index closing value of the underlying index is at or above the coupon barrier level on the related observation date, but not for the quarterly periods for which the index closing value of the underlying index is below the coupon barrier level on the related observation date. On the final observation date, the underlying index closes at or above the downside threshold level. Therefore, at maturity investors will receive the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date.

Scenario 3: The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity, and investors suffer a substantial loss of principal at maturity.

This scenario assumes that we do not redeem the securities on any of the quarterly redemption dates, and, as a result, investors hold the securities to maturity. During the term of the securities, the underlying index closes below the coupon barrier level on all or nearly all of the quarterly observation dates. In this scenario, investors do not receive any contingent quarterly coupons, or receive contingent quarterly coupons for only a limited number of coupon payment dates. On the final observation date, the underlying index closes below the downside threshold level. Therefore, investors receive an amount equal to the stated principal amount multiplied by the index performance factor at maturity. Under these circumstances, the payment at maturity will be less than 70% of the stated principal amount and could be zero. No coupon will be paid at maturity in this scenario.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

S&P 500® Index Summary

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the underlying index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the sponsor of the SPX (the "underlying index sponsor"). The underlying index sponsor, which licenses the copyright and all other rights to the underlying index, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the underlying index. The consequences of the underlying index sponsor discontinuing publication of the underlying index are discussed in "Description of the Notes — Discontinuance of an Index" in the accompanying product supplement. None of us, the guarantor, the calculation agent, or BofAS accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the underlying index or any successor index. None of us, the guarantor, BofAS or any of our other affiliates makes any representation to you as to the future performance of the underlying index. You should make your own investigation into the underlying index.

The SPX includes a representative sample of 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

Information as of market close on April 12, 2023:

Bloomberg Ticker Symbol:	SPX
Current Index Value:	4,091.95
52 Weeks Ago:	4,397.45
52 Week High (on 4/19/2022):	4,462.21
52 Week Low (on 10/10/2022):	3,577.03

For additional historical information, see "S&P 500® Index Historical Performance" below. For additional information about the S&P 500® Index, see the information set forth in "Annex A—The S&P 500® Index" below.

April 2023

Page 6

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Hypothetical Examples

The following hypothetical examples are for illustrative purposes only. Whether you receive a contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on each quarterly observation date and the payment at maturity will be determined by reference to the index closing value of the underlying index on the final observation date. Any early redemption of the securities will be at our discretion. The actual initial index value, coupon barrier level and downside threshold level will be determined on the pricing date. All payments on the securities are subject to issuer and guarantor credit risk. The numbers in the hypothetical examples may be rounded for ease of analysis. The below examples are based on the following terms:

Hypothetical Initial Index Value:	4,000
Hypothetical Coupon Barrier Level:	2,800, which is 70% of the hypothetical initial index value
Hypothetical Downside Threshold Level:	2,800, which is 70% of the hypothetical initial index value
Contingent Quarterly Coupon:	At least \$20.00 per security (equal to a rate of at least 2.00% per quarter or at least 8.00% per annum). The actual contingent quarterly coupon will be determined on the pricing date. A contingent quarterly coupon is paid on each coupon payment date but only if the index closing value of the underlying index is at or above the coupon barrier level on the related observation date.
Call Feature:	Beginning on July 26, 2023, on any redemption date, we have the right to redeem all (but not less than all) of the securities for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount <i>plus</i> any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the relevant observation date. We will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable redemption date. No further payments will be made on the securities once they have been redeemed.
Payment at Maturity (if the securities have not been redeemed early):	If the final index value is greater than or equal to the downside threshold level: the stated principal amount, and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date If the final index value is less than the downside threshold level: (i) the stated principal amount <i>multiplied by</i> (ii) the index performance factor
Stated Principal Amount:	\$1,000

In Example 1, we redeem the securities on one of the redemption dates, and no further payments are made on the securities after they have been redeemed. In Examples 2, 3, and 4, the securities are not redeemed prior to, and remain outstanding until, maturity.

Example 1-We redeem the securities on April 25, 2024. The index closing value is at or above the coupon barrier level on all 3 quarterly observation dates prior to (and excluding) the observation date immediately preceding the redemption. Therefore, you would receive the contingent quarterly coupons with respect to the 3 observation dates, totaling $\$20.00 \times 3 = \60.00 . The index closing value of the underlying index is greater than or equal to the coupon barrier level on the observation date in April 2024. Upon redemption, investors receive the redemption payment per security calculated as $\$1,000 + \$20.00 = \$1,020.00$.

