

NEST⁵²⁹
ADVISOR PLAN

NEST Advisor College Savings Plan

Program Disclosure Statement
& Participation Agreement

.....
May 14, 2026



UBT
Union Bank & Trust
Program Manager



USE OF THIS PROGRAM DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This Program Disclosure Statement is for use by persons investing with a broker or financial advisor (“Financial Advisor”) in the Nebraska Educational Savings Trust Advisor College Savings Plan (“NEST Advisor Plan” or the “Plan”). This Program Disclosure Statement contains important information about establishing and maintaining an account with the Plan. Investing is an important decision. Investors should carefully read this Program Disclosure Statement in its entirety to understand and consider the Plan’s investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses and discuss the contents of this Program Disclosure Statement with their Financial Advisor before opening an account and making an investment decision. No one is authorized to provide information that is different from the information contained in this Program Disclosure Statement. Please keep this Program Disclosure Statement and all updates for future reference.

ABOUT THE NEBRASKA COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN

The Plan is one of four college savings plans issued by the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust and administered by the Nebraska State Treasurer, who serves as trustee to each of the four plans. The four plans offer a series of investment options within the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust. The four plans are intended to operate as qualified tuition programs, pursuant to Section 529 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

This Program Disclosure Statement describes only accounts held through the Plan that are sold through Financial Advisors. The other plans in the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust may offer different investment options, different benefits, different fees, and/or different costs and sales commissions, which may be more or less than those offered in the Plan described in this Program Disclosure Statement. Some of these other plans are marketed differently and/or designed for direct investment without the use of a Financial Advisor and without the imposition of sales charges. You can obtain information regarding the other plans in the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust by contacting the Nebraska State Treasurer at 402.471.2455, or by visiting the Nebraska State Treasurer’s website at treasurer.nebraska.gov/csp.

Accounts in the Plan have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or with any state securities commission pursuant to exemptions from registration available for securities issued by a public instrumentality of a state. Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has reviewed this Program Disclosure Statement.

NO INSURANCE AND NO GUARANTEES

Opening an account in the Plan involves certain risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested. These risks are highlighted in the Section of the Program Disclosure Statement, “Part 10 – Certain Risks to Consider.”

Except the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, investments in the Plan are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Accounts in the Plan are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, Union Bank and Trust Company or its authorized agents or affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including loss of the principal amount invested. FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment up to the maximum amount set by federal law, currently \$250,000.

The value of your account may vary depending on market conditions, the performance of the Investment Options you select, the timing of purchases and fees. The value of your account could be more or less than the amount you contribute to your account. In short, you could lose money. Account owners should periodically assess and, if appropriate, adjust their investment choices with their time horizon, risk tolerance and investment objective in mind.

FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment only, which invests in an FDIC-insured omnibus savings account held in trust by the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. Contributions to, and earnings on, the investments in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment are insured by the FDIC on a per participant, pass-through basis to each account owner up to the maximum limit established by federal law, which currently is \$250,000.

Investments in the State Street U.S. Government Money Market Fund are not bank deposits and are not insured by the FDIC. Participation in the Plan does not guarantee that contributions and the investment earnings, if any, will be adequate to cover future tuition and other qualified education expenses or that a Beneficiary will be admitted to or permitted to continue to attend an accredited college or university or other eligible educational institution (an “Eligible Educational Institution”).

FOR USE ONLY FOR FEDERAL QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSES

The Plan is intended to be used only to save for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses. The Plan and any tax information contained in this Program Disclosure Statement are not intended to be used, nor should they be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of evading federal or state taxes or tax penalties. Taxpayers may wish to seek tax advice from an independent tax advisor based on their own particular circumstances.

NEBRASKA STATE TAX DEDUCTION

Contributions by an account owner who files a Nebraska state income tax return, including the principal and earnings portions of rollovers from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program, are deductible in computing the account owner's Nebraska taxable income for Nebraska income tax purposes in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married taxpayers filing separate returns) in the aggregate for all contributions to all accounts within the Trust in any taxable year. This deduction also applies to contributions to an account made by an account owner's employer.

Contributions by a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account who is also the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account may claim this deduction. See "Part 14 – Federal and State Tax Considerations" for important additional information about state tax benefits.

PRIVACY POLICY

Except as otherwise required by law, information regarding a Plan account owner or Beneficiary will not be shared with anyone other than the account owner, an authorized representative, or those employees and/or service providers who access such information to provide services to the account owner or Beneficiary.

CONFLICTS WITH APPLICABLE LAW

This Program Disclosure Statement is for informational purposes only. In the event of any conflicts between the description of the Plan contained herein and any requirement of federal or Nebraska law applicable to matters addressed herein, such legal requirement would prevail over this Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement.

ADVISOR-SOLD PLAN

Accounts in the Plan are sold through Financial Advisors only. Investors should carefully read this Program Disclosure Statement in its entirety to understand and consider the Plan's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses and discuss the contents of this Program Disclosure Statement with their Financial Advisor before opening an account and making an investment decision.

INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Statements contained in this Program Disclosure Statement that involve estimates, forecasts, or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as representations of fact or guarantee of future performance.

NOT AN OFFER TO SELL

This Program Disclosure Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of a security described in this Program Disclosure Statement by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make an offer, solicitation or sale.

This Program Disclosure Statement is designed to comply with the College Savings Plans Network, Disclosure Principles Statement No. 8, adopted on March 28, 2025. You should carefully read and understand this Program Disclosure Statement. Please keep this Program Disclosure Statement for future reference.

IMPORTANT INVESTOR INFORMATION

Before investing in the Plan, you should carefully consider the following:

- 1. This Plan is open to the residents of any state of the United States;**
- 2. Depending on the laws of your home state or that of your Beneficiary, favorable state tax treatment or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds and protection from creditors, offered by such home state for investing in 529 qualified tuition program may be available only if you invest in such home state's 529 qualified tuition program;**
- 3. Any state-based benefit offered with respect to a particular 529 qualified tuition program should be one of many appropriately weighted factors you should consider in making an investment decision; and**
- 4. You should consult with your financial, tax or other advisor to learn more about how state-based benefits (including any limitations) would apply to your specific circumstances. You may also wish to contact your home state or any other 529 qualified tuition program to learn more about the features, benefits and limitations of that state's 529 qualified tuition program.**

IMPORTANT LEGAL INFORMATION

THE PLAN AND ITS AUTHORIZED AGENTS OR AFFILIATES MAKE NO REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING THE SUITABILITY OF THE INVESTMENT OPTIONS DESCRIBED IN THIS PROGRAM DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR ANY PARTICULAR INVESTOR. OTHER TYPES OF INVESTMENTS AND OTHER TYPES OF COLLEGE SAVINGS VEHICLES MAY BE MORE APPROPRIATE DEPENDING ON YOUR PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR OR INVESTMENT ADVISOR FOR MORE INFORMATION.

NO BROKER, DEALER, FINANCIAL ADVISOR, SALESPERSON OR OTHER PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS PROGRAM DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH OTHER INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE PLAN, THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, THE NEBRASKA INVESTMENT COUNCIL, THE NEBRASKA STATE TREASURER, THE NEBRASKA STATE INVESTMENT OFFICER, NORTHERN LIGHTS DISTRIBUTORS, LLC, OR UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROGRAM DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE, AND NEITHER DELIVERY OF THIS PROGRAM DISCLOSURE STATEMENT NOR ANY SALE MADE HEREUNDER SHALL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE PLAN SINCE THE DATE OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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Summary of Key Features and Reference Guide

This section is intended to provide a summary of key features of the Plan. Before investing you should read and understand the complete detailed information contained in this Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement. The capitalized terms in “Description” are defined in Part 16 – Glossary.

PLAN STRUCTURE

Issuer: Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust

Trustee: Nebraska State Treasurer

Investment Oversight: Nebraska Investment Council

Program Manager: Union Bank and Trust Company

Distributor: Northern Lights Distributors, LLC

Contact Information: NEST Advisor Plan
1248 O Street, Suite 200
Lincoln, NE 68508

Phone: 888.659.6378
7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Central Time
Monday through Friday
Web: NEST529Advisor.com

Topic	Description	Reference Page
<p>Nebraska State Income Tax Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nebraska tax benefits are available only to Nebraska taxpayers • Contributions by account owners, custodians of an UGMA or UTMA account where the custodian is the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of the UGMA or UTMA account, and out-of-state rollovers into the Plan by account owners may be deductible up to \$10,000 per tax return (\$5,000 if married, filing separately) • Earnings grow tax-deferred from Nebraska state income tax • A withdrawal for Nebraska Qualified Expenses is not subject to Nebraska state income tax • The earnings and principal portions of a qualified rollover into the Plan from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program are exempt from Nebraska state income tax • Nebraska state tax deductions are subject to recapture, if the account owner cancels a Participation Agreement, makes a partial or complete Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, or rolls assets to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program. The earnings portion of a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal is also subject to Nebraska state income tax. For Nebraska state income tax purposes, withdrawals for Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, and K-12 Expenses are Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawals. <p><u>Nebraska Legislative Bill 748</u> amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses; and • Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year). 	<p>13, 58, 61-62</p>
<p>Federal Tax Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions are not deductible for federal income tax purposes • Earnings grow tax-deferred from federal income tax • A Federal Qualified Withdrawal is not subject to federal income tax • The earnings portion of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is subject to income tax and possibly a 10% penalty tax • For federal gift and estate tax purposes, contributions are generally considered completed gifts to the Beneficiary 	<p>12-13, 58-62</p>

Summary of Key Features and Reference Guide

Topic	Description	Reference Page
<p>No Guarantees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no guarantees that contributions and the investment earnings, if any, will be adequate to cover future tuition and other higher education expenses or that a Beneficiary will be admitted to or permitted to continue to attend an Eligible Educational Institution. • Except as described herein for accounts invested in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, investments in the Plan are not insured by the FDIC. • Investments in the Plan are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, Union Bank and Trust Company, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC or its authorized agents or affiliates, or any other federal or state entity or person. • The value of your account could be more or less than the amount you contribute to your account. In short, you could lose money. 	<p>2, 13–14, 31–36</p>
<p>Enrollment Form</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available through your Financial Advisor • Download from NEST529Advisor.com 	<p>14–15</p>
<p>Account Ownership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals, trusts, certain entities and custodial accounts • Must have a Social Security or taxpayer identification number and a U.S. residential street address • No joint account ownership 	<p>14–17</p>
<p>Beneficiary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have a Social Security or taxpayer identification number • A Beneficiary can be of any age, need not be a resident of Nebraska, and does not need to be related to the account owner • Can be changed at any time without penalty to a Member of the Family 	<p>17–18, 64, 66</p>
<p>Contributions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions can be made by anyone, but the account owner retains ownership and control of the account and its assets • Can be made by check; Automatic Investment Plan; Electronic Funds Transfer; NEST GiftED; wire transfer; payroll direct deposit; rollover or transfer from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program; transfers within the Plan; amounts distributed from a Coverdell Education Savings Account or proceeds from a qualified U.S. Savings Bond, subject to certain limitations • No contribution minimum • Maximum Contribution Limit of \$550,000 per Beneficiary for all accounts for the same Beneficiary in the Trust. Assets can grow beyond \$550,000. 	<p>18–23</p>
<p>Investment Options</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Age-Based Investment Options (Aggressive, Moderate, Index Conservative) • 5 Static Investment Options (All Equity, Growth, Balanced, Conservative, Bank Savings) • 19 Individual Investment Options • An account owner can move funds from one Investment Option to another twice per calendar year for all accounts in the Trust or at any time when the Beneficiary is changed to a Member of the Family 	<p>23–36</p>

Summary of Key Features and Reference Guide

Topic	Description	Reference Page												
Investment Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If an account owner has multiple accounts in the Plan for the same Beneficiary, or multiple accounts among the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan, or the State Farm 529 Savings Plan for the same Beneficiary, the account owner may change the Investment Options in all accounts without adverse tax consequences, so long as the changes to all of the accounts are made at the same time and no more frequently than twice per calendar year or upon a change of Beneficiary Transferring assets from the Plan to another 529 qualified tuition program administered by the Nebraska State Treasurer for the same Beneficiary, or vice versa, is considered an Investment Option change 	23-36												
Mutual Fund Families	Vanguard, T. Rowe Price, DFA, TCW MetWest, State Street, Fidelity, PGIM Investments, American Funds, Dodge & Cox, iShares, and American Century	75-125												
Risk Factors	<p>Opening an account involves certain risks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk that the value of your account may decrease, you could lose money, including the principal you invest; The risk of state or federal tax law changes; The risk of Plan changes, including changes in fees; The risk that the Plan may add, terminate or merge Investment Options; The risk that the Plan may change Underlying Investments or allocations; and The risk that an investment in the Plan may adversely affect the account owner or Beneficiary's eligibility for financial aid or other benefits. 	31-36												
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance of the Investment Options 	36-43												
Plan Fees and Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No annual account fee No enrollment, investment change, transfer or withdrawal fee <table border="1" data-bbox="365 1176 1291 1522"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="365 1176 787 1270">Underlying Investment, program management and state administration fee*</th> <th data-bbox="787 1176 982 1270">Range</th> <th data-bbox="982 1176 1291 1270">Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 1302 787 1354">Age-Based Investment Options</td> <td data-bbox="787 1302 982 1354">0.22%–0.40%</td> <td data-bbox="982 1302 1291 1354">0.32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 1375 787 1428">Static Investment Options</td> <td data-bbox="787 1375 982 1428">0.17%–0.40%</td> <td data-bbox="982 1375 1291 1428">0.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="365 1449 787 1512">Individual Fund Investment Options</td> <td data-bbox="787 1449 982 1512">0.19%-0.72%</td> <td data-bbox="982 1449 1291 1512">0.37%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="365 1564 1299 1690">*These costs include the Underlying Investment expenses, a 0.15% program management fee and a 0.02% state administration fee. In addition, based on the Fee Structure selected, the applicable sales charge and annual account servicing fee applies as detailed in the following table.</p>	Underlying Investment, program management and state administration fee*	Range	Average	Age-Based Investment Options	0.22%–0.40%	0.32%	Static Investment Options	0.17%–0.40%	0.33%	Individual Fund Investment Options	0.19%-0.72%	0.37%	44-55
Underlying Investment, program management and state administration fee*	Range	Average												
Age-Based Investment Options	0.22%–0.40%	0.32%												
Static Investment Options	0.17%–0.40%	0.33%												
Individual Fund Investment Options	0.19%-0.72%	0.37%												

Summary of Key Features and Reference Guide

Topic	Description				Reference Page
Plan Fees and Expenses	Applicable Sales Charge and Annual Account Servicing Fees				44-55
		Fee Structure A	Fee Structure C	Fee Structure F	
	Maximum Up-Front Sales Load	2.50% ^{1,2}	none	none	
Annual Account Servicing Fee ²	0.25%	0.50%	none		
Federal Qualified Withdrawals	¹ Please see Plan Fees and Expenses on page 44 for additional information on breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and letters of intent.				56-62
	² No up-front sales load or annual account servicing fee applies to the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; or (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for enrollment of, or attendance by, a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution; • Expenses for room and board (with certain limitations) incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time; • Expenses for the purchase of computer or peripheral equipment, computer software or Internet access and related services if it is to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution; • Expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary which are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution; • Apprenticeship Program Expenses; • Qualified Education Loan Payments: • K-12 Expenses; and • Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses. 				

Summary of Key Features and Reference Guide

Topic	Description	Reference Page
<p>Nebraska Qualified Expenses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment or attendance of a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution; • Expenses for room and board (with certain limitations) incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time; • Expenses for the purchase of computer or certain peripheral equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services if it is to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution; • Expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary which are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution. • Apprenticeship Program Expenses; and • Qualified Education Loan Payments. <p>• As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, and K-12 Expenses are not treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses for Nebraska state income tax purposes.</p> <p><u>Nebraska Legislative Bill 748</u> amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses; and • Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year). 	<p>58-59, 61-62, 66</p>
<p>Rollovers and Transfers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds can be rolled over from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program to this Plan or from this Plan to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program once every 12 months for the same Beneficiary without being subject to federal tax. • Funds can be rolled over from this Plan to an ABLE Account for the same Beneficiary, or another Beneficiary who is a Member of the Family of the current Beneficiary, without being subject to federal tax (subject to the contribution limits for ABLE Accounts). • A rollover to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program for another Beneficiary who is a Member of the Family of the current Beneficiary can take place at any time without federal income tax consequences. • Nebraska state tax deductions are subject to recapture if the account owner cancels a Participation Agreement, makes a partial or complete Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal or rolls over assets to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program. • Liquidated assets from a CESA, UGMA/UTMA assets and certain U.S. Savings Bonds can be transferred to the Plan at any time. Restrictions and tax considerations may apply. • You may transfer certain assets from your account to a Roth IRA established for the Beneficiary of the 529 Account subject to certain limitations and requirements. 	<p>21-22, 57-58, 59-60, 65, 67</p>

PART 1 — OVERVIEW

The Trust and the Plan

The Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust (the “Trust”), established on January 1, 2001, is designed to qualify as a tax-advantaged qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Section 529 permits states and state agencies to sponsor qualified tuition programs under which you can contribute to an account for the benefit of any individual, including you (a “Beneficiary”). The Trust has a series of four plans, the Plan, the NEST Direct College Savings Plan (the “NEST Direct Plan”), the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan, and the State Farm 529 Savings Plan.

The Plan provides a convenient and tax-advantaged way to save for qualified education expenses. Each account in the Plan represents an interest in the Trust and holds units of one or more investment options (each an “Investment Option”) in the Plan.

The Nebraska State Treasurer acts as trustee for the Trust (the “Trustee”) and is responsible for the overall administration of the Plan.

The Nebraska Investment Council is responsible for the investment of the money in the Trust and the selection of all Investment Options.

The Program Manager

The Trustee entered into a Program Management Agreement with Union Bank and Trust Company (the “Program Manager”). The Program Management Agreement expires December 4, 2030. Under the Program Management Agreement, the Program Manager provides day-to-day administrative and marketing services to the Plan.

The Program Manager has entered into a distribution agreement with Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”). Under the distribution agreement, the Distributor will engage registered broker-dealers and financial institutions to assist in marketing accounts to those interested in saving for qualified education expenses through the Plan. You will be able to open an account and make contributions to your account through your Financial Advisor if they have entered into an agreement with the Distributor.

Contributing to an account

The Plan is open to residents of any state, not just residents of Nebraska. As long as you have a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number and a residential street address in the United States (including Puerto Rico, Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands), you may open and contribute to an account regardless of your income or the age of the Beneficiary.

While there are no limits on the number of accounts an account owner can own, no additional contributions may

be made for the benefit of a particular Beneficiary when the fair market value of all accounts owned by all account owners within the Trust for that Beneficiary equals or exceeds \$550,000 (the “Maximum Contribution Limit”). If, however, the market value of such accounts falls below the Maximum Contribution Limit, additional contributions will be accepted. The \$550,000 Maximum Contribution Limit applies to all accounts for the same Beneficiary in all plans administered by the Nebraska State Treasurer, including the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan, and the State Farm 529 Savings Plan.

Investment Options

The Plan has 27 Investment Options from which to choose: three Age-Based Investment Options, five Static Investment Options and 19 Individual Funds Investment Options. The Age-Based Investment Options and Static Investment Options invest in specified allocations of domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments. The Bank Savings Underlying Investment invests in an FDIC-insured savings account.

Account owners do not (1) own shares of the Underlying Investments or (2) in the case of the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, directly hold a savings account but, rather, own an interest in the Investment Options offered by the Plan. Account owners may not deposit directly into the savings account at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. See “Part 6 – Investment Options Overview.” The Investment Options have been reviewed and approved by the Nebraska Investment Council.

Working with your Financial Advisor you can choose an Investment Option that is tailored to meet your investment risk and return profile. Accounts are offered through Financial Advisors to allow you to obtain advice as to whether an investment in the Plan is right for you.

Federal income tax benefits

Investment earnings on your contributions accumulate on a tax-deferred basis while in an account. Federal Qualified Withdrawals are exempt from federal income tax if they are used to pay for the Beneficiary’s Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses. Federal Qualified Withdrawals are also exempt from Nebraska state income tax if such withdrawals are used for Nebraska Qualified Expenses. Currently, Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses include (i) tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution; (ii) subject to certain limits, the Beneficiary’s room and board expenses if enrolled at least half-time; (iii) the purchase of computer or peripheral equipment, computer software or Internet access and related services if they are to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution; (iv)

expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary which are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution; (v) K-12 Expenses; (vi) Apprenticeship Program Expenses; (vii) Qualified Education Loan Payments; and (viii) Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses.

The earnings portion (if any) of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal will be treated as ordinary income to the recipient and may also be subject to an additional 10% federal tax.

Nebraska state tax deduction

Contributions by an account owner who files a Nebraska state income tax return, including the principal and earnings portions of rollovers from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program, are deductible in computing the account owner's Nebraska taxable income for Nebraska income tax purposes in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married taxpayers filing separate returns) in the aggregate for all contributions to all accounts within the Trust in any taxable year. Contributions by a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account who is also the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account may claim this deduction. This deduction also applies to contributions to an account made by an account owner's employer.

If a withdrawal is a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, and a Nebraska tax deduction was previously taken for contributions to the account, part or all of the contributions portion of the withdrawal may be added back to Nebraska state income. Further, the earnings portion (if any) of a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal will be includable in income for Nebraska state income tax purposes. Consult with your financial, tax or other advisor before making a withdrawal from the Plan.

See "Part 14 – Federal and State Tax Considerations" for important additional information about state tax benefits.

Taxpayers and residents of other states

Investors should consider before investing whether their or their Beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program and should consult their tax advisor, attorney and/or other advisor regarding their specific tax, legal, or investment situation.

PART 2 — LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

The Trust and the Plan

The Plan is one of four college savings plans issued by the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust. The Plan is authorized by the State of Nebraska and is designed to qualify as a tax-advantaged qualified tuition program under Code Section 529. The primary purpose of the Trust and Plan is to offer a convenient and tax-advantaged way to save for the cost of tuition and other qualified education expenses. Amounts contributed to the Plan are invested in

the Trust. The Trust holds the assets of the Plan, including all contributions made to accounts established by account owners.

The Treasurer

The Plan is overseen by the Nebraska State Treasurer, as Trustee of the Trust. As Trustee, the Nebraska State Treasurer is responsible for the overall administration of the Plan. The Plan is subject to the rules and regulations established by the Nebraska State Treasurer. A copy of these rules and regulations is available upon request to the Program Manager, the Trustee or your Financial Advisor.

The Nebraska Investment Council

The Nebraska Investment Council is responsible for investment oversight for the Trust and the Plan. The Nebraska Investment Council is responsible for the investment of money in the Trust and the selection of all Investment Options offered through the Plan.

The Program Manager

The Nebraska State Treasurer, as Trustee, has engaged the Program Manager to administer and market the Plan on behalf of the Trustee. The Program Manager works with the Treasurer to provide day-to-day administrative and marketing services to the Plan. The Distributor works with the Program Manager to engage registered broker-dealers and financial institutions to assist in marketing Plan accounts.

No insurance and no guarantees

Except for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, investments in the Plan are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency and are not deposits or other obligations of any depository institution. Investments are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Distributor, the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including loss of the principal amount invested. FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment up to the maximum amount set by federal law, currently \$250,000.

The value of your account may vary depending on market conditions, the performance of the Investment Options you select, the timing of purchases and fees. The value of your account could be more or less than the amount you contribute to your account. In short, you could lose money.

FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment only, which invests in an FDIC-insured omnibus savings account held in trust by the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. Contributions to and earnings on the investments in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment are insured by the FDIC on a per participant, pass-through basis to each account owner up to the maximum limit established by

federal law, which currently is \$250,000. The amount of FDIC insurance provided to an account owner is based on the total of: (1) the value of an account owner's investment in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, and (2) the value of all other accounts held by the account owner at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank (including bank deposits), as determined in accordance with bank and FDIC rules and regulations. You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of your assets on deposit at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank, including amounts held directly by you at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. All such deposits held in the same ownership capacity at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank are subject to aggregation and to the current FDIC insurance coverage limitation of \$250,000. For more information, please visit www.fdic.gov.

The Plan is not a mutual fund

Neither the Plan nor your account is a mutual fund, and you do not own shares in the Underlying Investments held in the Investment Options offered through the Plan. Investments in the Plan are considered municipal fund securities, which are not registered with the SEC or any state securities commission.

PART 3 — OPENING AND MAINTAINING AN ACCOUNT

Using Financial Advisors

Accounts in the Plan are only offered by the Distributor and through Financial Advisors who have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer accounts to their customers. Contributions to a Plan account will be invested after applicable sales charges are deducted. To open an account, contact your Financial Advisor directly for specific instructions or assistance on how to complete and submit the Enrollment Form.

Who can open an account

An account may be opened by an individual, certain entities (including a partnership, corporation, estate or association that is domiciled in the United States), a custodian under a state's UGMA or UTMA statute or a trust to save for the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses of a Beneficiary. An account may also be established by a state or local government or a tax-exempt organization described in Code Section 501(c)(3) as part of a scholarship program operated by the government or organization without naming a specific Beneficiary when the account is opened. Each account owner must have a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number and a residential U.S. street address.

No limits on the number of accounts

A single account can include different Investment Options for the same Beneficiary. Separate accounts may be established for the same Beneficiary by the same account owner or different account owners. An account owner may

open multiple accounts for different Beneficiaries. Joint or multiple account owners are not permitted.

All accounts with the same account owner and Beneficiary can be accessed with one set of login credentials on the Plan's website.

Restrictions

When an account owner, the address, or bank information is changed on an account, there is a 15-day hold before a withdrawal can be made. A withdrawal request must be signature guaranteed if the request is within 15 days of the change to have the withdrawal released before the hold period expires.

Maximum limits on contributions

While there are no limits on the number of accounts an account owner can own, no additional contributions may be made for the benefit of a particular Beneficiary when the fair market value of all accounts owned by all account owners within the Trust for that Beneficiary equals or exceeds the \$550,000 Maximum Contribution Limit. If, however, the fair market value of such accounts falls below the Maximum Contribution Limit, additional contributions will be accepted. The Maximum Contribution Limit applies to all accounts for the same Beneficiary in the Trust.

Completing and submitting an Enrollment Form

To open an account, you must complete an Enrollment Form and return it to your Financial Advisor. By completing and submitting an Enrollment Form, you agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of the Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement, which govern your rights, benefits and obligations as an account owner. The current version of the Participation Agreement is included as Exhibit A to this Program Disclosure Statement.

Any amendments to the Code, Nebraska law, or regulations relating to the Plan may automatically amend the terms of your Participation Agreement, and the Trustee may amend your Participation Agreement at any time and for any reason by giving you written notice of such amendments.

You can obtain an Enrollment Form by:

- Contacting your Financial Advisor
- Downloading the form at NEST529Advisor.com
- Writing the NEST Advisor Plan at:
1248 O Street, Suite 200
Lincoln, NE 68508
- Calling the NEST Advisor Plan at:
888.659.6378
7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. Central Time
Monday–Friday

Required information

The Federal U.S.A. Patriot Act requires the Program Manager to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. You are required to provide the account owner's name, street

address, date of birth, citizenship status and Social Security or taxpayer identification number. Your account will not be opened if you do not provide the Program Manager with this information. If the Program Manager is unable to verify your identity, it reserves the right to close the account at the next calculated unit price following such determination, at your risk, or take other steps it deems reasonable.

Choosing an Investment Option

You must select an Investment Option(s) for your Beneficiary when you open an account. See “Part 6 – Investment Options Overview.”

Selecting a Class

When your Financial Advisor completes an Enrollment Form to establish an account, the Financial Advisor will need to select the share class (each a “Class”) applicable to the account. See “Part 12 – Plan Fees and Expenses.” Each Class has different costs and you should work with your Financial Advisor to determine the Class that best fits your needs. You cannot change the Class on an established account but you can select an Investment Option for the same Beneficiary in a different Class for future contributions. The account owner cannot exchange funds from one Class to another.

Account ownership

Individual account owner – An individual account owner who has reached the age of majority, with a valid Social Security number or taxpayer identification number and a residential street address in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands can open an account. The account owner must register the account with a U.S. residential street address when an account is opened but may also designate a U.S. Post Office box to receive mail. There may only be one account owner – joint or multiple account ownership is not allowed. If an account owner changes his or her address on his or her account from a U.S. address to a foreign address, contributions to the account will no longer be allowed.

Change in ownership – You may change ownership of your account to another individual or entity that is eligible to be an account owner. When you transfer ownership of your account, you are not required to change the Beneficiary. A change of ownership of an account will only be effective if the assignment is irrevocable and transfers all ownership rights. To be effective, a transfer of ownership of your account also requires the current account owner and the new account owner to complete the Account Owner Change Form. By signing the Account Owner Change Form, the new account owner will be entering into a Participation Agreement and will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan’s then-current Participation Agreement. The current account owner’s signature on the Account Owner Change Form must be medallion signature guaranteed (a special certification stamp from a financial

institution that guarantees the signature is genuine), or it will not be processed. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the potential gift and/or generation-skipping transfer (“GST”) tax consequences of changing ownership of your account.

Trusted Contact – You may designate someone you trust who is at least 18 years of age (a “Trusted Contact”) to act as a resource if we lose contact with you or believe you and/or your assets are at risk. By choosing to provide information about a Trusted Contact, you authorize us to contact this person and disclose information about your account to that person in the following circumstances: to address possible financial exploitation; to confirm the specifics of your current contact information, your health status or the identity of any legal guardian, executor, trustee or holder of a power of attorney; or as otherwise permitted by FINRA Rule 2165 (Financial Exploitation of Specified Adults). Designating a Trusted Contact does not mean you are authorizing him or her to act on your account. Instead, he or she can be a resource to protect your account from suspected fraud or if you are unable to speak for yourself. We will not release information beyond what is necessary to protect you and/or your assets from potential harm. To designate or change a Trusted Contact please call the Plan.

Death or legal incapacity of the account owner and successor account owner – On your Enrollment Form, you may designate a successor account owner to take ownership of your account in the event of your death or legal incapacity. A successor account owner can be an individual, entity or trust but cannot be a minor. If you have already established an account, you may designate a successor account owner or change your designation by completing and submitting the appropriate form which may be obtained by contacting your Financial Advisor through whom you opened your account, or by calling the Plan. If you do not designate a successor account owner, then the Beneficiary, rather than your estate, shall be named the account owner.

Before the successor account owner will be permitted to transact business in respect to your account, he or she will be required to provide a certified copy of the death certificate, in the case of the death of the account owner, or an acceptable medical authorization or court order in the case of the legal incapacity of the account owner, and execute an Account Owner Change Form, accepting the terms of the then-current Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement. If the new account owner is an entity or trust, appropriate documentation may be required to accompany the Account Owner Change Form.

Custodial accounts – A custodian for a Beneficiary under a state UGMA or UTMA statute may use cash held in the UGMA or UTMA account to open an account in the Plan, subject to the laws of the state under which the UGMA

or UTMA account was established. If the custodian of a UGMA or UTMA account establishes an account, the minor for whose benefit the assets are held must be designated as the Beneficiary of the account, and the custodian will not be permitted to change the Beneficiary of the account. When the Beneficiary reaches the relevant age under the applicable UGMA or UTMA statute and the custodianship terminates, the Beneficiary will become the sole account owner with complete control over the account. The custodian is required to notify the Program Manager and complete an Account Owner Change Form, when the minor attains the relevant age under the applicable UGMA or UTMA statute.

A custodian can be changed on a custodial account by providing supporting documentation in writing from the current custodian or submitting a valid court order appointing another person as the custodian. The new custodian must complete an Enrollment Form which can be obtained by contacting your Financial Advisor through whom you opened your account, or by calling the Plan.

The conversion of non-cash UGMA or UTMA assets to cash for contribution to an account may be a taxable transaction. Before liquidating assets in a UGMA or UTMA account in order to contribute them to an account, the custodian should review the potential tax and legal consequences with their tax and legal advisors.

None of the Program Manager or its agents or affiliates, the Trustee, the Nebraska Investment Council, the State of Nebraska or the Distributor will assume responsibility to ensure, or will incur any liability for failing to ensure, that a custodian applies assets held under an UGMA or UTMA custodianship for proper purposes.

Accounts owned by minors – A minor may only be an account owner in the event of the death or legal incapacity of an account owner who did not designate a successor account owner. If at the time of the account owner's death or legal incapacity the Beneficiary is a minor, the minor will become both the account owner and the Beneficiary of the account. The parent or legal guardian of the minor Beneficiary must provide a letter of instruction, a certified copy of the account owner's death certificate or other proof of legal incapacitation, and execute an Account Owner Change Form, accepting the terms of the then-current Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement.

For all minor-owned accounts, the parent or legal guardian must assume account owner responsibilities until the Beneficiary reaches the age of majority as designated by his or her residential state. At the time the Beneficiary reaches the age of majority, the parent or legal guardian or the Beneficiary must submit a signature guaranteed letter of authorization, an Account Owner Change Form signed by the Beneficiary who has reached the age of majority accepting the terms of the then-current Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement, and a certified copy of the Beneficiary's birth certificate.

As with UGMA or UTMA accounts, the parent or guardian of a minor account owner will not be permitted to change the account owner or Beneficiary of the account or transfer assets to another Beneficiary. If a parent or guardian wishes to withdraw funds from an account, the parent or guardian will be required to certify that the withdrawal is for the benefit of the Beneficiary.

Entity-owned accounts – If the account owner is a partnership, corporation or other entity, the entity must provide a valid taxpayer identification number and the name and title of a contact person authorized by the entity to act in its capacity. The entity must be domiciled in the U.S. including Puerto Rico, Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands. The entity may be required to provide appropriate documentation to accompany the Enrollment Form.

When signing Plan forms or conducting a transaction, the person authorized to act on behalf of the entity will certify that he or she continues to be authorized to act on behalf of the entity. The Program Manager will presume that any entity documents provided are valid, effective to bind the entity, and will have no liability for defective documentations submitted by the authorized contact person.

Trust accounts – If the account owner is a trust, the trustee should consult with his or her legal and tax advisors before establishing an account. This Program Disclosure Statement does not attempt to address the income or transfer tax consequences of investments in the Plan made by a trust or the propriety of such an investment under state trust law. The trustee may be required to submit documents when an account is opened. Call the Plan for more information.

Accounts for infants – All Beneficiaries must have a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number. If you have an infant, you cannot open an account until you obtain a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number for that infant.

Maintaining and reviewing your account

The Plan will send you confirmation statements each time financial transactions are made (with the exception of age-band rolls, a systematic contribution through AIP, payroll direct deposit or systematic exchanges) as well as when there are changes to your account registration. The Plan will send account owners one mailing containing an account summary for all their accounts and an account statement that indicates the current account balance and financial transactions for the applicable accounts. You can check your account balances, transaction history and quarterly statements online at NEST529Advisor.com, by contacting your Financial Advisor, or by calling the Plan. All accounts with the same account owner and Beneficiary will use one set of login credentials on the Plan's website.

Contributors who are not account owners will not receive any notification of a transaction nor will they have any right to the account or to receive information about the account. Financial Advisors will not automatically receive confirmations and duplicate statements but will receive them if requested by the Financial Advisor or account owner. Account owners can request that an interested party receive duplicate statements.

Program Manager's right to terminate, freeze, suspend or redeem your account

The Program Manager can terminate the account if the account owner provided false or misleading information or if the account reaches a zero balance. In addition, if there has been no activity in the account and the Program Manager or its designee has not been able to contact the account owner for a period of at least five years, the account may be considered abandoned under Nebraska state law. If the account is considered abandoned, it may, without authorization from the account owner, be transferred to the Nebraska State Treasurer's Unclaimed Property Division. The Program Manager can freeze the account or suspend account services if the Program Manager reasonably believes there is a dispute regarding the assets in the account, that fraudulent transactions may have occurred, upon notification of the death of an account owner until the Program receives required documentation in good order and reasonably believes it is lawful to transfer account ownership to the successor account owner, or if there is suspicious conduct relating to the account.

Per FINRA Rule 2165 (Financial Exploitation of Specified Adults), the Plan may place a temporary hold on a disbursement of funds or securities from the account of a specified adult if the Plan has reason to believe that financial exploitation has occurred, is occurring or has been occurring. A "Specified Adult" is (a) a natural person age 65 and older; or (b) a natural person age 18 and older who the Plan believes has a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests.

Account opening error

If the account owner believes that a new account's Investment Option was not what the account owner indicated on the Enrollment Form, or if the Beneficiary's age is incorrect, the Plan must be notified within 60 calendar days from the date the account opening confirmation was mailed. If you do not notify the Plan within 60 calendar days, you will be considered to have approved the information in the confirmation and to have released the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the

Trustee, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Distributor and the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates, of responsibility for all matters covered by the confirmation. After 60 calendar days, the assets will remain in the Investment Option until withdrawn or when the account owner requests an Investment Option change. The Program Manager may waive the 60-calendar-day notice requirement at its sole discretion in the event an error has occurred.

Documents must be in good order

In order to timely process any transaction, such as opening an account in or processing a contribution to the Plan, all necessary documents must be in good order. Documents are in good order when they are fully, properly and accurately completed, executed (where necessary) and received by the Program Manager or its authorized agents for processing. For example, in order for an Enrollment Form or a contribution to be received in good order, certain information must be provided. Where information is missing, an Enrollment Form or a contribution is not received in good order and processing may be delayed or the Form or the contribution may be returned to you.

PART 4 — BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiary

The Beneficiary is the individual for whom Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses are expected to be paid from the account. Any individual with a valid Social Security number or taxpayer identification number can be a Beneficiary. A Beneficiary can be of any age and need not be a resident of the State of Nebraska or of the United States.

An account owner does not have to be related to the Beneficiary. However, if you change the Beneficiary in the future, the new Beneficiary must be a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary in order to avoid a taxable transaction.

One Beneficiary

Each account may have only one Beneficiary, but different account owners may establish different accounts for the same Beneficiary. An account owner may also name himself or herself as the Beneficiary.

Infant Beneficiary

All Beneficiaries must have a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number. An account cannot be opened until you can provide the Plan with the infant's Social Security number or taxpayer identification number.

Scholarship account Beneficiary

If an account is established by a state or local government (or agency or instrumentality thereof) or an organization described in Code Section 501(c)(3) as part of a scholarship program operated by the government or organization,

the Beneficiary is not required to be identified on the Enrollment Form at the time the account is established. The government or organization shall designate the Beneficiary prior to any distributions for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses from the account.

UGMA or UTMA or minor-owned account Beneficiary

If the source of contributions to an account was a state UGMA or UTMA funds or if the account is owned by a minor, the Beneficiary of the account may not be changed even if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the original Beneficiary of the account.

Changing the Beneficiary

Except as set forth below, an account owner may change the Beneficiary at any time without adverse federal income tax consequences if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary. Upon a change in Beneficiary, the account owner may also change the Investment Options in which the account is invested.

However, upon a change of Beneficiary, the existing assets plus the assets moved to the new Beneficiary's account cannot result in the total account values in all accounts in the Trust for the new Beneficiary to exceed the Maximum Contribution Limit.

If the new Beneficiary is not a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary, then the change is treated as a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal and Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal that is subject to federal and state taxes and an additional 10% federal tax on any earnings, as well as partial recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed.

You may change the Beneficiary of an account by contacting the Financial Advisor through whom you established your account. Your Financial Advisor will assist you in completing the appropriate paperwork. Or you can visit the Plan's website or call the Plan.

An account owner may change the Beneficiary at any time without adverse federal income tax consequences if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary.

A Beneficiary cannot be changed on an UGMA or UTMA or minor-owned account.

Member of the Family

A Member of the Family is defined as anyone who is related to the Beneficiary in one of the following ways:

- A son or daughter, or a descendant of either;
- A stepson or stepdaughter;
- A brother, sister, stepbrother or stepsister;

- The father or mother, or an ancestor of either;
- A stepfather or stepmother;
- A son or daughter of a brother or sister;
- A brother or sister of the father or mother;
- A son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law;
- The spouse of the Beneficiary or the spouse of any of the foregoing individuals; or
- A first cousin of the Beneficiary.

For purposes of determining who is a Member of the Family, a legally adopted child or a foster child of an individual is treated as the child of such individual by blood. The terms "brother" and "sister" include half-brothers and half-sisters.

Death of a Beneficiary

Upon the death of a Beneficiary, the account owner can change the Beneficiary on the account, transfer assets to another Beneficiary who is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary, or take a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal or Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal. Some Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals following the death of the Beneficiary are not subject to the additional 10% federal tax. See "Part 13 – Distributions from an Account."

PART 5 — CONTRIBUTING TO AN ACCOUNT

Contributions

Anyone can contribute to a Plan account but only the account owner can (1) control how the assets are invested and used, (2) designate a Beneficiary, and (3) claim tax benefits related to the account, regardless of who contributed to it.

Contribution restrictions

All contributions must be cash-equivalent and denominated in U.S. dollars. The Program Manager will hold all contributions up to seven business days before a withdrawal of those assets can occur.

No contribution minimums

There are no minimum contribution requirements and there is no minimum amount that must be maintained in a Plan account. The Program Manager reserves the right to close a zero-balance account.

Limits on maximum contributions to an account

Additional contributions to an account are not permitted when the fair market value of all accounts owned by all account owners within the Trust for that Beneficiary equals or exceeds the Maximum Contribution Limit. If, however, the market value of such accounts falls below the Maximum Contribution Limit, additional contributions will be accepted.

The \$550,000 Maximum Contribution Limit applies to all accounts for the same Beneficiary in all plans administered by the Nebraska State Treasurer, including the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan and the State Farm 529 Savings Plan. The Nebraska State Treasurer may periodically adjust the Maximum Contribution Limit.

Excess contributions

The Program Manager will notify you if you attempt to make a contribution to an account that exceeds the Maximum Contribution Limit. The Program Manager will not knowingly accept and will reject contributions in excess of the Maximum Contribution Limit. Contributions will be deposited up to the Maximum Contribution Limit and the remainder will be refunded less any amounts attributable to market losses suffered between the date of the contribution and the date of the refund. If the Program Manager determines that a contribution in excess of the Maximum Contribution Limit has been accepted, the excess contributions and any earnings thereon will be promptly refunded. If a contribution is applied to an account and it is later determined that the contribution resulted in exceeding the Maximum Contribution Limit, the excess contribution and any earnings will be refunded to the account owner. Any refund of an excess contribution may be treated as a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal and a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal.

Allocation of contributions

At the time an account is established, you must select how you want the contributions allocated among the Investment Options you selected for future contributions ("Standing Allocation"). Additional contributions will be invested according to the Standing Allocation unless you provide different instructions.

You may reallocate assets to different Investment Options twice per calendar year and with a permissible change in the Beneficiary. You can change your Standing Allocation any time by accessing the Plan's secure website, by submitting a form available through your Financial Advisor, by downloading and submitting a form available on the Plan's website, or by calling the Plan.

Systematic Exchange Program

The Systematic Exchange Program allows the exchange of a minimum of \$200 from one Investment Option to another Investment Option on a pre-scheduled basis ("Systematic Exchange").

In order to establish the Systematic Exchange Program, you must deposit a minimum contribution of at least \$2,500 into a "source" Investment Option. When you establish a Systematic Exchange, you must select a preset dollar amount of \$200 or more to be exchanged into each of one or more preselected "receiving" Investment

Options over a preset period of time, either monthly or quarterly. Any Age-Based, Static or Individual Investment Option can serve as the source Investment Option or receiving Investment Option.

Systematic Exchange does not ensure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Systematic Exchange commits you to a preset investment in the receiving Investment Option(s) selected regardless of fluctuating prices.

If Systematic Exchange is selected at the time that an account is opened or after an account is opened and is selected for new contributions, it will be considered the initial investment strategy for that account and not be counted toward the investment change limit for that Beneficiary for the calendar year.

If Systematic Exchange is selected for money already deposited into an account after an account is opened or if any changes to a current Systematic Exchange Program are made, that selection or change will be counted toward the investment change limit for that Beneficiary for the calendar year.

Before establishing a Systematic Exchange Program, you should carefully consider with your Financial Advisor the risks associated with selecting and creating a Systematic Exchange Program.

Contributions by non-account owners

Anyone can make contributions to an account. However, only the account owner and a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account where the custodian is the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account, are eligible for a Nebraska state income tax deduction for contributions made by him or her. In addition, only the account owner maintains control over all contributions to an account regardless of their source, including the right to change Investment Options and make withdrawals from an account. For the purpose of an UGMA, UTMA or minor-owned account, the minor is the account owner.

Under current law, the gift and GST tax consequences of a contribution by anyone other than the account owner are unclear. Accordingly, if a person other than the account owner plans to make a contribution to an account, that person should consult his or her own tax or legal advisors as to the consequences of a contribution.

Contribution methods

Contributions can be made to an account by:

- Contributing electronically from your bank account
- Checks
- Wire transfer
- Payroll direct deposit
- Rollover from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program

- Coverdell Education Savings Account
- Redemption from certain U.S. Savings Bonds
- Transfers within the Plan
- UGMA or UTMA accounts
- NEST GiftED

Contributing electronically from your bank account

Account owners can authorize contributions from their checking or savings account at their bank into their Plan account for one-at-a-time contributions (an “Electronic Funds Transfer” or “EFT”) or prescheduled, ongoing contributions (“Automatic Investment Plan” or “AIP”), subject to certain processing restrictions. The bank from which the contribution is drawn must be a member of the Automated Clearing House. You can authorize these instructions when you complete an Enrollment Form, or, after your account is opened, online by accessing the secure website, by submitting a form available through your Financial Advisor, by downloading and submitting a form available on the Plan’s website, or by calling the Plan (if you have previously submitted certain information about the bank account from which the money will be withdrawn).

For both EFT and AIP you must provide the Plan with your banking instructions. For AIP you must also indicate the amount and frequency you want the ongoing contributions to occur. If the account owner does not own the bank account, the account owner and bank account owner must authorize in writing the use of the other person’s bank account. This can be accomplished on the Automatic Investment Plan/Electronic Funds Transfer Form that establishes or changes bank account information for your account. The bank must be a U.S. bank and the contribution must be in U.S. dollars.

You can initiate EFT contributions, change your bank, stop AIP or change your AIP contribution amount or frequency online by accessing the secure website. You can also make such changes by submitting a form available through your Financial Advisor or on the Plan’s website or by calling the Plan.

If your EFT or AIP contribution cannot be processed because of insufficient funds or incomplete or inaccurate information, or if the transaction would violate processing restrictions, the Plan reserves the right to suspend future EFT or AIP contributions. The account owner will be responsible for any losses or expenses incurred by the Investment Option.

We do not charge a fee for EFT or AIP transactions.

Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)

When you contribute to your account through AIP you are authorizing us to receive periodic automated debits from a checking or savings account at your bank (if your bank is a member of the Automated Clearing House), subject to certain processing restrictions. Your AIP authorization

will remain in effect until we have received notification of its termination from you and we have had a reasonable amount of time to act on it. AIP debits from your bank account will occur on the day you indicate, provided the day is a regular business day. Unless instructed otherwise in your AIP setup, if the day you indicate falls on a weekend or a holiday, the AIP debit will occur on the next business day (“debit date”). Quarterly AIP debits will be made on the day you indicate (or the next business day, if applicable). You will receive a trade date of the business day on which the bank debit occurs.

The start date for an AIP must be at least three business days from the date of submission of the AIP request. If a start date for an AIP is less than three business days from the date of the submission of the AIP request, the AIP will start on the requested day in the next succeeding period.

A program of regular investments cannot assure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

If you have identified a checking or savings account from which the money will be withdrawn, you may authorize us to withdraw funds by EFT for contributions into your account. EFT contributions can be made online or by calling the Plan. The Plan may place a limit on the total dollar amount per day you may contribute to an account by EFT. EFT purchase requests that are received in good order:

- Before 3:00 p.m. Central Time will be given a trade date of that business day and will be effective at that day’s closing price for the applicable Investment Option. In such cases, the EFT debit from your bank account will occur on the next business day after the request is received; or
- After 3:00 p.m. Central Time will be given a trade date of the next business day after the date the request is received, and will be effective at that day’s closing price for the applicable Investment Option. In such cases, the EFT debit from your bank account will occur on the second business day after the request is received.

Checks

Checks should be made payable to “NEST Advisor Plan.” A contribution by mail coupon should accompany the check. Contribution by mail coupons are sent to you when an account is opened and in periodic mailings. You can also download a contribution coupon from NEST529Advisor.com. If a coupon is not available, include the account number(s) and name of the Beneficiary on the check or include separate written instructions. All checks must be in good order. Some checks that may not be accepted include: travelers checks, foreign checks, checks dated more than 180 days from the date of receipt, post-dated checks, checks with unclear instructions, starter checks or counter checks, credit card

or bank courtesy checks, promotional checks, third-party personal checks over \$10,000, instant loan checks and any other check we deem unacceptable. Money orders are not accepted. Third-party personal checks must be payable to you or the Beneficiary and be properly endorsed by you or the Beneficiary to the Plan.

The account owner is responsible for any losses or expenses incurred in the Investment Options in the event of a returned check.

Checks should be made payable to “NEST Advisor Plan” and can be sent to the following address:

Mailing address:

NEST Advisor Plan
P.O. Box 84529
Lincoln, NE 68501-4529

Overnight or courier address:

NEST Advisor Plan
1248 O Street, Suite 200
Lincoln, NE 68508

Wire transfer

Wire transfers are initiated from the contributor’s financial institution. Please call the Plan to obtain information regarding wire transfers.

Payroll direct deposit

Contributions can be made into a Plan account from a paycheck if the employer permits direct deposit. Payroll direct deposit is made with after-tax dollars. Account owners initiate payroll direct deposit and any changes directly with their employer.

Mistakes made by the employer can only be remedied between the employee and the employer. The Plan will not take any responsibility for mistakes made by the employer or employee. You must complete payroll direct deposit instructions by logging into your account at NEST529Advisor.com, selecting the payroll direct deposit option and designating the contribution amount in the instructions. You will need to print these instructions and submit them to your employer.

The Class A initial sales charge may be waived for accounts opened with payroll direct deposit. See “Part 12 – Plan Fees and Expenses.” Please call the Plan for further instructions on establishing direct deposit from your paycheck.

Rollover

Contributions may also be made by a rollover or direct transfer of funds from another qualified tuition program. Rollovers from another qualified tuition program are treated as a non-taxable distribution from the distributing qualified tuition program provided (1) it has been more than 12 months since any previous rollover for the Beneficiary, or (2) the Beneficiary of the account is changed to a Member of the Family of the current Beneficiary.

To initiate a rollover from another 529 qualified tuition program you must first open a Plan account. You have the option of withdrawing funds from the former account and, if that is the case, you must deposit the funds within 60 days into either (1) another account for the benefit of another Beneficiary who is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary, or (2) an account for the benefit of the same Beneficiary.

You may instruct the Plan to contact an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program directly to request that funds from your account in that program be sent to the Plan. Check with your Financial Advisor or the other 529 qualified tuition program first to determine the best approach for you to take. You can call the Plan for further instructions.

Under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) guidance, the Program Manager is required to assume that the entire amount of any contribution that is a rollover contribution from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program is earnings in the account receiving the contribution unless the Program Manager receives appropriate documentation showing the actual earnings portion of the rollover contribution.

Account owners who are Nebraska taxpayers who roll over funds into the Plan may be eligible for a Nebraska state income tax deduction. See “Part 14 – Federal and State Tax Considerations.” The 529 qualified tuition program from which you are transferring funds may impose other restrictions on a rollover, such as the recapture of any state income tax deduction previously claimed, so you should investigate this option thoroughly before requesting a transfer.

Coverdell Education Savings Account

Contributions may also be made by a rollover or direct transfer of funds from a Coverdell Education Savings Account (“CESA”) (formerly known as an Education IRA). Amounts distributed from a CESA and contributed to an account may be treated as non-taxable distributions from the CESA. Check with your Financial Advisor for more information and instructions.

Under IRS guidance, the Program Manager is required to assume that the entire amount of any contribution that is a rollover contribution from a CESA is earnings in the account receiving the contribution unless the Program Manager receives appropriate documentation showing the actual earnings portion of the contribution.

Redemptions from certain U.S. Savings Bonds

Subject to certain limitations, redemption of certain qualified United States Savings Bonds may be tax-free if the proceeds are contributed to a Plan account. Certain rules and requirements must be met. For more information consult IRS Publication 970 and your financial, tax or legal advisor.

Under IRS guidance, the Program Manager is required to assume that the entire amount of any contribution that is a redemption of a qualified United States Savings Bond is earnings in the account receiving the contribution unless the Program Manager receives appropriate documentation showing the actual earnings portion of the contribution.

Transfers within the Plan

Funds can be transferred between existing Plan accounts that have different owners or Beneficiaries (or both). You can also transfer the entirety or a portion of an account's balance. To initiate a transfer to another account owner within the Plan, you must complete and submit an Account Owner Change Form available from your Financial Advisor, the Plan's website or by calling the Plan. The total account assets for all accounts held on behalf of the Beneficiary to whom the money is being transferred cannot exceed the Maximum Contribution Limit.

Transfer to another account owner – The Plan permits a transfer of a portion or the entire amount of an account to another account owner. The current account owner must submit an Account Owner Change Form. You should consider consulting a tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of a change in account owner.

Transfer to another Beneficiary – The Plan permits the transfer of a portion or the entire amount of an account to another Beneficiary with either the same account owner or a different account owner. If 100% of the assets are being transferred to another Beneficiary for the same account owner, a Beneficiary Change Form must be completed. If a portion of the assets are being transferred to another Beneficiary for the same account owner, a Fund Transfer Form must be completed. The new Beneficiary must be a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary to avoid certain adverse tax consequences.

Transferring accounts among Nebraska-issued 529 qualified tuition programs – Transferring a portion or the entire amount of a Plan account to another account within the Trust for the same account owner and Beneficiary is considered an Investment Option change and requires the account owner to complete an Incoming Rollover Form. This change counts toward the account owner's twice per calendar year Investment Option change limit.

Potential tax consequences of a transfer – Transfers within the Plan do not qualify for Nebraska state income tax deductions. Transferring funds to a Beneficiary who is not a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary is considered a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal by the IRS and may be subject to federal and state income taxes and an additional 10% federal tax on the earnings portion of the transfer, as well as partial recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed.

UGMA or UTMA accounts

A custodian for a minor under a state UGMA or UTMA statute may liquidate the assets held in the UGMA or UTMA account to contribute to an account in the Plan, subject to the laws of the state under which the UGMA or UTMA account was established. If the custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account establishes an account, the minor for whose benefit the assets are held must be designated as the account owner and Beneficiary of the account, and the custodian will not be permitted to change the Beneficiary of the account or transfer assets to another Beneficiary. The custodian will be required to certify on a withdrawal form stating that the distribution from the UGMA or UTMA account will be used for the benefit of the Beneficiary of the account.

When the Beneficiary reaches the relevant age under the applicable state UGMA or UTMA statute and the custodianship terminates, the Beneficiary will become the sole account owner with complete control over the account. **The custodian is required to notify the Program Manager and submit an Account Owner Change Form when the minor attains the relevant age under the applicable state UGMA or UTMA statute.**

All contributions once made to an UGMA or UTMA account, regardless of their source, become subject to the limitations described above at the time of their contribution into an UGMA or UTMA account.

The conversion of non-cash UGMA or UTMA assets to cash for contribution to a Plan account may be a taxable transaction. Before liquidating assets in an UGMA or UTMA account in order to contribute them to an account, you should review the potential tax and legal consequences with your tax and legal advisors. Moreover, none of the Treasurer, the Program Manager or the Plan assumes responsibility to ensure, or will incur any liability for failing to ensure, that a custodian applies assets held under an UGMA or UTMA custodianship for proper purposes.

Contributions from NEST GiftED

You may invite family and friends to contribute to your account through NEST GiftED. After your account is established, log in to your account at NEST529Advisor.com and select "GiftED." Follow the online instructions to send e-mail invitations to family and friends. Any gift contributions will be invested according to your Standing Allocation for the applicable account.

The individual making the gift contribution does not maintain any control over the contribution after the funds have been contributed.

Contribution date

Contributions are considered received on the date the contribution is reviewed and processed by the Program Manager. Contributions to an account that are received in good order before the market close (typically 3:00 p.m. Central Time) on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business are generally processed on that day for the Investment Options you selected. Contributions to an account that are received in good order after market close, or on a day the NYSE is closed for business, generally will be processed on the next business day. Contributions received through the National Securities Clearing Corporation or through certain financial institutions must be made in accordance with settlement procedures agreed to by the financial institution and the Program Manager.

Contributions sent by U.S. mail that are postmarked on or before December 31 will be treated as having been made in that year even if the check was actually received by the Program Manager in the next year, provided the checks are subsequently cleared. For EFT contributions, for tax purposes, the contributions will be considered in that year if the EFT was initiated on or before December 31 of such year, provided the funds are successfully deducted from your checking or savings account by your financial institution.

Regardless of the calendar year for which a contribution is deductible, the trade date of the contribution (and thus the price of the units purchased with the contribution) will be determined based on the day the contribution is received by the Program Manager in good order, and with respect to AIP contributions you will receive the trade date of the business day on which the debit occurs. For EFT contributions, the following applies:

- Before 3:00 p.m. Central Time will be given a trade date of that business day and will be effective at that day's closing price for the applicable Investment Option. In such cases, the EFT debit from your bank account will occur on the next business day after the request is received; or
- After 3:00 p.m. Central Time will be given a trade date of the next business day after the date the request is received, and they will be effective at that day's closing price for the applicable Investment Option. In such cases, the EFT debit will occur on the second business day after the request is received.

Contribution pricing

The unit price for each Investment Option is calculated at the close of regular trading on the NYSE each day the NYSE is open for trading. The unit price is calculated by dividing the value of the Investment Option's net assets by the total number of units in the Investment Option

outstanding. The unit price is based on the value of the Investment Option Underlying Investments as well as expenses and fees for administering and managing the Plan. See "Part 12 – Plan Fees and Expenses."

Contribution errors

If the account owner believes an error was made regarding his or her contribution, the Program Manager must be notified within 60 calendar days. If you do not notify the Plan within 60 days, you will be considered to have approved the information in the confirmation and to have released the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Trustee, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Distributor and the Program Manager and its authorized agents or affiliates of responsibility for all matters covered by the confirmation. The Program Manager may waive the 60-calendar-day notice requirement at its sole discretion.

PART 6 — INVESTMENT OPTIONS OVERVIEW

Investment Options

Contributions to an account, less any applicable sales charges, will be invested in the Investment Option(s) you select on the Enrollment Form. The Investment Options invest in one or more investments, trust accounts or other investment vehicles as designed by the Nebraska Investment Council. The Investment Options described in this Program Disclosure Statement allow account owners to direct funds to specific investment categories and strategies approved by the Nebraska Investment Council. These may include Investment Options investing in domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments.

You do not (1) own shares in the Underlying Investments or (2) in the case of the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, directly hold a savings account but, rather, own an interest in the Investment Options offered by the Plan. However, you can request a copy of the current prospectus, the Statement of Additional Information or the most recent semiannual or annual report of the underlying mutual fund by contacting your Financial Advisor.

27 Investment Options

There are 27 separate Investment Options. The following Investment Options are available:

- 3 Age-Based Investment Options
- 5 Static Investment Options
- 19 Individual Fund Investment Options

The Age-Based Investment Options are designed to become more conservative the closer the Beneficiary gets to college.

The Static Investment Options keep the same asset allocation between domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments over the life of your account.

The Individual Fund Investment Options each invest in a single Underlying Investment.

No investment direction

Under federal law, neither you nor your Beneficiary may exercise investment discretion, directly or indirectly, over contributions to an account or any earnings on those contributions. As a result, you are not able to select the securities in which your account is invested. Instead, contributions are invested according to the percentage you indicate into the Investment Option(s) you select on the Enrollment Form. The percentage can be changed online by accessing the Plan's secure website, by submitting a form available from your Financial Advisor, by downloading and submitting an Investment Option Change Form available on the Plan's website, or by calling the Plan.

The Nebraska Investment Council may change the Investment Options, the asset allocation within each of the Investment Options and the Underlying Investments in which each of the Investment Options invest at any time without notice to you. Any such change in Investment Options, allocations within an Investment Option, or change in Underlying Investments within an Investment Option made by the Nebraska Investment Council is not considered a change in investment direction by an account owner.

Changing Investment Options

Generally, an account owner may only change the Investment Options in which their account is invested twice per calendar year or upon a change of Beneficiary. Therefore an account owner should carefully make their investment selection with the assistance of their Financial Advisor at the time they complete the Enrollment Form. You can change the way you want to invest future contributions any time by changing your Standing Allocation. See Page 19, "Allocation of contributions."

If an account owner has multiple accounts in the Plan for the same Beneficiary, or multiple accounts among the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan or the State Farm 529 Savings Plan for the same beneficiary, the account owner may change the Investment Options in all accounts without tax consequences, so long as the changes to all of the accounts are made prior to closing on the same trading day and no more frequently than twice per calendar year or upon a change of Beneficiary.

Investment Options in which an account is invested can be changed online by accessing the secure website, by submitting an Investment Option Change Form available from your Financial Advisor, by downloading and submitting an Investment Option Change Form available on the Plan's website, or by calling the Plan.

PART 7 — AGE-BASED INVESTMENT OPTIONS

3 Age-Based Investment Options

You may choose from 3 Age-Based Investment Options:

- Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option
- Age-Based Moderate Investment Option
- Age-Based Index Conservative Investment Option

The Age-Based Investment Options offer a combination of index and actively managed investments in one portfolio in order to take advantage of the potential outperformance of actively managed investments, which are designed to attempt to beat the performance of a major market index over the long term.

The Age-Based Investment Options generally invest in a mix of domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments allocated based on the current age of the Beneficiary. The Age-Based Investment Options adjust over time so that as the Beneficiary nears college age each Age-Based Investment Option's allocation between domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments becomes more conservative relative to the allocation in earlier years. For each Age-Based Investment Option, the Plan will automatically exchange assets from one Investment Option to another during the month the Beneficiary attains the next age-band as set forth in the following table.

In consultation with your Financial Advisor, within the Age-Based Investment Options you may choose from among an aggressive, moderate or conservative asset allocation based on, among other factors, your investment goals and objectives, and your tolerance for market volatility and investment risk. For example, the Aggressive Age-Based Investment Option is invested primarily in equity investment funds when the Beneficiary is young. The Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option is intended for account owners with a higher tolerance for investment risk and market volatility, relative to the moderate and conservative asset allocations but with the potential for higher returns. The Age-Based Moderate Investment Option is intended for account owners with a moderate tolerance for investment risk and market volatility, but with the potential for higher returns relative to the conservative allocation. The Age-Based Index Conservative Investment Option, in comparison to the Age-Based Aggressive and Moderate Investment Options, is intended for account owners with the lowest tolerance for investment risk and market volatility. For example, the Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option is invested primarily in equity investment funds when the Beneficiary is young.

Each Age-Based Investment Option has nine age-based Investment Options for Beneficiaries of varying ages (ages 0-2; ages 3-5; ages 6-8; ages 9-10; ages 11-12; ages 13-14; ages 15-16; ages 17-18; and, ages 19 and over). For the detailed asset allocation, mix of underlying funds and the age ranges for each of the Investment Options, see "Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments." The current targeted asset allocation of each Age-Based Investment Options is set forth in the following table.

The Age-Based Investment Options are designed on the understanding that assets in a Plan account will be used to pay for a Beneficiary's Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses beginning at or after college age. Consequently, Age-Based Investment Options are probably not an appropriate investment choice for Beneficiaries using the amounts in an account before reaching college age. If an account owner concludes,

after consulting an independent tax advisor, that an account can be used to pay for K-12 Expenses without incurring adverse tax consequences and such account owner intends to use the account for such purpose, then the account owner should carefully weigh whether an Age-Based Investment Option would be an appropriate investment choice for the account.

NEST ADVISOR 529 AGE-BASED INVESTMENT OPTIONS			
Beneficiary Age	Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option	Age-Based Moderate Investment Option	Age-Based Index Conservative Investment Option
0–2 Years	58% Domestic Equity 6% Global Real Estate 36% International Equity	52% Domestic Equity 6% Global Real Estate 32% International Equity 10% Fixed Income	48% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 27% International Equity 20% Fixed Income
3–5 Years	52% Domestic Equity 6% Global Real Estate 32% International Equity 10% Fixed Income	48% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 27% International Equity 20% Fixed Income	42% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 23% International Equity 30% Fixed Income
6–8 Years	48% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 27% International Equity 20% Fixed Income	42% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 23% International Equity 30% Fixed Income	36.5% Domestic Equity 4% Global Real Estate 19.5% International Equity 40% Fixed Income
9–10 Years	42% Domestic Equity 5% Global Real Estate 23% International Equity 30% Fixed Income	36.5% Domestic Equity 4% Global Real Estate 19.5% International Equity 40% Fixed Income	31% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 16% International Equity 50% Fixed Income
11–12 Years	36.5% Domestic Equity 4% Global Real Estate 19.5% International Equity 40% Fixed Income	31% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 16% International Equity 50% Fixed Income	25% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 12% International Equity 60% Fixed Income
13–14 Years	31% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 16% International Equity 50% Fixed Income	25% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 12% International Equity 60% Fixed Income	20% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 8% International Equity 70% Fixed Income
15–16 Years	25% Domestic Equity 3% Global Real Estate 12% International Equity 60% Fixed Income	20% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 8% International Equity 70% Fixed Income	13% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 5% International Equity 71% Fixed Income 9% Cash Equivalents
17–18 Years	20% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 8% International Equity 70% Fixed Income	13% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 5% International Equity 71% Fixed Income 9% Cash Equivalents	7% Domestic Equity 1% Global Real Estate 2% International Equity 67% Fixed Income 23% Cash Equivalents
19 and over	13% Domestic Equity 2% Global Real Estate 5% International Equity 71% Fixed Income 9% Cash Equivalents	7% Domestic Equity 1% Global Real Estate 2% International Equity 67% Fixed Income 23% Cash Equivalents	50% Fixed Income 50% Cash Equivalents

Description of the Underlying Investments

Each of the Underlying Investments that comprise the Age-Based Investment Options (as shown above in the table) is described in detail, along with the risks associated with each, in “**Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments.**”

It is important to remember that none of the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the State of Nebraska or its officials/employees, the Distributor, or the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates can guarantee a minimum rate of return. Except as described herein for accounts invested in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, accounts in the Plan are not insured by the FDIC. Accounts are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Distributor, or the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates, or any other party. See “Part 10 – Certain Risks to Consider.”

PART 8 — STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS

5 Static Investment Options

The Static Investment Options are asset allocation Investment Options that invest in a set or "static" mix of domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income or cash equivalent investments. Although the target asset allocations for these Investment Options are not expected to vary, the Underlying Investments in which the Investment Options invest will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and may change. If you select the Static Investment Option approach, your money will remain in the Investment Option(s) until you instruct the Plan to move it to another Investment Option or until a withdrawal. None of the Static Investment Options is designed to provide any particular total return over any particular time period or investment time horizon.

The allocation between domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent investments within the Static Investment Options does not change as the Beneficiary gets older.

The five Static Investment Options, including their target asset allocations and ranging from the most aggressive to most conservative, are briefly described below. For a detailed asset allocation and the composition of the Underlying Investments, see “**Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments.**”

- **All Equity Static Investment Option** seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing 100% of its net assets in equity investments. This Investment Option has a target allocation of 58% domestic equity, 6% global real estate and 36% international equity. It is the most aggressive of the Static Investment Options.
- **Growth Static Investment Option** invests in a combination of equity and fixed income investments in order to seek capital appreciation and income. This Investment Option seeks moderate growth by investing in an asset allocation weighted between equity and fixed income investments. This Investment Option has a target allocation of 48% domestic equity, 27% international equity, 5% global real estate and 20% fixed income.
- **Balanced Static Investment Option** invests in a combination of equity and fixed income investments in order to seek capital appreciation and income. This Investment Option seeks moderate growth by investing in a balanced asset allocation weighted between equity and fixed income investments. This Investment Option has a target allocation of 31% domestic equity, 16% international equity, 3% global real estate and 50% fixed income.
- **Conservative Static Investment Option** seeks current income and some growth by investing primarily in investment-grade bonds, U.S. government securities and cash equivalents. This Investment Option has a target allocation of 71% fixed income, 9% cash equivalents, 13% domestic equity, 5% international equity and 2% global real estate.
- **Bank Savings Static Investment Option** invests solely in a Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank omnibus savings account. This Investment Option seeks income consistent with preservation of principal.

Static Investment Option	Domestic Equity	Global Real Estate	International Equity	Fixed Income	Cash Equivalents	FDIC-Insured Bank Savings
All Equity Static Investment Option	58%	6%	36%			
Growth Static Investment Option	48%	5%	27%	20%		
Balanced Static Investment Option	31%	3%	16%	50%		
Conservative Static Investment Option	13%	2%	5%	71%	9%	
Bank Savings Static Investment Option						100%

Because securities markets are constantly in flux and because contributions to and withdrawals from the Plan are made on a daily basis, the target allocations described above may not be able to be achieved with precision; however, the Program Manager will rebalance the weightings in each Investment Option on a periodic basis.

Attached to this Program Disclosure Statement as **“Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments”** is a listing of the various mutual funds and other investment funds the Nebraska Investment Council has approved and the relative weighting of each Underlying Investment within the Age-Based and Static Investment Options. The actual weightings of any of these Investment Options may vary.

The actual allocation of assets in Investment Options that invest in more than one Underlying Investment will vary over time due to market performance and will be rebalanced on an ongoing basis in order to maintain the Investment Option’s target asset allocation. In seeking to meet the investment objective of each Investment Option, Underlying Investments, allocations to individual Underlying Investments and their weightings may change without prior notice to account owners in response to changing market or economic conditions subject to applicable law and regulations and to the Nebraska State Treasurer’s and the Nebraska Investment Council’s approval. The Program Manager will allocate each Investment Option’s assets among Underlying Investments within the guidelines of each Investment Option’s investment objective. In addition, from time to time, an Investment Option may not be fully invested and may hold a limited amount of cash as needed to avoid overdrafts due to redemption requests, securities settlements or similar situations. Investment Options with higher allocations in fixed income and money market Underlying Investments tend to be less volatile in investment performance than those with higher allocations in equity Underlying Investments. None of the Investment Options are designed to provide any particular total return over any particular time period or investment time horizon. Account owners own interests in an Investment Option; they do not have a direct beneficial interest in the separate accounts and other instruments held by that Investment Option and, therefore, do not have the rights of an owner or shareholder of such investments.

Description of the Underlying Investments

Each of the Underlying Investments that comprise the five Static Investment Options (as shown above in the table) is described in detail, along with the risks associated with each underlying investment, in **“Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments.”**

It is important to remember that none of the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council,

the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the State of Nebraska or its officials/employees, the Distributor or the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates can guarantee a minimum rate of return. Except for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, investments in the Plan are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency and are not deposits or other obligations of any depository institution. Investments are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Distributor, or the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including loss of the principal amount invested. FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment up to the maximum amount set by federal law, currently \$250,000. See “Part 10 – Certain Risks to Consider.”

PART 9 — INDIVIDUAL FUND INVESTMENT OPTIONS

This Part 9 describes the Individual Fund Investment Options. Additional information discussing the risks of investing in each of these Investment Options may be found in the Underlying Investment prospectus (with the exception of the Bank Savings Underlying Investment) which is available by contacting your Financial Advisor. **“Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments”** includes limited information from the prospectus of each underlying mutual fund. Also see “Part 10 – Certain Risks to Consider.”

19 Individual Investment Options

The Plan offers 19 Individual Fund Investment Options. Each Individual Fund Investment Option invests solely in shares of a single underlying mutual fund. In consultation with your Financial Advisor, you may allocate the amounts in your account among one or more Individual Fund Investment Options according to your investment objective and risk tolerance. As a result, the performance of each Individual Fund Investment Option is based solely on the performance of the individual Underlying Investment in which such Individual Fund Investment Option invests. Such performance, therefore, may be more volatile than that of the Static or Age-Based Investment Options.

Account owners do not own shares of the Underlying Investments directly, but rather own shares in an Individual Fund Investment Option of the Plan. The Underlying Investments in which each Individual Fund Investment Option is invested are set forth in **“Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments.”**

Additional information about the investment strategies and risks of each underlying fund is available in its current prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. You can request a copy of the current prospectus, the Statement of Additional Information, or the most recent semiannual or annual report of any underlying fund by

contacting your Financial Advisor, or the underlying mutual fund company. Please read it carefully before investing.

The Individual Fund Investment Options are briefly described as follows:

Money Market 529 Investment Option

State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund.

Investment objective: The investment objective of the fund is to seek to maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share net asset value.

Principal risks: The fund is subject to the following risks: money market fund risk, U.S. government securities risk, repurchase agreement risk, stable share price risk, market risk, low short-term interest rates, counterparty risk, debt securities risk, interest rate risk, income risk, large transactions risk, master/feeder structure risk, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities risk, rapid changes in interest rates risk, significant exposure to U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities risk, U.S. Treasury obligations risk, variable and floating rate securities risk and focused investment risk.

Fixed Income 529 Investment Options

Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of inflation-protected public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with remaining maturities of less than 5 years.

Principal risks: As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund's share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. Each of the following risks could affect the fund's performance: general market risk, investing in bond markets, interest rate risk, income risk, credit risk, bond liquidity risk, inflation-indexed securities, index investing, ETF share trading and authorized participants.

Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to track the performance of a market-weighted bond index with a short-term dollar-weighted average maturity.

Principal risks: The fund is designed for investors with a low tolerance for risk, but you could still lose money by

investing in it. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance, and the level of risk may vary based on market conditions: income risk, interest rate risk, call risk, credit risk, index-related risk, index sampling risk, liquidity risk, differences in market price and NAV risk, risk of no active trading market and trading halt risk.

Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the aggregate price and interest performance of the debt securities in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Principal risks: Interest rate changes, foreign exposure, prepayment, issuer-specific changes, correlation to index, passive management risk and leverage risk.

PGIM Total Return Bond 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the PGIM Total Return Bond Fund.

Investment objective: The investment objective of the fund is total return.

Principal risks: All investments have risks to some degree. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return, if any, you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day-to-day and over time. You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments. An investment in the fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; and is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the fund: collateralized loan obligations risk, "covenant-lite" risk, credit risk, currency risk, debt obligations risk, derivatives risk, economic and market events risk, emerging markets risk, floating rate and other loan risk, foreign securities risk, increase in expenses risk, interest rate risk, junk bonds risk, large shareholder and large scale redemption risk, liquidity risk, management risk, market disruption and geopolitical risks, market risk, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk, portfolio turnover risk, structured products risk and U.S. government and agency securities risk.

TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the TCW MetWest Total Return Bond Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to maximize long-term total return.

Principal risks: The principal risks affecting the fund that can cause a decline in value include: debt securities

risk, market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, inflation risk, mortgage-backed securities risk, asset-backed securities risk, prepayment risk, extension risk, price volatility risk, issuer risk, liquidity risk, U.S. trade policy risk, U.S. Treasury obligations risk, U.S. government securities risk, frequent trading risk, junk bond risk, unrated securities risk, below investment grade mortgage-backed securities risk, mezzanine securities risk, futures contracts risk, distressed and defaulted securities risk, securities selection risk, valuation risk, derivatives risk, swap agreements risk, leverage risk, foreign investing risk, foreign currency risk, emerging markets risk, cybersecurity risk, portfolio management risk and counterparty risk

DFA International Government Fixed Income 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the DFA International Government Fixed Income Portfolio.

Investment objective: The investment objective of the portfolio is to seek to maximize total returns from the universe of debt securities in which the portfolio invests. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

Principal risks: The following is a list of principal risks of investing in the portfolio: market risk, foreign securities and currencies risk, geographic focus risk, foreign government debt risk, interest rate risk, non-diversification risk, credit risk, income risk, call risk, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, securities lending risk, operational risk and cyber security risk.

Domestic (U.S.) 529 Investment Options

American Funds The Income Fund of America 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the American Funds The Income Fund of America.

Investment objective: The fund's investment objectives are to provide you with current income while secondarily striving for capital growth.

Principal risks: You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time: market conditions, issuer risks, investing in income-oriented stocks, investing in debt instruments, investing in lower rated debt instruments, investing outside the United States and management risk.

State Street Equity 500 Index 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the State Street Equity 500 Index Fund.

Investment objective: The investment objective of the fund is to replicate as closely as possible, before expenses, the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

Principal risks: The fund is subject to the following principal risks: non-diversification risk-index funds, market risk, equity investing risk, information technology sector risk, indexing strategy/index tracking risk, counterparty risk, derivatives risk, financial sector risk, healthcare sector risk, large-capitalization securities risk, large transactions risk, liquidity risk, master/feeder structure risk, risk of investment in other pools and unconstrained sector risk.

Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of the overall stock market.

Principal risks: An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance: stock market risk, index-related risks, index sampling risk, nondiversification risk, sector risk, differences in market price and NAV risk, risk of no active trading market and trading halt risk.

Dodge & Cox Stock 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the Dodge & Cox Stock Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks long-term growth of principal and income. A secondary objective is to achieve a reasonable current income.

Principal risks: You could lose money by investing in the fund, and the fund could underperform other investments. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund's performance could be hurt by: equity risk, market risk, manager risk, liquidity risk and derivatives risk.

SPDR® S&P Dividend ETF 529 Investment Option – invests solely in the SPDR® S&P Dividend ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the total return performance of an index that tracks the performance of publicly traded issuers that have historically followed a policy of making dividend payments.

Principal risks: As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the fund. Fund shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency: market risk, equity investing risk, dividend paying securities risk, fluctuation of net asset value, share premiums and discounts risk, financial

sector risk, futures contract risk, indexing strategy/index tracking risk, real estate sector risk, swaps risk, unconstrained sector risk and utilities sector risk.

T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529 Investment Option

– invests solely in the T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation through investments in common stocks of growth companies.

Principal risks: As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater in unfavorable or uncertain market conditions, are as follows: growth investing, market conditions, stock investing, nondiversification, large-cap stocks, sector exposure, information technology sector, convertible securities, private placements and IPOs, liquidity, active management, cybersecurity breaches.

Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529 Investment Option

– invests solely in the Vanguard Extended Market ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of small- and mid-capitalization stocks.

Principal risks: An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance: stock market risk, investment style risk, index-related risks, index sampling risk, differences in market price and NAV risk, risk of no active trading market and trading halt risk.

Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529 Investment Option –

invests solely in the Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal risks: Equity securities risk, small-cap stock risk, investment process risk, style risk, market risk, derivatives risk, securities lending risk, price volatility risk, redemption risk and principal loss risk.

Vanguard Explorer 529 Investment Option –

invests solely in the Vanguard Explorer Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

Principal risks: As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund's share price and total return may fluctuate,

potentially within a wide range. Each of the following risks could affect the fund's performance: general market risk, investing in equity markets, market capitalization, growth investing and active management.

International Equity 529 Investment Options

Fidelity Total International Index 529 Investment Option

– invests solely in the Fidelity Total International Index Fund.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of foreign developed and emerging stock markets.

Principal risks: Stock market volatility, foreign and emerging market risk, geographic exposure to Asia, geographic exposure to Europe, issuer-specific changes, correlation to index, passive management risk, mid cap investing, small cap investing and securities lending risk.

Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529 Investment Option

– invests solely in the Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries.

Principal risks: As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund's share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. Each of the following risks could affect the fund's performance: general market risk, investing in foreign markets, investing in emerging markets, currency risk, investments economically tied to China, investing in equity markets, market capitalization, index investing, nondiversification, concentration risk, ETF share trading and authorized participants.

Real Estate 529 Investment Option

Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529 Investment Option –

invests solely in the Vanguard Real Estate Index ETF.

Investment objective: The fund seeks to provide a high level of income and moderate long-term capital appreciation by tracking the performance of a benchmark index that measures the performance of publicly traded equity REITs and other real estate-related investments.

Principal risks: An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance: industry concentration risk, interest rate risk, stock market risk, asset concentration risk, investment style risk, nondiversification risk, index-related risks, index

replicating risk, differences in market price and NAV risk, risk of no active trading market and trading halt risk.

The descriptions above are taken from the most recent prospectuses (dated on or prior to April 1, 2026) of the relevant funds and are intended to provide general information regarding the mutual funds' respective investment objectives and strategies. You should consult each mutual fund's prospectus for more complete information. You can obtain the prospectus for any of the funds from your Financial Advisor, or the underlying mutual fund company.

It is important to remember that none of the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the State of Nebraska or its officials and employees, the Distributor, or the Program Manager or any of its authorized agents or affiliates can guarantee a minimum rate of return. Except for the Bank Savings Static Investment Option, investments in the Plan are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency and are not deposits or other obligations of any depository institution. Investments are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Distributor, or the Program Manager or its authorized agents or affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including loss of the principal amount invested. FDIC insurance is provided for the Bank Savings Underlying Investment Option up to the maximum amount set by federal law, currently \$250,000. The value of your account may vary depending on market conditions, the performance of the Investment Option you select, timing of purchases, and fees. The value of your account could be more or less than the amount you contribute to your account. In short, you could lose money. See "Part 10 – Certain Risks to Consider."

PART 10 — CERTAIN RISKS TO CONSIDER

Opening an account involves certain risks. Among other things discussed in this Program Disclosure Statement, you should carefully consider the following risks before completing an Enrollment Form. You also should read this Program Disclosure Statement carefully before making a decision to open an account.

Plan risks

The value of your account may decline

As with many investment programs, there can be no assurance that the value of your account will grow at any particular rate or that it will not decline. The value of the securities in which the Investment Options invest will change due to a number of factors, most of which will not be in the control of the Trust, the Program Manager, or the Distributor. If the value of these securities declines, you may lose some or all of the principal balance in your account.

Your account is not insured or guaranteed

Balances in your account are not guaranteed or insured by the State of Nebraska, the Trust, or any instrumentality of the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Distributor, the Program Manager or any of its agents or affiliates, the FDIC (except as provided elsewhere in this Program Disclosure Statement solely with respect to investments in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment), or any other party. You could lose money (including amounts contributed to your account), or not make money, if you participate in the Plan.

Not a direct investment in mutual funds and Underlying Investment risks

Although money contributed to accounts will be invested in Investment Options that hold mutual funds (among other types of investments), none of the Trust, the Plan, or any of the Plan's Investment Options is a mutual fund, and an investment in the Plan is not an investment in shares of any mutual fund. When you invest money in an Investment Option, you will receive Investment Option units. Your money will be used to purchase shares of Underlying Investments.

However, the settlement date for the Investment Option's purchase of shares of an Underlying Investment typically will be one to three business days after the trade date for your purchase of Investment Option units. Depending on the amount of cash flow into or out of the Investment Option and whether the Underlying Investment is going up or down in value, this timing difference will likely cause the Investment Option's performance either to trail or exceed the Underlying Investments' performance.

An investment in the Plan is an investment in municipal fund securities that are issued and offered by the Trust. These securities are not registered with the SEC or any state, nor are the Trust, the Plan, or the Investment Options registered as investment companies with the SEC or any state. The Investment Options invest in Underlying Investments so the Investment Option's investment performance and risks are directly related to the performance and risks of the Underlying Investments. The accounts will indirectly bear the expenses charged by the Underlying Investments.

Laws governing 529 qualified tuition programs may change

There is a risk that federal and state laws and regulations governing 529 qualified tuition programs could change in the future.

The proposed Treasury regulations that have been issued under Code Section 529 provide guidance and requirements for the establishment and operation of the Plan but do not provide guidance on all aspects of the Plan. Final regulations or other administrative guidance or court decisions might be issued that could adversely

impact the federal tax consequences or requirements with respect to the Plan or contributions to or withdrawals from your account. In addition, Code Section 529 or other federal law could be amended in a manner that materially changes the federal tax treatment of contributions to and withdrawals from your account.

You should understand that changes in the law governing the federal and/or state tax consequences described in this Program Disclosure Statement might necessitate material changes to the Trust and the Plan for the anticipated tax consequences to apply. No representation is made nor assurance given that any such changes may or will be made or that such changes can be made in a manner to allow an account owner or the Beneficiary to utilize those changes.

Further, the Plan has been established pursuant to Nebraska law, the Code, and applicable securities laws. Changes to any of those laws or regulations may also affect the operation and tax treatment of the Plan.

Limitation on investment selection

An account owner may only change the Investment Options for an account twice per calendar year, or upon a change in Beneficiary. If an account owner has accounts in the Plan and in any other 529 qualified tuition program in the Trust for the same Beneficiary, the account owner may change the Investment Options in all such accounts without adverse tax consequences, so long as the changes to all of the accounts are made prior to closing on the same trading day and no more frequently than twice per calendar year or upon a change of Beneficiary.

Limited use of withdrawals without penalties

Other than payment of a Beneficiary's Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses, the circumstances under which a withdrawal may be made from an account without a penalty or adverse tax consequences are limited. See "Part 14 - Federal and State Tax Considerations."

Limited operating history of Investment Options

The Plan's Investment Options have a limited operating history. Although the Underlying Investments have longer operating histories, past performance of an Investment Option's Underlying Investment(s) should not be viewed as a future prediction of that Investment Option's or its Underlying Investment's future performance.

Fee changes

The Plan's fees and expenses and the Underlying Investments' fees and expenses, may change from time to time. There is no assurance that these fees and expenses will not increase in the future.

Change in Program Manager

A new program manager may be appointed either upon expiration of the Program Management Agreement or earlier in the event the Program Manager, the Nebraska Investment Council or the Trustee terminates the

agreement prior to the end of the term. In such case, the fee or compensation structure for the successor program manager may differ from and/or be higher than the fee and compensation structure of the current Program Manager. Additionally, upon a change in program manager, the Trust may change the asset allocation of Investment Options and/or mutual funds included in any Investment Option and/or eliminate or change Investment Options. The Plan with such changes may achieve performance results that are different than those achieved by the current Plan.

Illiquidity of account

Funds in your account will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and the Participation Agreement. These provisions may limit your ability to withdraw funds or to transfer these funds. Under no circumstances may any interest in an account or the Plan be used as security for a loan.

Acceptance to an Eligible Educational Institution is not guaranteed

An account will not have any effect on whether a Beneficiary will be admitted to, or permitted to continue to attend, any college or other Eligible Educational Institution or any other institution.

Educational expenses may exceed the balance in your account

Even if your account reaches the Maximum Contribution Limit, it may be insufficient to cover the Beneficiary's Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses.

Age-Based Investment Options not designed for K-12 Expenses

The Age-Based Investment Options are not designed to assist you in reaching your K-12 savings goals. Specifically, the Age-Based Investment Options are designed for account owners seeking to automatically invest in progressively more conservative investments as their Beneficiary approaches college age. The Age-Based Investment Options' time horizons and withdrawal periods may not match those needed to meet your K-12 savings goals, which may be significantly shorter. You should consult a qualified advisor about investing in the Plan in light of your personal circumstances.

Securities laws

Shares held by the accounts in the Plan are generally considered municipal fund securities. The shares will not be registered as securities with the SEC or any state securities regulator. In addition, the Investment Options will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved the shares or passed upon the adequacy of the Program Disclosure Statement.

Tax considerations

The federal and certain state tax consequences associated with participating in the Plan can be complex. Please see “Part 14 - Federal and State Tax Considerations.” You should consult a tax advisor regarding the application of tax laws to your particular circumstances.

Plan contributions do not create Nebraska residency

Contributions to the Plan do not create Nebraska residency status for you or a Beneficiary for purposes of determining the rate of tuition charged by a Nebraska educational institution or any other purpose.

Impact on the Beneficiary's ability to receive financial aid

The Beneficiary's eligibility for financial aid may depend upon the circumstances of the Beneficiary's family at the time the Beneficiary enrolls in an Eligible Educational Institution, as well as on the policies of the governmental agencies, schools, or private organizations to which the Beneficiary and/or the Beneficiary's family applies for financial assistance. Because saving for college will increase the financial resources available to the Beneficiary and the Beneficiary's family, it most likely will have some effect on the Beneficiary's eligibility for financial aid. These policies vary and can change over time. Therefore, no person or entity can say with certainty how the federal aid programs, or the school to which the Beneficiary applies, will treat your account for these purposes.