The total payment over the 1-year term of the securities is $\$60.00 + \$1,020.00 = \$1,080.00$ per security.

If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupon payments, may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.

Example 2-The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity. The index closing value is at or above the coupon barrier level on all 7 quarterly observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date. The final index value is 3,000, which is above the downside threshold level and coupon barrier level. In this scenario, you receive a payment at maturity equal to the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date. Therefore, you would receive per security (i) the contingent quarterly coupons with respect to the 7 observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date, totaling $\$20.00 \times 7 = \140.00 and (ii) the payment at maturity calculated as $\$1,000 + \$20.00 = \$1,020.00$.

The total payment over the 2-year term of the securities is $\$140.00 + \$1,020.00 = \$1,160.00$ per security.

This example illustrates the scenario where you receive a contingent quarterly coupon on every coupon payment date throughout the term of the securities and receive your principal back at maturity, resulting in \$160.00 in contingent quarterly coupon payments over the 2-year term of the securities. This is therefore the maximum amount payable over the 2-year term of the securities. To the extent that coupons are not paid on every coupon payment date, the actual contingent quarterly coupon payments you receive would be less than \$160.00 and could be zero. **In addition, we will be more likely to redeem the securities prior to maturity when the index closing value is at or above the coupon barrier level on the observation dates.** If the securities are redeemed prior to maturity, you will receive no more contingent quarterly coupon payments, may be forced to invest in a lower interest rate environment and may not be able to reinvest at comparable terms or returns.

Example 3-The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity. The index closing value is at or above the coupon barrier level on 2 out of the 7 quarterly observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date. The final index value is 3,500, which is above the downside threshold level and coupon barrier level. In this scenario, you receive a payment at maturity equal to the stated principal amount and the contingent quarterly coupon with respect to the final observation date. Therefore, you would receive per security (i) the contingent quarterly coupons with respect to those 2 observation dates prior to (and excluding) the final observation date, totaling $\$20.00 \times 2 = \40.00 , but not for the other 5 observation dates, and (ii) the payment at maturity calculated as $\$1,000 + \$20.00 = \$1,020.00$.

The total payment over the 2-year term of the securities is $\$40.00 + \$1,020.00 = \$1,060.00$ per security.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Example 4-The securities are not redeemed prior to maturity. The index closing value is below the coupon barrier level on all of the quarterly observation dates, and is below the downside threshold level on the final observation date, on which the final index value is 1,600. Therefore, you would receive no contingent quarterly coupons, and the payment at maturity would be calculated as $\$1,000 \times (1,600 / 4,000) = \400.00 .

The total payment over the 2-year term of the securities is $\$0 + \$400.00 = \$400.00$ per security.

If we do not redeem the securities prior to maturity and the final index value is less than the downside threshold level, you will lose a significant portion or all of your investment in the securities.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Risk Factors

Your investment in the securities entails significant risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase the securities should be made only after carefully considering the risks of an investment in the securities, including those discussed below, with your advisors in light of your particular circumstances. The securities are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the securities or financial matters in general. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the securities in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page PS-5 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-6 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus, each as identified on the cover page of this pricing supplement.

Structure-related Risks

- **Your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.** There is no fixed principal repayment amount on the securities at maturity. If the securities are not redeemed prior to maturity and the final index value of the underlying index is less than the downside threshold level, at maturity, your investment will be subject to 1:1 downside exposure to decreases in the value of the underlying index and you will lose 1% of the principal amount for each 1% that the final index value of the underlying index is less than the initial index value. In that case, you will lose a significant portion or all of your investment in the securities.
- **Your return on the securities is limited to the return represented by the contingent quarterly coupons, if any, over the term of the securities.** Your return on the securities is limited to the contingent quarterly coupons paid over the term of the securities, regardless of the extent to which the index closing value or final index value of the underlying index exceeds its coupon barrier or initial index value, as applicable. Similarly, the amount payable at maturity or upon an early redemption will never exceed the sum of the principal amount and the applicable contingent quarterly coupon, regardless of the extent to which the index closing value or final index value of the underlying index exceeds its initial index value. In contrast, a direct investment in the securities included in the underlying index would allow you to receive the benefit of any appreciation in its value. Any return on the securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned those securities and received the dividends paid or distributions made on them.
- **The securities are subject to early redemption, which would limit your ability to receive the contingent quarterly coupons over the full term of the securities.** Beginning on July 26, 2023, on any redemption date, we have the right to redeem all (but not less than all) of the securities for a redemption payment equal to the stated principal amount plus any contingent quarterly coupon otherwise due with respect to the relevant observation date, as applicable. In this case, you will lose the opportunity to continue to receive contingent quarterly coupons after the date of early redemption. If the securities are called prior to the maturity date, you may be unable to invest in other securities with a similar level of risk that could provide a return that is similar to the securities. Even if we do not exercise our option to redeem your securities, our ability to do so may adversely affect the market value of your securities. It is our sole option whether to redeem your securities prior to maturity on any such redemption date and we may or may not exercise this option for any reason. Because of this early redemption potential, the term of your securities could be anywhere between three months and two years.
- **You may not receive any contingent quarterly coupons.** The securities do not provide for any regular fixed coupon payments. Investors in the securities will not necessarily receive any contingent quarterly coupons on the securities. If the index closing value of the underlying index is less than its coupon barrier on an observation date, you will not receive the contingent quarterly coupon applicable to that observation date. If the index closing value of the underlying index is less than its coupon barrier on all the observation dates during the term of the securities, you will not receive any contingent quarterly coupons during the term of the securities, and will not receive a positive return on the securities.
- **Your return on the securities may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.** Any return that you receive on the securities may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with the same maturity date. As a result, your investment in the securities may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money. In addition, if interest rates increase during the term of the securities, the contingent quarterly coupon (if any) may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.
- **The contingent quarterly coupon, redemption payment or payment at maturity, as applicable, will not reflect changes in the level of the underlying index other than on the observation dates.** The level of the underlying index during the term of the securities other than on the observation dates will not affect payments on the securities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, investors should generally be aware of the performance of the underlying index while holding the securities, as the performance of the underlying index may influence the market value of the securities and the payment of any contingent quarterly coupons. The calculation agent will determine whether each contingent quarterly coupon is payable and will calculate the redemption payment or the payment at maturity, as applicable, by comparing only the initial index value, the coupon barrier or the downside threshold level, as applicable, to the index closing value or the final index value for the underlying index. No other levels of the underlying index will be taken into account. As a result, if the securities are not called prior to maturity and the final index value of the underlying index is less than the downside threshold level, you will receive less than the principal amount at maturity even if the level of the underlying index was always above its downside threshold level prior to the final observation date.
- **Any payments on the securities are subject to our credit risk and the credit risk of the guarantor, and any actual or perceived changes in our or the guarantor's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the securities.** The securities are our senior unsecured debt securities. Any payment on the securities will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the guarantor. The securities are not guaranteed by any entity other than the guarantor. As a result, your receipt of all payments on the securities will be dependent upon our ability and the ability of the guarantor to repay our respective obligations under the securities on the applicable payment date, regardless of the index closing value of the underlying index as compared to the coupon barrier level, downside threshold level or initial index value, as applicable. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition or the financial condition of the guarantor will be on any payment date, including the maturity date. If we and the guarantor become unable to meet our respective financial obligations as they become due, you may not receive the amounts payable under the terms of the securities and you could lose all of your initial investment.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

In addition, our credit ratings and the credit ratings of the guarantor are assessments by ratings agencies of our respective abilities to pay our obligations. Consequently, our or the guarantor's perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our or the guarantor's credit ratings or increases in the spread between the yield on our respective securities and the yield on U.S. Treasury securities (the "credit spread") prior to the maturity date may adversely affect the market value of the securities. However, because your return on the securities depends upon factors in addition to our ability and the ability of the guarantor to pay our respective obligations, such as the value of the underlying index, an improvement in our or the guarantor's credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the securities.

- **We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, have no independent assets, operations, or revenues.** We are a finance subsidiary of the guarantor, have no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of our debt securities that are guaranteed by the guarantor, and are dependent upon the guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries to meet our obligations under the securities in the ordinary course. Therefore, our ability to make payments on the securities may be limited.

Valuation- and Market-related Risks

- **The price to public you pay for the securities will exceed their initial estimated value.** The range of initial estimated values of the securities that is provided on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and the initial estimated value as of the pricing date that will be provided in the final pricing supplement, are each estimates only, determined as of a particular point in time by reference to our and our affiliates' pricing models. These pricing models consider certain assumptions and variables, including our credit spreads and those of the guarantor, the guarantor's internal funding rate, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates, dividends and volatility, price-sensitivity analysis, and the expected term of the securities. These pricing models rely in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If you attempt to sell the securities prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than their initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the level of the underlying index, changes in the guarantor's internal funding rate, and the inclusion in the price to public of the agent's commissions and fees, if any, and the hedging related charges, all as further described in "Structuring the securities" below. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the securities, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the securities in any secondary market and will affect the value of the securities in complex and unpredictable ways.
- **The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, BAC, BofAS or any of our other affiliates would be willing to purchase your securities in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time.** The value of your securities at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the underlying index, our and BAC's creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.
- **We cannot assure you that a trading market for your securities will ever develop or be maintained.** We will not list the securities on any securities exchange. We cannot predict how the securities will trade in any secondary market or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid.