Medicaid and other federal and state benefits

The effect of an account on eligibility for Medicaid or other state and federal benefits is uncertain. It is possible that an account will be viewed as a “countable resource” in determining an individual's financial eligibility for Medicaid. Withdrawals from an account during certain periods also may have the effect of delaying the disbursement of Medicaid payments. You should consult a qualified advisor to determine how an account may affect eligibility for Medicaid or other state and federal benefits.

Other investment alternatives

Neither the Trust, the Program Manager, nor the Distributor make any representations regarding the appropriateness of any Investment Option of the Plan as an investment alternative. Other 529 qualified tuition programs and other education savings and investment programs, including CESAs, are currently available to prospective account owners. These programs may offer benefits, including state tax benefits, other investment options and investment control, to some account owners or Beneficiaries that are not available under the Plan. These programs may also have lower fees and expenses than the Plan.

Prospective account owners should also consider whether investing directly in the Underlying Investments would be a better option than investing in the Plan, especially

if they are considering investing in the Individual Fund Investment Options. A direct investment in the Underlying Investments may involve lower fees and expenses than are available under the Plan. A direct investment in the Underlying Investments would not, however, be eligible for certain tax benefits available under the Plan.

Possible changes to the Plan

The Nebraska State Treasurer and the Nebraska Investment Council reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to discontinue the Plan or to change any aspect of the Plan. For example, the Nebraska State Treasurer and the Nebraska Investment Council may change the Plan's fees and charges; add, subtract, or merge Investment Options; close an Investment Option to new investors; or change the Underlying Investment(s) of an Investment Option. Depending on the nature of the change, account owners may be required to participate in, or be prohibited from participating in, the change with respect to accounts established before the change. Union Bank and Trust Company may not continue as Program Manager indefinitely.

Investment risks

Each Investment Option has risks

Each of the Investment Options are subject to certain risks that may affect Investment Option performance. Set forth below is a list of the major risks applicable to the Investment Options. Such list is not an exhaustive list and there are other risks which are not defined below. See “**Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments**” and the respective prospectuses of the Underlying Investments for a description of the risks associated with the Underlying Investments in which the Investment Options invest.

Market risk. Market risk is the risk that the prices of securities will decline overall. Securities markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. Securities prices change every business day, based on investor reactions to economic, political, market, industry, corporate and other developments. At times, these price changes may be rapid and dramatic. Some factors may affect the market as a whole, while others affect particular industries, firms, or sizes or types of securities.

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that securities prices will decline due to rising interest rates. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. Bonds with longer maturities and lower credit quality tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, as are mortgage-backed bonds. Short- and long- term interest rates do not necessarily move the same amount or in the same direction. Money market investments are also affected by interest rates, particularly short-term rates, but in the opposite way: when short-term interest rates fall, money market yields usually fall as well. Bonds that can be paid off before maturity, such as mortgage-

backed and other asset-backed securities, tend to be more volatile than other types of debt securities with respect to interest rate changes.

Income risk. Income risk is the chance that a fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates. Income risk is generally high for short-term bond funds, so investors should expect the fund's monthly income to fluctuate.

Income fluctuations. Income distributions on the inflation-protected funds are likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions of a typical bond fund. Income fluctuations associated with changes in interest rates are expected to be low; however, income fluctuations associated with changes in inflation are expected to be high. Overall, investors can expect income fluctuations to be high for an inflation-protected fund.

Foreign investment risk. Investment in foreign stocks and bonds may be more risky than investments in domestic stocks and bonds. Foreign stocks and bonds tend to be more volatile, and may be less liquid, than their U.S. counterparts. The reasons for such volatility can include greater political and social instability, lower market liquidity, higher costs, less stringent investor protections, and inferior information on issuer finances. In addition, the dollar value of most foreign currencies changes daily. All of these risks tend to be higher in emerging markets than in developed markets.

Asset-backed securities risk. An Investment Option's performance could suffer to the extent the Underlying Investments are exposed to asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities are subject to early amortization due to amortization or payout events that cause the security to payoff prematurely. Under those circumstances, an Underlying Investment may not be able to reinvest the proceeds of the payoff at a yield that is as high as that which the asset-backed security paid. In addition, asset-backed securities are subject to fluctuations in interest rates that may affect their yield or the prepayment rates on the underlying assets.

Derivatives risk. Certain of the Underlying Investments may utilize derivatives. There are certain investment risks in using derivatives, including futures contracts, options on futures, interest rate swaps and structured notes. If an Underlying Investment incorrectly forecasts interest rates in using derivatives, the Underlying Investment and any Investment Option invested in it could lose money. Price movements of a futures contract, option or structured notes may not be identical to price movements of portfolio securities or a securities index, resulting in the risk that, when an underlying investment fund buys a futures contract or option as a hedge, the hedge may not be completely effective. The use of these management

techniques also involves the risk of loss if the advisor to an Underlying Investment is incorrect in its expectation of fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency prices. Investments in derivatives may be illiquid, difficult to price, and result in leverage so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses for the Underlying Investment. Investments in derivatives may be subject to counterparty risk to a greater degree than more traditional investments. Please see the Underlying Investments prospectus for complete details.

Concentration risk. To the extent that an Underlying Investment or an Investment Option is exposed to securities of a single country, region, industry, structure, or size, its performance may be unduly affected by factors common to the type of securities involved.

Index sampling risk. Index sampling risk is the chance that the securities selected for an Underlying Investment, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the Underlying Investment's target index.

Issuer risk. Changes in an issuer's business prospects or financial condition, including those resulting from concerns over accounting or corporate governance practices, could significantly affect an Investment Option's performance if the Investment Option has sufficient exposure to those securities.

Credit risk. The value or yield of a bond or money market security could fall if its credit backing deteriorates. In more extreme cases, default or the threat of default could cause a security to lose most or all of its value. Credit risks are higher in high-yield bonds.

Management risk. An Investment Option's performance could suffer if the investment fund or funds in which it invests underperform.

Call risk. This is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupons or interest rates before their maturity dates. The Underlying Investment would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Investment's income. Such redemptions and subsequent reinvestments would also increase the Underlying Investment's portfolio turnover rate.

Extension risk. This is the chance that during periods of rising interest rates, certain debt securities will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated, and the value of those securities may fall. For Underlying Investments that invest in mortgage-backed securities, extension risk is the chance that during periods of rising interest rates, homeowners will prepay their mortgages at slower rates.

Emerging markets risk. Underlying Investments that invest in foreign securities may also be subject to emerging markets risk, which is the chance that the stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets because, among other factors, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

Investment style risk. This is the chance that returns from the types of stocks in which an Underlying Investment invests will trail returns from the overall stock market. Specific types of stocks (for instance, small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better — or worse — than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Prepayment risk. This is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, homeowners will refinance their mortgages before their maturity dates, resulting in prepayment of mortgage-backed securities held by an Underlying Investment. The Underlying Investment would then lose any price appreciation above the mortgage's principal and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Investment's income. Such prepayments and subsequent reinvestments would also increase the Underlying Investment's portfolio turnover rate.

Individual Fund and Bank Savings Static Investment Options not as diversified as Age-Based and Other Static Investment Options

The Individual Fund Investment Options are designed to invest in a single Underlying Investment, or in the case of the Bank Savings Static Investment Option, an FDIC-insured savings account. These Investment Options, by design, are not as diverse as the Age-Based and other Static Investment Options, which are invested in a number of Underlying Investments. For the Individual Fund Investment Options and Bank Savings Static Investment Option, account owners do not (1) own shares of a single Underlying Investment or (2) in the case of the Bank Savings Static Investment Option, directly hold a savings account but, rather, own an interest in the Investment Options offered by the Plan. Performance differences for the Individual Fund Investment Options and their Underlying Investment may result from differences in the timing of purchases and sales and fees charged. Performance for the Bank Savings Static Investment Option is based on the interest earned on the FDIC-insured savings account. Account owners may not deposit directly into the savings account at a bank or otherwise. Part 11 of this Program Disclosure Statement describes performance in greater detail.

ETF risk

The Investment Options that invest in ETFs will be exposed to the risks inherent in certain ETF investments, such as passive strategy/index risk, index tracking risk, trading issues, fluctuation of net asset value and share premiums and discounts.

Suitability of Plan for account owner

An investment in the Plan will not be an appropriate investment for all investors. Some Investment Options entail more risk than other Investment Options and may not be suitable for all account owners, or for the entire balance of the account. This is particularly true for Individual Fund Investment Options which are invested in a single Underlying Investment. No Individual Fund Investment Options should be considered a complete investment program, but should be a part of an account owner's overall investment strategy designed in light of an account owner's particular needs and circumstances, as well as an account owner's determination (after consulting with his or her advisors and consultants) of the account owner's own risk tolerance, including the ability to withstand losses.

You should evaluate the Plan and the Investment Option(s) you select in the context of your overall financial situation, investment goals, tax status, other resources and needs (such as liquidity) and other investments, including other college savings strategies.

While there is no guarantee that the Plan is or will be an appropriate investment for anyone, in particular, if you consider yourself an especially aggressive or conservative investor, you may want to save for higher education by making investments in addition to, or other than, through the Plan to seek to achieve the investment result that is appropriate for you. Because neither the Plan, the Trust, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the State of Nebraska, the Distributor, nor the Program Manager are providing you any recommendations on any investments in the Plan, you are urged to consult your Financial Advisor if you are unsure whether or how much to invest in the Plan or which Investment Options are suitable for you.

Cybersecurity risk

The Plan places significant reliance on the computer systems of its service providers and partners. Thus, the Plan may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber threats and cyber-attacks which may adversely affect your account and cause it to lose value. For example, cyber threats and cyber-attacks may interfere with your ability to make contributions to, exchanges within or distributions from your accounts. Cyber threats and cyber-attacks may also impede trading and/or result in the collection and use of personally identifiable information of an account owner, Beneficiary or others.

Cybersecurity risks include security or privacy incidents such as human error, unauthorized release, theft, misuse, corruption and destruction of account data maintained by the Plan online or in digital form. Cybersecurity risks also include denial of service, viruses, malware, hacking, bugs, security vulnerabilities in software, attacks on technology operations and other disruptions that could impede the Plan's ability to maintain routine operations. Although the Plan's service providers and partners undertake efforts to protect their computer systems from cyber threats and cyber-attacks, there are no guarantees that the Plan or your account will avoid losses due to cyber threats or cyber-attacks.

PART 11 — PERFORMANCE

The performance chart below includes performance for available investments in the Plan as of March 31, 2026. It does not include performance for the Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529 Investment Option that replaced the Northern Small Cap Value 529 Investment Option in the Plan effective May 14, 2026. Performance data for the most recent month-end is available on the Plan's website. Please keep in mind, past performance – especially short-term past performance – is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal values will fluctuate, so that account owners' interests in an Investment Option may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data cited.

No ownership in Underlying Investments

Account owners do not own shares in the Underlying Investments directly, or, in the case of the Bank Savings

Underlying Investment, directly hold a savings account, but rather own interests in the Investment Options. As a result, the performance of the Investment Options will differ from the performance of the Underlying Investments, even in circumstances where an Investment Option invests in a single, Underlying Investment. This is due in part to the differences in the expense ratios of the Underlying Investments and the Investment Options.

Performance differences

Performance differences between an Investment Option and its Underlying Investments may also result from differences in the timing of purchases and fees. On days when contributions are made to an account, the Investment Options will not use that money to purchase shares of an Underlying Investment until the next business day. This timing difference, depending on how the markets are moving, will cause the Investment Option's performance to either trail or exceed the Underlying Investment's performance.

When you invest in an Investment Option, you will receive units in the Investment Option as of the trade date. Your money will be used by the Trust to purchase shares of an Underlying Investment. However, the settlement date for the purchase of shares of an Underlying Investment typically will be one to three business days after the trade date for your purchase of units. Depending on the amount of cash flow into or out of the Investment Option and whether the Underlying Investment is going up or down in value, this timing difference and fees will cause the Investment Option's performance either to trail or exceed the Underlying Investment's performance.

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark</i> ¹	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
AGE-BASED MULTI-FIRM INVESTMENT OPTIONS												
Age-Based Aggressive 0-2	A	18.67%	15.74%	8.40%	-	10.05%	14.52%	14.38%	7.63%	-	9.54%	7/20/18
Age-Based Aggressive 0-2	C	18.41%	15.43%	8.12%	-	9.33%	18.41%	15.43%	8.12%	-	9.33%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 0-2	F	18.96%	16.02%	8.64%	-	9.86%	18.96%	16.02%	8.64%	-	9.86%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 0-2 yr Aggressive</i>		20.05%	16.00%	8.96%	-		20.05%	16.00%	8.96%	-		
Age-Based Aggressive 3-5	A	17.13%	14.62%	7.68%	10.77%	9.75%	13.03%	13.27%	6.92%	10.37%	9.50%	12/17/10
Age-Based Aggressive 3-5	C	16.92%	14.37%	7.41%	-	8.37%	16.92%	14.37%	7.41%	-	8.37%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 3-5	F	17.46%	14.91%	7.92%	-	8.90%	17.46%	14.91%	7.92%	-	8.90%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 3-5 yr Aggressive</i>		18.29%	14.79%	8.18%	10.92%		18.29%	14.79%	8.18%	10.92%		
Age-Based Aggressive 6-8	A	15.51%	13.42%	6.87%	9.82%	9.06%	11.46%	12.09%	6.11%	9.43%	8.81%	12/17/10
Age-Based Aggressive 6-8	C	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 6-8	F	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 6-8 yr Aggressive</i>		16.65%	13.58%	7.42%	9.96%		16.65%	13.58%	7.42%	9.96%		
Age-Based Aggressive 9-10	A	13.93%	12.14%	6.03%	-	7.80%	9.94%	10.82%	5.28%	-	7.30%	7/20/18
Age-Based Aggressive 9-10	C	13.54%	11.86%	5.80%	-	6.53%	13.54%	11.86%	5.80%	-	6.53%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 9-10	F	14.12%	12.40%	6.32%	-	7.08%	14.12%	12.40%	6.32%	-	7.08%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 9-10 yr Aggressive</i>		14.95%	12.29%	6.52%	-		14.95%	12.29%	6.52%	-		
Age-Based Aggressive 11-12	A	12.61%	11.00%	5.30%	7.87%	7.34%	8.67%	9.69%	4.55%	7.49%	7.09%	12/17/10
Age-Based Aggressive 11-12	C	12.28%	10.69%	5.06%	-	5.58%	12.28%	10.69%	5.06%	-	5.58%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 11-12	F	12.76%	11.24%	5.58%	-	6.09%	12.76%	11.24%	5.58%	-	6.09%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 11-12 yr Aggressive</i>		13.45%	11.13%	5.77%	7.90%		13.45%	11.13%	5.77%	7.90%		
Age-Based Aggressive 13-14	A	11.19%	9.89%	4.63%	-	6.21%	7.30%	8.59%	3.89%	-	5.72%	7/20/18
Age-Based Aggressive 13-14	C	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 13-14	F	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 13-14 yr Aggressive</i>		11.88%	10.04%	5.12%	-		11.88%	10.04%	5.12%	-		
Age-Based Aggressive 15-16	A	9.60%	8.61%	3.88%	5.89%	5.58%	5.76%	7.33%	3.14%	5.52%	5.34%	12/17/10
Age-Based Aggressive 15-16	C	9.23%	8.30%	3.69%	-	3.98%	9.23%	8.30%	3.69%	-	3.98%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 15-16	F	9.81%	8.87%	4.23%	-	4.52%	9.81%	8.87%	4.23%	-	4.52%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 15-16 yr Aggressive</i>		10.22%	8.78%	4.37%	6.00%		10.22%	8.78%	4.37%	6.00%		
Age-Based Aggressive 17-18	A	8.14%	7.55%	3.37%	-	4.67%	4.36%	6.28%	2.63%	-	4.19%	7/20/18
Age-Based Aggressive 17-18	C	7.84%	7.28%	3.13%	-	3.21%	7.84%	7.28%	3.13%	-	3.21%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 17-18	F	8.38%	7.82%	3.66%	-	3.74%	8.38%	7.82%	3.66%	-	3.74%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 17-18 yr Aggressive</i>		8.70%	7.71%	3.83%	-		8.70%	7.71%	3.83%	-		
Age-Based Aggressive 19+	A	6.52%	6.31%	2.71%	3.95%	3.85%	2.79%	5.05%	1.98%	3.58%	3.61%	12/17/10
Age-Based Aggressive 19+	C	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	12/4/20
Age-Based Aggressive 19+	F	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 19+ yr Aggressive</i>		7.03%	6.56%	3.15%	4.20%		7.03%	6.56%	3.15%	4.20%		

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark</i> ¹	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
AGE-BASED MULTI-FIRM INVESTMENT OPTIONS (CONTINUED)												
Age-Based Moderate 0-2	A	17.21%	14.65%	7.66%	10.35%	9.41%	13.11%	13.29%	6.90%	9.96%	9.16%	12/17/10
Age-Based Moderate 0-2	C	16.92%	14.37%	7.41%	-	8.37%	16.92%	14.37%	7.41%	-	8.37%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 0-2	F	17.46%	14.91%	7.92%	-	8.90%	17.46%	14.91%	7.92%	-	8.90%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 0-2 yr Moderate</i>		<i>18.29%</i>	<i>14.79%</i>	<i>8.18%</i>	<i>10.61%</i>		<i>18.29%</i>	<i>14.79%</i>	<i>8.18%</i>	<i>10.61%</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 3-5	A	15.69%	13.48%	6.94%	-	8.54%	11.64%	12.14%	6.18%	-	8.04%	7/20/18
Age-Based Moderate 3-5	C	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 3-5	F	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 3-5 yr Moderate</i>		<i>16.65%</i>	<i>13.58%</i>	<i>7.42%</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>16.65%</i>	<i>13.58%</i>	<i>7.42%</i>	<i>-</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 6-8	A	14.14%	12.21%	6.04%	8.36%	7.66%	10.14%	10.88%	5.29%	7.97%	7.41%	12/17/10
Age-Based Moderate 6-8	C	13.54%	11.86%	5.80%	-	6.53%	13.54%	11.86%	5.80%	-	6.53%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 6-8	F	14.12%	12.40%	6.32%	-	7.08%	14.12%	12.40%	6.32%	-	7.08%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 6-8 yr Moderate</i>		<i>14.95%</i>	<i>12.29%</i>	<i>6.52%</i>	<i>8.48%</i>		<i>14.95%</i>	<i>12.29%</i>	<i>6.52%</i>	<i>8.48%</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 9-10	A	12.55%	10.96%	5.31%	-	6.79%	8.61%	9.65%	4.56%	-	6.30%	7/20/18
Age-Based Moderate 9-10	C	12.28%	10.69%	5.06%	-	5.58%	12.28%	10.69%	5.06%	-	5.58%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 9-10	F	12.76%	11.24%	5.58%	-	6.09%	12.76%	11.24%	5.58%	-	6.09%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 9-10 yr Moderate</i>		<i>13.45%</i>	<i>11.13%</i>	<i>5.77%</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>13.45%</i>	<i>11.13%</i>	<i>5.77%</i>	<i>-</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 11-12	A	11.26%	9.93%	4.64%	6.37%	5.89%	7.37%	8.63%	3.89%	6.00%	5.65%	12/17/10
Age-Based Moderate 11-12	C	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 11-12	F	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 11-12 yr Moderate</i>		<i>11.88%</i>	<i>10.04%</i>	<i>5.12%</i>	<i>6.58%</i>		<i>11.88%</i>	<i>10.04%</i>	<i>5.12%</i>	<i>6.58%</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 13-14	A	9.54%	8.61%	3.90%	-	5.13%	5.70%	7.33%	3.16%	-	4.65%	7/20/18
Age-Based Moderate 13-14	C	9.23%	8.30%	3.69%	-	3.98%	9.23%	8.30%	3.69%	-	3.98%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 13-14	F	9.81%	8.87%	4.23%	-	4.52%	9.81%	8.87%	4.23%	-	4.52%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 13-14 yr Moderate</i>		<i>10.22%</i>	<i>8.78%</i>	<i>4.37%</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>10.22%</i>	<i>8.78%</i>	<i>4.37%</i>	<i>-</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 15-16	A	8.02%	7.48%	3.36%	4.37%	4.13%	4.24%	6.22%	2.63%	4.00%	3.89%	12/17/10
Age-Based Moderate 15-16	C	7.84%	7.28%	3.13%	-	3.21%	7.84%	7.28%	3.13%	-	3.21%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 15-16	F	8.38%	7.82%	3.66%	-	3.74%	8.38%	7.82%	3.66%	-	3.74%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 15-16 yr Moderate</i>		<i>8.70%</i>	<i>7.71%</i>	<i>3.83%</i>	<i>4.74%</i>		<i>8.70%</i>	<i>7.71%</i>	<i>3.83%</i>	<i>4.74%</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 17-18	A	6.57%	6.32%	2.70%	-	3.45%	2.84%	5.06%	1.97%	-	2.97%	7/20/18
Age-Based Moderate 17-18	C	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 17-18	F	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 17-18 yr Moderate</i>		<i>7.03%</i>	<i>6.56%</i>	<i>3.15%</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>7.03%</i>	<i>6.56%</i>	<i>3.15%</i>	<i>-</i>		
Age-Based Moderate 19+	A	5.20%	5.29%	2.37%	-	2.55%	1.52%	4.05%	1.64%	-	2.08%	7/20/18
Age-Based Moderate 19+	C	4.92%	5.03%	2.13%	-	1.96%	4.92%	5.03%	2.13%	-	1.96%	12/4/20
Age-Based Moderate 19+	F	5.47%	5.57%	2.64%	-	2.46%	5.47%	5.57%	2.64%	-	2.46%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 19+ yr Moderate</i>		<i>5.60%</i>	<i>5.55%</i>	<i>2.81%</i>	<i>-</i>		<i>5.60%</i>	<i>5.55%</i>	<i>2.81%</i>	<i>-</i>		

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark</i> ²	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
AGE-BASED INDEX INVESTMENT OPTIONS												
Age-Based Index Conservative 0-2	A	16.64%	13.21%	7.13%	8.54%	7.94%	12.55%	11.88%	6.37%	8.15%	7.69%	12/17/10
Age-Based Index Conservative 0-2	C	16.95%	12.95%	6.90%	-	7.31%	16.95%	12.95%	6.90%	-	7.31%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 0-2	F	17.59%	13.51%	7.38%	-	7.79%	17.59%	13.51%	7.38%	-	7.79%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 0-2 yr Index Conservative</i>		16.77%	13.21%	7.16%	8.77%		16.77%	13.21%	7.16%	8.77%		
Age-Based Index Conservative 3-5	A	15.27%	11.48%	5.94%	-	7.13%	11.23%	10.16%	5.19%	-	6.63%	7/20/18
Age-Based Index Conservative 3-5	C	15.07%	11.41%	5.77%	-	6.27%	15.07%	11.41%	5.77%	-	6.27%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 3-5	F	15.59%	11.73%	6.16%	-	6.65%	15.59%	11.73%	6.16%	-	6.65%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 3-5 yr Index Conservative</i>		15.06%	11.98%	6.39%	-		15.06%	11.98%	6.39%	-		
Age-Based Index Conservative 6-8	A	13.74%	10.68%	5.42%	6.42%	6.06%	9.76%	9.38%	4.68%	6.05%	5.81%	12/17/10
Age-Based Index Conservative 6-8	C	13.59%	10.34%	5.08%	-	5.37%	13.59%	10.34%	5.08%	-	5.37%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 6-8	F	14.21%	10.95%	5.62%	-	5.92%	14.21%	10.95%	5.62%	-	5.92%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 6-8 yr Index Conservative</i>		13.51%	10.80%	5.63%	6.81%		13.51%	10.80%	5.63%	6.81%		
Age-Based Index Conservative 9-10	A	11.90%	9.28%	4.56%	-	5.45%	7.98%	7.99%	3.82%	-	4.97%	7/20/18
Age-Based Index Conservative 9-10	C	11.52%	9.03%	4.47%	-	4.56%	11.52%	9.03%	4.47%	-	4.56%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 9-10	F	13.98%	10.19%	5.28%	-	5.37%	13.98%	10.19%	5.28%	-	5.37%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 9-10 yr Index Conservative</i>		11.96%	9.57%	4.91%	-		11.96%	9.57%	4.91%	-		
Age-Based Index Conservative 11-12	A	10.15%	8.11%	3.91%	4.43%	4.21%	6.29%	6.83%	3.17%	4.06%	3.96%	12/17/10
Age-Based Index Conservative 11-12	C	10.08%	7.89%	3.67%	-	3.68%	10.08%	7.89%	3.67%	-	3.68%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 11-12	F	10.65%	8.42%	7.04%	-	6.87%	10.65%	8.42%	7.04%	-	6.87%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 11-12 yr Index Conservative</i>		10.27%	8.39%	4.25%	4.94%		10.27%	8.39%	4.25%	4.94%		
Age-Based Index Conservative 13-14	A	8.71%	6.98%	3.29%	3.40%	2.74%	4.90%	5.72%	2.56%	3.04%	2.50%	12/17/10
Age-Based Index Conservative 13-14	C	8.44%	6.78%	3.05%	-	2.98%	8.44%	6.78%	3.05%	-	2.98%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 13-14	F	9.33%	7.39%	4.08%	-	3.97%	9.33%	7.39%	4.08%	-	3.97%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 13-14 yr Index Conservative</i>		8.70%	7.25%	3.60%	3.93%		8.70%	7.25%	3.60%	3.93%		
Age-Based Index Conservative 15-16	A	6.83%	5.76%	2.72%	2.31%	1.72%	3.09%	4.52%	1.99%	1.95%	1.48%	12/17/10
Age-Based Index Conservative 15-16	C	6.44%	5.43%	2.41%	-	2.22%	6.44%	5.43%	2.41%	-	2.22%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 15-16	F	6.88%	5.98%	2.85%	-	2.66%	6.88%	5.98%	2.85%	-	2.66%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 15-16 yr Index Conservative</i>		7.10%	6.12%	3.13%	2.90%		7.10%	6.12%	3.13%	2.90%		
Age-Based Index Conservative 17-18	A	5.64%	5.04%	2.88%	-	2.17%	5.64%	5.04%	2.88%	-	2.17%	7/20/18
Age-Based Index Conservative 17-18	C	5.52%	5.06%	2.86%	-	2.61%	5.52%	5.06%	2.86%	-	2.61%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 17-18	F	5.58%	5.06%	3.01%	-	2.74%	5.58%	5.06%	3.01%	-	2.74%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 17-18 yr Index Conservative</i>		5.62%	5.20%	3.03%	-		5.62%	5.20%	3.03%	-		
Age-Based Index Conservative 19+	A	4.02%	4.85%	3.40%	-	2.56%	4.02%	4.85%	3.40%	-	2.56%	7/20/18
Age-Based Index Conservative 19+	C	3.96%	4.86%	3.40%	-	3.19%	3.96%	4.86%	3.40%	-	3.19%	12/4/20
Age-Based Index Conservative 19+	F	4.04%	4.85%	3.45%	-	3.24%	4.04%	4.85%	3.45%	-	3.24%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark 19+ yr Index Conservative</i>		4.19%	5.10%	3.57%	-		4.19%	5.10%	3.57%	-		

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark</i> ¹	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS												
All Equity Static	A	18.64%	15.80%	8.43%	-	10.03%	14.48%	14.44%	7.66%	-	9.52%	7/20/18
All Equity Static	C	18.41%	15.43%	8.12%	-	9.33%	18.41%	15.43%	8.12%	-	9.33%	12/4/20
All Equity Static	F	18.96%	16.02%	8.64%	-	9.86%	18.96%	16.02%	8.64%	-	9.86%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark All Equity Static</i>		<i>20.05%</i>	<i>16.00%</i>	<i>8.96%</i>	-		<i>20.05%</i>	<i>16.00%</i>	<i>8.96%</i>	-		
Growth Static	A	15.61%	13.48%	6.87%	9.82%	9.06%	11.56%	12.14%	6.11%	9.43%	8.81%	12/17/10
Growth Static	C	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	15.16%	13.14%	6.62%	-	7.45%	12/4/20
Growth Static	F	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	15.68%	13.68%	7.16%	-	7.98%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark Growth Static</i>		<i>16.65%</i>	<i>13.58%</i>	<i>7.42%</i>	<i>9.96%</i>		<i>16.65%</i>	<i>13.58%</i>	<i>7.42%</i>	<i>9.96%</i>		
Balanced Static	A	11.20%	9.93%	4.60%	-	6.19%	7.31%	8.64%	3.86%	-	5.70%	7/20/18
Balanced Static	C	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	10.91%	9.63%	4.42%	-	4.76%	12/4/20
Balanced Static	F	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	11.43%	10.20%	4.94%	-	5.29%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark Balanced Static</i>		<i>11.88%</i>	<i>10.04%</i>	<i>5.12%</i>	-		<i>11.88%</i>	<i>10.04%</i>	<i>5.12%</i>	-		
Conservative Static	A	6.52%	6.32%	2.69%	3.93%	3.84%	2.80%	5.06%	1.96%	3.56%	3.60%	12/17/10
Conservative Static	C	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	6.27%	6.03%	2.46%	-	2.41%	12/4/20
Conservative Static	F	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	6.87%	6.58%	2.97%	-	2.93%	12/4/20
<i>NEST Benchmark Conservative Static</i>		<i>7.03%</i>	<i>6.56%</i>	<i>3.15%</i>	<i>4.20%</i>		<i>7.03%</i>	<i>6.56%</i>	<i>3.15%</i>	<i>4.20%</i>		
Bank Savings Static ⁶	A	4.19%	4.88%	3.49%	2.16%	1.66%	4.19%	4.88%	3.49%	2.16%	1.66%	10/17/11
Bank Savings Static ⁶	C	4.12%	4.87%	3.48%	-	3.29%	4.12%	4.87%	3.48%	-	3.29%	12/4/20
Bank Savings Static ⁶	F	4.19%	4.88%	3.45%	-	3.37%	4.19%	4.88%	3.45%	-	3.37%	12/4/20
<i>FTSE 3-Month T-Bill</i>		<i>4.22%</i>	<i>4.97%</i>	<i>3.49%</i>	<i>2.32%</i>		<i>4.22%</i>	<i>4.97%</i>	<i>3.49%</i>	<i>2.32%</i>		
INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT OPTIONS												
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 ⁷	A	3.89%	4.62%	3.26%	-	3.06%	3.89%	4.62%	3.26%	-	3.06%	12/4/20
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 ⁷	C	3.99%	4.62%	3.26%	-	3.06%	3.99%	4.62%	3.26%	-	3.06%	12/4/20
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 ⁷	F	3.89%	4.59%	3.26%	-	3.06%	3.89%	4.59%	3.26%	-	3.06%	12/4/20
<i>FTSE 3-Month T-Bill</i>		<i>4.22%</i>	<i>4.97%</i>	<i>3.49%</i>	-		<i>4.22%</i>	<i>4.97%</i>	<i>3.49%</i>	-		
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities EFT 529	A	3.54%	4.21%	3.08%	-	2.58%	-0.08%	2.98%	2.35%	-	2.21%	4/29/16
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities EFT 529	C	3.20%	3.97%	2.78%	-	2.84%	3.20%	3.97%	2.78%	-	2.84%	12/4/20
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities EFT 529	F	3.74%	4.44%	3.30%	-	3.37%	3.74%	4.44%	3.30%	-	3.37%	12/4/20
<i>Bloomberg U.S. 0-5 Year TIPS Index</i>		<i>3.90%</i>	<i>4.68%</i>	<i>3.51%</i>	-		<i>3.90%</i>	<i>4.68%</i>	<i>3.51%</i>	-		
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	A	3.66%	3.83%	1.26%	1.47%	1.26%	0.03%	2.61%	0.54%	1.10%	1.00%	6/22/12
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	C	3.37%	3.56%	0.99%	-	0.79%	3.37%	3.56%	0.99%	-	0.79%	12/4/20
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	F	3.98%	4.07%	1.50%	-	1.30%	3.98%	4.07%	1.50%	-	1.30%	12/4/20
<i>Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Govt/Credit Float Adj</i>		<i>4.15%</i>	<i>4.33%</i>	<i>1.71%</i>	<i>2.02%</i>		<i>4.15%</i>	<i>4.33%</i>	<i>1.71%</i>	<i>2.02%</i>		
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	A	3.89%	3.13%	-0.19%	-	-0.75%	0.26%	1.92%	-0.89%	-	-1.41%	12/4/20
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	C	3.61%	2.86%	-0.44%	-	-1.00%	3.61%	2.86%	-0.44%	-	-1.00%	12/4/20
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	F	4.11%	3.05%	-0.10%	-	-0.71%	4.11%	3.05%	-0.10%	-	-0.71%	12/4/20
<i>Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</i>		<i>4.35%</i>	<i>3.63%</i>	<i>0.31%</i>	-		<i>4.35%</i>	<i>3.63%</i>	<i>0.31%</i>	-		
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	A	4.42%	4.59%	0.57%	-	-0.15%	0.77%	3.35%	-0.14%	-	-0.82%	12/4/20
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	C	4.15%	4.33%	0.33%	-	-0.40%	4.15%	4.33%	0.33%	-	-0.40%	12/4/20
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	F	4.73%	4.86%	1.51%	-	0.74%	4.73%	4.86%	1.51%	-	0.74%	12/4/20
<i>Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</i>		<i>4.35%</i>	<i>3.63%</i>	<i>0.31%</i>	-		<i>4.35%</i>	<i>3.63%</i>	<i>0.31%</i>	-		

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark</i> ¹	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT OPTIONS (CONTINUED)												
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	A	4.20%	3.36%	-0.31%	1.44%	1.39%	0.55%	2.14%	-1.01%	1.08%	1.06%	2/6/15
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	C	3.94%	3.13%	-0.50%	-	-0.96%	3.94%	3.13%	-0.50%	-	-0.96%	12/4/20
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	F	4.39%	3.63%	0.04%	-	-0.49%	4.39%	3.63%	0.04%	-	-0.49%	12/4/20
<i>Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</i>		4.35%	3.63%	0.31%	1.70%		4.35%	3.63%	0.31%	1.70%		
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	A	2.31%	3.10%	-1.82%	-	0.62%	-1.27%	1.88%	-2.51%	-	0.26%	4/29/16
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	C	1.91%	2.21%	-2.26%	-	-2.96%	1.91%	2.21%	-2.26%	-	-2.96%	12/4/20
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	F	2.59%	2.65%	-1.80%	-	-2.52%	2.59%	2.65%	-1.80%	-	-2.52%	12/4/20
<i>FTSE Non-USD World Govt Bd Ind (hedged USD)</i>		2.38%	3.27%	-0.20%	-		2.38%	3.27%	-0.20%	-		
American Funds The Income Fund of America® 529	A	15.51%	12.56%	8.22%	-	8.37%	11.46%	11.24%	7.46%	-	7.98%	4/29/16
American Funds The Income Fund of America® 529	C	15.29%	12.31%	7.86%	-	8.53%	15.29%	12.31%	7.86%	-	8.53%	12/4/20
American Funds The Income Fund of America® 529	F	15.84%	12.85%	8.40%	-	9.06%	15.84%	12.85%	8.40%	-	9.06%	12/4/20
<i>65% S&P 500 / 35% Bloomberg US Agg Bond</i>		13.03%	13.10%	7.99%	-		13.03%	13.10%	7.99%	-		
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	A	17.24%	17.76%	11.56%	13.59%	12.95%	13.14%	16.37%	10.77%	13.18%	12.69%	12/17/10
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	C	17.03%	17.54%	11.07%	-	11.92%	17.03%	17.54%	11.07%	-	11.92%	12/4/20
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	F	17.59%	18.13%	11.62%	-	12.50%	17.59%	18.13%	11.62%	-	12.50%	12/4/20
<i>S&P 500 Index</i>		17.80%	18.32%	12.06%	14.16%		17.80%	18.32%	12.06%	14.16%		
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	A	17.58%	17.32%	10.26%	12.97%	12.28%	13.47%	15.94%	9.48%	12.57%	12.02%	12/17/10
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	C	17.32%	16.95%	9.97%	-	10.98%	17.32%	16.95%	9.97%	-	10.98%	12/4/20
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	F	17.93%	17.55%	10.53%	-	11.55%	17.93%	17.55%	10.53%	-	11.55%	12/4/20
<i>CRSP U.S. Total Market Index</i>		18.21%	17.86%	10.78%	13.68%		18.21%	17.86%	10.78%	13.68%		
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	A	7.51%	13.52%	9.20%	12.18%	10.82%	3.75%	12.18%	8.43%	11.78%	10.50%	7/26/13
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	C	7.20%	13.20%	8.88%	-	11.17%	7.20%	13.20%	8.88%	-	11.17%	12/4/20
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	F	7.73%	13.74%	9.40%	-	11.81%	7.73%	13.74%	9.40%	-	11.81%	12/4/20
<i>Russell 1000 Value Index</i>		15.87%	14.31%	9.43%	10.58%		15.87%	14.31%	9.43%	10.58%		
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	A	9.99%	8.03%	6.71%	8.87%	10.62%	6.14%	6.75%	5.95%	8.49%	10.34%	6/22/12
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	C	9.74%	7.75%	6.27%	-	7.90%	9.74%	7.75%	6.27%	-	7.90%	12/4/20
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	F	10.31%	8.32%	6.80%	-	8.61%	10.31%	8.32%	6.80%	-	8.61%	12/4/20
<i>S&P High Yield Dividend Aristocrats Index</i>		10.88%	8.87%	7.53%	9.83%		10.88%	8.87%	7.53%	9.83%		
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	A	12.59%	19.93%	8.53%	15.72%	14.49%	8.65%	18.51%	7.76%	15.31%	14.22%	12/17/10
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	C	12.34%	19.54%	8.13%	-	8.67%	12.34%	19.54%	8.13%	-	8.67%	12/4/20
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	F	12.88%	20.11%	8.68%	-	9.17%	12.88%	20.11%	8.68%	-	9.17%	12/4/20
<i>Russell 1000 Growth Index</i>		18.81%	21.18%	12.76%	16.83%		18.81%	21.18%	12.76%	16.83%		
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	A	20.37%	14.58%	3.87%	10.29%	10.99%	16.15%	13.23%	3.13%	9.90%	10.70%	6/22/12
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	C	20.15%	14.14%	3.49%	-	5.14%	20.15%	14.14%	3.49%	-	5.14%	12/4/20
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	F	20.74%	14.66%	4.05%	-	5.64%	20.74%	14.66%	4.05%	-	5.64%	12/4/20
<i>S&P Completion Index</i>		20.70%	14.91%	4.22%	10.85%		20.70%	14.91%	4.22%	10.85%		
Northern Small Cap Value 529	A	22.35%	11.53%	5.70%	-	9.14%	18.07%	10.21%	4.95%	-	8.41%	12/4/20
Northern Small Cap Value 529	C	22.05%	11.26%	5.44%	-	8.87%	22.05%	11.26%	5.44%	-	8.87%	12/4/20
Northern Small Cap Value 529	F	22.68%	11.81%	5.95%	-	9.38%	22.68%	11.81%	5.95%	-	9.38%	12/4/20
<i>Russell 2000 Value Index</i>		28.09%	13.80%	5.79%	-		28.09%	13.80%	5.79%	-		

Performance as of March 31, 2026

Investment Option <i>Benchmark¹</i>	Class	Total Returns without Sales Charges ²					Total Returns with Maximum Sales Charges ³					Inception Date ⁵
		Average Annualized					Average Annualized					
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ⁴	
INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT OPTIONS (CONTINUED)												
Vanguard Explorer 529	A	17.07%	9.32%	3.05%	-	5.10%	12.97%	8.03%	2.32%	-	4.40%	12/4/20
Vanguard Explorer 529	C	16.80%	9.07%	2.80%	-	4.84%	16.80%	9.07%	2.80%	-	4.84%	12/4/20
Vanguard Explorer 529	F	17.35%	9.59%	3.31%	-	5.34%	17.35%	9.59%	3.31%	-	5.34%	12/4/20
<i>Russell 2500 Growth Index</i>		19.31%	10.61%	1.75%	-		19.31%	10.61%	1.75%	-		
Fidelity Total International Index 529	A	27.31%	14.82%	6.94%	-	7.74%	22.86%	13.46%	6.18%	-	7.02%	12/4/20
Fidelity Total International Index 529	C	26.99%	14.52%	6.67%	-	7.48%	26.99%	14.52%	6.67%	-	7.48%	12/4/20
Fidelity Total International Index 529	F	27.60%	15.10%	7.21%	-	8.01%	27.60%	15.10%	7.21%	-	8.01%	12/4/20
<i>MSCI ACWI ex-USA Investable Market Index</i>		25.32%	14.38%	6.83%	-		25.32%	14.38%	6.83%	-		
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	A	22.11%	13.19%	3.56%	7.03%	5.09%	17.83%	11.85%	2.82%	6.65%	4.82%	6/22/12
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	C	21.93%	12.79%	3.25%	-	3.85%	21.93%	12.79%	3.25%	-	3.85%	12/4/20
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	F	22.46%	13.30%	3.75%	-	4.34%	22.46%	13.30%	3.75%	-	4.34%	12/4/20
<i>FTSE Emerging Markets</i>		19.61%	12.79%	3.69%	7.35%		19.61%	12.79%	3.69%	7.35%		
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	A	1.42%	6.08%	2.79%	4.24%	6.91%	-2.13%	4.83%	2.06%	3.87%	6.66%	12/17/10
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	C	1.16%	5.36%	2.15%	-	3.81%	1.16%	5.36%	2.15%	-	3.81%	12/4/20
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	F	1.70%	5.90%	2.66%	-	4.41%	1.70%	5.90%	2.66%	-	4.41%	12/4/20
<i>MSCI U.S. Investable Market RE 25/50 Index⁸</i>		0.82%	5.34%	2.19%	3.88%		0.82%	5.34%	2.19%	3.88%		

The performance chart above includes performance for the Plan as of March 31, 2026. Performance data for the most recent month-end is available at NEST529Advisor.com or by calling the Plan at 888.659.6378, representatives are available 7 a.m. – 6 p.m. Central, Monday through Friday. Please keep in mind, past performance – especially short-term past performance – is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal values will fluctuate, so that account owners' interests in an Investment Option may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data cited. Performance is net of the Underlying Investment expenses, the program management fee, the state administration fee, and the distribution and marketing fee.

¹ Each benchmark is not managed. Therefore, its performance does not reflect management fees, expenses or the imposition of sales charges. The Age-Based and Static blended benchmark calculations include the prior program manager's blended benchmarks through 9/30/2020 and utilize a 10/1/2020 transition date to the current Program Manager's blended benchmarks thereafter.

² Total Returns calculated without Up-Front Sales Load

³ Total Returns calculated with maximum Sales Charges include a maximum Fee Structure A Up-Front Sales Load of 3.50%.

⁴ Since Inception Returns for less than one year are not annualized.

⁵ The current Program Manager resumed managing the Plan 3pm CT December 4, 2020. Share price and performance information prior to December 4, 2020 was provided by the previous program manager as the true, accurate and complete program records and has not been independently audited by the current Program Manager.

⁶ The underlying omnibus bank accounts annual percentage yield is 3.84% as of March 1, 2026. This rate is variable and subject to change at any time. There is no minimum balance required to obtain this rate. Interest earnings realized by participants will be reduced by the program management fee and state administrative fee.

⁷ You could lose money by investing in this Investment Option. Although the money market fund in which your investment option invests (the underlying fund) seeks to preserve the value at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in this Investment Option is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the underlying fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the underlying fund at any time.

⁸ MSCI US REIT Index through February 1, 2018; MSCI US Investable Market Real Estate 25/50 Transition Index through July 24, 2018; MSCI US Investable Market Real Estate 25/50 Index thereafter.

Customized performance benchmarks

The benchmarks for the Age-Based and the Static Investment Options represent customized composites of market indices for the available Underlying Investments weighted by its relative target allocation. Investors cannot directly invest in the compilation of the benchmark indices.