Conflict-related Risks

- **Trading and hedging activities by us, the guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may create conflicts of interest with you and may affect your return on the securities and their market value.** We, the guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may buy or sell the securities held by or included in the underlying index, or futures or options contracts or exchange traded instruments on the underlying index or those securities, or other instruments whose value is derived from the underlying index or those securities. While we, the guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may from time to time own securities represented by the underlying index, except to the extent that BAC's common stock may be included in the underlying index, we, the guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, do not control any company included in the underlying index, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company. We, the guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may execute such purchases or sales for our own or their own accounts, for business reasons, or in connection with hedging our obligations under the securities. These transactions may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the securities and the interests we, the guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, may have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These transactions may adversely affect the level of the underlying index in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the securities. On or before the pricing date, any purchases or sales by us, the guarantor or our other affiliates, including BofAS or others on our or their behalf (including those for the purpose of hedging some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the securities), may affect the level of the underlying index. Consequently, the level of the underlying index may change subsequent to the pricing date, which may adversely affect the market value of the securities.

We, the guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, also expect to engage in hedging activities that could affect the level of the underlying index on the pricing date. In addition, these hedging activities, including the unwinding of a hedge, may decrease the market value of your securities prior to maturity, and may affect the amounts to be paid on the securities. We, the guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in the securities and may hold or resell the securities. For example, BofAS may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which it engages. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the level of the underlying index, the market value of your securities prior to maturity or the amounts payable on the securities.

- **There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours.** We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent. One of our affiliates will be the calculation agent for the securities and, as such, will make a variety of determinations relating to the securities, including the amounts that will be paid on the securities. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between its status as our affiliate and its responsibilities as calculation agent.

Underlying Index-related Risks

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

- **The publisher of the underlying index may adjust the underlying index in a way that affects its levels, and the publisher has no obligation to consider your interests.** The publisher of the underlying index can add, delete, or substitute the components included in the underlying index or make other methodological changes that could change its level. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your securities.

Tax-related Risks

- **The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the securities.** No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the securities or securities similar to the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are not certain. Under the terms of the securities, you will have agreed with us to treat the securities as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, as described below under "Additional Information About the Securities—Tax considerations—General." If the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the securities, the timing and character of income, gain or loss with respect to the securities may differ. No ruling will be requested from the IRS with respect to the securities and no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with the statements made in the section entitled "Additional Information About the Securities—Tax considerations." **You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the securities.**

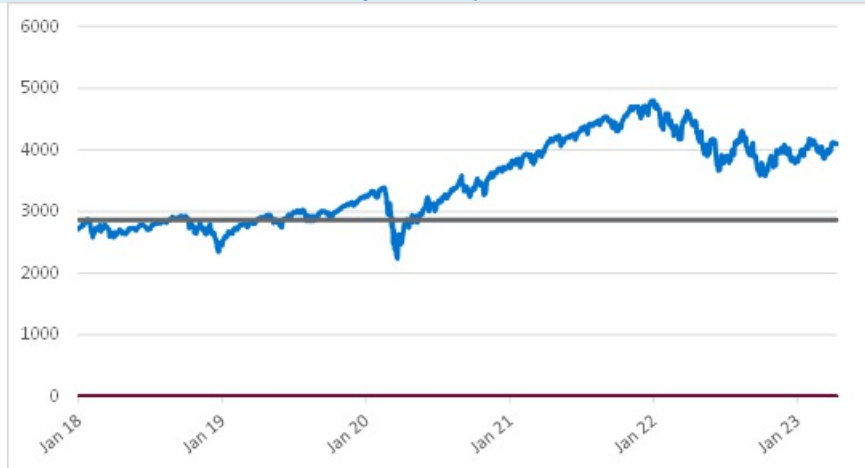
Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

S&P 500® Index Historical Performance

The following graph sets forth the daily index closing values of the underlying index for the period from January 2, 2018 through April 12, 2023. The related table sets forth the published high and low closing values, as well as end-of-quarter closing values, of the underlying index for each quarter from January 2, 2018 through April 12, 2023. The closing value of the underlying index on April 12, 2023 was 4,091.95. We obtained the information in the graph and table below from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification. The historical values of the underlying index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the level of the underlying index on any observation date.