	Age of Beneficiary													
	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+	17-18	15-16	13-14	11-12	
Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+					
Age-Based Moderate Investment Option		0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+				
Static Investment Options	All Equity Static	Growth Static				Balanced Static			Conservative Static					Bank Savings
FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index									4.5%	11.5%				
FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index									4.5%	11.5%				100%
Bloomberg U.S. 0-5 Year TIPS Index					2.0%	4.0%	9.0%	11.0%	11.0%	14.0%				
Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Float Adj Index		2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	8.0%	11.0%	14.0%	22.0%	25.0%	22.0%				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index		3.0%	6.0%	9.0%	10.0%	12.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.0%	10.5%				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index		2.0%	4.5%	6.5%	7.5%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	9.0%	8.0%				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index		2.0%	4.5%	6.5%	7.5%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	9.0%	8.0%				
Bloomberg Gbl Agg Credit TR Hdq		1.0%	2.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%				
CRSP US Total Market Index	33.0%	30.0%	27.0%	24.0%	20.5%	18.0%	14.0%	11.0%	8.0%	4.0%				
Russell 1000 Value Index	10.0%	9.0%	8.5%	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	1.5%				
Russell 1000 Growth Index	10.0%	9.0%	8.5%	7.5%	6.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.5%	2.5%	1.5%				
Russell 2500 Growth Index	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%						
Russell 2000 Value Index	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%						
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Investable Market Index	23.0%	20.0%	16.0%	14.0%	12.5%	10.0%	7.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%				
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	4.5%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%					
MSCI EAFE NR	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	4.5%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%					
FTSE EPRA Nareit Global REITs NR	6.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%				
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age of Beneficiary													
	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+	17-18	15-16	13-14	11-12	
Age-Based Index Conservative Investment Option														
FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index									4.5%	11.5%				
FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index									4.5%	11.5%				25.0%
Bloomberg U.S. 0-5 Year TIPS Index				4.0%	9.0%	11.0%	11.0%	14.0%	11.0%	14.0%				
Bloomberg U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Float Adj Index				8.0%	14.0%	22.0%	25.0%	22.0%	25.0%	22.0%				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index		3.0%	14.5%	30.0%	31.5%	31.5%	29.5%	26.5%	26.5%	13.0%				
Bloomberg Gbl Agg Credit TR Hdq		2.5%	48.0%	42.0%	36.5%	31.0%	25.0%	20.0%	13.0%	7.0%				
CRSP US Total Market Index		27.0%	19.5%	16.0%	12.0%	8.0%	5.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%				
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Investable Market Index		5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%				
FTSE EPRA Nareit Global REITs NR		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

PART 12 — PLAN FEES AND EXPENSES

Program management fee

The Program Manager receives a management fee equal to 0.15% of the average daily net assets in each Investment Option. This fee accrues daily and will be deducted from each Investment Option. This fee is not reflected as a direct charge against your account on your account statements, but rather is reflected as an expense in the daily NAV calculation for each Investment Option. Under certain circumstances, the Program Manager, in its sole discretion, may waive a portion of its program management fee with respect to an Investment Option. Any such waiver would be voluntary and may be discontinued at any time.

The Program Manager's ability to recommend investment of portfolio assets is limited by the Program Management Agreement and is subject to review by the Nebraska Investment Council and the Treasurer. The Program Manager may receive from one or more Underlying Investments an amount to compensate the Program Manager for performing certain administrative or other shareholder services associated with maintaining an investment in such Underlying Investment.

Negative return

The Program Manager will endeavor to maintain a positive or zero return on the State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option by waiving a portion of its Program Management Fee earned on that Investment Option. However, the Program Manager cannot guarantee any return on the State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option or that the return on this Investment Option will not be negative. Any such waiver would be voluntary and may be discontinued at any time.

State administration fee

An administration fee equal to 0.02% of the average daily net assets in each Investment Option will be allocated to the state's costs to administer, market and distribute the Plan. This fee accrues daily as a percentage of average daily net assets and is deducted from each Investment Option. This fee is not reflected as a direct charge against your account on your account statements, but rather is reflected as an expense in the daily NAV calculation for each Investment Option. This fee will reduce the value of an account.

Underlying investment fee

Each Investment Option will also indirectly bear its pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying mutual funds. Although these expenses and fees are not charged to the accounts, they will reduce the investment returns realized by each Investment Option.

Other account fees

There are no account opening fees and no other annual or quarterly fees associated with the Plan.

Fee or Charge Type	Amount
Enrollment/Account opening	None
Cancellation/Withdrawal	None
Change in Beneficiary	None
Change in Investment Options	None

The Program Manager reserves the right to charge: a returned check fee of up to \$25; a rejected or returned ACH or EFT fee of up to \$25; a statement retrieval fee of \$10 per hour with respect to requests for data which are more than five years old; and, a wire fee of up to \$25. However, none of these fees will be assessed initially. The Program Manager will monitor these activities and provide notice to the Nebraska State Treasurer if it intends to implement any of these charges at a future date. Any such charges would be deducted from the account owner's account. All accounts with the same account owner and Beneficiary will be treated as a single account for purposes of calculating other account fees.

Class fees

The fees relating to an account's investment in the Investment Options will vary depending on the class of shares and the Investment Option selected.

The Plan has three classes – Class A, Class C, and Class F. Each class bears certain fees that vary with the class selected by account owners with the advice of their Financial Advisor.

When you open an account, you must choose from among Fee Structure A, C or F. The sales charges paid to the Distributor and fees associated with each Fee Structure and the Plan are summarized as follows:

	Class A Units	Class C Units	Class F Units
Program Management Fee	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Annual Account Servicing Fee¹	0.25%	0.50% ⁵	none
Initial Sales Charge²	0% - 2.50% ^{3,4}	none	none
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge	none	none	none
Year of Conversion to A Shares	N/A	10	N/A
Up-front Selling Compensation to Financial Advisor	2.00% ⁴	0.50% ⁴	none
Ongoing Service Compensation to Financial Advisor	0.25%	0.50% starts in month 13	none

1. Deducted from Investment Option assets. No annual account servicing fee applies to the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option.

2. Paid directly from each contribution

3. The exact fee rate applicable to a particular purchase will depend on the aggregate account contributions or value in the account on the date of contribution. See breakpoint table on following page.

4. Contributions to the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option, (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option, (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option, and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option are not subject to an initial sales charge and, therefore, no allowance is paid on such contributions. If an account owner transfers funds from any of such Investment Options to another Investment Option in the Plan, the sales charge applicable to such new Investment Option will be assessed and Financial Advisor will receive the applicable reallocation upon payment of any applicable sales charges.

5. No annual account servicing fee applies to the Class C accounts that invest in the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) the Age-Based Index Conservative 17-18 Investment Option, (iii) the Age-Based Index Conservative 19+ Investment Option; or (iv) Bank Savings Static Investment Option. Therefore, no upfront selling compensation is paid on such contributions.

The annual servicing fees applicable to each account under each of the Fee Structures are accrued daily and reflected in the NAV of each Investment Option. In consultation with your Financial Advisor, you should consider carefully your investment goals and objectives when considering which Fee Structure to choose for your account, including your Beneficiary's age and how often and for how long you intend to contribute to your account.

No change in classes

Once a class is selected, an account owner cannot change the class selected. If there is an account opening error regarding the class selected it must be reported to the Program Manager within 60 days. Assets invested in a specific class cannot be transferred to another account in a different class. An account owner can invest in another class for future contributions to the Plan.

Class A Units

Except in circumstances described below, the initial sales charge is 2.50% of the amount of each contribution. Contributions made to (i) the State Street U.S. Government Money Market Investment Option, (ii) Bank Savings Static

Investment Option, (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option under Fee Structure A are not subject to an initial sales charge. No Financial Advisor will receive a sales commission on any contributions which are not subject to an initial sales charge or from which the initial sales charge has been waived. However, if you transfer funds contributed under Fee Structure A from (i) the State Street U.S. Government Money Market Investment Option, (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option, (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option or (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option to an Investment Option in the Plan other than one of these four Investment Options, you will be assessed the sales charges applicable to such new Investment Option under Fee Structure A.

Initial sales charge waivers: The initial sales charge will not apply to contributions made under Fee Structure A under the following situations:

- Purchases for employees or associated persons and members of their immediate families (e.g., spouse, minor child, parent, sibling) of selling institutions that have entered into a selling agent agreement to sell interests in the Plan.
- Purchases by any employee of an investment firm whose underlying funds are in the Plan and any member of the immediate family of such person.
- If you previously paid a front-end sales charge, contributions that constitute a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution from another 529 qualified tuition program or a Coverdell Education Savings Account may be made to accounts under Fee Structure A without the imposition of an initial sales charge. This initial sales charge waiver is only available through certain broker-dealers. Check with your Financial Advisor to see if you are eligible for a waiver before initiating a rollover.
- Contributions that constitute a refund of any Federal Qualified Higher Education Expense that are re-deposited in the Plan, if an initial sales charge was previously paid.
- NEST GiftED contributions made by a non-account owner or any rewards program.
- Purchases made by employees in an employer payroll direct deposit plan if the employer and the Financial Advisor have agreed to such waiver and if the waiver is indicated at the time of purchase.
- Future purchases for all accounts of a specific broker-dealer firm, if requested in writing by that firm.

To receive an initial sales charge waiver under Fee Structure A, you or your Financial Advisor must notify the Program Manager that you qualify for such a waiver at the time you

make a contribution. The 2.50% initial sales charge that you pay on each contribution invested in Class A Units will be reduced depending on the aggregate contributions you have made to other Plan accounts (only the amount of the contribution reduced by this charge is invested in the account). This sales charge is used in part to compensate your Financial Advisor for advising you about the Plan. A portion of the sales charge will be retained by the Program Manager or paid to your Financial Advisor as a concession. The current sales charge rates and concessions paid to Financial Advisors are as follows (due to rounding, the actual sales charge for a particular transaction may be higher or lower than the rates listed):

Amount of Total Contributions to all Accounts of an Account Owner ¹	Initial Sales Charge as a Percentage of Contribution	Up-front Selling Compensation to Financial Advisors as a Percentage of Contribution
Less Than \$500,000	2.50%	2.00%
\$500,000-\$999,999	2.00%	1.60%
\$1 million and greater ²	0%	0%

1. The Maximum Contribution Limit is \$550,000 per Beneficiary.

2. There is no initial sales charge imposed once contributions aggregate \$1,000,000 or more per account owner.

Aggregating accounts

To receive a reduced Class A sales charge, contributions made by you and your immediate family (your spouse and your children under the age of 21) may be aggregated if made for your own account, a UGMA or UTMA account for one of the above individuals, and/or a trust account established by the above individuals.

Letter of Intent and Rights of Accumulation

The initial sales charge will be reduced for contributions that exceed certain aggregate asset amount levels outlined above. Rights of Accumulation and Letter of Intent may apply for the purposes of calculating the aggregated asset amount.

A Letter of Intent entitles you to a lower Class A initial sales charge provided you fulfill the terms of the Letter of Intent. By indicating your intent to purchase the aggregated asset amounts described below in your signed Enrollment Form you agree to make specified investments of \$500,000 or more in the Plan in the 13-month period following the date of your application. You understand that if you do not make the additional investments within the 13-month period, the Program Manager reserves the right to redeem shares from your account to make up the difference between the applicable Class A initial sales charge and the reduced Class A initial sales charge you paid when you

entered into the Letter of Intent. Rights of Accumulation apply to all investments made by an account owner and members of the immediate family of an account owner in the Plan with combined assets (excluding the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option) that reach the breakpoint discount level in Class A units described above.

Class C Units

Class C Units are sold at net asset value, without an initial sales charge. Class C Units are subject to an ongoing annual account servicing fee of 0.50% of the value of Class C Units held in an account. This fee is accrued daily and reflected in the NAV of each Investment Option (excluding the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option). Beginning in the 13th month after a contribution is made, the annual account servicing fee will become payable to the Financial Advisor of the account owner.

Automatic Conversion of Class C Units

Effective December 4, 2020, Class C Units automatically convert to Class A Units in the month following the tenth anniversary of the purchase date, and will thereafter be subject to the lower ongoing servicing fee applicable to Class A Units. See "Class A Units." The Internal Revenue Service currently takes the position that such automatic conversions are not taxable to shareholders. Should the IRS position change, the automatic conversion feature may be suspended.

Whether there are any additional transaction, service, administrative or other fees charged directly by a Financial Advisor with respect to an account is a matter between you and your Financial Advisor and is not a feature of the Plan.

Class F Units

Class F Units are sold at net asset value, without an initial sales charge. Class F Units do not incur an ongoing annual account servicing fee. Class F accounts may only be opened by an hourly or fee-only Financial Advisor.

Financial Advisor compensation

Your Financial Advisor will be paid the following sales commissions and service fees by the Program Manager in connection with the establishment and maintenance of your account:

Fee Structure A – Except as described in the next two paragraphs, your Financial Advisor will be paid a sales commission on each new contribution equal to the amount of the contribution multiplied by the applicable Selling Compensation indicated in the third column of

the table on page 46. Your Financial Advisor will also be paid an ongoing servicing fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets in your account which remain invested in Fee Structure A.

Your Financial Advisor will not receive any sales commission on contributions under Fee Structure A to the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option. However, if you transfer funds contributed under Fee Structure A from the State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option, Bank Savings Static Investment Option, Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option, or Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option to an Investment Option in the Plan other than one of these four Investment Options, then your Financial Advisor will receive a sales commission.

Your Financial Advisor will not receive the sales commission

on any contributions for which the initial sales charge has been waived or which are not subject to an initial sales charge. All such sales commissions will be paid out of the initial sales charge imposed on Class A Units.

Fee Structure C – Your Financial Advisor will be paid a 0.50% sales commission on each new contribution plus, beginning in the 13th month after a contribution is made, an ongoing servicing fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.50% of the average daily net assets in your account which remain invested in Fee Structure C. The Program Manager will pay the sales commission out of its own resources.

Fee Structure F – Your Financial Advisor will not be paid a sales commission or a servicing fee with respect to your account.

The Program Manager reserves the right to modify these fee arrangements, subject to the approval of the Treasurer and the Nebraska Investment Council.

Fee structure tables

Specific fees, expenses and sales charges are outlined in the tables below.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: AGE-BASED INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure A	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
Age-Based Aggressive						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
3 - 5 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
6 - 8 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.65%	2.50%
9 - 10 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
11 - 12 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.63%	2.50%
13 - 14 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.62%	2.50%
15 - 16 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.61%	2.50%
17 - 18 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.59%	2.50%
19+ years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.56%	2.50%
Age-Based Moderate						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
3 - 5 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.65%	2.50%
6 - 8 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
9 - 10 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.63%	2.50%
11 - 12 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.62%	2.50%
13 - 14 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.61%	2.50%
15 - 16 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.59%	2.50%
17 - 18 years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.56%	2.50%
19+ years	0.12%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.54%	2.50%
Age-Based Index Conservative						
0 - 2 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
3 - 5 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
6 - 8 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
9 - 10 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
11 - 12 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
13 - 14 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
15 - 16 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
17 - 18 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.22%	0%
19+ years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.22%	0%

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure A	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
All Equity Static	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.64%	2.50%
Growth Static	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.65%	2.50%
Balanced Static	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.62%	2.50%
Conservative Static	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.56%	2.50%
Bank Savings Static	0.00%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.17%	0%

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: INDIVIDUAL FUND INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure A	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529	0.11%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.28%	0%
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.45%	2.50%
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.45%	2.50%
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	0.025%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.445%	2.50%
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	0.39%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.81%	2.50%
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	0.37%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.79%	2.50%
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.62%	2.50%
American Funds The Income Fund of America 529	0.26%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.68%	2.50%
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	0.02%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.44%	2.50%
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.45%	2.50%
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	0.51%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.93%	2.50%
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	0.35%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.77%	2.50%
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	0.55%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.97%	2.50%
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.47%	2.50%
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529	0.25%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.67%	2.50%
Vanguard Explorer 529	0.28%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.70%	2.50%
Fidelity Total International Index 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.48%	2.50%
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.48%	2.50%
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	0.13%	0.15%	0.02%	0.25%	0.55%	2.50%

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: AGE-BASED INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure C	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
Age-Based Aggressive						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
3 - 5 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
6 - 8 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.90%	-
9 - 10 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
11 - 12 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.88%	-
13 - 14 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.87%	-
15 - 16 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.86%	-
17 - 18 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.84%	-
19+ years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.81%	-
Age-Based Moderate						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
3 - 5 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.90%	-
6 - 8 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
9 - 10 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.88%	-
11 - 12 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.87%	-
13 - 14 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.86%	-
15 - 16 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.84%	-
17 - 18 years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.81%	-
19+ years	0.12%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.79%	-
Age-Based Index Conservative						
0 - 2 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
3 - 5 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
6 - 8 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
9 - 10 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
11 - 12 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
13 - 14 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
15 - 16 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
17 - 18 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.22%	-
19+ years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.22%	-

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure C	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
All Equity Static	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.89%	-
Growth Static	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.90%	-
Balanced Static	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.87%	-
Conservative Static	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.81%	-
Bank Savings Static	0.00%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.17%	-

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: INDIVIDUAL FUND INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure C	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529	0.11%	0.15%	0.02%	0%	0.28%	-
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.70%	-
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.70%	-
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	0.025%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.695%	-
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	0.39%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	1.06%	-
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	0.37%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	1.04%	-
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.87%	-
American Funds The Income Fund of America 529	0.26%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.93%	-
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	0.02%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.69%	-
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.70%	-
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	0.51%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	1.18%	-
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	0.35%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	1.02%	-
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	0.55%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	1.22%	-
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.72%	-
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529	0.25%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.92%	-
Vanguard Explorer 529	0.28%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.95%	-
Fidelity Total International Index 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.73%	-
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.73%	-
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	0.13%	0.15%	0.02%	0.50%	0.80%	-

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: AGE-BASED INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure F	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
Age-Based Aggressive						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
3 - 5 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
6 - 8 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.40%	-
9 - 10 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
11 - 12 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.38%	-
13 - 14 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.37%	-
15 - 16 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.36%	-
17 - 18 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.34%	-
19+ years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.31%	-
Age-Based Moderate						
0 - 2 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
3 - 5 years	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.40%	-
6 - 8 years	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
9 - 10 years	0.21%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.38%	-
11 - 12 years	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.37%	-
13 - 14 years	0.19%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.36%	-
15 - 16 years	0.17%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.34%	-
17 - 18 years	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.31%	-
19+ years	0.12%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.29%	-
Age-Based Index Conservative						
0 - 2 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
3 - 5 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
6 - 8 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
9 - 10 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
11 - 12 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
13 - 14 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
15 - 16 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
17 - 18 years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
19+ years	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure F	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
All Equity Static	0.22%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.39%	-
Growth Static	0.23%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.40%	-
Balanced Static	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.37%	-
Conservative Static	0.14%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.31%	-
Bank Savings Static	0.00%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.17%	-

FEE & EXPENSE TABLE: INDIVIDUAL FUND INVESTMENT OPTIONS

Fee Structure F	Estimated Underlying Investment Expenses ¹	Program Management Fee	State Administration Fee	Annual Account Servicing Fee	Total Annual Asset-Based Fee	Maximum Initial Sales Charge
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529	0.11%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.28%	-
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.20%	-
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.20%	-
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	0.025%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.195%	-
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	0.39%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.56%	-
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	0.37%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.54%	-
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	0.20%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.37%	-
American Funds The Income Fund of America 529	0.26%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.43%	-
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	0.02%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.19%	-
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	0.03%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.20%	-
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	0.51%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.68%	-
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	0.35%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.52%	-
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	0.55%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.72%	-
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	0.05%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.22%	-
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529	0.25%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.42%	-
Vanguard Explorer 529	0.28%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.45%	-
Fidelity Total International Index 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.23%	-
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	0.06%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.23%	-
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	0.13%	0.15%	0.02%	-	0.30%	-

¹ For registered mutual funds, in the absence of a change that would materially affect the information, based on the expense ratio reported in the applicable fund's most recent prospectus dated prior to April 1, 2026, and for Investment Options invested in multiple Underlying Investments, based on a weighted average of each fund's total annual operating expenses, in accordance with the Portfolio's asset allocation as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement.

Approximate cost of \$10,000 investment

The following table compares the approximate cost of investing in the Plan over different periods of time. This hypothetical is not intended to predict or project investment performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Your actual cost may be higher or lower. The tables are based on the following assumptions:

- A \$10,000 contribution is invested for the time periods shown;
- A 5% annually compounded rate of return on the amount invested throughout the period;
- The account is redeemed at the end of the period shown to pay for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses (the table does not consider the impact of any potential state or federal taxes on the redemption nor any potential recapture of a state tax deduction previously taken);
- The total estimated annual asset based fees remain the same as those shown in the fee structure tables; and
- The investor pays the applicable maximum Class A initial sales charge.

APPROXIMATE COST OF A \$10,000 INVESTMENT

Age-Based Investment Options	1 Year			3 Years			5 Years			10 Years		
	A	C	F	A	C	F	A	C	F	A	C	F
Age-Based Aggressive												
0-2 yrs	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
3-5 yrs	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
6-8 yrs	\$315	\$92	\$41	\$453	\$288	\$129	\$604	\$500	\$225	\$1,042	\$1,112	\$506
9-10 yrs	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
11-12 yrs	\$313	\$90	\$39	\$447	\$282	\$122	\$593	\$490	\$214	\$1,018	\$1,088	\$481
13-14 yrs	\$312	\$89	\$38	\$444	\$279	\$119	\$588	\$484	\$208	\$1,007	\$1,076	\$469
15-16 yrs	\$311	\$88	\$37	\$441	\$275	\$116	\$583	\$479	\$202	\$995	\$1,064	\$456
17-18 yrs	\$309	\$86	\$35	\$435	\$269	\$109	\$572	\$468	\$191	\$971	\$1,040	\$431
19+ yrs	\$306	\$83	\$32	\$425	\$260	\$100	\$556	\$451	\$174	\$935	\$1,005	\$394
Age-Based Moderate												
0-2 yrs	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
3-5 yrs	\$315	\$92	\$41	\$453	\$288	\$129	\$604	\$500	\$225	\$1,042	\$1,112	\$506
6-8 yrs	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
9-10 yrs	\$313	\$90	\$39	\$447	\$282	\$122	\$593	\$490	\$214	\$1,018	\$1,088	\$481
11-12 yrs	\$312	\$89	\$38	\$444	\$279	\$119	\$588	\$484	\$208	\$1,007	\$1,076	\$469
13-14 yrs	\$311	\$88	\$37	\$441	\$275	\$116	\$583	\$479	\$202	\$995	\$1,064	\$456
15-16 yrs	\$309	\$86	\$35	\$435	\$269	\$109	\$572	\$468	\$191	\$971	\$1,040	\$431
17-18 yrs	\$306	\$83	\$32	\$425	\$260	\$100	\$556	\$451	\$174	\$935	\$1,005	\$394
19+ yrs	\$304	\$81	\$30	\$419	\$253	\$93	\$545	\$440	\$163	\$912	\$981	\$369
Age-Based Index Conservative												
0-2 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
3-5 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
6-8 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
9-10 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
11-12 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
13-14 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
15-16 yrs	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
17-18 yrs	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$71	\$71	\$71	\$124	\$124	\$124	\$281	\$281	\$281
19+ yrs	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$71	\$71	\$71	\$124	\$124	\$124	\$281	\$281	\$281

APPROXIMATE COST OF A \$10,000 INVESTMENT

Static Investment Options	1 Year			3 Years			5 Years			10 Years		
	A	C	F	A	C	F	A	C	F	A	C	F
All Equity Static	\$314	\$91	\$40	\$450	\$285	\$126	\$599	\$495	\$219	\$1,030	\$1,100	\$494
Growth Static	\$315	\$92	\$41	\$453	\$288	\$129	\$604	\$500	\$225	\$1,042	\$1,112	\$506
Balanced Static	\$312	\$89	\$38	\$444	\$279	\$119	\$588	\$484	\$208	\$1,007	\$1,076	\$469
Conservative Static	\$306	\$83	\$32	\$425	\$260	\$100	\$556	\$451	\$174	\$935	\$1,005	\$394
Bank Savings Static	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$96	\$96	\$96	\$217	\$217	\$217

APPROXIMATE COST OF A \$10,000 INVESTMENT

Individual Fund Investment Options	1 Year			3 Years		
	A	C	F	A	C	F
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529	\$29	\$29	\$29	\$90	\$90	\$90
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529	\$295	\$72	\$21	\$391	\$225	\$64
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	\$295	\$72	\$21	\$391	\$225	\$64
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	\$294	\$71	\$20	\$390	\$223	\$63
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	\$331	\$109	\$57	\$503	\$339	\$180
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	\$329	\$107	\$55	\$497	\$333	\$174
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	\$312	\$89	\$38	\$444	\$279	\$119
American Funds The Income Fund of America 529	\$318	\$95	\$44	\$463	\$298	\$138
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	\$294	\$71	\$19	\$388	\$221	\$61
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	\$295	\$72	\$21	\$391	\$225	\$64
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	\$343	\$121	\$70	\$540	\$377	\$218
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	\$327	\$105	\$53	\$491	\$326	\$167
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	\$347	\$125	\$74	\$553	\$389	\$231
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	\$297	\$74	\$23	\$397	\$231	\$71
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529	\$317	\$94	\$43	\$460	\$295	\$135
Vanguard Explorer 529	\$320	\$97	\$46	\$469	\$304	\$145
Fidelity Total International Index 529	\$298	\$75	\$24	\$400	\$234	\$74
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	\$298	\$75	\$24	\$400	\$234	\$74
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	\$305	\$82	\$31	\$422	\$256	\$97

APPROXIMATE COST OF A \$10,000 INVESTMENT

Individual Fund Investment Options	5 Years			10 Years		
	A	C	F	A	C	F
State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529	\$158	\$158	\$158	\$356	\$356	\$356
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF 529	\$496	\$391	\$113	\$804	\$873	\$255
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF 529	\$496	\$391	\$113	\$804	\$873	\$255
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index 529	\$494	\$388	\$110	\$798	\$867	\$249
PGIM Total Return Bond 529	\$690	\$587	\$314	\$1,230	\$1,299	\$703
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond 529	\$679	\$577	\$302	\$1,206	\$1,276	\$678
DFA International Government Fixed Income 529	\$588	\$484	\$208	\$1,007	\$1,076	\$469
American Funds The Income Fund of America 529	\$620	\$517	\$241	\$1,077	\$1,147	\$543
State Street Equity 500 Index 529	\$491	\$385	\$107	\$792	\$861	\$243
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF 529	\$496	\$391	\$113	\$804	\$873	\$255
Dodge & Cox Stock 529	\$754	\$652	\$380	\$1,368	\$1,438	\$849
SPDR S&P Dividend ETF 529	\$669	\$566	\$291	\$1,183	\$1,253	\$654
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth 529	\$775	\$674	\$402	\$1,414	\$1,484	\$897
Vanguard Extended Market ETF 529	\$507	\$402	\$124	\$828	\$897	\$281
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value 529	\$615	\$511	\$236	\$1,066	\$1,135	\$531
Vanguard Explorer 529	\$631	\$528	\$253	\$1,101	\$1,171	\$568
Fidelity Total International Index 529	\$512	\$407	\$130	\$840	\$909	\$293
Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF 529	\$512	\$407	\$130	\$840	\$909	\$293
Vanguard Real Estate ETF 529	\$550	\$446	\$169	\$923	\$993	\$381

PART 13 — DISTRIBUTIONS FROM AN ACCOUNT

Requesting a distribution from an account

There is no Beneficiary age or other deadline by which distributions from your account must begin. Distribution requests may be made online, by completing a Withdrawal Request Form which can be obtained from your Financial Advisor, or by telephone. If the withdrawal request is in good order, the Plan typically will process the withdrawal and initiate payment within two business days of receipt. During periods of market volatility and at year-end, however, withdrawal requests may take up to five business days to process. When requesting a withdrawal please allow seven to 10 days for the proceeds to reach you. Withdrawal requests received on a non-business day or after 3:00 p.m. Central Time of a business day will not be effective until the next business day after the date the request is received.

Although the Program Manager will report the earnings portion of a withdrawal to the IRS, it is solely the responsibility of the person receiving the withdrawal to calculate and report any resulting tax liability.

An account owner may establish telephone and Internet transaction privileges for an account through the Plan's web site (NEST529Advisor.com) or by calling 888.659.6378, representatives are available 7 a.m. – 6 p.m. Central, Monday through Friday. The Program Manager employs procedures it considers to be reasonable to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone or Internet are genuine, including requiring certain personally identifiable information prior to acting on telephone or Internet instructions. None of the Program Manager, the Distributor, the Plan, the Trust, or the Treasurer will be liable for following telephone or Internet instructions that the Program Manager reasonably believed to be genuine.

Temporary withdrawal restrictions

Contributions made by check, recurring contribution, or EFT will not be available for withdrawal for seven business days. If you make a change to the account owner, mailing address, or to your banking information, or if you add a new bank account, no withdrawals may be made for 15 days following the change, unless you provide a medallion signature guarantee on the Withdrawal Request Form.

Systematic Withdrawal Program (SWP)

You may choose to establish periodic, pre-scheduled withdrawals for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses from your Plan account(s). The Plan will file IRS Form 1099-Q annually for distributions taken for all withdrawals, including those using systematic withdrawals. You can have up to two SWPs on a single account. If the balance in your Investment Option is less than the SWP amount specified, the SWP instructions will be stopped. A SWP distribution will be held for up to seven business days for contributions that have not yet cleared or, 15 business days if the account owner or

address has been changed on the account and the SWP is within 10 business days of that change. The distribution will be released when the specified waiting period has been satisfied.

Federal Qualified Withdrawal

A Federal Qualified Withdrawal is a withdrawal to pay for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses. These generally include:

- tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment of, or attendance by, a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- certain room and board expenses incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary that are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- expenses for the purchase of computer or certain peripheral equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services, if such equipment, software, or services are to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- K-12 Expenses;
- Apprenticeship Program Expenses;
- Qualified Education Loan Payments; and
- Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses.

Federal Qualified Withdrawals are generally free from federal income tax and penalties. However, if a Federal Qualified Withdrawal is also a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, the withdrawal may be subject to recapture of Nebraska state income tax deductions previously claimed, and the earnings portion of the withdrawal will be included in your gross income for Nebraska state income tax purposes.

Eligible Educational Institution

An Eligible Educational Institution is an institution that is eligible to participate in federal student aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Section 1088). These are generally any accredited college or university, including trade and technical schools, in the United States and abroad that participates in federal financial aid programs. To check if a specific school is an Eligible Educational Institution go to the U.S. Department of Education Website at studentaid.gov.

Distribution of a Federal Qualified Withdrawal

A Federal Qualified Withdrawal may be distributed as follows:

- To the account owner
- To the account owner's bank account

- To the Beneficiary
- Directly to the Eligible Educational Institution

Because money in your account may be withdrawn free from federal income tax only if it is used to pay the Beneficiary's Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses, you should retain documentation of all of the Beneficiary's Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses for your records. The account owner or Beneficiary, not the Plan nor the Program Manager, is solely responsible for determining if a withdrawal is Federal Qualified Withdrawal or Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal and whether a federal penalty applies.

Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals

A Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is a withdrawal not used for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses and not a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution.

In general, a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is includable in your income for federal income tax purposes and subject to an additional 10% federal tax. The account owner or the Beneficiary is responsible for determining whether a withdrawal is a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal and, if so, making the appropriate filings with the IRS and paying the additional 10% federal tax on earnings.

To the extent a withdrawal is a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal, any earnings portion of such Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal will also be includable in your income for state income tax purposes and subject to partial recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed.

More information is available in "Part 14 – Federal and State Tax Considerations" about how the earnings portion of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is calculated and the other tax consequences of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal.

Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawals

Nebraska law does not treat the following Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses as Nebraska Qualified Expenses: Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, and K-12 Expenses. Accordingly, if a withdrawal is made for such purposes, although the withdrawal may constitute a Federal Qualified Withdrawal, it will be treated as a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal. Any Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal may result in the recapture of previously claimed Nebraska state income tax deductions, and the earnings portion of such withdrawal will be subject to Nebraska state income tax.

[Nebraska Legislative Bill 748](#) amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:

- Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses will be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses; and
- Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year).

Exceptions to the federal penalty tax

The additional 10% federal tax does not apply to Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals if:

- Paid to the estate of the Beneficiary on or after the death of the Beneficiary;
- Made because the Beneficiary is disabled. A person is considered to be disabled if he or she shows proof that he or she cannot do any substantial gainful activity because of his or her physical or mental condition. A physician must determine that his or her condition can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
- Included in income because the Beneficiary received a tax-free scholarship, up to the amount of scholarship received by the Beneficiary;
- Made on account of the attendance of the Beneficiary at a U.S. military academy (such as the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis). This exception applies only to the extent that the amount of the distribution does not exceed the costs of advanced education (as defined in Section 2005(d)(3) of Title 10 of the U.S. Code) attributable to such attendance; or
- Included in income only because the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses were taken into account in determining the American Opportunity and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of any of the above exceptions.

Refunds from an Eligible Educational Institution

Refunds of any Federal Qualified Higher Education Expense from an Eligible Educational Institution, to the extent that the portion of the refund is from a previous Federal Qualified Withdrawal, must be recontributed back into the Beneficiary's account within 60 days of receipt of the refund otherwise the refund is considered a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal.

Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution

Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution means a Roth IRA Rollover (that is a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer) or a distribution or transfer from an account that is deposited within 60 days of the distribution or transfer to:

- An out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program for the benefit of the Beneficiary, provided the transfer does not

occur within 12 months of the date of a previous transfer for the benefit of the Beneficiary;

- An out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program for the benefit of an individual who is a Member of the Family of the Beneficiary; or
- An ABLE Account of the Beneficiary or a Member of the Family of the Beneficiary, subject to the contribution limits for ABLE Accounts.

Transfers between the Plan and another 529 qualified tuition program in the Trust for the same Beneficiary are treated as Investment Option changes, rather than rollovers. Transfers between the Plan and another 529 qualified tuition program in the Trust for a different beneficiary are treated as a change of beneficiaries, rather than rollovers. If you roll over money in your Plan account to any 529 qualified tuition program outside the Trust, the earnings portion of the rollover will be subject to Nebraska state income tax. In addition, the rollover will be subject to recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed by the account owner.

You may transfer funds in your Plan account to an Enable Savings Plan account (or any ABLE program issued by the State of Nebraska) without adverse tax consequences, provided the transfer is a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution. However, if you roll over funds in your Plan account to any ABLE program not issued by the State of Nebraska, the earnings portion of the rollover will be subject to Nebraska state income tax. In addition, the rollover will be subject to recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed by the account owner. Not all ABLE program sponsors may accept rollovers from a 529 qualified tuition program; you should contact your tax advisor for more information.

Rollover to a Roth IRA

In certain circumstances, you may rollover the assets in your Account to a Roth IRA account maintained for the benefit of the Beneficiary of your Account, subject to the following requirements:

- The NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account must have been maintained for the 15-year period ending on the date of the Roth IRA Rollover;
- The amount of the Roth IRA Rollover may not exceed the aggregate amount contributed to the NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account (and earnings attributable thereto) before the 5-year period ending on the date of the IRA Rollover;
- The Roth IRA Rollover must be made in a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer to a Roth IRA maintained for the benefit of the Beneficiary of the NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account;
- Each year, the 529-to-Roth IRA Rollover will be subject to annual IRA contribution limits, minus all other IRA

contributions made during the year for the same designated beneficiary (for 2026 the limit is \$7,500). All contributions made during the year to individual retirement accounts for the Beneficiary count towards this limit;

- The aggregate amount for all years of Roth IRA Rollovers for the same Beneficiary from all 529 qualified tuition programs may not exceed \$35,000.

The IRS may issue guidance that may impact a rollover from a NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account to a Roth IRA. Additional restrictions may apply under federal Roth IRA rules and guidance. Account Owners and Beneficiaries should consult a financial professional or tax advisor regarding the applicability of these rollovers to their personal situations.

PART 14 — FEDERAL AND STATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Qualified Tuition Program

The Plan is designed to be a qualified tuition program under Code Section 529.

Federal tax information

Contributions to a 529 qualified tuition program are not deductible for federal income tax purposes.

There are two primary federal income tax advantages to investing in a 529 qualified tuition program, such as the Plan:

- Investment earnings on the money you invest in the Plan will not be subject to federal income tax until they are distributed since they are not includable in the federal gross income of either the account owner or the Beneficiary until funds are withdrawn, in whole or in part, from an account; and
- If the investment earnings are distributed as part of a Federal Qualified Withdrawal, they are free from federal income tax.

The federal tax treatment of a withdrawal from an account will vary depending on the nature of the withdrawal, that is, whether the withdrawal is a Federal Qualified Withdrawal or a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal.

Nebraska tax information

There are three main Nebraska income tax advantages to investing in the Plan:

- Nebraska taxpayers may claim a Nebraska income tax deduction for contributions of up to \$10,000 per year (\$5,000 per year if married, filing separately);
- Investment earnings will not be subject to state income tax until they are distributed; and
- The earnings portion of a withdrawal for Nebraska Qualified Expenses is free from Nebraska state income tax.

Federal Qualified Withdrawals

A Federal Qualified Withdrawal is a withdrawal that is

solely used to pay the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses of the Beneficiary.

If a Federal Qualified Withdrawal is made from an account, no portion of the distribution is includable in the federal gross income of the account owner or the Beneficiary. If a Federal Qualified Withdrawal is also used for Nebraska Qualified Expenses, no portion of the distribution is subject to state income tax.

Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses

Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses include: (i) tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution; (ii) subject to certain limits, the Beneficiary's room and board expenses if enrolled at least half-time; (iii) the purchase of computer or peripheral equipment, computer software or Internet access and related services if they are to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution; (iv) expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary which are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution; (v) K-12 Expenses; (vi) Apprenticeship Program Expenses; (vii) Qualified Education Loan Payments; and (viii) Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses.

Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal and Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal

A Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is always a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal. If a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is made from an account, the earnings portion of such withdrawal is includable in the recipient's income for federal and state income tax purposes.

For Nebraska taxpayers, the amount included in income for federal income tax purposes will also be included in income for Nebraska income tax purposes. If a withdrawal is a Federal Qualified Withdrawal but a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal (for example, a withdrawal used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, or K-12 Expenses), the earnings portion of such withdrawal is includable in the recipient's income for Nebraska state income tax purposes.

[Nebraska Legislative Bill 748](#) amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:

- Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses; and
- Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year).

The earnings portion of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is treated as ordinary income to the recipient, and no portion of such earnings will be treated as capital gain. As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, the tax rates applicable to ordinary income are generally higher than the tax rates applicable to capital gains.

Federal penalty tax on Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals

Additionally, to the extent a distribution is a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal, the federal income tax liability of the recipient will be increased by an amount equal to 10% of any earnings portion of the withdrawal distribution.

Exceptions to the federal penalty tax

The additional 10% federal tax will not apply to Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals if:

- Paid to the estate of a Beneficiary on or after the death of the Beneficiary;
- Made on account of the disability of the Beneficiary. A person is considered to be disabled if he or she shows proof that he or she cannot do any substantial gainful activity because of his or her physical or mental condition. A physician must determine that his or her condition can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration;
- Included in income because the Beneficiary received a tax-free scholarship, up to the amount of the scholarship received by the Beneficiary;
- Made on account of the attendance of the Beneficiary at a U.S. military academy (such as the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis). This exception applies only to the extent that the amount of the distribution does not exceed the costs of advanced education (as defined in Section 2005(d)(3) of Title 10 of the U.S. Code) attributable to such attendance; or
- Included in income only because the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses were taken into account in determining the American Opportunity and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of any of the above exceptions.

Rollovers

If a rollover is a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution, the earnings portion of the rollover is not includable in the gross income of the account owner or Beneficiary for federal income purposes. If the rollover is not a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution, the earnings portion is includable in the account owner's gross income for federal income tax purposes.

For Nebraska taxpayers, if you roll over money in your account to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program or to an ABLE program that is not issued by the State

of Nebraska, even if such rollover is a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution, the earnings portion of the rollover will be subject to Nebraska state income tax. In addition, the rollover will be subject to recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed by the account owner.

Change of Beneficiary

A change of Beneficiary is not treated as a distribution if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary. However, if the new Beneficiary is not a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary, the change is treated as a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal by the account owner.

A change of Beneficiary or a transfer to an account for another Beneficiary may have federal gift tax or GST tax consequences.

Earnings portion

If there are earnings in an account, each distribution from an account consists of two parts. One part is a return of the contributions to the account. The other part is a distribution of earnings in the account. A pro rata calculation is made as of the date of the distribution of the earnings portion and the contributions portion of the distribution.

For any year in which there is a withdrawal from an account, the Program Manager will issue Form 1099-Q. This form will set forth the total amount of the withdrawal and identify the earnings portion and the contribution portion of any withdrawal.

Earnings aggregation

All Plan accounts for the benefit of a single Beneficiary and having the same account owner, must be treated as a single account for purposes of calculating the earnings portion of each withdrawal. Therefore, if more than one account is established for a Beneficiary that has the same account owner and a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal is made from one or more of those accounts, the amount includable in taxable income must be calculated based on the earnings portion of all such accounts.

Thus, the amount withdrawn from an account may carry with it a greater or lesser amount of income than the earnings portion of that account alone, depending on the earnings portion of all other accounts for that Beneficiary with the same account owner. In the case of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal, this aggregation rule may result in an account owner being taxed upon more or less income than that directly attributable to the earnings portion of the account from which the withdrawal was made.

Claiming a loss

A loss can only be claimed when all funds in an account have been withdrawn and the total distributions from that account are less than the total contributions made to that account. If there is a loss on an account, those losses are

not capital losses but claimed as a miscellaneous itemized deduction, subject to a two percent (2%) of adjusted gross income limit for federal income tax purposes. Please consult with your own tax advisor regarding any loss on an account.

Estate and gift tax

For federal gift and GST tax purposes, contributions to an account are considered a completed gift from the contributor to the Beneficiary. Accordingly, except as described below, if an account owner dies while there is a balance in the account, the value of the account is not includable in the account owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. However, amounts in an account at the death of the Beneficiary are includable in the Beneficiary's gross estate.

An account owner's contributions to an account for a Beneficiary are eligible for the gift tax annual exclusion. Contributions that qualify for the gift tax annual exclusion are generally also excludible for purposes of the federal GST tax, unless an election is made on the federal gift tax return to the contrary. A donor's total contributions to an account for the Beneficiary in any given year (together with any other gifts made by the donor to the Beneficiary in the year) will not be considered taxable gifts and will generally be excludible for purposes of the GST tax if the gifts do not in total exceed the annual exclusion for the year. For 2026, the annual exclusion is \$19,000 per donee (\$38,000 for a married couple that elects on a federal gift tax return to "split" gifts). This means that in each calendar year you may contribute up to \$19,000 to a Beneficiary's account without the contribution being considered a taxable gift, if you make no other gifts to the Beneficiary in the same year.

The annual exclusion is indexed for inflation and therefore is expected to increase over time.

Five-year-election

In addition, if your total contributions to an account for a Beneficiary during a single year exceed the annual exclusion for that year, you may elect to have the amount you contributed that year treated as though you made one-fifth of the contribution that year, and one-fifth of the contribution in each of the next four calendar years. You must make this election on your federal gift tax return by filing IRS Form 709.

This means that you may contribute up to \$95,000 in a single year to an account without the contribution being considered a taxable gift, provided that you make no other gifts to the Beneficiary in the same year in which the contribution is made and in any of the succeeding four calendar years. Moreover, a married contributor whose spouse elects on a federal gift tax return to have gifts treated as "split" with the contributor may contribute

up to twice that amount (\$190,000 in 2026) without the contribution being considered a taxable gift, provided that neither spouse makes other gifts to the Beneficiary in the same year and in any of the succeeding four calendar years.

An election to have the contribution taken into account ratably over a five-year period must be made by the donor on a federal gift tax return.

For example, an account owner who makes a \$95,000 contribution to an account for a Beneficiary in 2026 may elect to have that contribution treated as a \$19,000 gift in 2026 and a \$19,000 gift in each of the following four years. If the account owner makes no other contributions or gifts to the Beneficiary before January 1, 2031, and has made no excess contributions treated as gifts subject to the one-fifth rule during any of the previous four years, the account owner will not be treated as making any taxable gifts to the Beneficiary during that five-year period. As a result, the \$95,000 contribution will not be treated as a taxable gift and also will generally be excludible for purposes of the GST tax. However, if the account owner dies before the end of the five-year period, the portion of the contributions allocable to years after the year of death will be includable in the account owner's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

Change of Beneficiary

The changing of an account's Beneficiary is not treated as a withdrawal if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the replaced Beneficiary. However, if the new Beneficiary is not a Member of the Family of the replaced Beneficiary, the change is treated as a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal by the account owner. A change of the Beneficiary of an account or a transfer to an account for another Beneficiary may also have federal gift tax or GST tax consequences. A change or transfer will be considered a GST if the new Beneficiary is two or more generations younger than the replaced Beneficiary.

If the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family assigned to a younger generation (as determined under the federal GST tax rules) than the replaced Beneficiary, the change will be treated for federal gift tax purposes as a gift from the replaced Beneficiary to the new Beneficiary. If the new Beneficiary is not a descendant of the replaced Beneficiary, the new Beneficiary will be considered to be in a younger generation than the replaced Beneficiary if the new Beneficiary is more than 12 ½ years younger than the replaced Beneficiary. Moreover, even if the new Beneficiary is in the same generation as (or in an older generation than) the replaced Beneficiary, the change or transfer may be treated as a gift from the replaced Beneficiary to the new Beneficiary if the new Beneficiary is not a Member of the Family of the replaced Beneficiary. Any change or transfer treated as a gift to the new Beneficiary may cause the replaced Beneficiary or the account owner to be liable for federal gift tax or cause

other undesirable tax consequences. Accordingly, account owners should consult their own tax advisors for guidance when considering a change of Beneficiary.

Change of account owner

A change of account ownership may also have gift and/or GST tax consequences. Accordingly, account owners should consult their own tax advisors for guidance when considering a change of account ownership.

Coordination with education tax credits

Either an American Opportunity or a Lifetime Learning Tax Credit may be taken in the same year that funds from the Plan account are withdrawn. The use will not affect participation in or receipt of benefits from a Plan account as long as any distribution from the Plan account is not used for the same expenses for which the credit was claimed. Please consult your own tax or legal advisor if you plan to claim these tax credits.

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (CESAs)

An individual may contribute money to, or withdraw money from, both a Plan account and a CESA in the same year. The same expenses, however, cannot count both as "qualified education expenses" for education savings account purposes and Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses for Plan purposes. Accordingly, to the extent the total withdrawals from both programs exceed the amount of the adjusted qualified education expenses incurred that qualifies for tax-free treatment under Code Section 529, the recipient must allocate his or her Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses between both such withdrawals in order to determine how much may be treated as tax-free under each program. Please consult your tax or legal advisor for further details.

Lack of certainty

As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, proposed regulations have been issued under Code Section 529 upon which taxpayers may rely at least until final regulations are issued. The proposed regulations do not, however, provide guidance on various aspects of the Plan. It is uncertain when final regulations will be issued. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the federal tax consequences described herein for account owners and Beneficiaries are applicable. Code Section 529 or other federal law could be amended in a manner that would materially change or eliminate the federal tax treatment described above. The Program Manager and Trustee intend to modify the Plan within the constraints of applicable law for the Plan to meet the requirements of Code Section 529.

Nebraska state income tax deduction

Contributions by an account owner who files a Nebraska state income tax return, including the principal and earnings portions of rollovers from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program, are deductible in computing the

account owner's Nebraska taxable income for Nebraska income tax purposes in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married taxpayers filing separate returns) in the aggregate for all contributions to all accounts within the Trust in any taxable year. Contributions by a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account who is also the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account may claim this deduction. Minors filing a Nebraska state income tax return are eligible to take deductions for his or her contributions to his or her UGMA or UTMA account or to his or her minor-owned account. Contributions to an account made by an individual's employer are deductible in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 (\$5,000 for married taxpayers filing separate returns).

For contributions to be deductible for a given calendar year, they must be postmarked prior to the end of that year (for contributions sent by U.S. mail, the contribution must be postmarked prior to the end of that year).

The following contributions are not eligible for the Nebraska state tax deduction:

- A parent or guardian's contribution into a minor-owned account
- Contributions by a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account who is not the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account
- Contributions by any other person who is not the account owner, except for eligible contributions made by an employer
- Contributions by any other person who is not the account owner or parent or guardian custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account
- Contributions to an account from NEST GiftED

Recapture of Nebraska income tax deduction

Nebraska law currently provides for the partial recapture of the Nebraska state income tax deduction if a Participation Agreement is cancelled, when a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal is made, or if funds are rolled over to a 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program sponsored by another state or entity. Additionally, to the extent a distribution constitutes a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, the Nebraska Department of Revenue will subject the distribution to partial recapture of the Nebraska state income tax deduction claimed in prior years.

In general, an account owner or a custodian of an UGMA or UTMA account where the custodian is the parent or guardian of the Beneficiary of an UGMA or UTMA account, must increase his or her Nebraska taxable income by the amount of the cancellation distribution, rollover to another state's 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program, or Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal but only to the extent previously deducted. Before cancelling

a Participation Agreement, rolling funds to another state's 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program or requesting a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, you should consult with your own tax or legal advisor.

Nebraska state income tax

The earnings credited to an account will not be includable in computing the Nebraska taxable income of either the account owner or the Beneficiary of the account so long as the earnings remain in the account. There are no Nebraska state income taxes due on investment earnings paid out for Nebraska Qualified Expenses or included in a rollover to an ABLE program issued by the State of Nebraska.

However, there are Nebraska state income taxes due on investment earnings paid out as a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal or included in a rollover to a 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program not issued by the State of Nebraska. For Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawals distributed to the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary is responsible for Nebraska state income tax on the earnings. For Non-Qualified Withdrawals distributed to the account owner, the account owner is responsible for the Nebraska state income tax on the earnings.

The account owner or Beneficiary will not be required to include any amount in computing Nebraska taxable income as a result of: (1) a permissible change of a qualifying Beneficiary of an account; or (2) a transfer of amounts from an account of a Beneficiary to the account of a different qualifying Beneficiary, provided that in each case the new Beneficiary is a "Member of the Family" of the replaced Beneficiary and that the transfers occur either directly or by deposit to the new account within 60 days of the withdrawal from the prior account.

Before investing in the Plan, you should carefully consider the following:

- **Investors should consider before investing whether their or their beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 qualified tuition program;**
- **Any state-based benefit offered with respect to a particular 529 qualified tuition program should be one of many appropriately weighted factors to be considered in making an investment decision; and**
- **You should consult with your financial, tax or other advisor to learn more about how state-based benefits (including any limitations) would apply to your specific circumstances. You may also wish to contact your home state or any other 529 qualified tuition program to learn more about the features, benefits and limitations of that state's 529 qualified tuition program.**

PART 15 — OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Scholarships

If the Beneficiary of your account receives a scholarship, all of the funds in that Beneficiary's account may not be needed to pay his or her Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses. If you choose to withdraw funds from the account, any earnings portion of the withdrawal will be includable in your federal gross income, but the portion of the withdrawal up to the amount of the scholarship will not be subject to the additional 10% federal tax.

You may also change the Beneficiary on your account to cover the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses of the new Beneficiary without adverse federal income tax consequences if the new Beneficiary is a Member of the Family of the former Beneficiary.

Contests

The Plan may periodically participate in scholarship contests which award Plan contributions to contest winners. In some circumstances, contest participation may be limited to account owners who physically reside in Nebraska. In other instances, that scholarship contest may be open to all account owners nationwide.

Financial aid

The eligibility of the Beneficiary for financial aid may depend upon the circumstances of the Beneficiary's family at the time the Beneficiary enrolls in an Eligible Educational Institution, as well as on the policies of the governmental agencies, school or private organizations to which the Beneficiary and/or the Beneficiary's family applies for financial assistance. These policies vary at different institutions and can change over time. Therefore, no person or entity can say with certainty how aid programs, or the school to which the Beneficiary applies, will treat your account. However, financial aid programs administered by agencies of the State of Nebraska will not take your account balance into consideration, except as may be otherwise provided by federal law. For federal financial aid purposes, your account balance will be included in the calculation of your expected family contribution but only to a maximum of approximately 5.64% of qualified assets.

Bankruptcy

The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 protects many Code Section 529 accounts in federal bankruptcy proceedings. Your account will be protected if the Beneficiary is your child, stepchild, grandchild, or step grandchild (including a child, stepchild, grandchild or step grandchild through adoption or foster care) subject to the following limits:

- Contributions made to all Code Section 529 accounts for the same Beneficiary more than 720 days before a federal bankruptcy filing are completely protected;

- Contributions made to all Code Section 529 accounts for the same Beneficiary during the period between 365 days, and 720 days before a federal bankruptcy filing are protected up to \$8,575; and
- Contributions made to all Code Section 529 accounts for the same Beneficiary 365 days before a federal bankruptcy filing are not protected against creditor claims in federal bankruptcy proceedings.

Your own state law may offer additional creditor protections. You should consult your legal advisor regarding the effect of any bankruptcy filing on your account.

Creditor protection

The legislation establishing the Trust is interpreted in accordance with Nebraska law. Nebraska law generally provides that any amount credited to an account is not susceptible to any levy, execution, judgment or other operation of law, garnishment or other judicial enforcement, and that an amount is not an asset or property of either the Beneficiary or the account owner for purposes of any state insolvency or inheritance tax laws.

As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, courts have yet to interpret, apply or rule on matters involving an interpretation of the Nebraska legislation. None of the Trust, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Program Manager or the Distributor makes any representations or warranties regarding protection from creditors. You should consult your legal advisor regarding this law and your circumstances.

Audits

Nebraska law requires the Trust to be audited by a certified public accountant or the Nebraska State Auditor. The Trust's audited financial statements may be viewed or downloaded at treasurer.nebraska.gov/csp/annual-audit.aspx.

Quarterly statements

The Program Manager will maintain separate records for your account and will provide quarterly statements to you showing:

- Contributions;
- Change in account value for the period;
- Withdrawals; and
- The total value of the account at the end of that time period.

Carefully review all confirmations and account statements to verify the accuracy of the transactions. Any discrepancies must be reported to the Program Manager within 60 days of the date of the confirmation or statement. If you fail to notify us of any error, you will be considered to have approved the transaction.

To reduce the amount of duplicate mail that is sent to a household, the Program Manager will combine

account statements that have the same account owner and mailing address. The Program Manager will send one copy of the Program Disclosure Statement and other Plan communications to account owners at each respective household address. The Plan periodically matches and updates addresses of record against the U.S. Postal Service's change of address database to minimize undeliverable items.

You can view quarterly statements online at NEST529Advisor.com. You will need to create an online user name, password and credentials to access your account information.

Information including prospectuses and other disclosures of all fees and expenses associated with the mutual funds and other investments made by the Plan is available by contacting your Financial Advisor.

Additional information

To answer your questions or request an Enrollment Form, please contact your Financial Advisor, call the Plan or write to: NEST Advisor College Savings Plan, P.O. Box 84529, Lincoln, NE 68501-4529.

PART 16 — GLOSSARY

ABLE Account means an account under a qualified ABLE program under Code Section 529A, as further defined in Code Section 529A(e)(6).

Age-Based Investment Option means an Investment Option that invests in a mix of domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income, and cash equivalent Underlying Investments based on the age of the Beneficiary. Contributions and earnings are typically more heavily weighted in equity investments when the Beneficiary is younger and more towards fixed income and cash equivalents as the Beneficiary nears college age. See "Part 7 – Age-Based Investment Options" and "Exhibit B – Investment Options and Underlying Investments."

Apprenticeship Program Expenses means fees, books, supplies and equipment required for the Beneficiary's participation in a program registered and certified with the Secretary of Labor under Section 1 of the National Apprenticeship Act (29 U.S.C. Section 50).

Beneficiary means the individual designated in the Enrollment Form as the Beneficiary of an account at the time the account is established, or the individual designated as the new Beneficiary if the account owner changes the Beneficiary of an account. The Beneficiary must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien with a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number. A Beneficiary may be of any age. In the case of an account established by a state or local government or a Section 501(c)(3) organization as part of a scholarship program, the Beneficiary is any individual receiving benefits accumulated in the account as a scholarship. See "Part 4 – Beneficiaries."

CESA means Coverdell Education Savings Account, formerly known as an Education IRA.

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.

Distributor means Northern Lights Distributors, LLC.

Enrollment Form means the Nebraska Educational Savings Trust Advisor College Savings Plan Enrollment Form signed by an account owner establishing an account and agreeing to be bound by the terms of the Program Disclosure Statement and Participation Agreement. A separate Enrollment Form is required for each account.

Eligible Educational Institution means an eligible educational institution, as defined in Code Section 529. This generally includes any accredited post-secondary educational institution in the United States offering credit toward a bachelor's degree, an associate's degree, a graduate level or professional degree or another recognized post-secondary credential. Certain proprietary institutions, post-secondary vocational institutions and foreign schools also are Eligible Educational Institutions. These institutions must be eligible to participate in U.S. Department of Education student aid programs provided by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. For a list of eligible schools, visit studentaid.gov and search "Federal School Code Search."

Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal means any distribution from an account to the extent it is not a Federal Qualified Withdrawal or a Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution. The earnings portion of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal will generally be treated as income subject to federal and state income tax and a 10% federal penalty tax.

Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses, as defined in Code Section 529, includes:

- tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for enrollment of, or attendance by, a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- certain room and board expenses incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time at an Eligible Educational Institution. The expense for room and board qualifies only to the extent that it isn't more than the greater of the following two amounts:
 - i) the allowance for room and board, as determined by the Eligible Educational Institution, that was included in the cost of attendance (for federal financial aid purposes) for a particular academic period and living arrangement of the student; or
 - ii) the actual amount charged if the student is residing in housing owned or operated by the Eligible Educational Institution. You may need to contact the Eligible Educational Institution for qualified room and board costs;

- expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary that are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- expenses for the purchase of computer or certain peripheral equipment, computer software or Internet access and related services, if such equipment, software, or services are to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution. This does not include expenses for computer software for sports, games or hobbies unless the software is predominately educational in nature;
- K-12 Expenses;
- Apprenticeship Program Expenses;
- Qualified Education Loan Payments; and
- Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses.

Federal Qualified Rollover Distribution means a Roth IRA Rollover (that is a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer) or a distribution or transfer from an account that is deposited within 60 days of the distribution or transfer to:

- An out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program for the benefit of the Beneficiary, provided the transfer does not occur within 12 months of the date of a previous transfer for the benefit of the Beneficiary;
- An out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program for the benefit of an individual who is a Member of the Family of the Beneficiary; or
- An ABL Account of the Beneficiary or a Member of the Family of the Beneficiary, subject to the contribution limits for ABL Accounts.

Federal Qualified Withdrawal means a withdrawal from an account that is used to pay the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses of the Beneficiary.

Financial Advisor means a broker or financial advisor who has entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer accounts in the Plan to their customers.

FINRA means the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

Individual Fund Investment Option means an Investment Option that invests in a single Underlying Investment. Account owners do not own shares of the Underlying Investment but, rather, own an interest in the Investment Option offered by the Plan. You can choose to allocate your contributions among one or more Individual Fund Investment Options according to your investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The performance of the Individual Fund Investment Options is dependent on the performance of the individual Underlying Investments, plus the timing of the purchases, and applicable fees. As a result, their performance may be

more volatile than the other available Investment Options in the Plan. See “Part 9 – Individual Fund Investment Options.”

Investment Option means any of the Investment Options available under the Plan. An account owner must designate an Investment Option or Options on the Enrollment Form for each account. The Plan currently has Age-Based, Static and Individual Fund Investment Options. See “Part 6 – Investment Options Overview.”

K-12 Expenses means the following expenses in connection with enrollment or attendance at an elementary or secondary public, private, or religious school (kindergarten through grade 12) up to a maximum of \$20,000 in the aggregate for all K-12 Expenses from all qualified tuition programs for a Beneficiary per taxable year:

- Tuition.
- Curriculum and curricular materials.
- Books or other instructional materials.
- Online educational materials.
- Tuition for tutoring or educational classes outside of the home, including at a tutoring facility, but only if the tutor or instructor is not related to the student and—
 - is licensed as a teacher in any State,
 - has taught at an Eligible Educational Institution, or
 - is a subject matter expert in the relevant subject.
- Fees for a nationally standardized norm-referenced achievement test, an advanced placement examination, or any examinations related to college or university admission.
- Fees for dual enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- Educational therapies for students with disabilities provided by a licensed or accredited practitioner or provider, including occupational, behavioral, physical, and speech-language therapies.

As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, K-12 Expenses are not treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses for Nebraska State income tax purposes.

[Nebraska Legislative Bill 748](#) amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:

- Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year).

Maximum Contribution Limit means no additional contributions may be made for the benefit of a particular Beneficiary when the fair market value of all accounts owned by all account owners within the Trust for that Beneficiary equals or exceeds \$550,000. If, however, the market value of such accounts falls below the Maximum Contribution Limit, additional contributions will be accepted. The \$550,000

Maximum Contribution Limit applies to all accounts for the same Beneficiary in all plans administered by the Nebraska State Treasurer, including the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan and the State Farm 529 Savings Plan.

Member of the Family means an individual who is related to the Beneficiary in any of the following ways:

- A son or daughter, or a descendant of either;
- A stepson or stepdaughter;
- A brother, sister, stepbrother or stepsister;
- The father or mother, or an ancestor of either;
- A stepfather or stepmother;
- A son or daughter of a brother or sister;
- A brother or sister of the father or mother;
- A son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law;
- The spouse of the Beneficiary or the spouse of any of the foregoing individuals; or
- A first cousin of the Beneficiary.

For purposes of determining who is a Member of the Family, a legally adopted child or foster child of an individual is treated as the child of such individual by blood. The terms brother and sister include a brother or sister by the half-blood.

Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal means any withdrawal from an account to the extent it (i) is not used for Nebraska Qualified Expenses, or (ii) rolls over to an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program or ABLE program not issued by the State of Nebraska. See “Part 14 – Federal and State Tax Considerations.”

Nebraska Qualified Expenses means:

- tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment required for enrollment of, or attendance by, a Beneficiary at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- certain room and board expenses incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time at an Eligible Educational Institution. The expense for room and board qualifies only to the extent that it isn't more than the greater of the following two amounts:
 - i) the allowance for room and board, as determined by the Eligible Educational Institution, that was included in the cost of attendance (for federal financial aid purposes) for a particular academic period and living arrangement of the student;
 - ii) the actual amount charged if the student is residing in housing owned or operated by the Eligible Educational Institution. You may need to contact the Eligible Educational Institution for qualified room and board costs;

- expenses for special needs services in the case of a special needs Beneficiary that are incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an Eligible Educational Institution;
- expenses for the purchase of computer or certain peripheral equipment, computer software or Internet access and related services, if such equipment, software, or services are to be used primarily by the Beneficiary during any of the years the Beneficiary is enrolled at an Eligible Educational Institution. This does not include expenses for computer software for sports, games or hobbies unless the software is predominately educational in nature;
- Apprenticeship Program Expenses; and
- Qualified Education Loan Payments.

As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, and K-12 Expenses are not treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses for Nebraska state income tax purposes.

[Nebraska Legislative Bill 748](#) amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:

- Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses; and
- Beginning January 1, 2029, withdrawals used to pay K-12 Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses, subject to the federal annual limitation (currently \$20,000 per Beneficiary per taxable year).

Participation Agreement means the legally binding contract between an account owner and the Trust. However, the Trustee may amend the Participation Agreement at any time.

Plan means the Nebraska Educational Savings Trust Advisor College Savings Plan. See “Part 1 – Overview.”

Program Management Agreement means the Program Management Agreement by and between the Trustee, the Nebraska Investment Council and the Program Manager.

Program Manager means Union Bank and Trust Company. See “Part 1 – Overview.”

Qualified Education Loan Payments means payments on qualified education loans, as defined in Code Section 221(d), of the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary's sibling, provided distributions from all 529 qualified tuition programs to any individual do not exceed the federal lifetime limit of \$10,000.

Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses means:

- tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for the enrollment or attendance of a designated beneficiary in a recognized postsecondary credential program, or any other expense incurred in connection with enrollment in or attendance at a recognized postsecondary credential program if such expense would, if incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an eligible educational institution, be covered under Internal Revenue Code section 529(e)(3)(A) (i.e. those expenses eligible at other higher education institutions),
- fees for testing if such testing is required to obtain or maintain a recognized postsecondary credential, and
- fees for continuing education if such education is required to maintain a recognized postsecondary credential.

Recognized postsecondary credential program means any program to obtain a recognized postsecondary credential if—

- such program is included on a State list prepared under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3152(d)),
- such program is listed in the public directory of the Web Enabled Approval Management System (WEAMS) of the Veterans Benefits Administration, or a successor directory to such program,
- an examination (developed or administered by an organization widely recognized as providing reputable credentials in the occupation) is required to obtain or maintain such credential and such organization recognizes such program as providing training or education which prepares individuals to take such examination, or
- such program is identified by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, as being a reputable program for obtaining a recognized postsecondary credential for purposes of this subparagraph.

Recognized postsecondary credential means:

- any postsecondary employment credential that is industry recognized and is—
 - any postsecondary employment credential issued by a program that is accredited by the Institute for Credentialing Excellence, the National Commission on Certifying Agencies, or the American National Standards Institute,
 - any postsecondary employment credential that is included in the Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) directory of credentialing programs (or successor directory) maintained by the Department of Defense or by any branch of the Armed Forces, or

- any postsecondary employment credential identified for purposes of this clause by the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, as being industry recognized,
- any certificate of completion of an apprenticeship that is registered and certified with the Secretary of Labor under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly known as the `National Apprenticeship Act'; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.),
- any occupational or professional license issued or recognized by a State or the Federal Government (and any certification that satisfies a condition for obtaining such a license), and
- any recognized postsecondary credential as defined in section 3(52) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(52)), provided through a program included on a State list prepared under section 122(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

As of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses before July 17, 2026, are not treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses for Nebraska state income tax purposes.

Nebraska Legislative Bill 748 amends Nebraska law to expand the definition of Nebraska Qualified Expenses as follows:

- Effective July 17, 2026, withdrawals used to pay Qualified Postsecondary Credentialing Expenses are set to be treated as Nebraska Qualified Expenses

Roth IRA means an individual retirement account established under Section 408A of the Code.

Roth IRA Rollover means a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer from an Account to a Roth IRA that meets the following requirements:

- The NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account must have been maintained for the 15-year period ending on the date of the Roth IRA Rollover;
- The amount of the Roth IRA Rollover may not exceed the aggregate amount contributed to the NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account (and earnings attributable thereto) before the 5-year period ending on the date of the IRA Rollover;
- The Roth IRA Rollover must be made in a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer to a Roth IRA maintained for the benefit of the Beneficiary of the NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account;
- Each year, the 529-to-Roth IRA Rollover will be subject to annual IRA contribution limits, minus all other IRA contributions made during the year for the same designated beneficiary (for 2026 the limit is \$7,500). All contributions made during the year to individual

retirement accounts for the Beneficiary count towards this limit;

- The aggregate amount for all years of Roth IRA Rollovers for the same Beneficiary from all 529 qualified tuition programs may not exceed \$35,000.

The IRS may issue guidance that may impact a rollover from a NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Account to a Roth IRA. Additional restrictions may apply under federal Roth IRA rules and guidance. Account Owners and Beneficiaries should consult a financial professional or tax advisor regarding the applicability of these rollovers to their personal situations.

Static Investment Option means an Investment Option that can invest in a mix of domestic and international equity, global real estate, fixed income and cash equivalent Underlying Investments. Unlike the Age-Based Investment Options, the Static Investment Options' asset allocations do not adjust as the Beneficiary gets older. See "Part 8 – Static Investment Options."

Trust means the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust. See "Part 1 – Overview."

Trusted Contact means someone you trust who is at least 18 years of age who acts as a resource if we lose contact with you or believe you and/or your assets are at risk. See "Part 3 – Opening and Maintaining an Account."

Trustee means the Nebraska State Treasurer. See "Part 1 – Overview."

UGMA means Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

Underlying Investments means the underlying investment funds that the Investment Options invest in and include mutual funds, bank savings accounts, and other investment vehicles. Account owners do not own shares of the Underlying Investment directly, but rather own shares in an Investment Option.

UTMA means Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

EXHIBIT A — PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Participation Agreement for the Nebraska Educational Savings Trust Advisor College Savings Plan (the "Plan"), the account owner, by completing and signing an Enrollment Form, hereby requests the Nebraska Educational Savings Plan Trust (the "Trust") to open (or in the case of a successor account owner, to maintain) an account for the Beneficiary on the Enrollment Form.

SECTION 12 OF THIS PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT IS AN ARBITRATION PROVISION. YOU SHOULD READ THE ARBITRATION PROVISION CAREFULLY. IT MAY HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON YOUR RIGHTS.

The Participant ("you"), the Trust, which holds the assets for the Plan, the Nebraska State Treasurer ("Trustee") and

Union Bank and Trust Company, as the Program Manager ("Program Manager"), and its authorized agents agree as follows:

Section 1. Accounts and Beneficiaries.

- (a) Opening account.** The purpose of this Participation Agreement is to establish an account for the Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses of the Beneficiary named in the Enrollment Form.
- (b) Separate accounts.** The Trust will maintain a separate account for each Beneficiary. Each account is governed by a Participation Agreement. All assets held in your account are held for the exclusive benefit of you and the Beneficiary as provided by applicable law.
- (c) Naming and changing Beneficiaries.** You will name the Beneficiary in the Enrollment Form. You can change the Beneficiary at any time, subject to limitations imposed by federal and state law. To avoid adverse income tax consequences, the new Beneficiary must be a "Member of the Family" of the former Beneficiary, as that term is defined under Section 529(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or any other corresponding provision of future law (the "Code"). The designation of the new Beneficiary will be effective upon receipt of the appropriate form, properly completed.
- (d) Choice of Investment Option.** Money invested in an account is invested in the Investment Option or Options designated in the Enrollment Form by you. The account owner may change the Investment Option or Options in which money is invested twice every calendar year or upon a change of Beneficiary.

If an account owner has multiple accounts for the same Beneficiary, or multiple accounts in the Trust, the account owner may change the Investment Options in all such accounts without tax consequences, so long as the changes to all of the accounts are made prior to closing on the same trading day and no more frequently than twice per calendar year, or upon a change of the Beneficiary.

Section 2. Contributions.

- (a) Contributions to be in cash equivalents** Cash equivalents mean only (i) checks, (ii) payroll direct deposit through your employer, (iii) electronic funds transfers from your bank, (iv) automatic investment plan, (v) NEST GiftED contributions, (vi) wire transfers, or (vii) a rollover or transfer from an out-of-state 529 qualified tuition program, CESA or qualified U.S. Savings Bond.
- (b) Minimum contributions.** A contribution need not be made every year. The Plan has no minimum initial or subsequent required contributions.
- (c) Additional contributions.** You may make additional contributions at any time, subject to the Maximum Contribution Limit.

(d) **Maximum Contribution Limit.** The Trustee will set a Maximum Contribution Limit for the Trust. You may not make additional contributions to any account for a Beneficiary when the fair market value of all accounts owned by all account owners within the Trust for a Beneficiary equals or exceeds the Maximum Contribution Limit. If, however, the fair market value of such account falls below the Maximum Contribution Limit, additional contributions will be accepted. The Trust will inform you of the Maximum Contribution Limit for each year. Currently, the Maximum Contribution Limit is \$550,000. The \$550,000 Maximum Contribution Limit applies to all accounts for the same Beneficiary in all plans administered by the Trustee, including the Plan, the NEST Direct Plan, the Bloomwell 529 Education Savings Plan and the State Farm 529 Savings Plan.

Section 3. Distribution from Accounts. You may direct the Trustee to distribute part or all of the money in an account at any time.

(a) You must complete the appropriate form or follow such other procedures for the withdrawal of money in an account as the Program Manager may designate. The Program Manager may change the form or modify the procedures for withdrawing money from an account from time to time.

(b) You acknowledge the earnings portion of a Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawal, as defined in the Program Disclosure Statement, will be included in your income for federal and state income tax purposes and may be subject to a 10% federal tax as well as partial recapture of any Nebraska state income tax deduction previously claimed.

You also acknowledge that to the extent a withdrawal is a Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawal, as defined in the Program Disclosure Statement, there may be recapture of any Nebraska state income tax benefits and the earnings portion of the withdrawal may be subject to Nebraska state income tax.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Participation Agreement, the Trustee or the Program Manager may terminate an account at any time upon a determination that you or the Beneficiary have provided false or misleading information to the Trust, the Program Manager, Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, the distributor (the "Distributor") of the Plan, or an Eligible Educational Institution. The Trustee will pay you the balance remaining in the account, less any fees, if applicable.

(d) If you cancel your Participation Agreement, you will receive the remaining assets (including any earnings). The withdrawal may be subject to applicable federal and state taxes or penalties on Federal Non-Qualified Withdrawals or Nebraska Non-Qualified Withdrawals.

Section 4. Your Representations and Acknowledgments.

You hereby represent and warrant to, and agree with, the Trust, the Trustee and the Program Manager as follows:

(a) You acknowledge and agree that the creation of an account subjects your account and contributions to sales charges and ongoing fees as described in the Program Disclosure Statement. These sales charges and fees are not applicable if you establish an account directly with the Trust without the assistance of a Financial Advisor.

(b) You have received and read the Plan's Program Disclosure Statement and have carefully reviewed all the information contained therein, including information provided by or with respect to the Trust and the Program Manager. You have been given an opportunity, within a reasonable time prior to the date of this Participation Agreement, to ask questions and receive answers concerning (i) an investment in the Trust; (ii) the terms and conditions of the Trust; and (iii) this Participation Agreement and to obtain such additional information necessary to verify the accuracy of any information furnished. You also agree you have had the opportunity to review and hereby approve and consent to all compensation paid or received by any party connected with the Trust or any of its investments as disclosed in the Program Disclosure Statement.

(c) You acknowledge and agree that if the Program Disclosure Statement is in any way amended, modified or supplemented after you enter into this Participation Agreement, the terms of the Program Disclosure Statement, as amended, modified or supplemented, will be automatically incorporated into this Participation Agreement.

(d) You acknowledge and agree that the value of your account will increase or decrease based on the investment performance of the Investment Option(s) in which the account invests. YOU UNDERSTAND THAT THE VALUE OF ANY ACCOUNT MAY BE MORE OR LESS THAN THE AMOUNT INVESTED IN THE ACCOUNT. You agree that all underlying investment decisions will be made by the Nebraska Investment Council or any other adviser hired by the Trust, and that you will not direct the investment of any funds invested in the Trust, either directly or indirectly. You also acknowledge and agree that neither the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Trust, the Trustee, the Program Manager, the Distributor, nor any other advisor or consultant retained by or on behalf of the Trust makes any guarantee that you will not suffer a loss of the amount invested in any account.

(e) You understand that so long as Union Bank and Trust Company serves as Program Manager for the Plan and is performing services for the Trust, it may follow the directives of the Trustee and Nebraska Investment Council. When acting in such capacity, Union Bank and

Trust Company will have no liability to you or any other beneficiary of this Participation Agreement.

- (f) You acknowledge and agree that participation in the Plan does not guarantee that any Beneficiary: (i) will be accepted as a student by an Eligible Educational Institution; (ii) if accepted, will be permitted to continue as a student; (iii) will be treated as a state resident of any state for tuition purposes; (iv) will graduate from any Eligible Educational Institution; or (v) will achieve any particular treatment under applicable state or federal financial aid program. You also acknowledge and agree that neither the State of Nebraska, the Trust, the Trustee, the Treasurer, the Program Manager, the Distributor, nor any other advisor or consultant retained by or on behalf of the Trust makes any such representation or guarantee.
- (g) You acknowledge and agree that no account will be used as collateral for any loan. Any attempted use of an account as collateral for a loan will be void.
- (h) You acknowledge and agree that the Trust will not loan any assets to you or the Beneficiary.
- (i) You agree and acknowledge that the Trust was established and maintained under Nebraska law with the intent that it will qualify as a qualified tuition program under Internal Revenue Code Section 529. You further acknowledge that such federal and state laws are subject to change, sometimes with retroactive effect, and that neither the State of Nebraska, the Trust, the Trustee, the Treasurer, the Program Manager, the Distributor, nor any advisor or consultant retained by the Trust makes any representation that such state or federal laws will not be changed or repealed.
- (j) You acknowledge that the Trust is the record owner of the shares of the Underlying Investments in which each Investment Option is invested and that you will have no right to vote, or direct the voting of, any proxy with respect to such shares.
- (k) If you are establishing an account as a custodian for a minor under an UGMA/UTMA, you understand and agree that you assume any responsibility for any adverse consequences resulting from the establishment of an account.
- (l) If you are not, or your Beneficiary is not, a Nebraska resident, you understand that if your or your Beneficiary's state of residence offers a 529 qualified tuition program, it may offer tax advantages or other benefits that may not be available to you or your Beneficiary under the Plan and that you are responsible for determining which 529 qualified tuition program is best suited to your investment needs based on your investment objectives, time horizon, tax status and other investment holdings.
- (m) You understand that with respect to Nebraska taxpayers, contributions to your account may be entitled to a Nebraska state income tax deduction and that the earnings portion of a distribution from an account for Federal Qualified Higher Education Expenses will not be subject to federal income tax and your participation in the Plan generally will have the Nebraska income tax consequences described in the Program Disclosure Statement. Such Nebraska tax laws are subject to change, sometimes with retroactive effect.
- (n) If the account owner is a trust or other entity, then the account owner represents and warrants that (i) the trust or other entity is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of its state of organization and has the power and authority to enter into this Participation Agreement; (ii) the execution, delivery and performance of this Participation Agreement by the account owner have been duly authorized by all necessary action on the part of the account owner; and (iii) this Participation Agreement constitutes the legal, valid and binding obligation of the account owner, enforceable against the account owner in accordance with its terms.
- (o) You understand and agree that your account and this Participation Agreement are subject to the rules and regulations as the State Treasurer may promulgate in accordance with Nebraska law. You also understand and agree that all decisions and interpretations by the Trustee, the Nebraska Investment Council or the Program Manager in connection with the Plan shall be final and binding on you and your Beneficiary and any successors.

Section 5. Fees and Expenses. The Trust will make certain charges against each account in order to provide for the costs of administration of the accounts and such other purposes as the Trustee shall determine appropriate.

- (a) **Program management fee.** Each Investment Option is subject to a program management fee at an annual rate of 0.15% of the average daily net assets, which is accrued daily and reflected in the price of each Investment Option. Under certain circumstances, the Program Manager, in its sole discretion, may waive a portion of its program management fee with respect to an Investment Option. Any such waiver would be voluntary and may be discontinued at any time.
- (b) **Investment management fees.** You acknowledge and agree that each of the Underlying Investments also may have investment management fees and other expenses, which will be disclosed or made available on an annual basis.

(c) **State administration fee.** Each Investment Option, is subject to a state administration fee at an annual rate of 0.02% of the average daily net assets, which is accrued daily and reflected in the NAV of each Investment Option.

(d) **Change in fees.** You acknowledge and agree that the charges described above may be increased or decreased as the Trustee and the Nebraska Investment Council shall determine to be appropriate.

(e) **Initial sales charge, redemption fees, and annual account servicing fees.** An account is subject to the fees set forth in this paragraph. You may choose from among Fee Structure A, C or F. Account owners may elect one of the following fee structures by reflecting such election on the Enrollment Form:

(i) Fee Structure A: If you select Fee Structure A, you will pay, at the time each contribution is made, an initial sales charge in an amount up to 2.50% of the contribution, and ongoing fees at an annualized rate of 0.25% of the aggregate average fair market value of assets in your account.

(ii) Fee Structure C: If you select Fee Structure C, you will not pay an initial sales charge at the time each contribution is made, but will pay ongoing fees at an annualized rate equal to 0.50% of the aggregate average fair market value of assets in your account.

(iii) Fee Structure F: If you open your account through an hourly or fee-only financial planner, you may select Fee Structure F. If you select Fee Structure F, you will not pay an initial sales charge at the time each contribution is made or an ongoing fee.

Fees set forth under Fee Structure A, C, or F, if any, are in addition to all other fees charged against the account. You may choose to make contributions under more than one fee structure by establishing separate accounts. The annualized fees applicable to each account under each of the fee structures are accrued daily and reflected in the NAV of each Investment Option.

Contributions to the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option under Fee Structure A are not subject to an initial sales charge. However, if you transfer funds contributed under Fee Structure A from (i) the State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) the Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) the Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; or (iv) the Age-Based Index Conservative Age

19+ Investment Option to another Investment Option in the Plan, you will be assessed the sales charges applicable to such new Investment Option under Fee Structure A.

Your Financial Advisor will not receive a commission on any contributions which are not subject to an initial sales charge or for which the initial sales charge has been waived.

No annual account servicing fee applies to the Class C accounts that invest in the (i) State Street U.S. Government Money Market 529 Investment Option; (ii) Bank Savings Static Investment Option; (iii) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 17-18 Investment Option; and (iv) Age-Based Index Conservative Age 19+ Investment Option.

Section 6. Necessity of Qualification. The Trust intends to qualify for favorable federal tax treatment under Code Section 529. You agree and acknowledge that qualification under Code Section 529 is vital and agree that the Trustee may amend this Participation Agreement upon a determination that such an amendment is required to maintain such qualification.

Section 7. Audit. Nebraska law requires the Trust and its assets to be audited at least annually by a certified public accountant or the Nebraska State Auditor. A copy of the audited financial statements can be viewed or downloaded at treasurer.nebraska.gov.

Section 8. Reporting. The Plan, through the Program Manager, will provide quarterly reports of account activity and the value of each account. Account information can also be obtained via the Plan's secure website at NEST529Advisor.com.

Section 9. Account Owner's Indemnity. You recognize that each account will be established based upon your statements, agreements, representations, and warranties set forth in this Participation Agreement and the Enrollment Form. You agree to indemnify and to hold harmless the Trust, the Trustee, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Program Manager and its affiliates, the Distributor and its affiliates and any representatives of the Trust from and against any and all loss, damage, liability, or expense, including costs of reasonable attorneys' fees to which they may be put or which they may incur by reason of, or in connection with, any breach by you of your acknowledgments, representations, or warranties or any failure of you to fulfill any covenants or agreements set forth herein. You agree that all statements, representations, and warranties will survive the termination of your account.

Section 10. Amendment and Termination. Nothing contained in the Trust or this Participation Agreement shall constitute an agreement or representation by the Trustee

or anyone else that the Trust will continue in existence. At any time, the Trustee may amend this Participation Agreement or suspend or terminate the Trust by giving written notice of such action to the account owner, so long as, after the action, the assets in your account are still held for the exclusive benefit of you and your Beneficiary.

Section 11. Governing Law. This Participation Agreement shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Nebraska. Except as set forth in section 12 below, all parties agree that exclusive venue and jurisdiction for any legal proceedings related to this Participation Agreement or Plan shall be in the State of Nebraska.

Section 12. Arbitration. YOU SHOULD READ THIS ARBITRATION PROVISION CAREFULLY. IT MAY HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON YOUR RIGHTS.

- (a) **Agreement to arbitrate:** Unless prohibited by applicable law, any legal dispute between you and us will be resolved by binding arbitration. In arbitration, a dispute is resolved by an arbitrator instead of a judge or jury. Arbitration procedures are simpler and more limited than court procedures.
- (b) **Coverage and definitions:** As used in this Arbitration Provision, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (i) “You,” “your” and “yours” refer to the account owner and any successor account owner, acting on the account owner’s own behalf or on behalf of the Beneficiary and any successor Beneficiary.
- (ii) “We,” “us,” “our” and “ours” refer to: (A) the Program Manager, the State of Nebraska and the Trustee; (B) any company that owns or controls the Program Manager (a “Parent Company”); and (C) any company that is controlled by a Parent Company or the Program Manager. Also, if either you or we elect to arbitrate any Claim you bring against us, the persons who may benefit by this Arbitration Provision include any other persons or companies you make a Claim against in the same proceeding.
- (iii) “Claim” means any legal dispute between you and us that relates to, arises out of or has anything at all to do with: (A) this Participation Agreement, this Arbitration Provision, the Plan or the Trust; or (B) any related advertising, promotion, disclosure or notice. This includes a dispute about whether this Arbitration Provision or this Participation Agreement is valid or enforceable, about when this Arbitration Provision applies and/or about whether a dispute is arbitrable. It includes disputes about constitutional provisions, statutes, ordinances and regulations, compliance with contracts and wrongful acts of every type (whether intentional, fraudulent, reckless or negligent). This Arbitration Provision applies to actions, omissions and

events prior to, on or after the date of this Participation Agreement. It applies to disputes involving requests for injunctions, other equitable relief and/or declaratory relief. However, notwithstanding any language in this Arbitration Provision to the contrary, the term “Claim” does not include any dispute that is asserted by a party on a class basis; unless and until any such dispute is finally resolved to be inappropriate for class treatment in court, such dispute shall not constitute a “Claim” hereunder, and any such dispute shall be resolved by a court and not by an arbitrator or arbitration administrator.

- (iv) “Administrator” means JAMS, 620 Eighth Avenue, 34th Floor, New York, NY 10018, www.jamsadr.com; the American Arbitration Association (the “AAA”), 1633 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10019, www.adr.org; or any other company selected by mutual agreement of the parties. If both JAMS and AAA cannot or will not serve and the parties are unable to select an Administrator by mutual consent, the Administrator will be selected by a court. You may select the Administrator if you give us written notice of your selection with your notice that you are electing to arbitrate any Claim or within 20 days after we give you notice that we are electing to arbitrate any Claim (or, if you oppose in court our right to arbitrate a matter, within 20 days after the court determination). If you do not select the Administrator on time, we will select the Administrator.
- (c) **Important notice: IF YOU OR WE ELECT TO ARBITRATE A CLAIM, YOU AND WE WILL NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO PURSUE THAT CLAIM IN COURT OR HAVE A JURY DECIDE THE CLAIM. ALSO, YOUR AND OUR ABILITY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AND TO APPEAL IS MORE LIMITED IN AN ARBITRATION THAN IN A LAWSUIT. OTHER RIGHTS THAT YOU AND WE WOULD HAVE IN A LAWSUIT IN COURT MAY ALSO NOT BE AVAILABLE IN ARBITRATION.**
- (d) **Prohibition against certain proceedings: (i) NO PARTY MAY PARTICIPATE IN A CLASS-WIDE ARBITRATION, EITHER AS A PLAINTIFF, DEFENDANT OR CLASS MEMBER; (ii) NO PARTY MAY ACT AS A PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN ANY ARBITRATION; (iii) CLAIMS BROUGHT BY OR AGAINST YOU MAY NOT BE JOINED OR CONSOLIDATED WITH CLAIMS BROUGHT BY OR AGAINST ANY OTHER PERSON IN ANY ARBITRATION; AND (iv) THE ARBITRATOR SHALL HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT A CLASS-WIDE ARBITRATION, PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ARBITRATION OR MULTIPLE-PARTY ARBITRATION.**
- (e) **Initiating arbitration proceedings:** A party asserting a Claim must first comply with Section 12(k), regarding

“Notice and Cure.” Additionally, a party electing arbitration must give written notice of an intention to initiate or require arbitration. This notice can be given after the beginning of a lawsuit and can be given in the papers filed in the lawsuit. If such notice is given, unless prohibited by applicable law any Claim shall be resolved by arbitration under this Arbitration Provision and, to the extent consistent with this Arbitration Provision, the applicable rules of the Administrator that are in effect at the time the Claim is filed with the Administrator. A party who has asserted a Claim in a lawsuit may still elect arbitration with respect to any Claim that is later asserted in the same lawsuit by any other party (and in such case either party may also elect to arbitrate the original Claim). The arbitrator will be selected in accordance with the Administrator’s rules. However, unless both you and we agree otherwise, the arbitrator must be a lawyer with more than 10 years of experience or a retired judge. We promise that we will not elect to arbitrate an individual Claim that you bring in small claims court or an equivalent court. However, we may elect to arbitrate a Claim that is transferred, removed or appealed to any different court.