Underlying Index Daily Closing Values
January 2, 2018 to April 12, 2023



* The gray solid line indicates both the hypothetical coupon barrier level and the hypothetical downside threshold level, each of which is 70% of the hypothetical initial index value.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

S&P 500® Index	High	Low	Period End
2018			
First Quarter	2,872.87	2,581.00	2,640.87
Second Quarter	2,786.85	2,581.88	2,718.37
Third Quarter	2,930.75	2,713.22	2,913.98
Fourth Quarter	2,925.51	2,351.10	2,506.85
2019			
First Quarter	2,854.88	2,447.89	2,834.40
Second Quarter	2,954.18	2,744.45	2,941.76
Third Quarter	3,025.86	2,840.60	2,976.74
Fourth Quarter	3,240.02	2,887.61	3,230.78
2020			
First Quarter	3,386.15	2,237.40	2,584.59
Second Quarter	3,232.39	2,470.50	3,100.29
Third Quarter	3,580.84	3,115.86	3,363.00
Fourth Quarter	3,756.07	3,269.96	3,756.07
2021			
First Quarter	3,974.54	3,700.65	3,972.89
Second Quarter	4,297.50	4,019.87	4,297.50
Third Quarter	4,536.95	4,258.49	4,307.54
Fourth Quarter	4,793.06	4,300.46	4,766.18
2022			
First Quarter	4,796.56	4,170.70	4,530.41
Second Quarter	4,582.64	3,666.77	3,785.38
Third Quarter	4,305.20	3,585.62	3,585.62
Fourth Quarter	4,080.11	3,577.03	3,839.50
2023			
First Quarter	4,179.76	3,808.10	4,109.31
Second Quarter (through April 12, 2023)	4,124.51	4,090.38	4,091.95

April 2023

Page 13

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Additional Terms of the Securities

Please read this information in conjunction with the summary terms on the front cover of this pricing supplement.

Additional Terms:

If the terms described herein are inconsistent with those described in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement, or prospectus, the terms described herein shall control.

Denominations:	The securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and whole multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
Calculation agent:	BofAS, an affiliate of BofA Finance.
Events of default and acceleration:	If an event of default, as defined in the senior indenture relating to the securities and in the section entitled "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches" on page 54 of the accompanying prospectus, with respect to the securities occurs and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of the securities upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the amount described under the caption "Payment at maturity" above, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the maturity date of the securities and as though the final observation date were the third trading day prior to the date of acceleration. We will also determine whether the final contingent quarterly coupon is payable based upon the index closing value of the underlying index on the deemed final observation date; any such final contingent quarterly coupon will be prorated by the calculation agent to reflect the length of the final contingent quarterly coupon period. In case of a default in the payment of the securities, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, the securities will not bear a default interest rate.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

Additional Information About the Securities

Additional Information:

Tax considerations:

The following summary of the material U.S. federal income and estate tax considerations of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the securities supplements, and to the extent inconsistent supersedes, the discussion under "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department ("Treasury") (including proposed and temporary regulations), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This summary does not include any description of the tax laws of any state or local governments, or of any foreign government, that may be applicable to a particular holder.

Although the securities are issued by us, they will be treated as if they were issued by BAC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly throughout this tax discussion, references to "we," "our" or "us" are generally to BAC unless the context requires otherwise.

This summary is directed solely to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders that, except as otherwise specifically noted, will purchase the securities upon original issuance and will hold the securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means property held for investment, and that are not excluded from the discussion under "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the securities, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign, or other tax jurisdiction and the possible effects of changes in U.S. federal or other tax laws.

General

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the securities, we intend to treat the securities for all tax purposes as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the underlying index and under the terms of the securities, we and every investor in the securities agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat the securities in accordance with such characterization. In the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, it is reasonable to treat the securities as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the underlying index. However, Sidley Austin LLP has advised us that it is unable to conclude that it is more likely than not that this treatment will be upheld. This discussion assumes that the securities constitute contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the underlying index for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the securities did not constitute contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

This characterization of the securities is not binding on the IRS or the courts. No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the securities or any similar instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to their proper characterization and treatment. Due to the absence of authorities on point, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities are not certain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or any court will agree with the characterization and tax treatment described in this pricing supplement. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including possible alternative characterizations.

Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the characterization described above. The discussion in this section assumes that there is a significant possibility of a significant loss of principal on an investment in the securities.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any issuer of a component stock included in the underlying index would be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" ("PFIC"), within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code, or a United

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

States real property holding corporation, within the meaning of Section 897(c) of the Code. If the issuer of one or more stocks included in the underlying index were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a holder of the securities. You should refer to information filed with the SEC by the issuers of the component stocks included in the underlying index and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you, if any, if any issuer of a component stock included in the underlying index is or becomes a PFIC or is or becomes a United States real property holding corporation.

U.S. Holders

Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of any contingent quarterly coupon on the securities is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that any contingent quarterly coupon constitutes taxable ordinary income to a U.S. Holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting. By purchasing the securities you agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat any contingent quarterly coupon as described in the preceding sentence.

Upon receipt of a cash payment at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts representing any contingent quarterly coupon, which would be taxed as described above) and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the securities. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the securities will equal the amount paid by that holder to acquire them. This capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the securities for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Alternative Tax Treatments. Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper tax treatment of the securities, prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding all possible alternative tax treatments of an investment in the securities. In particular, the IRS could seek to subject the securities to the Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. If the IRS were successful in that regard, the timing and character of income on the securities would be affected significantly. Among other things, a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue original issue discount every year at a "comparable yield" determined at the time of issuance. In addition, any gain realized by a U.S. Holder at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities generally would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities generally would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's prior accruals of original issue discount, and as capital loss thereafter.

In addition, it is possible that the securities could be treated as a unit consisting of a deposit and a put option written by the security holder, in which case the timing and character of income on the securities would be affected significantly.

The IRS released Notice 2008-2 (the "Notice"), which sought comments from the public on the taxation of financial instruments currently taxed as "prepaid forward contracts." This Notice addresses instruments such as the securities. According to the Notice, the IRS and Treasury are considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the securities should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, regardless of whether any payments are made prior to maturity. It is not possible to determine what guidance the IRS and Treasury will ultimately issue, if any. Any such future guidance may affect the amount, timing and character of income, gain, or loss in respect of the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

The IRS and Treasury are also considering additional issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, whether Section 1260 of the Code, concerning certain "constructive ownership transactions," generally applies or should generally apply to such instruments, and whether any of these determinations depend on the nature of the underlying asset.

In addition, proposed Treasury regulations require the accrual of income on a current basis for contingent payments made under certain notional principal contracts. The preamble to the regulations states that the "wait and see" method of accounting does not properly reflect the economic accrual of income on those contracts, and requires current accrual of income for some contracts already in existence. While the proposed regulations do not apply to prepaid forward contracts, the preamble to the proposed regulations expresses the view that similar timing issues exist in the case of prepaid forward contracts. If the IRS or Treasury publishes future guidance requiring current economic accrual for

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

contingent payments on prepaid forward contracts, it is possible that you could be required to accrue income over the term of the securities.

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the securities, it is also possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the securities in a manner that results in tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the IRS could possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize at maturity or upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

Because the underlying index is an index that periodically rebalances, it is possible that the securities could be treated as a series of contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, each of which matures on the next rebalancing date. If the securities were properly characterized in such a manner, a U.S. Holder would be treated as disposing of the securities on each rebalancing date in return for new securities that mature on the next rebalancing date, and a U.S. Holder would accordingly likely recognize capital gain or loss on each rebalancing date equal to the difference between the holder's tax basis in the securities (which would be adjusted to take into account any prior recognition of gain or loss) and the fair market value of the securities on such date.

Non-U.S. Holders

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the securities (including any contingent quarterly coupon) is uncertain, we (or the applicable paying agent) will withhold U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on the entire amount of any contingent quarterly coupon made unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We (or the applicable paying agent) will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable. In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals. The availability of a lower rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on whether such rate applies to the characterization of the payments under U.S. federal income tax laws. A Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Except as discussed below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax for amounts paid in respect of the securities (not including, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts representing any contingent quarterly coupon which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities or their settlement at maturity, provided that the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities or their settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if that Non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption, or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

If a Non-U.S. Holder of the securities is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. and if any contingent quarterly coupon and gain realized on the settlement at maturity, or upon sale, exchange, or redemption of the securities, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the U.S.), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such contingent quarterly coupon and gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a U.S. Holder. Such Non-U.S. Holders should read the material under the heading "—U.S. Holders," for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the securities. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by any applicable tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments.

A "dividend equivalent" payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments ("ELIs") that are "specified ELIs" may

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2025. Based on our determination that the securities are not delta-one instruments, Non-U.S. Holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the securities. However, it is possible that the securities could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the underlying index or the securities, and following such occurrence the securities could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the underlying index or the securities should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the securities and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the securities to become subject to withholding tax in addition to the withholding tax described above, tax will be withheld at the applicable statutory rate. Prospective Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax. Under current law, while the matter is not entirely clear, individual Non-U.S. Holders, and entities whose property is potentially includible in those individuals’ gross estates for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), should note that, absent an applicable treaty benefit, a security is likely to be treated as U.S. situs property, subject to U.S. federal estate tax. These individuals and entities should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of investing in a security.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Please see the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — General — Backup Withholding and Information Reporting” in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of the backup withholding and information reporting rules to payments made on the securities.

Structuring the securities:

The securities are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the underlying index. The related guarantee is BAC’s obligation. As is the case for all of our and BAC’s respective debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the securities reflect our and BAC’s actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because market-linked notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us and BAC, BAC typically borrows the funds under these types of notes at a rate, which we refer to in this pricing supplement as BAC’s internal funding rate, that is more favorable to BAC than the rate that it might pay for a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security. This generally relatively lower internal funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the securities, along with the fees and charges associated with market-linked notes, typically results in the initial estimated value of the securities on the pricing date being less than their price to public.

The initial estimated value range of the securities is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. The final pricing supplement will set forth the initial estimated value of the securities as of the pricing date.

In order to meet our payment obligations on the securities, at the time we issue the securities, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with BofAS or one of our other affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined based upon terms provided by BofAS and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our and BAC’s creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the underlying index, the tenor of the securities and the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the securities and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

BofAS has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include hedging related charges, reflecting the costs associated with, and our affiliates’ profit earned from, these hedging arrangements. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, actual profits or losses from these hedging transactions may be more or less than any expected amounts.

For further information, see “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-9 above and “Supplemental Use of Proceeds” on page PS-20 of the accompanying product supplement.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

Supplement to the plan of distribution; role of BofAS and conflicts of interest:

BofAS, a broker-dealer affiliate of ours, is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and will participate as agent in the distribution of the securities. Accordingly, the offering of the securities will conform to the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. BofAS may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder.

We expect to deliver the securities against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the initial settlement of the securities occurs more than two business days from the pricing date, purchasers who wish to trade the securities more than two business days prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Under our distribution agreement with BofAS, BofAS will purchase the securities from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this pricing supplement, less the indicated agent's commissions and fees, if any. BofAS will sell the securities to other broker-dealers that will participate in the offering and that are not affiliated with us, at an agreed discount to the principal amount. Each of those broker-dealers may sell the securities to one or more additional broker-dealers. BofAS has informed us that these discounts may vary from dealer to dealer and that not all dealers will purchase or repurchase the securities at the same discount. Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC ("Morgan Stanley Wealth Management") and its financial advisors will collectively receive from the agent, BofAS, a fixed sales commission for each security they sell, and Morgan Stanley Wealth Management will receive a structuring fee for each security, in each case as specified on the cover page of this document. The costs included in the original issue price of the securities will include a fee paid by BofAS to LFT Securities, LLC, an entity in which an affiliate of Morgan Stanley Wealth Management has an ownership interest, for providing certain electronic platform services with respect to this offering.

BofAS and any of our other broker-dealer affiliates may use this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus for offers and sales in secondary market transactions and market-making transactions in the securities. However, they are not obligated to engage in such secondary market transactions and/or market-making transactions. These broker-dealer affiliates may act as principal or agent in these transactions, and any such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market conditions at the time of the sale.

At BofAS's discretion, for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the securities, BofAS may offer to buy the securities in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the securities. Any price offered by BofAS for the securities will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the underlying index and the remaining term of the securities. However, none of us, the guarantor, BofAS or any of our other affiliates is obligated to purchase your securities at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that any party will purchase your securities at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the securities.

Any price that BofAS may pay to repurchase the securities will depend upon then prevailing market conditions, the creditworthiness of us and the guarantor, and transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the securities.

Sales Outside of the United States

The securities have not been approved for public sale in any jurisdiction outside of the United States. There has been no registration or filing as to the securities with any regulatory, securities, banking, or local authority outside of the United States and no action has been taken by BofA Finance, BAC, BofAS or any other affiliate of BAC, to offer the securities in any jurisdiction other than the United States. As such, these securities are made available to investors outside of the United States only in jurisdictions where it is lawful to make such offer or sale and only under circumstances that will result in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including private placement requirements.