(f) **Arbitration location and costs:** Any arbitration hearing that you attend will take place in a reasonably convenient location for you. If the amount in controversy is less than \$10,000 and you object to the fees charged by the Administrator and/or arbitrator, we will consider in good faith any reasonable written request for us to bear the fees charged by the Administrator and/or arbitrator. Also, we will pay any fees or expenses we are required to pay by law or are required to pay so that a court will enforce this Arbitration Provision. Each party must pay for that party’s own attorneys, experts and witnesses, provided that we will pay all such reasonable fees and costs you incur if required by applicable law and/or the Administrator’s rules or if you are the prevailing party and we are required to bear such fees and costs so that a court will enforce this Arbitration Provision.

(g) **Applicable law:** You and we agree that this Participation Agreement and this Arbitration Provision involve interstate commerce, and this Arbitration Provision is governed by the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”), 9 U.S.C. § 1, et seq. The arbitrator must follow, to the extent applicable: (i) the substantive law related to any Claim; (ii) statutes of limitations; and (iii) claims of privilege recognized at law, and shall be authorized to award all remedies available in an individual lawsuit under applicable substantive law, including, without limitation, compensatory, statutory and punitive damages (which shall be governed by the constitutional standards applicable in judicial proceedings), declaratory, injunctive and other equitable relief and

attorneys’ fees and costs. Upon the timely request of any party to an arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator must provide a brief written explanation of the basis for the award. The arbitrator will determine the rules of procedure and evidence to apply, consistent with the arbitration rules of the Administrator and this Arbitration Provision. In the event a conflict between this Arbitration Provision, on the one hand, and any other Arbitration Provision between you and us or the rules or policies of the Administrator, on the other hand, this Arbitration Provision shall govern. The arbitrator will not be bound by federal, state or local rules of procedure and evidence or by state or local laws concerning arbitration proceedings.

(h) **Getting information:** In addition to the parties’ rights to obtain information under the Administrator’s rules, any party may submit a written request to the arbitrator seeking more information. A copy of such request must be provided to the other parties. Those parties will then have the right to object in writing within 30 days. The objection must be sent to the arbitrator and the other parties. The arbitrator will decide the issue in his or her sole discretion within 20 days thereafter.

(i) **Effect of arbitration award:** Any court with jurisdiction may enter judgment upon the arbitrator’s award. The arbitrator’s decision will be final and binding, except for any appeal right under the FAA and except for Claims involving more than \$100,000. For these Claims, any party may appeal the award within 30 days to a three-arbitrator panel appointed pursuant to the Administrator’s rules. That panel will reconsider from the start any aspect of the initial award that any party asserts was incorrectly decided. The decision of the panel shall be by majority vote and will be final and binding, except for any appeal right under the FAA. Unless applicable law (or Section 12(j), regarding “Corrective Action; Survivability and Severability of Terms”) requires otherwise, the costs of an appeal to an arbitration panel will be borne by the appealing party, regardless of the outcome of the appeal. However, we will pay any fees or expenses we are required to pay so that a court will enforce this Arbitration Provision.

(j) **Corrective action; survivability and severability of terms:** A party must be given written notice and a reasonable opportunity of at least 30 days to remedy any circumstance that might preclude arbitration of a Claim. This Arbitration Provision shall survive: (i) termination of the Trust; and (ii) the bankruptcy of any party. If any portion of this Arbitration Provision is deemed invalid or unenforceable, the remaining portions shall nevertheless remain in force. This Arbitration Provision can only be

modified by written amendment to this Participation Agreement expressly approved by the Trustee and the Program Manager.

- (k) **Arbitration notices.** Any notice to us under this Arbitration Provision must be sent to us by registered or certified mail or by a messenger service such as Federal Express at NEST Advisor College Savings Plan, 1248 O Street, Suite 200, Lincoln, NE 68508. Any such notice must be signed by you and must provide your name, address and telephone number. Any notice to you under this Arbitration Provision must be sent to you by registered or certified mail or by a messenger service such as Federal Express, at the most recent address for you we have in our records.

Section 13. Other Matters Relating to Claims by Participant.

- (a) **Notice and cure:** Prior to initiating litigation or arbitration regarding a Claim, the party asserting the Claim (the "Claimant") shall give the other party or parties written notice of the Claim (a "Claim Notice") and a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 days, to cure the Claim. Any Claim Notice must explain the nature of the Claim and the relief that is demanded. The Claimant must reasonably cooperate in providing any information about the Claim that the other party or parties reasonably request.
- (b) **No recourse.** For any obligation or liability arising pursuant to this Participation Agreement, no recourse may be had for such obligation or liability of the Trustee or any employee or official of the State of Nebraska in his or her personal or individual capacity. You hereby waive all such obligations and liabilities of the Treasurer and any such employee or official.
- (c) **Sovereign Immunity.** You acknowledge that the Trustee and the State of Nebraska reserve all immunities, defenses, rights or actions arising out of their status as a sovereign state or entity, including those under the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution, and that no waiver of any such immunities, defenses, rights or actions will be implied or otherwise deemed to exist as a result of this Participation Agreement.

EXHIBIT B — AGE-BASED AND STATIC INVESTMENT OPTIONS ASSET ALLOCATION

The following tables show the target investment allocations for the Multi-Firm and Index Age-Based and Static Investment Options. These target allocations were designed by the Nebraska Investment Council in consultation with the Program Manager, AON, and Wilshire. The Program Manager rebalances the Investment Options on an ongoing basis. The Nebraska Investment Council may amend or supplement the Investment Policy Statement at any time which may change the Investment Options, the asset allocation within the Investment Options, and the underlying investment funds in which the Investment Options invest, including the underlying mutual funds in which the Individual Fund Investment Options invest.

Multi-Firm Investment Options	Age of Beneficiary												
	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+	17-18	19+	Bank Savings Static	
Age-Based Aggressive Investment Option													
Age-Based Moderate Investment Option													
Static Investment Options	All Equity Static									Balanced Static			Conservative Static
State Street U.S. Government Money Market Fund													4.5%
Union Bank/Netnet Bank Savings													4.5%
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF													11.0%
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF													11.5%
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund													14.0%
TCW MetWest Total Return Bond Fund													22.0%
PGIM Total Return Bond Fund													12.5%
Vanguard Global Credit Bond Fund													9.5%
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF													8.0%
Dodge & Cox Stock Fund													9.0%
T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Fund													9.5%
Vanguard Explorer Fund													5.0%
Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value Fund													5.5%
Fidelity Total International Index Fund													8.0%
American Funds EUPAC Fund													4.0%
Dodge & Cox International Stock Fund													2.5%
iShares Global REIT ETF													2.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Index Investment Options	Age of Beneficiary												
	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19+	17-18	19+	Bank Savings Static	
Age-Based Index Conservative Investment Option													
State Street U.S. Government Money Market Fund													
Union Bank/Netnet Bank Savings													
Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF													
Vanguard Short-Term Bond ETF													
Fidelity U.S. Bond Index Fund													
Vanguard Global Credit Bond Fund													
Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF													
Fidelity Total International Index Fund													
iShares Global REIT ETF													
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EXHIBIT B — INVESTMENT OPTIONS AND UNDERLYING INVESTMENTS

BANK SAVINGS

Investment Objective

The Bank Savings Underlying Investment invests solely in a Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank omnibus deposit account. It seeks income consistent with preservation of principal. The Bank Savings Underlying investment is an omnibus deposit account pursuant to a fiduciary, custodial and/or agency relationship on behalf of the 529 Plan participants and is insured by the FDIC in the manner and up to the limits described below.

Investments in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment will earn varying rates of interest. The interest rate generally will be equivalent to short-term deposit rates. Interest on the deposit account will be compounded daily based on the actual number of days in a year (typically 365 days, except for 366 days in leap years) and will be credited to the deposit account on a monthly basis. The interest on the deposit account is expressed as an annual percentage yield (“APY”). The APY on the deposit account will be reviewed on a periodic basis and may be recalculated as needed at any time. The minimum interest rate is 0.50% as of the date of this Program Disclosure Statement. To see the current Bank Savings Static Investment Option APY please go to NEST529Advisor.com or call 888.659.6378, representatives are available 7 a.m. – 6 p.m. Central, Monday through Friday.

FDIC Insurance Coverage

Subject to the application of bank and FDIC rules and regulations to each account owner, contributions and earnings in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment will be subject to FDIC insurance. By contrast, no other Underlying Investment is insured by the FDIC (or by any other government agency or branch). Contributions to and earnings on the investments in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment have been structured in order to be insured by the FDIC on a per participant, pass-through basis with respect to each account owner up to the maximum limit established by federal law, which currently is \$250,000. The amount of FDIC insurance provided to an account owner is based on the total of: (1) the value of an account owner’s investment in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, and (2) the value of all other accounts held by the account owner at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank (including bank deposits), as determined in accordance with applicable FDIC rules and regulations. You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of your assets on deposit at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank, including amounts held directly at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. All such deposits held in

the same ownership capacity at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank are subject to aggregation and to the current FDIC insurance coverage limitation of \$250,000. Each account owner should determine whether the amount of FDIC insurance available to the account owner is sufficient to cover the total of the account owner’s investment in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment plus the account owner’s other deposits at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank. Deposits held in different ownership capacities, as provided in FDIC rules, are insured separately. None of the Plan, the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Program Manager, or any of their respective affiliates are responsible for determining the amount of FDIC insurance provided to an account owner. For more information, please visit www.fdic.gov.

The Bank Savings Underlying Investment does not provide a guarantee of any level of performance or return or offer any additional guarantees. Like all Investment Options, neither the contributions into the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, nor any investment return earned on the contributions are guaranteed by the State of Nebraska, the Nebraska Investment Council, the Nebraska State Treasurer, the Nebraska State Investment Officer, the Program Manager, Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank or any of their respective authorized agents or affiliates or any other federal or state entity or person.

Investment Risks

The following is a summary of investment risks associated with the Bank Savings Underlying Investment.

- *FDIC insurance risk* - Although your interest in the assets of the Bank Savings Underlying Investment on deposit at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank, together with any other deposits you may have at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank, are eligible for FDIC insurance, subject to applicable federal deposit insurance limits, the units of the Investment Options (including the Bank Savings Static Investment Option), themselves are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency or branch. You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of your assets on deposit (including amounts in other accounts held in the same right and legal capacity) in order to determine the extent of FDIC deposit insurance coverage available to you on those deposits, including your Bank Savings Underlying Investment and Bank Savings Static Investment Option deposits.
- *Interest rate risk* - The interest rate paid by Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank is based on a number of factors, including general economic and business conditions. The rate of interest will vary over time

and can change daily without notice to you. The interest rate paid on the Bank Savings Underlying Investment and Bank Savings Static Investment Option may not be sufficient to meet your investment objectives and may be more or less than the investment returns available in other Investment Options.

- *Ownership risk* - You own units of the Underlying Investment. You do not have an ownership interest or any other rights as an owner or shareholder of the Bank Savings Underlying Investment in which the Investment Options invest. You cannot access or withdraw your money from the Bank Savings Static Investment Option by contacting Union Bank and Trust Company and/ or Nelnet Bank directly. You must contact the Program Manager to perform any such transactions in your Account. The assets in the Bank Savings Underlying Investment on deposit at Union Bank and Trust Company and/or Nelnet Bank are subject to legal process such as a levy or garnishment delivered to the Program Manager to the same extent as if those assets were invested in any other investment option.
- *Regulatory risk* - The status of the FDIC regulations applicable to 529 college savings plans are subject to change at any time. It is not possible to predict the impact any such change in the regulations would have on the Bank Savings Underlying Investment, or the Bank Savings Static Investment Option.

Fees & Expenses	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.0%

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND

Investment objective

The investment objective of the State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund (the “U.S. Government Fund” or sometimes referred to in context as the “fund”) is to seek to maximize current income, to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity and the maintenance of a stable \$1.00 per share net asset value (“NAV”).

Principal investment strategies

The U.S. Government Fund is a government money market fund and invests only in obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments. The fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, to satisfy redemption requests or to meet the fund’s other cash management needs.

The fund follows a disciplined investment process that attempts to provide stability of principal, liquidity

and current income, by investing in U.S. government securities. Among other things, SSMI Funds Management, Inc. (“SSMI FM” or the “adviser”), the investment adviser to the fund, conducts its own credit analyses of potential investments and portfolio holdings, and relies substantially on a dedicated short-term credit research team. The fund invests in accordance with regulatory requirements applicable to money market funds. Regulations require, among other things, a money market fund to invest only in short-term, high quality debt obligations (generally, securities that have remaining maturities of 397 calendar days or less, with the exception of certain floating rate securities that may have final maturities longer than 397 days but use maturity shortening provisions to meet the 397 day requirement, and that the fund believes present minimal credit risk), to maintain a maximum dollar-weighted average maturity and dollar-weighted average life of sixty (60) days or less and 120 days or less, respectively, and to meet requirements as to portfolio diversification and liquidity. All securities held by the fund are U.S. dollar-denominated, and they may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates.

The fund attempts to meet its investment objective by investing in:

- Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest, as applicable, by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States;
- Obligations issued or guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and U.S. government-sponsored entities such as the Federal Home Loan Bank, and the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, which are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; and
- Repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities.

The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in the U.S. Government Portfolio, which has substantially identical investment policies to the fund. When the fund invests in this “master- feeder” structure, the fund’s only investments are shares of the portfolio, and it participates in the investment returns achieved by the portfolio. Descriptions in this section of the investment activities of the “fund” also generally describe the expected investment activities of the portfolio.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to the following risks. You could lose money by investing in the fund. Although the fund seeks

to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. **An investment in the fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other government agency.** The fund’s sponsor is not required to reimburse the fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the fund at any time, including during periods of market stress. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the fund.

- *Money Market Fund Risk* - An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although a money market fund generally seeks to preserve the value of its shares at \$1.00 per share, there can be no assurance that it will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause a money market fund’s share price to fall below \$1.00.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk* - Certain U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency’s obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and involve increased credit risks.
- *Repurchase Agreement Risk* - Repurchase agreements may be viewed as loans made by the fund which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. If the fund’s counterparty should default on its obligations and the fund is delayed or prevented from recovering the

collateral, or if the value of the collateral is insufficient, the fund may realize a loss.

- *Stable Share Price Risk* - If the market value of one or more of the fund’s investments changes substantially, the fund may not be able to maintain a stable share price of \$1.00. This risk typically is higher during periods of rapidly changing interest rates or when issuer credit quality generally is falling, and is made worse when the fund experiences significant redemption requests.
- *Market Risk* - The fund’s investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, trade policy changes or disputes, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments.
- *Low Short-Term Interest Rates* - During market conditions in which short-term interest rates are at low levels, the fund’s yield can be very low. During these conditions, it is possible that the fund will generate an insufficient amount of income to pay its expenses, and that it will not be able to pay a daily dividend and may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). It is possible that the fund would, during these conditions, maintain a substantial portion of its assets in cash, on which it may earn little, if any, income.
- *Counterparty Risk* - The fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the fund enters into repurchase agreements and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the fund may be unable to terminate the transaction, and it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on any collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.
- *Debt Securities Risk* - The values of debt securities may increase or decrease as a result of the following - market fluctuations, changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers, guarantors or liquidity providers to make scheduled principal or interest payments, or illiquidity in debt securities markets. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying

obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. A rising interest rate environment may cause the value of the fund's fixed income securities to decrease, an adverse impact on the liquidity of the fund's fixed income securities, and increased volatility of the fixed income markets. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the fund's yield can be low, and the fund may have a negative yield (i.e., it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. If the principal on a debt obligation is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the fund may decline. Changes in interest rates will likely have a greater effect on the values of debt securities of longer durations. Returns on investments in debt securities could trail the returns on other investment options, including investments in equity securities. High levels of inflation and/or a significantly changing interest rate environment can lead to heightened levels of volatility and reduced liquidity.

- *Interest Rate Risk* - Interest rate risk is the risk that debt securities will decline in value because of increases in interest rates. The value of a security with a longer duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar security with a shorter duration. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.
- *Income Risk* - The fund's income may decline due to falling interest rates or other factors. Issuers of securities held by the fund may call or redeem the securities during periods of falling interest rates, and the fund would likely be required to reinvest in securities paying lower interest rates. If an obligation held by the fund is prepaid, the fund may have to reinvest the prepayment in other obligations paying income at lower rates.
- *Large Transactions Risk* - To the extent a large proportion of the interests of the portfolio or fund are held by a small number of investors (or a single investor), including funds or accounts over which the adviser has investment discretion, the fund is subject to the risk that these investors will purchase or redeem portfolio or fund interests in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the adviser. In addition, a large number of shareholders collectively may purchase or redeem portfolio or fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly (collectively, such transactions are referred

to as "large shareholder transactions"). Large shareholder transactions could adversely affect the ability of the portfolio or fund to conduct its investment program.

- *Master/Feeder Structure Risk* - The fund pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in another pooled investment vehicle (a "master fund"). The ability of the fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the master fund to meet its investment objective. The adviser serves as investment adviser to the master fund, leading to potential conflicts of interest. The fund will bear its pro rata portion of the expenses incurred by the master fund. Substantial redemptions by other investors in a master fund may affect the master fund's investment program adversely and limit the ability of the master fund to achieve its objective.
- *Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk* - Investments in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of significant credit downgrades, illiquidity, and defaults to a greater extent than many other types of fixed-income investments. The liquidity of mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may change over time. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and interest rate sensitivity, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, and the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults.
- *Rapid Changes in Interest Rates Risk* - Rapid changes in interest rates may cause significant requests to redeem fund shares, and possibly cause the fund to sell portfolio securities at a loss to satisfy those requests.
- *Significant Exposure to U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities Risk* - To the extent the fund focuses its investments in securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, any market movements, regulatory changes or changes in political or economic conditions that affect the U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in which the fund invests may have a significant impact on the fund's performance. Events that would adversely affect the market prices of securities issued or guaranteed by one government agency or instrumentality may adversely affect the market price of securities issued or guaranteed by other government agencies or instrumentalities.

- *U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk* - U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.
- *Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk* - During periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates of variable or floating rate securities may lag behind the changes in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increases in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities will typically readjust downward resulting in a lower yield.
- *Focused Investment Risk* - To the extent the fund invests a large percentage of its assets in securities within the same country, state, region, or economic sector its investment strategy could result in more risk or greater volatility in returns than if the fund's investments were less focused.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated April 30, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.11%

VANGUARD SHORT-TERM INFLATION-PROTECTED SECURITIES ETF

Investment objective

Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities ETF, an exchange-traded share class of Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities Index Fund (the "fund"), seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of inflation-protected public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with remaining maturities of less than 5 years.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) 0-5 Years Index (the "target index"). The target index is a market-capitalization weighted index consisting of inflation-protected public obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury with remaining maturities of less than 5 years. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in inflation-indexed securities that make up the target index.

The fund attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the securities that make up the target index, holding each security in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the

target index. The fund seeks to maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity consistent with that of the target index. As of September 30, 2025, the dollar-weighted average maturity of the target index was 2.4 years.

Principal risks

As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund's share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. The principal risks of investing in the fund are summarized below. Each of the following risks could affect the fund's performance:

- *General Market Risk* - The markets in which the fund invests can be affected by a variety of factors. These factors, which can be real or perceived, may include economic, market, political, and regulatory conditions and developments as well as local, regional, or global events such as wars, military conflicts, natural disasters, and public health issues. In addition, investor sentiment and expectations regarding these factors can also impact the markets. Different parts of the market, including different industries and sectors as well as different types of securities, may react differently to factors that affect the market. These factors can contribute to market uncertainty, market volatility, and fluctuations in the value of the fund's investments, thereby resulting in potential losses to the fund over short or long periods.
- *Investing in Bond Markets* - The fund may be impacted by the general condition of the bond markets and by factors that affect bonds and bond issuers. For example, as a general rule, bond prices and interest rates move in opposite directions. When interest rates rise, bond prices tend to fall, and when interest rates fall, bond prices tend to go up. Bond income also is affected by changes in interest rates. Interest rates can rise or fall for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, central bank monetary policy, inflationary or deflationary pressures, and changes in general market and economic conditions. Changing interest rates, including, but not limited to, rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on the overall market and may expose the bond markets in particular to heightened volatility and potential illiquidity. The degree to which the fund is impacted by certain bond market risks may vary based on factors disclosed in its principal investment strategies, such as the types of bonds in which it invests and the overall credit quality, average maturity, and/or average duration of its bond holdings.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - During periods of rising interest rates, bond prices overall may decline, which could result in a decline in the fund's value. The prices of longer-term bonds are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the prices of shorter-term bonds.

- *Income Risk* - During periods of falling interest rates, the fund's income may decline. The income paid by shorter-term bonds is subject to a higher degree of fluctuation than the income paid by longer-term bonds.
- *Credit Risk* - Credit risk refers to the chance that an issuer will default (fail to meet its credit obligations) or fail to make payments in a timely manner, which could result in a loss to the fund. In addition, negative perceptions of an issuer's ability to make payments can cause the price of a security to decline. While all debt securities are subject to credit risk to some extent, those with higher credit quality ratings generally pose less credit risk than those with lower credit quality ratings.
- *Bond Liquidity Risk* - If the fund is unable to sell a security at an advantageous time or price, its returns may be reduced. There may be limited trading in the secondary market for certain debt securities, which could make them more difficult to value or sell.
- *Inflation-Indexed Securities* - Because they are adjusted for inflation, TIPS and other inflation-indexed securities typically have lower yields than conventional bonds. As a result of its investment in such securities, the fund's income distributions are likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions of a conventional bond fund. In fact, under certain conditions, the fund may not have income to distribute at all. Although the prices of inflation-indexed securities are not meaningfully affected by changes in "nominal" (stated) interest rates, their prices may decline when "real" (adjusted for inflation) interest rates rise, and vice versa. The prices of inflation-indexed securities also are subject to decline if prices throughout the U.S. economy decline over time (a period of deflation), which could result in a loss to the fund and/or cause the fund's performance to lag that of conventional bond funds.
- *Index Investing* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing. Because the fund generally seeks to track the performance of the target index regardless of how the target index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if it were actively managed. Although the fund seeks to hold substantially all of the securities included in the target index, it may be unable to do so. In addition, the fund could be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in the target index. The performance of the fund's investments, in the aggregate, may not match the investment performance of the target index. This risk, known as tracking error risk, may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. The fund also could be negatively impacted by changes to the target index made by the index provider or by errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs

associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.

- *ETF Share Trading* - Vanguard ETF Shares ("ETF shares") are an exchanged-traded class of shares issued by certain Vanguard funds that represent an interest in the portfolio of securities held by the issuing fund. The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on Nasdaq and individual investors may only buy and sell them on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price of an ETF share and its NAV differ significantly. Disruptions to creation and redemption transactions, the existence of significant market volatility, or potential lack of an active trading market for ETF shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in ETF shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) the fund's NAV or the intraday value of the fund's holdings. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- *Authorized Participants* - Only authorized participants may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund. The fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants. The fund's authorized participants are not obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that the fund's authorized participants are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption transactions with respect to the fund and no other authorized participants step forward to engage in creation or redemption transactions with the fund, the fund's ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated January 28, 2026)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.03%

VANGUARD SHORT-TERM BOND ETF

Investment objective

The fund seeks to track the performance of a market-weighted bond index with a short-term dollar-weighted average maturity.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the Bloomberg U.S. 1–5 Year Government/Credit Float Adjusted Index (the index). This index includes all medium and larger issues of U.S. government, investment-grade corporate, and investment-grade international dollar-denominated bonds that have maturities between 1 and 5 years and are publicly issued.

The fund invests by sampling the index, meaning that it holds a range of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics. All of the fund's investments will be selected through the sampling process, and at least 80% of the fund's assets will be invested in bonds held in the index. The fund seeks to maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity consistent with that of the index. As of December 31, 2024, the dollar-weighted average maturity of the index was 2.8 years. The fund also seeks to maintain an average duration consistent with that of the index. As of December 31, 2024, the average duration of the index was 2.6 years.

Principal risks

The fund is designed for investors with a low tolerance for risk, but you could still lose money by investing in it. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance, and the level of risk may vary based on market conditions:

- *Income risk* - which is the chance that the fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates. Income risk is generally high for short-term bond funds, so investors should expect the fund's monthly income to fluctuate accordingly.
- *Interest rate risk* - which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk should be low for the fund because it invests primarily in short-term bonds, whose prices are less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the prices of longer-term bonds.
- *Call risk* - which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (redeem) securities with higher coupon rates or interest rates before their maturity dates. The fund would then lose any price appreciation above the bond's call price and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the fund's income. Such redemptions and subsequent reinvestments would also increase the fund's portfolio turnover rate.
- *Credit risk* - which is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that bond to

decline. Credit risk should be low for the fund because it purchases only bonds that are of investment-grade quality.

- *Index-related risks* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the fund's performance. Because the fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.
- *Index sampling risk* - which is the chance that the securities selected for the fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the fund's target index. Index sampling risk for the fund is expected to be low.
- *Liquidity risk* - which is the chance that the fund may not be able to sell a security in a timely manner at a desired price.

Because ETF shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the fund's ETF shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the fund's ETF shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such

action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated April 29, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.03%

FIDELITY U.S. BOND INDEX FUND

Investment objective

Fidelity® U.S. Bond Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the aggregate price and interest performance of the debt securities in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Principal investment strategies

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in bonds included in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad based, flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage-backed securities (agency and non-agency).

Effective December 11, 2025, derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives.

- Using statistical sampling techniques based on duration, maturity, interest rate sensitivity, security structure, and credit quality to attempt to replicate the returns of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index using a smaller number of securities.
- Engaging in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund, including investments in derivatives - such as swaps (interest rate, total return, and credit default), options, and futures contracts - and forward-settling securities, to adjust the fund's risk exposure.
- Investing in Fidelity's Central funds (specialized investment vehicles used by Fidelity® funds to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines) consistent with the asset classes discussed above.

Principal risks

- *Interest Rate Changes* - Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.
- *Foreign Exposure* - Entities located in foreign countries can be affected by adverse political, regulatory, market, or economic developments in those countries.
- *Prepayment* - The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
- *Issuer-Specific Changes* - The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support (such as guarantees) or a maturity-shortening structure (such as demand and put features) for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease.

- *Correlation to Index* - The performance of the fund and its underlying index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders.
- *Passive Management Risk* - The fund is managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the fund's performance could be lower than actively managed funds that may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.
- *Leverage Risk* - Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Unlike individual debt securities, which typically pay principal at maturity, the value of an investment in the fund will fluctuate.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated October 30, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.025%

PGIM TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

Investment objective

The investment objective of the fund is total return.

Principal investment strategies

The fund seeks to achieve its objective through a mix of current income and capital appreciation as determined by the fund's subadviser. The fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its investable assets in bonds. For purposes of this policy, bonds include all fixed income securities, other than preferred securities, with a maturity at date of issue of greater than one year (including bonds acquired by the fund with a maturity at date of issue of greater than one year, but a remaining maturity of one year or less). The term "investable assets" refers to the fund's net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes. The fund's investable assets will be less than its total assets to the extent that it has borrowed money for non-investment purposes, such as to meet anticipated redemptions.

The fund's subadviser allocates assets among different debt securities, including (but not limited to) U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations and collateralized loan obligations), corporate debt securities and foreign debt securities. The fund may invest up to 30% of its investable assets in speculative, high risk, below investment-grade securities. These securities are also known as high-yield debt securities or junk bonds. The fund may invest up to 30% of its investable assets in foreign debt securities, including emerging market debt securities.

In managing the fund's assets, the subadviser uses a combination of top-down economic analysis and bottom-up research in conjunction with proprietary quantitative models and risk management systems. In the top-down economic analysis, the subadviser develops views on economic, policy and market trends. In its bottom-up research, the subadviser develops an internal rating and outlook on issuers. The rating and outlook are determined based on a thorough review of the financial health and trends of the issuer as well as an assessment of the issuer's corporate governance (e.g., ownership structures and board effectiveness). The subadviser may also consider investment factors such as expected total return, yield, spread and potential for price appreciation as well as credit quality, maturity and risk. The fund may invest in a security based upon the expected total return rather than the yield of such security.

The fund may invest in bonds of any duration. Duration measures the potential volatility of the price of a portfolio of bonds prior to maturity. The fund may use derivatives to manage its duration, as well as to manage its foreign currency exposure, to hedge against losses, and to try to improve returns.

Principal risks

All investments have risks to some degree. The value of your investment in the fund, as well as the amount of return, if any, you receive on your investment, may fluctuate significantly from day-to-day and over time.

You may lose part or all of your investment in the fund or your investment may not perform as well as other similar investments.

An investment in the fund is not guaranteed to achieve its investment objective; is not a deposit with a bank; and is not insured, endorsed or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a summary description of principal risks of investing in the fund.

The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor.

- *Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLOs") Risk* - CLOs are subject to credit, interest rate, valuation, and prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. The market value of CLOs may be affected by, among other things, changes in the market value of the underlying assets held by the CLO, changes in the distributions on the underlying assets, defaults and recoveries on the underlying assets, capital gains and losses on the underlying assets, prepayments on underlying assets and the availability, prices and interest rate of underlying assets.
- *"Covenant-Lite" Risk* - Some of the loans or debt obligations in which the fund may invest or get exposure to maybe "covenant-lite," which means the loans or obligations contain fewer financial maintenance covenants than other loans or obligations (in some cases, none) and do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the borrower's performance and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. The fund may also experience difficulty, expenses or delays in enforcing its rights on its holdings of covenant-lite loans or obligations. As a result of these risks, the fund's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the fund's net income and NAV.

- *Credit Risk* - This is the risk that the issuer, the guarantor, or the insurer of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and interest payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Additionally, fixed income securities could lose value due to a loss of confidence in the ability of the issuer, guarantor, insurer, or counterparty to pay back debt. The lower the credit quality of a bond, the more sensitive it is to credit risk.
- *Currency Risk* - The fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in exchange rates, which could adversely affect the fund's investments in currencies, or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues related to, currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to currencies. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest or dividends to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.
- *Debt Obligations Risk* - Debt obligations are fixed income investments that are subject to credit risk, market risk and interest rate risk. The fund's holdings, share price, yield and total return may also fluctuate in response to bond market movements. The value of bonds may decline for issuer-related reasons, including management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services. Certain types of fixed income obligations also may be subject to "call and redemption risk," which is the risk that the issuer may call a bond held by the fund for redemption before it matures and the fund may not be able to reinvest at the same rate of interest and therefore would earn less income.
- *Derivatives Risk* - Derivatives involve special risks and costs and may result in losses to the fund. The successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management, and, to the extent that derivatives are used, the fund will depend on its subadviser's ability to analyze and manage derivatives transactions. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Some derivatives are "leveraged" or may create economic leverage for the fund and therefore may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the fund. The fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the fund's derivatives positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Over-the-counter derivative instruments also involve the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations to the fund. The use of derivatives

also exposes the fund to operational issues, such as documentation and settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate control and human error.

Derivatives may also involve legal risks, such as insufficient documentation, the lack of capacity or authority of a counterparty to execute or settle a transaction, and the legality and enforceability of derivatives contracts. The U.S. Government and foreign governments have adopted (and may adopt further) regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements and risk exposure limitations. Regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility to the fund, or otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

- *Economic and Market Events Risk* - Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth or the functioning of the securities markets, or otherwise reduce inflation, may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact performance. Governmental efforts to curb inflation often have negative effects on the level of economic activity. Relatively reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets could adversely affect issuers worldwide.
- *Emerging Markets Risk* - The risks of foreign investments are greater for investments in or exposed to emerging markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic and political systems that are less fully developed, and can be expected to be less stable, than those of more developed countries. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to rapid and unpredictable rates of inflation or deflation. Low trading volumes may result in a lack of liquidity and price volatility. Emerging market countries may have policies that restrict investment by non-U.S. investors, or that prevent non-U.S. investors from withdrawing their money at will.

The fund may invest in some emerging markets that subject it to risks such as those associated with illiquidity, custody of assets, different settlement and clearance procedures and asserting legal title under a developing legal and regulatory regime to a greater degree than in developed markets or even in other emerging markets.

- *Floating Rate and Other Loans Risk* - The fund's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans (whether through participations, assignments or otherwise) will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by the fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan because of a default, bankruptcy or any other reason would adversely affect

the income of the fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets. Even with loans secured by collateral, there is the risk that the value of the collateral may decline, may be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. In the event of a default, the fund may have difficulty collecting on any collateral and would not have the ability to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan. Further, the fund's access to collateral, if any, may be limited by bankruptcy laws. Due to the nature of the private syndication of senior loans, including, for example, lack of publicly-available information, some senior loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly-traded securities. In addition, loan participations generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell loan participations in secondary markets. As a result, it may be difficult for the fund to value loans or sell loans at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than seven days to complete. Extended trade settlement periods may, in unusual market conditions with a high volume of shareholder redemptions, present a risk to shareholders regarding the fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds in a timely manner. In some instances, loans and loan participations are not rated by independent credit rating agencies; in such instances, a decision by the fund to invest in a particular loan or loan participation could depend exclusively on the subadviser's credit analysis of the borrower, or in the case of a loan participation, of the intermediary holding the portion of the loan that the fund has purchased. To the extent the fund invests in loans of non-U.S. issuers, the risks of investing in non-U.S. issuers are applicable. Loans may not be considered to be "securities" and as a result may not benefit from the protections of the federal securities laws, including anti-fraud protections and those with respect to the use of material non-public information, so that purchasers, such as the fund, may not have the benefit of these protections. If the fund is in possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its investment in such borrower's loan, the fund may not be able to enter into a transaction with respect to a publicly-traded security of the borrower when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

- *Foreign Securities Risk* - Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers (including those denominated in U.S. dollars) may involve more risk than investing in securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign political, economic and legal systems, especially those in developing and emerging market countries, may be less stable and more volatile than in the United States. Foreign legal systems generally have

fewer regulatory requirements than the U.S. legal system, particularly those of emerging markets. In general, less information is publicly available with respect to non-U.S. companies than U.S. companies. Non-U.S. companies generally are not subject to the same accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards as are U.S. companies. Additionally, the changing value of foreign currencies and changes in exchange rates could also affect the value of the assets the fund holds and the fund's performance. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest or dividends to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise. Investments in emerging markets are subject to greater volatility and price declines.

In addition, the fund's investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls or restrictions on the repatriation of non-U.S. currency, confiscatory taxation and adverse diplomatic developments. Special U.S. tax considerations may apply.

- *Increase in Expenses Risk* - Your actual cost of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in the expense table for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if average net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile. Active and frequent trading of fund securities can increase expenses.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - The value of your investment may go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration debt securities. For example, a fixed income security with a duration of three years is expected to decrease in value by approximately 3% if interest rates increase by 1%. This is referred to as "duration risk." When interest rates fall, the issuers of debt obligations may prepay principal more quickly than expected, and the fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. This is referred to as "prepayment risk." In addition, if the fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment. When interest rates rise, debt obligations may be repaid more slowly than expected, and the value of the fund's holdings may fall sharply. This is referred to as "extension risk." The fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply or in a manner not anticipated by the subadviser.
- *Junk Bonds Risk* - High-yield, high-risk bonds have predominantly speculative characteristics, including

particularly high credit risk. Junk bonds tend to have lower market liquidity than higher-rated securities. The liquidity of particular issuers or industries within a particular investment category may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning. The non-investment grade bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings and become illiquid due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high profile default or a change in the market's psychology.

- *Large Shareholder and Large Scale Redemption Risk* - Certain individuals, accounts, funds (including funds affiliated with the manager) or institutions, including the manager and its affiliates, may from time to time own or control a substantial amount of the fund's shares. There is no requirement that these entities maintain their investment in the fund. There is a risk that such large shareholders or that the fund's shareholders generally may redeem all or a substantial portion of their investments in the fund in a short period of time, which could have a significant negative impact on the fund's NAV, liquidity, and brokerage costs. Large redemptions could also result in tax consequences to shareholders and impact the fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. The fund's ability to pursue its investment objective after one or more large scale redemptions may be impaired and, as a result, the fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents.
- *Liquidity Risk* - Liquidity risk is the risk that the fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the fund without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the fund. The fund may invest in instruments that trade in lower volumes and are more illiquid than other investments. If the fund is forced to sell these investments to pay redemption proceeds or for other reasons, the fund may lose money. In addition, when there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the instrument at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the fund's value or prevent the fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.
- *Management Risk* - Actively managed funds are subject to management risk. The subadviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the fund, but the subadviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry or sector or about market movements may be incorrect. Additionally, the investments selected for the fund

may underperform the markets in general, the fund's benchmark and other funds with similar investment objectives.

- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risks* - Market disruption can be caused by economic, financial or political events and factors, including but not limited to, international wars or conflicts (including Russia's military invasion of Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas war), geopolitical developments (including trading and tariff arrangements, sanctions and cybersecurity attacks), instability in regions such as Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, terrorism, natural disasters and public health epidemics (including the outbreak of COVID-19 globally).

Recent policy decisions of the U.S. government and governments of foreign countries may increase geopolitical risks that could adversely affect the investment performance of the fund. These policies have the potential to impact international relations, trade agreements and the overall regulatory environment in ways that could create uncertainty and instability in domestic and global markets. Actions taken by the U.S. government and governments of foreign countries in respect of international trade relations could lead to trade wars, increased costs for imported goods, disruptions in supply chains, reduced foreign investment, and instability in regions where the fund invests.

The extent and duration of such events and resulting market disruptions cannot be predicted, but could be substantial and could magnify the impact of other risks to the fund. These and other similar events could adversely affect the U.S. and foreign financial markets and lead to increased market volatility, reduced liquidity in the securities markets, significant negative impacts on issuers and the markets for certain securities and commodities and/or government intervention. They may also cause short- or long-term economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively impacted. Further, due to closures of certain markets and restrictions on trading certain securities, the value of certain securities held by the fund could be significantly impacted, which could lead to such securities being valued at zero.

- *Market Risk* - Securities markets may be volatile and the market prices of the fund's securities may decline. Securities fluctuate in price based on changes in an issuer's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. If the market prices of the securities owned by the fund fall, the value of your investment in the fund will decline.

- *Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk* - Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline, but are subject to similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. The values of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities become more volatile as interest rates rise. In a period of declining interest rates, the fund may be required to reinvest more frequent prepayments on mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities in lower-yielding investments.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk* - The fund may engage in active and frequent trading leading to an increased portfolio turnover rate. Under certain market conditions, the fund's turnover rate may be higher than that of other funds. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. These transactions may result in realization of taxable capital gains. The trading costs and tax effects associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect the fund's investment performance.
- *Structured Products Risk* - Holders of structured product securities bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market, and as a result may be characterized as illiquid. The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for structured securities and the resulting inability of the fund to sell a structured security could expose the fund to losses and could make structured securities more difficult for the fund to value accurately, which may also result in additional costs. Structured products are also subject to credit risk; the assets backing the structured product may be insufficient to pay interest or principal. In addition to the general risks associated with investments in fixed income, structured products carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; and the possibility that the structured products are subordinate to other classes. Structured securities are generally privately negotiated debt obligations where the principal and/or interest or value of the structured security is determined by reference to the performance of a specific asset, benchmark asset, market or interest rate ("reference instrument"), and changes in the reference instrument or security may cause significant price fluctuations, or could cause the interest rate on the structured security to be reduced to zero. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with

the reference instrument, are subject to counterparty risk and typically do not have direct rights against the reference instrument. Structured products may also entail structural complexity and documentation risk and there is no guarantee that the courts or administrators will interpret the priority of principal and interest payments as expected.

- *U.S. Government and Agency Securities Risk* - U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. For example, securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. Government. These securities may be supported by the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or only by the credit of the issuing agency, authority, instrumentality or enterprise and, as a result, are subject to greater credit risk than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Further, the U.S. Government and its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and enterprises do not guarantee the market value of their securities; consequently, the value of such securities will fluctuate. This may be the case especially when there is any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the U.S. Congress to increase the statutory debt ceiling. Such controversy or uncertainty could, among other things, result in the credit quality rating of the U.S. Government being downgraded and reduced prices of U.S. Treasury securities. If the U.S. Congress is unable to negotiate an adjustment to the statutory debt ceiling, there is also the risk that the U.S. Government may default on payments on certain U.S. Government securities, including those held by the fund, which could have a negative impact on the fund. An increase in demand for U.S. Government securities resulting from an increase in demand for government money market funds may lead to lower yields on such securities.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated December 30, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.39%

TCW METWEST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

Investment objective

The Total Return Bond Fund seeks to maximize long-term total return.

Principal investment strategies

The fund pursues its objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in investment grade fixed income securities or unrated securities determined by the adviser to be of comparable quality. Up to 20% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities rated below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds") or unrated securities determined by the adviser to be of comparable quality. The fund also invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus and borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities it regards as bonds. A bond is a security or instrument having one or more of the following characteristics: a fixed income security, a security issued at a discount to its face value, a security that pays interest or a security with a stated principal amount that requires repayment of some or all of that principal amount to the holder of the security. The term "bond" is interpreted broadly by the adviser as an instrument or security evidencing a promise to pay some amount rather than evidencing the corporate ownership of equity, unless that equity represents an indirect or derivative interest in one or more bonds. Under normal circumstances, the fund's portfolio duration is two to eight years and the fund's dollar weighted average maturity ranges from two to fifteen years.

Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security to changes in interest rates.

The fund invests in the U.S. and abroad, including emerging markets, and may purchase securities of varying maturities issued by domestic and foreign corporations and governments. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities that are denominated in U.S. dollars. The fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in securities of foreign issuers that are not denominated in U.S. dollars. The fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging market securities. The adviser focuses the fund's portfolio holdings in areas of the bond market that the adviser believes to be relatively undervalued, based on its analysis of quality, sector, coupon or maturity, and that the adviser believes offer attractive prospective risk-adjusted returns compared to other segments of the bond market.

The fund's investments include various types of bonds and debt securities, including corporate bonds, notes, mortgagee related and asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations, which in turn include collateralized bond obligations and collateralized loan obligations), bank loans, U.S. and non-U.S. money market securities, municipal securities, derivatives including credit default swaps and other swaps, futures, options and currency forward contracts, defaulted debt securities,

private placements and restricted securities. The fund's fixed income investments may have interest rates that are fixed, variable or floating.

Derivatives are used in an effort to hedge investments, for risk management, or to increase income or gains for the fund. The fund may also seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques. The fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its primary investment strategies.

The fund may normally short sell up to 25% of the value of its total assets.

Principal risks

Because the fund holds securities with fluctuating market prices, the value of the fund's shares will vary as its portfolio securities increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the fund.

The principal risks affecting the fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- *Debt Securities Risk* - the risk that the value of a debt security may increase or decrease as a result of various factors, including changes in interest rates, actual or perceived inability or unwillingness of issuers to make principal or interest payments, market fluctuations and illiquidity in the debt securities market.
- *Market Risk* - the risk that returns from the securities in which the fund invests may underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of securities.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - the risk that debt securities may decline in value because of changes in interest rates. This risk is greater during periods of rising inflation.
- *Credit Risk* - the risk that an issuer may default in the payment of principal and/or interest on a security.
- *Inflation Risk* - the risk that the value of the fund's investments may not keep up with price increases from inflation.
- *Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk* - the risk of investing in mortgage-backed securities, including prepayment risk and extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds, and some mortgage-backed securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- *Asset-Backed Securities Risk* - the risk of investing in asset-backed securities, including the risk of loss as a result of the impairment of the value of the underlying financial assets, prepayment risk and extension risk.

Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the asset-backed securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default.