Further, no offer or sale of the securities is being made to residents of:

- Australia
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Crimea
- Cuba
- Curacao
- Gibraltar
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Iran

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

- Kazakhstan
- Malaysia
- New Zealand
- North Korea
- Norway
- Russia
- Syria

You are urged to carefully review the selling restrictions that may be applicable to your jurisdiction beginning on page S-56 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

European Economic Area and United Kingdom

None of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below). This pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement have been prepared on the basis that any offer of securities in any Member State of the European Economic Area (the "EEA") or in the United Kingdom (each, a "Relevant State") will only be made to a legal entity which is a qualified investor under the Prospectus Regulation ("Qualified Investors"). Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant State of securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement may only do so with respect to Qualified Investors. Neither BofA Finance nor BAC has authorized, nor does it authorize, the making of any offer of securities other than to Qualified Investors. The expression "Prospectus Regulation" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA AND UNITED KINGDOM RETAIL INVESTORS — The securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA or in the United Kingdom. For these purposes: (a) a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("MiFID II"); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the Insurance Distribution Directive) where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and (b) the expression "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the securities. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA or in the United Kingdom has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA or in the United Kingdom may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

United Kingdom

The communication of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other document or materials relating to the issue of the securities offered hereby is not being made, and such documents and/or materials have not been approved, by an authorized person for the purposes of section 21 of the United Kingdom's Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA"). Accordingly, such documents and/or materials are not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. The communication of such documents and/or materials as a financial promotion is only being made to those persons in the United Kingdom who have professional experience in matters relating to investments and who fall within the definition of investment professionals (as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the "Financial Promotion Order")), or who fall within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order, or who are any other persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made under the Financial Promotion Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). In the United Kingdom, the securities offered hereby are only available to, and any investment or investment activity to which this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relates will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or any of their contents.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of the securities may only be communicated or caused to be communicated in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to BofA Finance, as issuer, or BAC, as guarantor.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

All applicable provisions of the FSMA must be complied with in respect to anything done by any person in relation to the securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Where you can find more information:

This pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website at www.sec.gov or obtained from BofAS by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus for information about us, BAC and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Certain terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement have the meanings set forth in the accompanying product supplement or prospectus supplement.

The terms and risks of the securities are contained in this pricing supplement and in the following related product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, which can be accessed at the following links:

- Product Supplement EQUITY-1 dated December 30, 2022:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1682472/000119312522315473/d429684d424b2.htm>
- Series A MTN prospectus supplement dated December 30, 2022 and prospectus dated December 30, 2022:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1682472/000119312522315195/d409418d424b3.htm>

Please note that, for purposes of this pricing supplement, references in the accompanying product supplement EQUITY-1 to "closing level", "Underlying", "Index Publisher" and "Index" shall be deemed to refer to "index closing value", "underlying index", "underlying index sponsor" and "underlying index" respectively.

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index

Principal at Risk Securities

Annex A—The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index

The SPX includes a representative sample of 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

The SPX includes companies from eleven main groups: Communication Services; Consumer Discretionary; Consumer Staples; Energy; Financials; Health Care; Industrials; Information Technology; Real Estate; Materials; and Utilities. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("SPDJI"), the sponsor of the SPX, may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the SPX to achieve the objectives stated above.

Company additions to the SPX must have an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$14.6 billion or more (an increase from the previous requirement of an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$13.1 billion or more).

SPDJI calculates the SPX by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the SPX without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the SPX constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Computation of the SPX

While SPDJI currently employs the following methodology to calculate the SPX, no assurance can be given that SPDJI will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect payments on the securities.

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

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the SPX. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depository banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depository shares and Canadian exchangeable shares, are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. Available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company's shares, SPDJI would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares and another control group holds 20% of the company's shares, SPDJI would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company's outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the SPX. Constituents of the SPX prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the SPX. If a constituent company of the SPX reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will remain in the SPX at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee in order to minimize turnover.

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

Index Maintenance

April 2023

Page 22

Callable Contingent Income Securities due April 24, 2025

All Payments on the Securities Based on the Performance of the S&P 500® Index
Principal at Risk Securities

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

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

Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Share changes due to mergers or acquisitions of publicly held companies that trade on a major exchange are implemented when the transaction occurs, even if both of the companies are not in the same headline index, and regardless of the size of the change. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at-the-market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

If a change in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more, the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case by case basis.

Furthermore, for additional historical information, see "S&P 500® Index Historical Performance" below.

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