- *Prepayment Risk* - the risk that in times of declining interest rates, the fund's higher yielding securities may be prepaid and the fund may have to replace them with securities having a lower yield.
- *Extension Risk* - the risk that in times of rising interest rates, borrowers may pay off their debt obligations more slowly, causing securities considered short- or intermediate-term to become longer-term securities that fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities.
- *Price Volatility Risk* - the risk that the value of the fund's investment portfolio will change as the prices of its investments go up or down.
- *Issuer Risk* - the risk that the value of a security may decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
- *Liquidity Risk* - the risk that lack of a ready market or restrictions on resale may limit the ability of the fund to sell a security at an advantageous time or price. In addition, the fund, by itself or together with other accounts managed by the adviser, may hold a position in a security that is large relative to the typical trading volume for that security, which can make it difficult for the fund to dispose of the position at an advantageous time or price. Over recent years, the fixed-income markets have grown more than the ability of dealers to make markets, which can further constrain liquidity and increase the volatility of portfolio valuations. High levels of redemptions in bond funds in response to market conditions could cause greater losses as a result. Regulations such as the Volcker Rule or future regulations may further constrain the ability of market participants to create liquidity, particularly in times of increased market volatility. The liquidity of the fund's assets may change over time.
- *U.S. Trade Policy Risk* - There have been significant changes to United States trade policies, agreements and tariffs, and in the future there may be additional significant changes. These and any future developments, and continued uncertainty surrounding trade policies, agreements and tariffs, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions, inflation and the stability of global financial markets, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the United States. Any of these factors could depress economic activity and restrict the access by issuers of the fund's portfolio securities to suppliers or customers, increase their supply-chain costs and expenses and could have material adverse effects on the fund's portfolio investments.
- *U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk* - the risk that the value of U.S. Treasury obligations may decline as a result of changes in interest rates, certain political events in the U.S., and strained relations with certain foreign countries.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk* - the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and as a result, investments in their securities or obligations issued by such entities involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. government securities.
- *Frequent Trading Risk* - the risk that frequent trading may lead to increased portfolio turnover and higher transaction costs, which may reduce the fund's performance and may cause higher levels of current tax liability to shareholders of the fund.
- *Junk Bond Risk* - the risk that junk bonds have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid and subject to greater price volatility than investment grade bonds.
- *Unrated Securities Risk* - the risk that unrated securities may be less liquid than comparable rated securities, and the risk that the adviser may not accurately evaluate the security's comparative credit rating.
- *Below Investment Grade Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk* - the fund's investments in residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") that are rated below investment grade generally carry greater liquidity risk than their investment grade counterparts. Historically, the markets for such below investment grade securities, and for below investment grade asset-backed securities in general, have been characterized at times by less liquidity than the market for analogous investment grade securities, particularly during the financial crisis of 2007 and 2008.
- *Mezzanine Securities Risk* - the risk of investing in mezzanine securities, which generally are rated below investment grade or unrated and present many of the same risks as senior loans, second lien loans and non-investment grade bonds. Mezzanine securities present additional risks because they typically are the most subordinated debt obligation in an issuer's capital structure and are often unsecured. Mezzanine securities are also expected to be a highly illiquid investment.
- *Futures Contracts Risk* - the risk of investing in futures contracts, which includes (1) the imperfect correlation between a futures contract and the change in market value of the underlying instrument held by the fund; (2)

- a high degree of leverage because of the low collateral deposits normally involved in futures trading; (3) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (4) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; and (5) the inability of the fund to execute a trade because of the maximum permissible price movements exchanges may impose on futures contracts.
- *Distressed and Defaulted Securities Risk* - the risk that the repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers is subject to significant uncertainties.
 - *Securities Selection Risk* - the risk that the securities held by the fund may underperform those held by other funds investing in the same asset class or included in benchmarks that are representative of the same asset class because of the portfolio managers' choice of securities.
 - *Valuation Risk* - the risk that the portfolio instruments may be sold at prices different from the values established by the fund, particularly for investments that trade in low volume, in volatile markets or over the counter or that are fair valued.
 - *Derivatives Risk* - the risk of investing in derivative instruments, which includes liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks as well as risks related to mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and the fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These investments can create investment leverage and may create additional risks that may subject the fund to greater volatility and less liquidity than investments in more traditional securities.
 - *Swap Agreements Risk* - the risk of investing in swaps, which, in addition to risks applicable to derivatives generally, includes - (1) the inability to assign a swap contract without the consent of the counterparty; (2) potential default of the counterparty to a swap for those not traded through a central counterparty; (3) absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular swap at any time; and (4) possible inability of the fund to close out a swap transaction at a time that otherwise would be favorable for it to do so.
 - *Leverage Risk* - the risk that leverage may result from certain transactions, including the use of derivatives and borrowing. This may impair the fund's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase its volatility or otherwise cause it not to achieve its intended result. To the extent required by applicable law or regulation, the fund will reduce leverage risk by either segregating an equal amount of liquid assets or "covering" the transactions that introduce such risk.
 - *Foreign Investing Risk* - the risk that fund share prices may fluctuate with market conditions, currency exchange rates and the economic and political climates of the foreign countries in which the fund invests or has exposure. Investments in foreign securities may involve greater risks than investing in U.S. securities due to, among other factors, less publicly available information, less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less liquid and more volatile markets, higher transaction and custody costs, additional taxes, less investor protection, delayed or less frequent settlement, political or social instability, civil unrest, acts of terrorism, regional economic volatility, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments. In addition, the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and among Israel, Hamas, Iran and other militant groups in the Middle East have caused and could continue to cause market disruptions in the regions and globally and thus could affect the value of the fund's investments.
 - *Foreign Currency Risk* - the risk that foreign currencies may decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the fund's investments in foreign currencies, in securities that are denominated, trade and/or receive revenues in foreign currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies.
 - *Emerging Markets Risk* - the risk of investing in emerging market countries, which is substantial due to, among other factors, higher brokerage costs in certain countries; different accounting standards; thinner trading markets as compared to those in developed countries; less publicly available and reliable information about issuers as compared to developed markets; the possibility of currency transfer restrictions; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political, economic or social developments.
 - *Cybersecurity Risk* - With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the fund's ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.
 - *Portfolio Management Risk* - the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results.

- *Counterparty Risk* - the risk that the other party to a contract, such as a derivatives contract, may not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Please see “Principal Risks” and “Other Risks” for a more detailed description of the risks of investing in the fund.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, entity, or person.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated July 29, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.37%

VANGUARD GLOBAL CREDIT BOND FUND

Investment objective

Vanguard Global Credit Bond Fund (the “fund”) seeks to provide a moderate and sustainable level of current income.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an active management approach, investing in bonds of issuers located in a number of countries throughout the world, including emerging market countries, that are denominated in global currencies. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in bonds. For purposes of the 80% policy, “bonds” include fixed income securities such as corporate bonds; U.S. Treasury obligations and other U.S. government and agency securities; obligations issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or their agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions; and asset-backed, mortgage-backed, and mortgage-related securities. Although the fund may invest in any of these fixed income securities, it primarily invests in corporate and non-corporate investment-grade bonds that the fund’s advisor believes will generate a moderate and sustainable level of current income. Investment-grade bonds are those with an average rating equivalent to Baa3 and above by Moody’s or another independent rating agency, or, if unrated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the fund’s advisor. The fund may also invest up to 10% of its assets in bonds rated below investment-grade.

In an effort to manage the currency risk associated with investing in bonds denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the fund seeks to hedge the majority of its foreign currency exposure. The fund hedges its foreign currency exposure primarily through the use of foreign currency exchange forward contracts, which are a type of derivative.

In addition to foreign currency exchange forward contracts, the fund may invest in To Be Announced (“TBA”) mortgage-backed securities or in derivatives such as fixed income futures contracts, fixed income and currency options, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, or other derivatives. The fund may also take short positions in TBA mortgage-backed securities.

Principal risks

As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund’s share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. The principal risks of investing in the fund are summarized below. Each of the following risks could affect the fund’s performance:

- *General Market Risk* - The markets in which the fund invests can be affected by a variety of factors. These factors, which can be real or perceived, may include economic, market, political, and regulatory conditions and developments as well as local, regional, or global events such as wars, military conflicts, natural disasters, and public health issues. In addition, investor sentiment and expectations regarding these factors can also impact the markets. Different parts of the market, including different industries and sectors as well as different types of securities, may react differently to factors that affect the market. These factors can contribute to market uncertainty, market volatility, and fluctuations in the value of the fund’s investments, thereby resulting in potential losses to the fund over short or long periods.
- *Investing in Foreign Markets* - Foreign markets can perform differently than U.S. markets. World events could adversely affect the value and/or liquidity of securities of foreign companies or foreign issuers, potentially in ways that differ from impacts to U.S. companies or issuers. Further, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region could adversely impact a different country or region. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that invests in foreign securities may be different than a fund that invests in domestic securities. To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in securities of issuers located primarily in one country or region, the fund’s performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of its investments in such country or region.
- *Investing in Emerging Markets* - Investments in emerging markets are subject to higher degrees of risk and volatility than investments in developed markets. Compared with developed markets, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, tax, regulatory, financial reporting,

accounting, and recordkeeping systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets. In addition, emerging markets generally have less efficient trading markets with lower overall liquidity and more volatile currency exchange rates. Each of these risks can cause losses to the fund's investments and/or impact the fund's performance.

- *Currency Risk* - The fund is subject to the risk that foreign currency will perform differently than U.S. dollars and increase the potential loss to the fund. Currency exchange rates may be volatile, move rapidly, and change as a result of changes in interest rates, inflation rates, government surpluses or deficits, and monetary policy or currency controls imposed by local governments or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund. Changes in currency exchange rates can affect the value of the fund's holdings.
- *Currency Hedging* - The fund may attempt to offset currency risk through a hedging strategy; however, by doing so, the fund may not be able to capture gains that it could otherwise realize if it did not have a hedging strategy. It generally is not possible to perfectly hedge the risk posed by foreign currency exposure. Hedging transactions can increase transaction costs and subject the fund to the risk that a counterparty is unable to fulfill its contractual obligation, in which case the fund could be subject to additional loss.
- *Investing in Bond Markets* - The fund may be impacted by the general condition of the bond markets and by factors that affect bonds and bond issuers. For example, as a general rule, bond prices and interest rates move in opposite directions. When interest rates rise, bond prices tend to fall, and when interest rates fall, bond prices tend to go up. Bond income also is affected by changes in interest rates. Interest rates can rise or fall for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, central bank monetary policy, inflationary or deflationary pressures, and changes in general market and economic conditions. Changing interest rates, including, but not limited to, rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on the overall market and may expose the bond markets in particular to heightened volatility and potential illiquidity. The degree to which the fund is impacted by certain bond market risks may vary based on factors disclosed in its principal investment strategies, such as the types of bonds in which it invests and the overall credit quality, average maturity, and/or average duration of its bond holdings.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - During periods of rising interest rates, bond prices overall may decline, which could result in a decline in the fund's value. The prices of longer-term bonds are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the prices of shorter-term bonds.
- *Income Risk* - During periods of falling interest rates, the fund's income may decline. The income paid by shorter-term bonds is subject to a higher degree of fluctuation than the income paid by longer-term bonds.
- *Credit Risk* - Credit risk refers to the chance that an issuer will default (fail to meet its credit obligations) or fail to make payments in a timely manner, which could result in a loss to the fund. In addition, negative perceptions of an issuer's ability to make payments can cause the price of a security to decline. While all debt securities are subject to credit risk to some extent, those with higher credit quality ratings generally pose less credit risk than those with lower credit quality ratings.
- *Bond Liquidity Risk* - If the fund is unable to sell a security at an advantageous time or price, its returns may be reduced. There may be limited trading in the secondary market for certain debt securities, which could make them more difficult to value or sell.
- *Call Risk* - Certain bonds held by the fund may be callable. The issuer of a callable bond has the right to "call" (redeem) the bond before its maturity date. Calls on bonds held by the fund would result in the fund losing any price appreciation above the bond's call price. In addition, because bond calls occur more frequently during periods of falling interest rates, the fund likely would be forced to reinvest the proceeds of any called bonds at a lower interest rate than that of the called bonds, resulting in a decline in the fund's income and a potential loss in the value of the fund's investments. Frequent bond calls and subsequent reinvestments of the proceeds also would increase the fund's turnover rate.
- *High-Yield Securities* - Bonds rated below investment-grade, also referred to as high-yield securities, are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's ability, or perceptions of the issuer's ability, to make timely principal and interest payments. They are more volatile, less liquid, and involve greater risk of default than investment-grade securities. Investing in high-yield securities could result in a loss of income and/or principal for the fund.
- *TBA Mortgage-Backed Securities* - A TBA transaction represents an agreement to buy or sell mortgage-backed securities with agreed-upon characteristics for a fixed unit price at a future date, but does not specify the particular security to be delivered. TBA transactions are subject to the risk that the values of the mortgage-backed securities that the fund has agreed to purchase will decline prior to the settlement date or that the counterparty will not deliver the securities as promised.
- *Active Management* - The fund is actively managed. The advisor's security selection and/or strategy execution could cause the fund to underperform relevant securities

markets or other funds with a similar investment objective.

- *Investing in Derivatives* - Investing in derivatives may present risks different from, and/or greater than, those associated with investing directly in stocks, bonds, or other types of investments. Derivatives could expose the fund to increased volatility and/or significant loss. Certain derivatives have an inherent leverage component, providing the fund exposure to a sizable position in an underlying asset with a relatively small upfront investment at the time the fund enters into the derivatives position. For these derivatives, an adverse change in the value or price of the underlying asset could result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Some derivatives require the fund to enter into a contract with a counterparty. If the counterparty is unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation, the fund may experience a loss. A liquid market may not always exist for the fund's derivatives positions. The fund may be unable to sell or otherwise exit its derivatives position at desired times or prices, which could also result in a loss to the fund. Some derivatives, particularly OTC derivatives, can be complex and often are valued subjectively. Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the fund.

Derivatives may not perform as intended, which may result in losses to the fund. For example, derivatives used for hedging or as a substitute for a portfolio instrument may not provide the expected benefits, particularly during adverse market conditions. The use of derivatives is also subject to legal risk, which includes the risk of loss resulting from insufficient or unenforceable contractual documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of the fund's counterparty, and operational risk, which includes documentation or settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated February 27, 2026)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.25%

DFA INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIO

Investment objective

The investment objective of the DFA International Government Fixed Income Portfolio (the "International Government Portfolio" or the "portfolio") is to seek to maximize total returns from the universe of debt securities in which the portfolio invests. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

Principal investment strategies

The International Government Portfolio seeks its investment objective by primarily investing in a universe of non-U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by foreign and U.S. government issuers, their agencies and instrumentalities and supranational organizations having investment grade credit ratings at the time of purchase (e.g., rated AAA to BBB- by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") or Aaa to Baa3 by Moody's Ratings ("Moody's")). The portfolio also may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities to manage cash or to maintain liquidity. Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (the "advisor") expects that the portfolio will primarily invest in the obligations of issuers that are in developed countries. The portfolio intends to invest its assets to gain exposure to at least three different countries, excluding the United States. The advisor selects the portfolio's foreign country and currency compositions based on an evaluation of various factors, including, but not limited to, relative interest rates and exchange rates. As a nonfundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions.

Generally, the International Government Portfolio will purchase fixed income securities that mature between five and fifteen years from the date of settlement. Under normal circumstances, the portfolio will generally maintain a weighted average duration of no more than one quarter year greater than, and no less than one year below, the weighted average duration of the FTSE Non-USD World Government Bond Index, Currency-Hedged in USD Terms, which was approximately 7.26 years as of December 31, 2025. From time to time, the portfolio may deviate from this duration range when the advisor determines it to be appropriate under the circumstances. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates.

Because many of the International Government Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies,

the portfolio may also enter into foreign currency forward contracts to attempt to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency rates, to hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. The portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts, to hedge its currency exposure or to hedge its interest rate exposure or for non-hedging purposes, such as a substitute for direct investment or to increase or decrease market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the portfolio. The portfolio may also invest in money market funds.

The International Government Portfolio is “non-diversified,” which means that the portfolio may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The International Government Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

Principal risks

Because the value of your investment in the portfolio will fluctuate, there is the risk that you will lose money. An investment in the portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following is a description of principal risks of investing in the portfolio.

- *Market Risk* - Even a long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit. Economic, market, environmental, political, and issuer-specific conditions and events will cause the value of securities, and a fund that owns them, to rise or fall.
- *Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk* - Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (a) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (b) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities may also be exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar or that a foreign government will convert, or be forced to convert, its currency to another currency, changing its value against the U.S. dollar). The portfolio hedges foreign currency risk.

Foreign issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less reliable and publicly available financial and other information about such issuers, as compared to U.S. issuers. A fund may have greater difficulty voting proxies, exercising shareholder rights, securing dividends and/or interest and obtaining information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis, pursuing legal remedies, and obtaining judgments with respect to foreign investments in foreign courts than with respect to domestic issuers in U.S. courts.

- *Geographic Focus Risk* - If a fund focuses its investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or region, the fund may be subjected, to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that country or region, such as: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; adverse social, political, regulatory, economic, business, environmental or other developments; or natural disasters.
- *Foreign Government Debt Risk* - The risk that: (a) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors; (b) governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling; and (c) there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.
- *Interest Rate Risk* - Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.
- *Non-Diversification Risk* - The risk that a fund may be more volatile than a diversified fund because a fund invests its assets in a smaller number of issuers. The gains or losses on a single security, therefore, may have a greater impact on a fund's net asset value.
- *Credit Risk* - Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal when due. A downgrade to an issuer's credit rating or a perceived change in an issuer's financial strength may affect a security's value, and thus, impact the performance of a fund holding such securities. Government agency obligations have different levels of credit support and, therefore, different degrees of credit risk. Securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as the Federal

Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, present little credit risk. Other securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government, that are supported only by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limitations, and securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government that are sponsored by the credit of the issuing agencies, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, are subject to a greater degree of credit risk. U.S. government agency securities issued or guaranteed by the credit of the agency may still involve a risk of non-payment of principal and/or interest.

- *Income Risk* - Income risk is the risk that falling interest rates will cause a fund's income to decline because, among other reasons, the proceeds from maturing short-term securities in its portfolio may be reinvested in lower-yielding securities.
- *Call Risk* - Call risk is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, an issuer will call or repay a higher-yielding fixed income security before its maturity date, forcing a fund to reinvest in fixed income securities with lower interest rates than the original obligations.
- *Derivatives Risk* - Derivatives are instruments, such as futures contracts, and options thereon, and foreign currency forward contracts, whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates or indices. Derivatives can be used for hedging (attempting to reduce risk by offsetting one investment position with another) or non-hedging purposes. Hedging with derivatives may increase expenses, and there is no guarantee that a hedging strategy will work. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by a fund or if the cost of the derivative outweighs the benefit of the hedge. In regard to currency hedging, it is generally not possible to precisely match the foreign currency exposure of such foreign currency forward contracts to the value of the securities involved due to fluctuations in the market values of such securities and cash flows into and out of a fund between the date a foreign currency forward contract is entered into and the date it expires. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. When a fund uses derivatives, the fund will be directly exposed to the risks of those derivatives. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, settlement, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as difficulties with respect to valuation. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and a fund could lose more than the principal amount invested.

- *Liquidity Risk* - Liquidity risk exists when particular portfolio investments are difficult to purchase or sell. To the extent that a fund holds illiquid investments, the fund's performance may be reduced due to an inability to sell the investments at opportune prices or times. Liquid portfolio investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by a fund due to low trading volume, adverse investor perceptions, credit tightening and/or other market developments. Liquidity risk includes the risk that a fund will experience significant net redemptions at a time when it cannot find willing buyers for its portfolio securities or can only sell its portfolio securities at a material loss or at increased costs. Liquidity risk can be more pronounced in periods of market turmoil or in situations where ownership of shares of a fund are concentrated in one or a few investors. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value.
- *Securities Lending Risk* - Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a fund may lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. Securities lending also may have certain adverse tax consequences.
- *Operational Risk* - Operational risks include human error, changes in personnel, system changes, faults in communication, and failures in systems, technology, or processes, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"). Various operational events or circumstances are outside a fund's or its advisor's control, including instances at third parties. A fund and its advisor seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, measures that seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures may not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.
- *Cyber Security Risk* - A fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the fund to potential risks linked to cyber security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber security breaches, amongst other things, could allow an unauthorized party to gain access to proprietary information, customer data, or fund assets, or cause the fund and/or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated February 28, 2026)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.20%

AMERICAN FUNDS THE INCOME FUND OF AMERICA

Investment objective

The fund's investment objectives are to provide you with current income while secondarily striving for capital growth.

Principal investment strategies

Normally the fund invests primarily in income-producing securities. These include equity securities, such as dividend-paying common stocks, and debt securities, such as interest-paying bonds.

Generally at least 60% of the fund's assets will be invested in common stocks and other equity-type securities. However, the composition of the fund's investments in equity, debt and cash or money market instruments may vary substantially depending on various factors, including market conditions. The fund may also invest up to 30% of its assets in common stocks and other equity-type securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, including issuers in emerging markets. In addition, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in lower quality, higher yielding nonconvertible debt securities (rated Ba1 and BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser); such securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." The fund may also invest up to 10% of its assets in debt securities tied economically to countries outside the United States; however, these securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

- *Market conditions* - The prices of, and the income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline –sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events

or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

- *Issuer risks* - The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.
- *Investing in income-oriented stocks* - The value of the fund's securities and income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the fund invests.
- *Investing in debt instruments* - The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the fund may be affected by factors such as the interest rates, maturities and credit quality of these securities.

Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. Also, when

interest rates rise, issuers of debt securities that may be prepaid at any time, such as mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, are less likely to refinance existing debt securities, causing the average life of such securities to extend. A general change in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund's securities could cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund's investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in assessing credit and default risks.

- *Investing in lower rated debt instruments* - Lower rated bonds and other lower rated debt securities, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.
- *Investing outside the United States* - Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism

and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

- *Management* - The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

<p>Fees & Expenses (Based on the prospectus dated October 1, 2025)</p> <p>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.26%</p>

STATE STREET EQUITY 500 INDEX FUND

Investment objective

The investment objective of the State Street Equity 500 Index Fund (the "Equity 500 Index Fund" or sometimes referred to in context as the "fund") is to replicate as closely as possible, before expenses, the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (the "S&P 500" or sometimes referred to in context as the "index").

Principal investment strategies

The fund uses a passive management strategy designed to track the performance of the S&P 500. The index is a well-known stock market index that includes common stocks of 500 companies from a number of sectors and that measures the performance of the large-cap sector of the U.S. equities market. As of February 28, 2025, a significant portion of the index comprised companies in the information technology, healthcare and financials sectors, although this may change from time to time. The fund is classified as “diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; however, the fund may become “non-diversified” solely as a result of tracking the index (e.g., changes in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more component securities). When the fund is non-diversified, it may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers.

The fund is not managed according to traditional methods of “active” investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based upon economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the fund, using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the total return of the S&P 500.

The fund generally intends to invest in all stocks comprising the S&P 500 in approximate proportion to their weightings in the index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all stocks in those weightings. In those circumstances, the fund may purchase a sample of the stocks in the index in proportions expected by SSMI Funds Management, Inc. (“SSMI FM” or the “adviser”), the investment adviser to the fund, to match generally the performance of the index as a whole. In addition, from time to time, stocks are added to or removed from the index. The fund may sell securities that are represented in the index, or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the index, in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the index. Under normal market conditions, the fund will not invest less than 80% of its total assets in stocks in the index. Shareholders will receive sixty (60) days’ notice prior to a change in the 80% investment policy. For this purpose, “total assets” means net assets plus borrowings, if any. The notional value of the fund’s investments in derivatives or other synthetic instruments that provide exposures comparable, in the judgment of the adviser, to investments in the index may be counted toward satisfaction of this 80% policy. In addition, the fund may invest in equity securities that are not included in the index, cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments, such as repurchase agreements and money market funds (including money market funds advised by the adviser).

The fund may at times purchase or sell futures contracts, or options on those futures, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the index. The fund might do so, for example, in order to increase its investment exposure pending investment of cash in the stocks comprising the index. Alternatively, the fund might use futures or options on futures to reduce its investment exposure in situations where it intends to sell a portion of the stocks in its portfolio but the sale has not yet been completed. The fund may also enter into other derivatives transactions, including the use of options or swap transactions, in lieu of investing directly in the stocks making up the index. The fund may also, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in shares of other mutual funds whose investment objectives and policies are similar to those of the fund (including funds advised by the adviser).

The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in the Equity 500 Index II Portfolio, which has substantially similar investment policies to the fund. When the fund invests in this “master-feeder” structure, the fund’s only investments are shares of the portfolio, and it participates in the investment returns achieved by the portfolio. Descriptions in this section of the investment activities of the “fund” also generally describe the expected investment activities of the portfolio.

Principal risks

The fund is subject to the following principal risks. You could lose money by investing in the fund. Certain risks relating to instruments and strategies used in the management of the fund are placed first. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the fund’s portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the fund. **An investment in the fund is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal, is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other government agency.** The fund may not achieve its investment objective. The fund is not intended to be a complete investment program, but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisers as to the role of the fund in their overall investment programs.

- *Non-Diversification Risk – Index Funds* – To the extent the fund becomes “non-diversified,” the fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers.

The value of the fund's shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds. The fund may become non-diversified for periods of time solely as a result of tracking the index (e.g., changes in relative market capitalization or index weighting of one or more component securities).

- *Market Risk* - The fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, trade policy changes or disputes, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments.
- *Equity Investing Risk* - The market prices of equity securities owned by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- *Information Technology Sector Risk* - Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies could have a major effect on the value of the fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Stocks of technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the information technology sector may face dramatic

and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

- *Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk* - The fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the index or of the actual securities comprising the index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the fund. While the adviser seeks to track the performance of the index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the index), the fund's return may not match the return of the index. The fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the fund may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the fund or reserves of cash held by the fund to meet redemptions. The adviser may attempt to replicate the index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the index, or in some securities not included in the index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the fund's return and that of the index.
- *Counterparty Risk* - The fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the fund enters into derivatives contracts, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and other transactions. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, the fund may be unable to terminate or realize any gain on the investment or transaction, or to recover collateral posted to the counterparty, resulting in a loss to the fund. If the fund holds collateral posted by its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding relating to the counterparty.
- *Derivatives Risk* - Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a derivative transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, that changes in the value of a derivative transaction may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, and that the fund may not be able to close out a derivative transaction at a favorable time or price. The counterparty to a derivatives contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations. A derivatives transaction may not behave in the manner anticipated

by the adviser or may not have the effect on the fund anticipated by the adviser.

- *Financial Sector Risk* - Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.
- *Healthcare Sector Risk* - Companies in the healthcare sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the healthcare sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Healthcare companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies or other market developments. Many new products in the healthcare sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.
- *Large-Capitalization Securities Risk* - Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and mid-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and mid-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and mid-sized companies.
- *Large Transactions Risk* - To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the portfolio or fund are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the adviser has investment discretion, the fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem portfolio or fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the adviser. In addition, a large number of shareholders collectively may purchase or redeem portfolio or fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly (collectively, such transactions are referred to as "large shareholder transactions"). Large shareholder transactions could adversely affect the ability of the portfolio or fund to conduct its investment program.
- *Liquidity Risk* - Lack of a ready market, stressed market conditions, or restrictions on resale may limit the ability of the fund to sell a security at an advantageous time or price or at all. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. Illiquidity of the fund's holdings may also limit the ability of the fund to obtain cash to meet redemptions on a timely basis. In addition, the fund, due to limitations on investments in any illiquid investments and/or the difficulty in purchasing and selling such investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain market or sector.
- *Master/Feeder Structure Risk* - The fund pursues its objective by investing substantially all of its assets in another pooled investment vehicle (a "master fund"). The ability of the fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the master fund to meet its investment objective. The adviser serves as investment adviser to the master fund, leading to potential conflicts of interest. The fund will bear its pro rata portion of the expenses incurred by the master fund. Substantial redemptions by other investors in a master fund may affect the master fund's investment

program adversely and limit the ability of the master fund to achieve its objective.

- *Risk of Investment in Other Pools* - If the fund invests in another pooled investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other pool will not perform as expected and is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other pool. The investment policies of the other pool may not be the same as those of the fund; as a result, an investment in the other pool may be subject to additional or different risks than those to which the fund is typically subject. The fund bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of any pool in which it invests. The adviser or an affiliate may serve as investment adviser to a pool in which the fund may invest, leading to potential conflicts of interest. It is possible that other clients of the adviser or its affiliates will purchase or sell interests in a pool sponsored or managed by the adviser or its affiliates at prices and at times more favorable than those at which the fund does so.
- *Unconstrained Sector Risk* - The fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated April 30, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.02%

VANGUARD TOTAL STOCK MARKET ETF

Investment objective

The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of the overall stock market.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the CRSP US Total Market Index (the index), which represents approximately 100% of the investable U.S. stock market and includes large-, mid-, small-, and micro-cap stocks. The fund invests by sampling the index, meaning that it holds a broadly diversified collection of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full index in terms of key characteristics. These key characteristics include industry weightings and market capitalization, as well as certain financial measures, such as price/earnings ratio and dividend yield. The fund may become nondiversified, as defined under

the Investment Company Act of 1940, solely as a result of an index rebalance or market movement.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk* - which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. In addition, the fund's target index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular market sector, which would subject the fund to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector.
- *Index-related risks* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the fund's performance. Because the fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.
- *Index sampling risk* - which is the chance that the securities selected for the fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the fund's target index. Index sampling risk for the fund is expected to be low.
- *Nondiversification risk* - Because the fund seeks to closely track the composition of the fund's target index, from time to time, more than 25% of the fund's total assets may be invested in issuers representing more than 5% of the fund's total assets due to an index rebalance or market movement, which would result in the fund being nondiversified under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks, or even a single stock, and the fund's shares may experience significant fluctuations in value.

- *Sector risk* - which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme or volatile than fluctuations in the overall market. Because a significant portion of the fund's assets are invested in the technology sector, the fund's performance is impacted by the general condition of that sector. Companies in the technology sector could be affected by, among other things, overall economic conditions, short product cycles, rapid obsolescence of products, competition, and government regulation. Sector risk is expected to be high for the fund.

Because the fund is an exchange-traded fund (ETF) and the fund's shares are traded on an exchange, the fund is subject to additional risks:

- The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the fund's ETF shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the fund's ETF shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses	
(Based on the prospectus dated April 29, 2025)	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.03%

DODGE & COX STOCK FUND

Investment objective

The fund seeks long-term growth of principal and income. A secondary objective is to achieve a reasonable current income.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities, including common stocks, depositary receipts evidencing ownership of common stocks, certain preferred stocks, securities convertible into common stocks, and securities that carry the right to buy common stocks (e.g., rights and warrants). The fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers that are not in the S&P 500 Index, provided that that no more than 5% of the fund's total assets may be invested in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities. The fund may use equity options or total return swaps referencing single stocks or stock indices to create or hedge equity exposure. The fund may also use futures referencing stock indices such as the S&P 500 Index to equitize, or create equity market exposure, approximately equal to some or all of its cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and similar non-equity assets, or to hedge against a general downturn in the equity markets. Derivative instruments used by the fund will be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy discussed above to the extent the derivative instruments provide exposure to the types of investments included within that policy.

The fund typically invests in medium-to-large well-established companies based on standards of the applicable market. In selecting investments, the fund typically invests in companies that, in Dodge & Cox's opinion, appear to be temporarily undervalued by the stock market but have a favorable outlook for long-term profit growth. The fund focuses on the underlying financial condition and prospects of individual companies, including future earnings, cash flow, and dividends. Various other factors, including financial strength, economic condition, competitive advantage, quality of the business franchise, financially material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, and the reputation, experience, and competence of a company's management are weighed against valuation in selecting individual securities. The fund also considers the economic and political stability of the country where the issuer is located and the protections provided to shareholders.

Principal risks

You could lose money by investing in the fund, and the fund could underperform other investments. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund's performance could be hurt by:

- *Equity risk* - Equity securities can be volatile and may decline in value because of changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of their issuers or other events affecting their issuers.

- *Market risk* - Investment prices may increase or decrease, sometimes suddenly and unpredictably, due to general market conditions. Local, national, regional or global events such as adverse political events, the imposition of tariffs or trade restrictions, war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, inflation, or other events could also have a significant impact on the fund and its investments and potentially increase the risks described herein.
- *Manager risk* - Dodge & Cox's opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect or the market may continue to undervalue the company or security. Depending on market conditions, Dodge & Cox's investing style may perform better or worse than portfolios with a different investment style. Dodge & Cox may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the fund. The fund may underperform the broad market, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.
- *Liquidity risk* - The fund may not be able to purchase or sell a security in a timely manner or at desired prices or achieve its desired weighting in a security.
- *Derivatives risk* - Investing with derivatives, such as equity index futures, equity options, and total return swaps, and other similar investments (collectively referred to as "derivatives") involves risks additional to and possibly greater than those associated with investing directly in securities. The value of a derivative may not correlate to the value of the underlying instrument to the extent expected. A derivative can create leverage because it can result in exposure to an amount of a security, index, or other underlying investment (a "notional amount") that is substantially larger than the derivative position's market value. Often, the upfront payment required to enter into a derivative is much smaller than the potential for loss, which for certain types of derivatives, including the sale of call options, may be unlimited. The fund may not be able to close a derivatives position at an advantageous time or price. As a result, the fund may be required to continue making required margin and settlement payments and, if the fund has insufficient cash on hand to meet such requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. For over-the-counter derivatives transactions, the counterparty may be unable or unwilling to make required payments and deliveries, especially during times of financial market distress. Derivatives also can create operational and legal risk. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the fund.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated May 1, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.51%

SPDR S&P DIVIDEND ETF

Investment objective

The State Street SPDR S&P Dividend ETF (the "fund") seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the total return performance of an index that tracks the performance of publicly traded issuers that have historically followed a policy of making dividend payments.

Principal investment strategy

In seeking to track the performance of the S&P High Yield Dividend Aristocrats Index (the "index"), the fund employs a sampling strategy, which means that the fund is not required to purchase all of the securities represented in the index. Instead, the fund may purchase a subset of the securities in the index in an effort to hold a portfolio of securities with generally the same risk and return characteristics of the index. The quantity of holdings in the fund will be based on a number of factors, including asset size of the fund. Based on its analysis of these factors, SSML Funds Management, Inc. ("SSML FM" or the "adviser"), the investment adviser to the fund, either may invest the fund's assets in a subset of securities in the index or may invest the fund's assets in substantially all of the securities represented in the index in approximately the same proportions as the index, as determined by the adviser to be in the best interest of the fund in pursuing its objective.

Under normal market conditions, the fund generally invests substantially all, but at least 80%, of its total assets in the securities comprising the index. In addition, in seeking to track the index, the fund may invest in equity securities that are not included in the index. The fund may also invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments (including money market funds advised by the adviser) for cash management purposes. In seeking to track the index, the fund's assets may be concentrated in an industry or group of industries, but only to the extent that the index concentrates in a particular industry or group of industries. Swaps and futures contracts (each, a type of derivative instrument) may be used by the fund in seeking performance that corresponds to the index and in managing cash flows.

The index is designed to measure the performance of the highest dividend yielding S&P Composite 1500® Index (the "parent index") constituents that have followed a managed-dividends policy of consistently increasing

dividends every year for at least 20 consecutive years. The parent index is designed to measure the performance of the broad exchange-traded US equity securities universe. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, a company must also (i) have a float-adjusted market capitalization of at least \$2 billion (\$1.5 billion for current index constituents) and (ii) have a minimum three-month average daily value traded of at least \$5 million (\$4 million for current index constituents). Stocks within the index are weighted by indicated yield (annualized gross dividend payment per share divided by price per share), subject to the following constraints: (i) no stock can have a weight greater than 4% in the index; (ii) no stock can have a weight greater than 30 times its weight in the parent index; and (iii) no stock can have a weight greater than the ratio of its three-month average daily value traded divided by \$2 billion. The index components are reviewed annually in January for continued inclusion in the index and re-weighted quarterly after the closing of the last business day of January, April, July and October. If between annual reviews the index provider (as defined below) determines, based on publicly available information, that an index constituent has omitted a scheduled dividend payment, announced it will cease paying dividends for an undetermined period, or announced a reduced dividend amount and will no longer qualify for the index at the subsequent reconstitution, the index constituent will be removed from the index effective prior to the open of the first business day of the following month. As of August 31, 2025, a significant portion of the fund comprised companies in the financial, utilities and real estate sectors, although this may change from time to time. As of July 31, 2025, the index comprised 149 stocks.

The index is sponsored by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "index provider"), which is not affiliated with the fund or the adviser. The index provider determines the composition of the index, relative weightings of the securities in the index and publishes information regarding the market value of the index.

Principal risks

As with all investments, there are certain risks of investing in the fund. Fund shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the fund. An investment in the fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

- *Market Risk* - The fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of

issuers, and general market liquidity. The fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, trade policy changes or disputes, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments.

- *Equity Investing Risk* - The market prices of equity securities owned by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer and also may decline due to general industry or market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- *Dividend Paying Securities Risk* - Securities that pay dividends, as a group, can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay dividends. In addition, changes in the dividend policies of the companies held by the fund or the capital resources available for such company's dividend payments may adversely affect the fund.
- *Fluctuation of Net Asset Value, Share Premiums and Discounts Risk* - As with all exchange-traded funds, fund shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. The trading prices of fund shares in the secondary market may differ from the fund's daily net asset value ("NAV") per share and there may be times when the market price of the shares is more than the NAV per share (premium) or less than the NAV per share (discount). This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines.
- *Financial Sector Risk* - Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financial sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur

large losses. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

- *Futures Contract Risk* - A futures contract is a standardized agreement that calls for the purchase or sale of a specific asset at a specific price at a specific future time, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Transactions in futures contracts can create investment leverage and may have significant volatility. It is possible that a futures contract transaction will result in a much greater loss than the principal amount invested, and the fund may not be able to close out the futures contract at a favorable time or price. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract. In the event no such market exists, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, and the fund will be unable to terminate its exposure to the futures contract. There is also a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contract and movements in the price of the underlying assets. The counterparty to a futures contract may be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments, return the fund's margin, or otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Indexing Strategy/Index Tracking Risk* - The fund is managed with an indexing investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the index or of the actual securities comprising the index. This differs from an actively-managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the fund's performance may be less favorable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the fund. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and

its shareholders. To the extent circumstances evolve in between reconstitutions, the index may include, and the fund may therefore hold for a period of time, securities of companies that do not align with the index's objective and/or criteria. When there are changes made to the component securities of the index and the fund in turn makes similar changes to its portfolio, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio changes will be borne directly by the fund and its shareholders. The fund may recognize gains as a result of rebalancing or reconstituting its securities holdings to reflect changes in the securities included in the index. The fund also may be required to distribute any such gains to its shareholders to avoid adverse federal income tax consequences. While the adviser seeks to track the performance of the index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with the index), the fund's return may not match the return of the index. The fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the index, and may incur costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, the fund may not be fully invested at times, generally as a result of cash flows into or out of the fund or reserves of cash held by the fund to meet redemptions. The adviser may attempt to track the index return by investing in fewer than all of the securities in the index, or in some securities not included in the index, potentially increasing the risk of divergence between the fund's return and that of the index.

- *Real Estate Sector Risk* - An investment in a real property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including, by way of example, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. Some real property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.
- *Swaps Risk* - A swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). It may not be possible for the fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.
- *Unconstrained Sector Risk* - The fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets within one or more

economic sectors or industries, which may change from time to time. Greater investment focus on one or more sectors or industries increases the potential for volatility and the risk that events negatively affecting such sectors or industries could reduce returns, potentially causing the value of the fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

- **Utilities Sector Risk** - Utility companies are affected by supply and demand, operating costs, government regulation, environmental factors, liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities, and rate caps or rate changes. Although rate changes of a utility usually fluctuate in approximate correlation with financing costs, due to political and regulatory factors rate changes ordinarily occur only following a delay after the changes in financing costs. This factor will tend to favorably affect a regulated utility company's earnings and dividends in times of decreasing costs, but conversely, will tend to adversely affect earnings and dividends when costs are rising. The value of regulated utility debt securities (and, to a lesser extent, equity securities) may tend to have an inverse relationship to the movement of interest rates. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. In addition, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, government intervention or other factors may render a utility company's equipment unusable or obsolete and negatively impact profitability.

Among the risks that may affect utility companies are the following: risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs; the high cost of borrowing to finance capital construction during inflationary periods; restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays associated with compliance with environmental and nuclear safety regulations; and the difficulties involved in obtaining natural gas for resale or fuel for generating electricity at reasonable prices. Other risks include those related to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants, the effects of energy conservation and the effects of regulatory changes

Fees & Expenses	
(Based on the prospectus dated October 31, 2025)	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.35%

T. ROWE PRICE LARGE-CAP GROWTH FUND

Investment objective

The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation through investments in common stocks of growth companies.

Principal investment strategies

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of large-cap companies with growth characteristics. The fund considers a company to have growth characteristics if the company's securities are represented in an appropriate third-party growth-oriented index. Any derivatives that provide exposure to the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, or to one or more market risk factors associated with the investment focus suggested by the fund's name, are counted (as applicable) toward compliance with the fund's 80% investment policy.

The fund defines a large-cap company as a company whose market capitalization falls above the minimum market capitalization in the MSCI USA Large Cap Index or MSCI World Large Cap Index (after systematically removing any companies that cannot reasonably be considered a large-cap company from the low end of the range of each index). The market capitalization of the companies in the indexes change over time and the indexes are periodically reconstituted to ensure that they continue to accurately reflect the large-cap equity market. As of December 31, 2025, the smallest market capitalization represented across these indexes (after removing any outlier companies) was \$18 billion.

The fund uses a growth style of investing. Accordingly, the adviser looks for companies with an above-average rate of earnings and cash flow growth and a lucrative niche in the economy that gives them the ability to sustain earnings momentum even during times of slow economic growth.

The fund may, to a limited extent, invest in privately held companies and companies that only recently began to trade publicly.

At times, the fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in the same economic sector, such as the information technology sector. The fund is nondiversified, which means it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than is permissible for a diversified fund.

Principal risks

As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective(s). The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund. The principal risks of investing in this fund, which may be even greater in unfavorable or uncertain market conditions, are summarized as follows:

- *Growth investing* - The fund's growth approach to investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that employ a different investment style. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than certain other types of stocks and their prices may fluctuate more dramatically than the overall stock market. A stock with growth characteristics can have sharp price declines due to decreases in current or expected earnings and may lack dividends that can help cushion its share price in a declining market.
- *Market conditions* - The value of the fund's investments may decrease, sometimes rapidly or unexpectedly, due to factors affecting an issuer held by the fund, particular industries, or the overall securities markets. A variety of factors can increase the volatility of the fund's holdings and markets generally, including geopolitical developments (such as trade and tariff arrangements, sanctions, and cybersecurity attacks), recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and outbreaks of infectious illnesses or other widespread public health issues (such as the coronavirus pandemic) and related governmental and public responses. Certain events may cause instability across global markets, including reduced liquidity and disruptions in trading markets, while some events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors, and industries more significantly than others. Government intervention in markets may impact interest rates, market volatility, and security pricing. These adverse developments may cause broad declines in market value due to short-term market movements or for significantly longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.
- *Stock investing* - Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. The value of stocks held by the fund may decline due to general weakness or volatility in the stock markets in which the fund invests or because of factors that affect a particular company or industry.
- *Nondiversification* - As a nondiversified fund, the fund has the ability to invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, poor performance by a single issuer could adversely affect fund performance more than if the fund were invested in a larger number of issuers. The fund's share price can be expected to fluctuate more than that of a similar fund that is more broadly diversified.
- *Large-cap stocks* - Securities issued by large-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by small- and mid-cap companies. However, large-cap companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful small- and mid-cap companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.
- *Sector exposure* - Issuers in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic or market events, making the fund more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly.
- *Information technology sector* - Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel.
- *Convertible securities* - Convertible securities are subject to risks associated with both equity and fixed income securities, including market risk, credit risk, and interest rate risk. In addition, convertible securities may be called back by the issuer prior to maturity at a price that is disadvantageous to the fund.
- *Private placements and IPOs* - Investments in the stocks of privately held companies and in companies that only recently began to publicly trade, such as initial public offerings or IPOs, involve greater risks than investments in stocks of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended time periods. There is significantly less information available about these companies' business models, quality of management, earnings growth potential, and other criteria that are normally considered when evaluating the investment prospects of a company. Private placements and other restricted securities held by the fund are typically considered to be illiquid and tend to be difficult to value since there are no market prices and less overall financial information available. The adviser evaluates a variety of factors when assigning a value to these holdings, but the determination involves some degree of subjectivity and the value assigned for the fund may differ from the value assigned by other mutual funds holding the same security.
- *Liquidity* - A particular investment or an entire market segment may become less liquid or even illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which could limit the fund's ability to purchase or sell holdings in a timely manner at a desired price. An inability to sell a portfolio holding can adversely affect the fund's overall value or prevent the fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquidity risk may be magnified during periods of substantial market volatility and unexpected episodes of illiquidity may limit the fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds without selling

holdings at an unfavorable time or at a suitable price. Large redemptions may also have a negative impact on the fund's overall liquidity.

- *Active management* - The fund's overall investment program and holdings selected by the fund's investment adviser may underperform the broad markets, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.
- *Cybersecurity breaches* - The fund could be harmed by intentional cyberattacks and other cybersecurity breaches, including unauthorized access to the fund's assets, confidential information, or other proprietary information. In addition, a cybersecurity breach could cause one of the fund's service providers or financial intermediaries to suffer unauthorized data access, data corruption, or loss of operational functionality.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated March 1, 2026)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.55%

VANGUARD EXTENDED MARKET ETF

Investment objective

The fund seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of small- and mid-capitalization stocks.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the S&P Completion Index (the index), a broadly diversified index of stocks of small and mid-size U.S. companies. The index contains all of the U.S. common stocks regularly traded on the New York Stock Exchange, Cboe, and the Nasdaq over-the-counter market, except those stocks included in the S&P 500 Index. The fund invests by sampling the index, meaning that it holds a broadly diversified collection of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full index in terms of key characteristics. These characteristics include industry weightings and market capitalization, as well as certain financial measures, such as price/earnings ratio and dividend yield.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance:

- *Stock market risk* - which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The fund's target index tracks a subset of the U.S.

stock market, which could cause the fund to perform differently from the overall stock market. In addition, the fund's target index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular market sector, which would subject the fund to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector.

- *Investment style risk* - which is the chance that returns from small- and mid-capitalization stocks will trail returns from the overall stock market. Historically, small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than the large-cap stocks that dominate the overall market, and they often perform quite differently. The stock prices of small and mid-size companies tend to experience greater volatility because, among other things, these companies tend to be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- *Index-related risks* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the fund's performance. Because the fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.
- *Index sampling risk* - which is the chance that the securities selected for the fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the fund's target index. Index sampling risk for the fund is expected to be low.

Because the fund is an exchange-traded fund (ETF) and the fund's shares are traded on an exchange, the fund is subject to additional risks:

- The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.

- Although the fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the fund's ETF shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the fund's ETF shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated April 29, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.05%

AVANTIS U.S. SMALL CAP VALUE FUND

Investment objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in a diverse group of U.S. small cap companies across market sectors and industry groups.

The fund seeks to achieve higher expected returns by selecting securities of companies with higher profitability and value characteristics, as well as smaller market capitalizations relative to others within the fund's small cap investment universe. To identify the desired market capitalization companies with higher profitability and value characteristics, the portfolio managers use reported and/or estimated company financials and market data including, but not limited to, shares outstanding, book value and its components, cash flows from operations, and accruals. The portfolio managers define "value characteristics" mainly as adjusted book/price ratio (though other price to fundamental ratios may be considered). The portfolio managers define "profitability" mainly as adjusted cash from operations to book value ratio (though other ratios may be considered). The portfolio managers may also consider other factors when selecting a security, including industry classification, the past performance of the security relative to other securities, its liquidity, its float, and tax, governance or cost considerations, among others. When portfolio managers identify securities with the desired capitalization, profitability, value, and past performance characteristics, they seek to include these securities in the broadly diversified portfolio. To determine the weight of a security within the portfolio, the portfolio

managers use the market capitalization of the security relative to that of other eligible securities as a baseline, then overweight or underweight the security based on the characteristics described above. The portfolio managers may dispose of a security if it no longer has the desired market capitalization, profitability, or value characteristics. When determining whether to dispose of a security, the portfolio managers will also consider, among other things, relative past performance, costs, and taxes. The portfolio managers review the criteria for inclusion in the portfolio on a regular basis to maintain a focus on the desired broad set of small capitalization companies.

Under normal market conditions, the fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in securities of small capitalization companies located in the United States. To determine whether a company is a U.S. company, the portfolio managers will consider various factors, including where the company is headquartered, where the company's principal operations are located, where a majority of the company's revenues are derived, where the principal trading market is located, the country in which the company was legally organized, and whether the company is in the fund's benchmark, the Russell 2000® Value Index. The portfolio managers consider the following to be small capitalization companies: (i) companies smaller than the largest 1000 U.S. companies; (ii) companies representing the bottom 10% of the market capitalization of all U.S. listed companies; and (iii) companies in the fund's benchmark. Though market capitalizations will change from time to time, as of September 30, 2025, the largest company that could be considered a small capitalization company for purposes of this 80% test had a total market capitalization of approximately \$22.0 billion (the largest company in the Russell 2000® Value Index).

The fund also may invest in derivative instruments such as futures contracts, currency forwards, and swap agreements. For example, the fund may use futures on securities and U.S. indices to gain exposure to equities to manage cash flows. The fund may also engage in securities lending and invest its collateral in eligible securities.

The portfolio managers continually analyze market and financial data to make buy, sell, and hold decisions. When deciding whether to buy or sell a security, and how and when to implement a trade, the portfolio managers may consider the expected implementation costs and tax consequences of the trade in an attempt to gain trading efficiencies, avoid unnecessary risk, minimize tax impact, and/or enhance fund performance.

Principal risks

- *Equity Securities Risk* - The value of equity securities, may fluctuate due to changes in investor perception of a specific issuer, changes in the general condition of the stock market, or occurrences of political or economic

events that affect equity issuers and the market. Common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase.

- **Small-Cap Stock Risk** - Smaller companies may have limited financial resources, product lines, markets and have less publicly available information. These securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volumes than larger companies' securities, leading to higher transaction costs. Smaller companies also may be more sensitive to changing economic conditions.
- **Investment Process Risk** - Stocks selected by the portfolio managers may perform differently than expected due to the portfolio managers' judgments regarding the factors used, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues with the construction and implementation of the investment process (including, for example, data problems and/or software or other implementation issues). There is no guarantee that the investment process will result in effective investment decisions for the fund.
- **Style Risk** - If at any time the market is not favoring the fund's investment style, the fund's gains may not be as big as, or its losses may be bigger than, those of other equity funds using different investment styles.
- **Market Risk** - The value of the fund's shares will go up and down based on the performance of the companies whose securities it owns and other factors generally affecting the securities market. Market risks, including political, regulatory, economic and social developments, can affect the value of the fund's investments. Natural disasters, public health emergencies, war, terrorism and other unforeseeable events may lead to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.
- **Derivatives Risk** - The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional instruments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, and correlation risk. Derivatives used for hedging or risk management may not operate as intended, may expose the fund to other risks, and may be insufficient to protect the fund from the risks they were intended to hedge. Derivative transactions may expose the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than offset risk. Derivatives can also be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the fund's other investments.

- **Securities Lending Risk** - Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.
- **Price Volatility Risk** - The value of the fund's shares may fluctuate significantly in the short term.
- **Redemption Risk** - The fund may need to sell securities at times it would not otherwise do so to meet shareholder redemption requests. Selling securities to meet such redemptions may cause the fund to experience a loss, increase the fund's transaction costs and/or have adverse tax consequences. Redemption activity can occur for many reasons, including shareholder reactions to market events or product changes. To the extent that a large shareholder (including the advisor, another account advised by the advisor, a fund of funds or 529 college savings plan) invests in the fund, the fund may experience relatively large redemptions as such shareholder reallocates its assets.
- **Principal Loss Risk** - At any given time your shares may be worth less than the price you paid for them. In other words, it is possible to lose money by investing in the fund.

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses	
(Based on the prospectus dated January 1, 2026)	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.25%

VANGUARD EXPLORER FUND

Investment objective

Vanguard Explorer Fund (the "fund") seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an active management approach, investing mainly in the stocks of small and mid-size companies and choosing stocks considered by the fund's advisors to have superior growth potential. These companies often provide little or no dividend income. The fund has multiple advisors, each of which independently selects and maintains a portfolio of common stocks for the fund.

Principal risks

As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund's share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. The principal risks of investing in the fund are summarized below. Each of the following risks could affect the fund's performance:

- *General Market Risk* - The markets in which the fund can be affected by a variety of factors. These factors, which can be real or perceived, may include economic, market, political, and regulatory conditions and developments as well as local, regional, or global events such as wars, military conflicts, natural disasters, and public health issues. In addition, investor sentiment and expectations regarding these factors can also impact the markets. Different parts of the market, including different industries and sectors as well as different types of securities, may react differently to factors that affect the market. These factors can contribute to market uncertainty, market volatility, and fluctuations in the value of the fund's investments, thereby resulting in potential losses to the fund over short or long periods.
- *Investing in Equity Markets* - The fund invests in the equity markets. Equity markets have historically been cyclical, having periods of time when stock values rise and fall. Market volatility can lead to significant fluctuations in stock values, resulting in potential losses to the fund.
- *Market Capitalization (Market Cap)* - Companies are generally classified into three types of market cap depending on their size: small-, mid-, and large-cap. Companies can be further classified into micro- or mega-cap. Different factors can affect each market cap uniquely, and historically small and mid-cap stocks have typically been more volatile due to the effects of changing economic conditions. Large companies may not reach the same levels of growth or performance as smaller companies, and they may be slower to react to competitive challenges. The performance of funds that invest in a subset of market caps could diverge from the performance of a fund that is focused on a broader representation of the stock market.
- *Growth Investing* - The fund's approach to growth investing could cause it to underperform other stock funds that use a different investment style. Growth stocks typically produce lower yields because growth companies prefer to reinvest earnings into research and development to promote growth and increase profitability. Research and development can be expensive and may not always produce favorable results, which could harm a company's performance relative to the broader market.
- *Active Management* - The fund is actively managed. The advisors' security selection and/or strategy execution could cause the fund to underperform relevant securities markets or other funds with a similar investment objective.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated February 27, 2026)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.28%

FIDELITY TOTAL INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND

Investment objective

Fidelity® Total International Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of foreign developed and emerging stock markets.

Principal investment strategies

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in securities included in the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Investable Market Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Investable Market Index is a market capitalization- weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of large, mid, and small-cap stocks in developed and emerging markets, excluding the U.S.

Derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives.

- Using statistical sampling techniques based on such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, earnings growth, country weightings, and the effect of foreign taxes to attempt to replicate the returns of the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Investable Market Index.
- Lending securities to earn income for the fund.

Principal risks

- *Stock Market Volatility* - Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.
- *Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk* - Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.

The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging markets typically have less

established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors.

Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.

Foreign exchange rates also can be extremely volatile.

- *Geographic Exposure to Asia* - Because the fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in Asia, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Asia and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.
- *Geographic Exposure to Europe* - Because the fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in Europe, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Europe and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.
- *Issuer-Specific Changes* - The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer or other borrower in a securities lending transaction) can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value or result in delays in recovering securities and/or capital from a counterparty.

- *Correlation to Index* - The performance of the fund and its underlying index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders
- *Passive Management Risk* - The fund is managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the fund's performance could be lower than actively managed funds that may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

- *Mid Cap Investing* - The value of securities of medium size, less well-known issuers can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.
- *Small Cap Investing* - The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.
- *Securities Lending Risk* - Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities loaned in a timely manner or at all. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, a fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Fees & Expenses	
(Based on the prospectus dated December 30, 2025)	
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.06%

AMERICAN FUNDS EUPAC FUND

Investment objective

The fund's investment objective is to provide you with long-term growth of capital.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in common stocks in Europe and the Pacific Basin that the investment adviser believes have the potential for growth. Growth stocks are stocks that the investment adviser believes have the potential for above-average capital appreciation.

Normally the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers in Europe and the Pacific Basin. A country will be considered part of Europe if it is part of the MSCI European indexes, and part of the Pacific Basin if any of its borders touches the Pacific Ocean. In determining the domicile of an issuer, the fund's investment adviser will generally look to the determination of MSCI Inc. (MSCI) for equity securities and Bloomberg for debt securities. In certain limited circumstances (including where relevant data is unavailable or the nature of a holding warrants special considerations), the adviser may also take into account additional factors, as applicable, including where the issuer's securities are listed; where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations, generates revenues and/or has credit risk exposure; and the source of guarantees, if any, of such securities. The fund may invest a portion of its assets

in common stocks and other securities of companies in emerging markets.

Prior to June 1, 2025, the fund was called EuroPacific Growth Fund.

The investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing the fund's assets. Under this approach, the portfolio of the fund is divided into segments managed by individual managers.

The fund relies on the professional judgment of its investment adviser to make decisions about the fund's portfolio investments. The basic investment philosophy of the investment adviser is to seek to invest in attractively valued companies that, in its opinion, represent good, long-term investment opportunities. Securities may be sold when the investment adviser believes that they no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities.

Principal risks

This section describes the principal risks associated with investing in the fund. You may lose money by investing in the fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

- *Market conditions* - The prices of, and the income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline –sometimes rapidly or unpredictably – due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries or companies; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; levels of public debt and deficits; changes in inflation rates; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are highly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, wars, terrorism, cybersecurity events, natural disasters, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious disease), bank failures and other circumstances in one country or region, including actions taken by governmental or quasi-governmental authorities in response to any of the foregoing, could have impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by developments in other countries and regions.

- *Issuer risks* - The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such

securities, including reduced demand for an issuer's goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation, investigations or other controversies related to the issuer, changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit rating, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives. An individual security may also be affected by factors relating to the industry or sector of the issuer or the securities markets as a whole, and conversely an industry or sector or the securities markets may be affected by a change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer.

- *Investing in growth-oriented stocks* - Growth-oriented common stocks and other equity-type securities (such as preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks and convertible bonds) may involve larger price swings and greater potential for loss than other types of investments. These risks may be even greater in the case of smaller capitalization stocks.
- *Investing outside the United States* - Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, and securities tied economically to countries outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue or to which the securities are tied economically. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls, sanctions, or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different regulatory, legal, accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the fund, which could impact the liquidity of the fund's portfolio. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

- *Investing in emerging markets* - Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, emerging market countries tend to have less developed political, economic and legal systems than those in developed countries. Accordingly, the governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to intervene in the market economy, for example, by imposing capital controls, nationalizing a company or industry, placing restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or imposing punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. Information regarding issuers in emerging markets may be limited, incomplete or inaccurate, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which issuers in more developed markets are subject. The fund's rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, if any, will generally be governed by local law, which may make it difficult or impossible for the fund to pursue legal remedies or to obtain and enforce judgments in local courts. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries, may have limited access to capital and may be more susceptible to changes in local and global trade conditions and downturns in the world economy. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, more vulnerable to market manipulation, and more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies and/or markets. Less certainty with respect to security valuations may lead to additional challenges and risks in calculating the fund's net asset value. Additionally, emerging markets are more likely to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades and the holding of securities by banks, agents and depositories that are less established than those in developed countries.

- *Management* - The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund's investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Your investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit

Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, entity or person. You should consider how this fund fits into your overall investment program.

<p>Fees & Expenses (Based on the prospectus dated June 1, 2025) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.47%</p>
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DODGE & COX INTERNATIONAL STOCK FUND

Investment objective

The fund seeks long-term growth of principal and income.

Principal investment strategies

The fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities issued by non-U.S. companies from at least three different countries, which may include emerging market countries. The fund is not required to allocate its investments in set percentages in particular countries and may invest in emerging markets without limit. Under normal circumstances, the fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of non-U.S. companies, including common stocks, depositary receipts evidencing ownership of common stocks, certain preferred stocks, securities convertible into common stocks, and securities that carry the right to buy common stocks (e.g., rights and warrants). The fund may enter into currency forward contracts, currency swaps, or currency futures contracts to hedge direct and/or indirect currency exposure or currency risk. The fund may use equity options or total return swaps referencing single stocks or stock indices to create or hedge equity exposure. The fund may also use futures referencing stock indices to equitize, or create equity market exposure, approximately equal to some or all of its cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and similar non-equity assets, or to hedge against a general downturn in the equity markets. Derivative instruments used by the fund will be counted toward the fund's 80% investment policy discussed above to the extent the derivative instruments provide exposure to the types of investments included within that policy.

The fund typically invests in medium-to-large well-established companies based on standards of the applicable market. In selecting investments, the fund typically invests in companies that, in Dodge & Cox's opinion, appear to be temporarily undervalued by the stock market but have a favorable outlook for long-term profit growth. The fund also focuses on the underlying financial condition and prospects of individual companies, including future earnings, cash flow, and dividends. Various other factors, including financial strength, economic condition, competitive advantage, quality of the business franchise, financially material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, and the reputation,

experience, and competence of a company's management are weighed against valuation in selecting individual securities. The fund also considers the economic and political stability of the country where the issuer is located, and the protections provided to shareholders.

Principal risks

You could lose money by investing in the fund, and the fund could underperform other investments. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund's performance could be hurt by:

- *Equity risk* - Equity securities can be volatile and may decline in value because of changes in the actual or perceived financial condition of their issuers or other events affecting their issuers.
- *Market risk* - Investment prices may increase or decrease, sometimes suddenly and unpredictably, due to general market conditions. Local, national, regional or global events such as adverse political events, the imposition of tariffs or trade restrictions, war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, inflation, or other events could also have a significant impact on the fund and its investments and potentially increase the risks described herein.
- *Manager risk* - Dodge & Cox's opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect or the market may continue to undervalue the company or security. Depending on market conditions, Dodge & Cox's investing style may perform better or worse than portfolios with a different investment style. Dodge & Cox may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the fund. The fund may underperform the broad market, relevant indices, or other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.
- *Non-U.S. investment risk* - Securities of non-U.S. issuers (including ADRs, ADSs, GDRs and other securities that represent interests in a non-U.S. issuer's securities) may be more volatile, harder to value, and have lower overall liquidity than U.S. securities. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to political, economic, or market instability, or unfavorable government action or economic sanctions or other restrictions imposed by U.S. or foreign regulators. There may be less information publicly available about non-U.S. issuers and their securities, and those issuers may be subject to lower levels of government regulation and oversight. Non-U.S. stock markets may decline due to conditions specific to an individual country, including unfavorable economic conditions relative to the United States. The fund generally holds non-U.S. securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign

custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight. There may be increased risk of delayed transaction settlement. These risks may be higher when investing in emerging and frontier markets. Certain of these elevated risks may also apply to securities of U.S. issuers with significant non-U.S. operations.

- *Emerging markets risk* - Emerging market securities may present issuer, market, currency, liquidity, volatility, valuation, legal, political, and other risks different from, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing in securities of issuers in more developed markets. Emerging markets may have less established legal, accounting, and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors. In addition, companies in emerging markets may be subject to less stringent standards on disclosure, accounting and financial reporting, and recordkeeping, which may affect the fund's ability to evaluate potential and current investments. Relatedly, securities of companies in emerging markets that are listed on exchanges may be delisted if they do not meet relevant accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements, which could significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities. Governments in emerging market countries may exercise greater control over their financial markets, more frequently make significant changes to economic policy, be less stable and be more likely to take extra-legal action with respect to companies, industries, assets, or foreign ownership than those in more developed markets. Moreover, investor protection regimes may be more limited in emerging markets. For example, it may be more difficult for shareholders to bring derivative litigation or for U.S. regulators to bring enforcement actions against issuers in emerging markets. Emerging market securities may also be more volatile, more difficult to value, and have lower overall liquidity than securities economically tied to U.S. or developed non-U.S. markets.
- *Non-U.S. currency risk* - Non-U.S. currencies may decline relative to the U.S. dollar, which reduces the unhedged value of securities denominated in or otherwise exposed to those currencies. Dodge & Cox may not hedge or may not be successful in hedging the fund's currency exposure and may not be able to determine accurately the extent to which a security or its issuer is exposed to currency risk.
- *Liquidity risk* - The fund may not be able to purchase or sell a security in a timely manner or at desired prices or achieve its desired weighting in a security.
- *Derivatives risk* - Investing with derivatives, such as currency forward contracts, currency swaps, and equity

options, equity index futures and total return swaps, and other similar investments (collectively referred to as “derivatives”) involves risks additional to and possibly greater than those associated with investing directly in securities. The value of a derivative may not correlate to the value of the underlying instrument to the extent expected. A derivative can create leverage because it can result in exposure to an amount of a security, index, or other underlying investment (a “notional amount”) that is substantially larger than the derivative position’s market value. Often, the upfront payment required to enter into a derivative is much smaller than the potential for loss, which for certain types of derivatives may be unlimited. The fund may not be able to close a derivatives position at an advantageous time or price. As a result, the fund may be required to continue making required margin and settlement payments and, if the fund has insufficient cash on hand to meet such requirements, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. For over-the-counter derivatives transactions, the counterparty may be unable or unwilling to make required payments and deliveries, especially during times of financial market distress. Derivatives also can create operational and legal risk. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund’s use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the fund.

- *Geographic risk* - From time to time the fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If the fund focuses its investments in this manner, risks relating to economic, political and social conditions in those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. The fund’s investment performance may be more volatile if it focuses its investments in certain countries, especially emerging market or frontier market countries.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated May 1, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.62%

VANGUARD FTSE EMERGING MARKETS ETF

Investment objective

Vanguard FTSE Emerging Markets ETF, an exchange-traded share class of Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund (the “fund”), seeks to track the performance

of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE Emerging Markets All Cap China A Inclusion Index (the “target index”), a market-capitalization weighted index that is made up of the common stocks of companies located in emerging markets around the world. Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the stocks that make up the target index. The fund invests by sampling the target index, meaning that it holds a range of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full target index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics.

The fund may become nondiversified, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, solely as a result of tracking an index. This could occur due to events such as an index rebalance or market movement. A nondiversified fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of particular issuers as compared with diversified funds. In addition, the fund could become concentrated in an industry or group of industries if the target index becomes concentrated due to market conditions or the performance of a single or related group of issuers.

Principal risks

As with any investment, an investment in the fund could lose money over any time period. The fund’s share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. The principal risks of investing in the fund are summarized below. Each of the following risks could affect the fund’s performance:

- *General Market Risk* - The markets in which the fund invests can be affected by a variety of factors. These factors, which can be real or perceived, may include economic, market, political, and regulatory conditions and developments as well as local, regional, or global events such as wars, military conflicts, natural disasters, and public health issues. In addition, investor sentiment and expectations regarding these factors can also impact the markets. Different parts of the market, including different industries and sectors as well as different types of securities, may react differently to factors that affect the market. These factors can contribute to market uncertainty, market volatility, and fluctuations in the value of the fund’s investments, thereby resulting in potential losses to the fund over short or long periods.
- *Investing in Foreign Markets* - Foreign markets can perform differently than U.S. markets. World events could adversely affect the value and/or liquidity of securities

of foreign companies or foreign issuers, potentially in ways that differ from impacts to U.S. companies or issuers. Further, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region could adversely impact a different country or region. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that invests in foreign securities may be different than a fund that invests in domestic securities. To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in securities of issuers located primarily in one country or region, the fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of its investments in such country or region.

- *Investing in Emerging Markets* - Investments in emerging markets are subject to higher degrees of risk and volatility than investments in developed markets. Compared with developed markets, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, tax, regulatory, financial reporting, accounting, and recordkeeping systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets. In addition, emerging markets generally have less efficient trading markets with lower overall liquidity and more volatile currency exchange rates. Each of these risks can cause losses to the fund's investments and/or impact the fund's performance.
- *Currency Risk* - The fund is subject to the risk that foreign currency will perform differently than U.S. dollars and increase the potential loss to the fund. Currency exchange rates may be volatile, move rapidly, and change as a result of changes in interest rates, inflation rates, government surpluses or deficits, and monetary policy or currency controls imposed by local governments or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund. Changes in currency exchange rates can affect the value of the fund's holdings.
- *Investments Economically Tied to China* - The risks described under Investing in Foreign Markets, Investing in Emerging Markets, and Currency Risk apply to, and may be heightened with respect to, the fund's investments in companies or issuers economically tied to China. The fund also is subject to unique risks due to the considerable degrees of social and humanitarian, legal, regulatory, political, and economic uncertainty associated with investments in companies or issuers economically tied to China. All of these factors, among others, could have negative impacts on the fund. For example, the fund may not be able to access its desired amount of shares of companies incorporated in China that trade on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges (A-shares) and/or the Hong Kong

Stock Exchange (H-shares), which may cause the fund to miss out on investment opportunities. Investments economically tied to China may be (or become in the future) restricted or sanctioned by the U.S. government, which could cause these securities to decline in value or become less liquid. If the fund's holdings become impacted by restrictions or sanctions, the fund may incur losses. Additionally, the fund may gain exposure to certain companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities (VIEs), which provide exposure to Chinese companies through contractual arrangements instead of equity ownership. Investing through a VIE does not offer the same level of investor protection as direct ownership and is subject to risks including breach of the contractual arrangements, difficulty in enforcing the contractual arrangements outside of the United States, and intervention by the U.S. government. These risks could significantly affect a VIE's market value, which in turn could impact the fund's performance.

- *Investing in Equity Markets* - The fund invests in the equity markets. Equity markets have historically been cyclical, having periods of time when stock values rise and fall. Market volatility can lead to significant fluctuations in stock values, resulting in potential losses to the fund.
- *Market Capitalization (Market Cap)* - Companies are generally classified into three types of market cap depending on their size: small-, mid-, and large-cap. Companies can be further classified into micro- or mega-cap. Different factors can affect each market cap uniquely, and historically small and mid-cap stocks have typically been more volatile due to the effects of changing economic conditions. Large companies may not reach the same levels of growth or performance as smaller companies, and they may be slower to react to competitive challenges. The performance of funds that invest in a subset of market caps could diverge from the performance of a fund that is focused on a broader representation of the stock market.
- *Index Investing* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing. Because the fund generally seeks to track the performance of the target index regardless of how the target index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if it were actively managed. Additionally, because the fund does not hold all of the securities included in the target index, it is subject to the risk that the representative sample of securities selected by the advisor will, in the aggregate, vary from the investment profile of the full target index. The performance of the fund's investments, in the aggregate, may not match the investment performance of the target index. This risk, known as tracking error risk,

may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. The fund also could be negatively impacted by changes to the target index made by the index provider or by errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.

- *Nondiversification* - By tracking its broad-based target index, the fund could become nondiversified, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, due to events such as an index rebalance or market movement. The performance of nondiversified funds may be negatively impacted by relatively few securities or even a single security and their shares may experience significant fluctuations in value.
- *Concentration Risk* - Except as may be necessary to approximate the composition of its target index, the fund will not concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry or group of industries. If the target index becomes concentrated and the fund needs to concentrate in the same industry or group of industries, its performance could be negatively impacted by the industry or industries in which it is concentrated.
- *ETF Share Trading* - Vanguard ETF shares ("ETF shares") are an exchanged-traded class of shares issued by certain Vanguard funds that represent an interest in the portfolio of securities held by the issuing fund. The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and individual investors may only buy and sell them on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF fund typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price of an ETF fund and its NAV differ significantly. Disruptions to creation and redemption transactions, the existence of significant market volatility, or potential lack of an active trading market for ETF shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in ETF shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) the fund's NAV or the intraday value of the fund's holdings. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- *Authorized Participants* - Only authorized participants may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund. The fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants. The fund's authorized participants are not obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that the fund's authorized

participants are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption transactions with respect to the fund and no other authorized participants step forward to engage in creation or redemption transactions with the fund, the fund's ETF shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

<p>Fees & Expenses (Based on the prospectus dated February 27, 2026) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.06%</p>

VANGUARD REAL ESTATE INDEX FUND ETF

Investment objective

The fund seeks to provide a high level of income and moderate long-term capital appreciation by tracking the performance of a benchmark index that measures the performance of publicly traded equity REITs and other real estate-related investments.

Principal investment strategies

The fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the MSCI US Investable Market Real Estate 25/50 Index (the index), an index that is made up of stocks of large, mid-size, and small U.S. companies within the real estate sector, as classified under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®). The GICS real estate sector is composed of equity real estate investment trusts (known as REITs), which include specialized REITs, and real estate management and development companies.

The fund seeks to track the index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks in the index, either directly or indirectly through a wholly owned subsidiary (the underlying fund). The fund seeks to hold each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the index. The underlying fund is a registered investment company. The fund may invest a portion of its assets in the underlying fund.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the fund's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. The fund is subject to the following risks, which could affect the fund's performance:

- *Industry concentration risk* - which is the chance that the stocks of REITs and other real estate-related investments will decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. Because

the fund concentrates its assets in these stocks, industry concentration risk is high.

- *Interest rate risk* - which is the chance that REIT stock prices overall will decline and that the cost of borrowing for REITs will increase because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk is high for the fund.
- *Stock market risk* - which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The fund's target index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a limited number of companies, which could cause the fund to underperform the overall stock market.
- *Asset concentration risk* - which is the chance that, because the fund's target index (and therefore the fund) tends to be heavily weighted in its ten largest holdings, the fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few stocks.
- *Investment style risk* - which is the chance that returns from the stocks of REITs and other real estate-related investments—which typically are small- or mid-capitalization stocks—will trail returns from the overall stock market. Historically, these stocks have performed quite differently from the overall market.
- *Nondiversification risk* - which is the chance that the fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer or group of issuers or may own larger positions of an issuer's voting stock than a diversified fund.
- *Index-related risks* - The fund is subject to risks associated with index investing, which include passive management risk, tracking error risk, and index provider risk. Passive management risk is the chance that the fund's use of an indexing strategy will negatively impact the fund's performance. Because the fund seeks to track the performance of its target index regardless of how that index is performing, the fund's performance may be lower than it would be if the fund were actively managed. Tracking error risk is the chance that the fund's performance will deviate from the performance of its target index. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or under other unusual market conditions. Index provider risk is the chance that the fund will be negatively impacted by changes or errors made by the index provider. Any gains, losses, or costs associated with or resulting from an error made by the index provider will generally be borne by the fund and, as a result, the fund's shareholders.
- *Index replicating risk* - which is the chance that the fund may be prevented from holding one or more securities in the same proportion as in its target index.

Because ETF shares are traded on an exchange, they are subject to additional risks:

- The fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca and are bought and sold on the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of an ETF Share typically will approximate its net asset value (NAV), there may be times when the market price and the NAV differ significantly. Thus, you may pay more or less than NAV when you buy ETF shares on the secondary market, and you may receive more or less than NAV when you sell those shares.
- Although the fund's ETF shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, it is possible that an active trading market may not be maintained.
- Trading of the fund's ETF shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of the fund's ETF shares may also be halted if (1) the shares are delisted from NYSE Arca without first being listed on another exchange or (2) NYSE Arca officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated May 29, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.13%

ISHARES GLOBAL REIT ETF

Investment objective

The iShares Global REIT ETF (the "fund") seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of global real estate equities in developed and emerging markets.

Principal investment strategies

The fund seeks to track the investment results of the FTSE EPRA Nareit Global REITs Index (the "underlying index"), which is designed to track the performance of publicly listed real estate investment trusts ("REITs") (or their local equivalents) in both developed and emerging markets. The index components must qualify for REIT (or its local equivalent) status in their country of domicile and meet certain liquidity, size, and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) requirements. Components are adjusted for free float and foreign ownership limits. As of April 30, 2025, the underlying index was composed of securities of companies in the following countries or regions: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia,

South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom (the “U.K.”) and the U.S. As of April 30, 2025, a significant portion of the underlying index is represented by REITs. The components of the underlying index are likely to change over time.

The advisor uses an indexing approach to try to achieve the fund’s investment objective. The fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued.

Indexing may eliminate the chance that the fund will substantially outperform the underlying index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. Indexing seeks to achieve lower costs and better after-tax performance by aiming to keep portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed investment companies.

The advisor uses a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the fund. “Representative sampling” is an indexing strategy that involves investing in a representative sample of securities that collectively has an investment profile similar to that of an applicable underlying index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on factors such as market capitalization and industry weightings), fundamental characteristics (such as return variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of an applicable underlying index. The fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the underlying index.

The fund generally will invest at least 80% of its assets in the component securities of its underlying index and in investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the component securities of its underlying index (i.e., depositary receipts representing securities of the underlying index) and may invest up to 20% of its assets in certain futures, options and swap contracts, cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by the advisor or its affiliates (“BlackRock Cash Funds”), as well as in securities not included in the underlying index, but which the advisor believes will help the fund track the underlying index. Cash and cash equivalent investments associated with a derivative position will be treated as part of that position for the purposes of calculating the percentage of investments included in the underlying index. The fund seeks to track the investment results of the underlying index before fees and expenses of the fund.

The fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of the fund’s total assets (including the value of any collateral received).

The underlying index is sponsored by FTSE International Limited (“FTSE” or the “index provider”), which is

independent of the fund and the advisor. The index provider determines the composition and relative weightings of the securities in the underlying index and publishes information regarding the market value of the underlying index.

Industry Concentration Policy. The fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the underlying index is concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Principal risks

As with any investment, you could lose all or part of your investment in the fund, and the fund’s performance could trail that of other investments. The fund is subject to certain risks, including the principal risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and ability to meet its investment objective. Certain key risks are prioritized below (with others following in alphabetical order), but the relative significance of any risk is difficult to predict and may change over time. You should review each risk factor carefully.

- *Real Estate Companies Risk* - Real estate companies, which include real estate investment trust (“REITs”), real estate holding and operating companies, and real estate management or development companies, expose investors to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to the risks from the way that such companies operate. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and can be subject to intense competition and periodic overbuilding. Other real estate risks include decreases in property values, tax increases, zoning changes, casualty or condemnation losses, environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent or eviction, and defaults by borrowers or tenants. Real estate companies may be heavily invested in one geographic region, industry or property type. They also may be highly leveraged, which can magnify losses, and interest rate increases can make it difficult to obtain financing and service debt.
- *Equity Securities Risk* - Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer as well as due to general industry or market conditions. Common stock is subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company’s capital structure. Common stock has the lowest priority, and the greatest risk, with respect to dividends and

any liquidation payments in the event of an issuer's bankruptcy.

- *Market Risk* - The fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, pandemics or other public health issues, recessions, the prospect or occurrence of a sovereign default or other financial crisis, or other events could have a significant impact on the fund and its investments and could result in increased premiums or discounts to the fund's NAV.
- *Index-Related Risk* - The index provider may rely on various sources of information to assess the criteria of components of the underlying index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the fund nor the advisor can offer assurances that the index provider's methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included components or will result in the fund meeting its investment objective. Errors in index data, index computations or the construction of the underlying index in accordance with its methodology may occur, and the index provider may not identify or correct them promptly or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders. Unusual market conditions or other unforeseen circumstances (such as natural disasters, political unrest or war) may impact the index provider or a third-party data provider and could cause the index provider to postpone a scheduled rebalance. This could cause the underlying index to vary from its normal or expected composition.
- *Asset Class Risk* - The securities and other assets in the underlying index or in the fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to financial markets generally, a particular financial market, another index, or other asset classes.
- *Authorized Participant Concentration Risk* - An "authorized participant" is a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC, which has a written agreement with the fund or one of its service providers that allows the authorized participant to place orders for the purchase and redemption of creation units ("Creation Units"). Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the fund. There are a limited number of institutions that may act as authorized participants for the fund, including on an agency basis on behalf of other market participants. No authorized participant is obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that authorized participants exit the business or do not place creation or redemption orders for the fund and no other authorized participant places orders, fund shares are more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.
- *Concentration Risk* - The fund may be susceptible to an increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse events that affect the fund's investments more than the market as a whole, to the extent that the fund's investments are concentrated in the securities or other assets of one or more issuers, countries or other geographic units, markets, industries, project types, or asset classes.
- *Currency Risk* - Because the fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the NAV could decline if the currency of a non-U.S. market in which the fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on the repatriation of foreign currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning. In addition, the fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.
- *Dividend-Paying Stock Risk* - Investing in dividend-paying stocks involves the risk that such stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform other types of stocks or the broader market. Companies that issue dividend-paying stocks are not required to pay or continue paying dividends on such stocks. It is possible that issuers of the stocks held by the fund will not declare dividends in the future or will reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends (including reducing or eliminating anticipated accelerations or increases in the payment of dividends), which may adversely affect the fund.
- *Issuer Risk* - The performance of the fund depends on the performance of individual securities or other assets to which the fund has exposure. The value of securities or other assets may decline, or perform differently from the market as a whole, due to changes in the financial condition or credit rating of the issuer or counterparty.
- *Large Shareholder and Large-Scale Redemption Risk* - Certain shareholders of the fund, including an authorized participant, a third-party investor, the fund's adviser, an affiliate of the fund's adviser, a market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own or manage a substantial amount of fund shares, or may hold their investment in the fund for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder or large group of shareholders would not redeem their investment. Redemptions of a large number of fund shares could require the fund to dispose of assets to meet the redemption requests, which can accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or capital gains and cause the fund to make taxable distributions to its shareholders earlier than the fund otherwise would

have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such year. In some circumstances, the fund may hold a relatively large proportion of its assets in cash in anticipation of large redemptions, diluting its investment returns. These large redemptions may also force the fund to sell portfolio securities or other assets when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the fund's NAV, increase the fund's brokerage costs and/or have a material effect on the market price of fund shares.

- *Management Risk* - The fund generally does not attempt to take defensive positions under any market conditions, including declining markets. As the fund will not fully replicate the underlying index and may hold securities or other assets not included in the underlying index, it is subject to the risk that the investment strategy of the advisor may not produce the intended results. There is no guarantee that the fund's investment results will have a high degree of correlation to those of the underlying index or that the fund will achieve its investment objective.
- *Market Trading Risk*. The fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for fund shares (including through a trading halt), losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility, and disruptions in the process of creating and redeeming fund shares. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the fund's shares trading in the secondary market at a premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the fund's portfolio holdings. If you buy fund shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to NAV or sell fund shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to NAV, you may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the fund shares.
- *National Closed Market Trading Risk* - To the extent that securities or other assets held by the fund trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign markets that may be closed when the securities exchange on which the fund's shares trade is open, there are likely to be deviations between such asset's current price and its last quoted price (i.e., the quote from the closed foreign market to the fund). The impact of a closed foreign market on the fund is likely to be greater where a large portion of the fund's holdings trade on a closed foreign market or when a foreign market is closed for unscheduled reasons. These deviations could result in premiums or discounts to the fund's NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other funds.
- *Non-U.S. Securities Risk* - Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including depositary receipts) are subject

to different legal, regulatory, political, economic, and market risks than securities issued by U.S. issuers. These risks include greater market volatility, less market liquidity, higher transaction costs, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in foreign investment or currency control regulations, restrictions on the repatriation of capital, and political instability. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, audit and financial reporting standards than U.S. issuers, and there may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers. Foreign market trading hours, different clearing and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the fund's ability to engage in portfolio transactions. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the fund.

- *Operational and Technology Risks* - The fund is directly and indirectly susceptible to operational and technology risks, including those related to human errors, processing errors, communication errors, systems failures, cybersecurity incidents, and the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI"), which may result in losses for the fund and its shareholders or may impair the fund's operations. While the fund's service providers are required to have appropriate operational, information security and cybersecurity risk management policies and procedures, their methods of risk management may differ from those of the fund. Operational and technology risks for the issuers in which the fund invests could also result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the fund's investments in such issuers to lose value.
- *Risk of Investing in China* - Investments in Chinese securities, including certain Hong Kong-listed and U.S.-listed securities, are subject to risks specific to China. China may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. Despite economic and market reforms in recent decades, the Chinese government's control over certain sectors and enterprises and significant regulation of investment and industry are still pervasive. Chinese companies are subject to the risk that Chinese authorities can intervene in their operations and structure. Chinese markets generally continue to experience inefficiency, a lack of publicly available information and/or political and social instability and may be subject to volatility and pricing anomalies resulting from governmental influence. Internal social unrest or confrontations with other countries, including military conflicts in response to such events, may disrupt China's economy and markets and result in a greater risk of currency fluctuations, currency non-convertibility, interest rate fluctuations and higher inflation.

China has experienced security concerns, such as terrorism and strained international relations. Additionally, China is alleged to have participated in state-sponsored cyberattacks against foreign companies and foreign governments. Actual and threatened responses to such activity and strained international relations, including purchasing restrictions, sanctions, export controls, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Chinese government or Chinese companies, may impact China's economy and Chinese issuers in which the fund invests. Incidents involving China's or the region's security may adversely affect the Chinese economy and markets and the fund's investments.

The Chinese economy is highly reliant on trade. A reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, supply chain diversification, the institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (including as a result of heightened trade tensions or a trade war between China and the U.S. or in response to actual or alleged Chinese cyber activity) or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. The underlying index may include companies that are subject to economic or trade restrictions (but not investment restrictions) imposed by the U.S. or other governments due to national security, human rights or other concerns of such government. So long as these restrictions do not include restrictions on investments, the fund is generally expected to invest in such companies, consistent with its objective to track the performance of the underlying index.

Chinese companies, including those listed on U.S. exchanges, are not subject to the same degree of regulatory requirements, accounting standards or auditor oversight as companies in more developed countries. As a result, information about the Chinese securities in which the fund invests may be less reliable or complete. Chinese companies with securities listed on U.S. exchanges may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements, or for other reasons, which would significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against Chinese companies, and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

Many Chinese companies listed on U.S. exchanges use variable interest entities or "VIEs" in their structure as a result of foreign ownership restrictions. Any change in the operations of entities in a VIE structure, the status of VIE contractual arrangements or the legal or regulatory environment in China could result in significant, and possibly permanent and/or total, losses for investments in VIE issuers. The fund does not select investments based on investor protection considerations.

- *Risk of Investing in Developed Countries* - The fund's investment in developed country issuers will subject the fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with developed countries. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Certain developed countries have experienced security concerns, such as war, terrorism and strained international relations. Incidents involving a country's or region's security may cause uncertainty in its markets and may adversely affect its economy and the fund's investments. In addition, developed countries may be adversely impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities.

- *Risk of Investing in Saudi Arabia* - Investing in Saudi Arabian issuers subjects the fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to Saudi Arabia. The economy of Saudi Arabia is dominated by petroleum exports. A sustained decrease in petroleum prices could have a negative impact on all aspects of the economy. Investments in the securities of Saudi Arabian issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries, which may negatively affect the value of the fund's investments. Such heightened risks may include, among others, the expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision-making, armed conflict, crime and instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Instability in the Middle East region could adversely impact the economy of Saudi Arabia, and there is no assurance of political stability in Saudi Arabia.

The ability of foreign investors to invest in the securities of Saudi Arabian companies could be restricted by the Saudi Arabian government at any time, and unforeseen risks could materialize with respect to foreign ownership of such securities. There are a number of ways to conduct transactions in equity securities in the Saudi Arabian market. The fund generally expects to transact in a manner so that it is not limited by Saudi Arabian regulations to a single broker. However, there may be a limited number of brokers who can provide services to the fund, which may have an adverse impact on the prices, quantity or timing of fund transactions.

- *Risk of Investing in the U.S.* - Investing in U.S. issuers subjects the fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to the U.S. Certain changes in the U.S., such as a weakening of the

U.S. economy or a decline in its financial markets, may have an adverse effect on U.S. issuers.

- *Securities Lending Risk* - The fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the fund.
- *Tracking Error Risk* - The fund may be subject to “tracking error,” which is the divergence of the fund’s performance from that of the underlying index. Tracking error may occur due to a number of factors, including differences between the securities and other assets held in the fund’s portfolio and those included in the underlying index; differences in the timing and methodologies used to value securities and other assets; transaction costs and other expenses incurred by the fund that the underlying index does not incur; the fund’s holding of uninvested cash; differences in the timing of the accrual or the valuation of dividends or interest received by the fund or distributions paid to fund shareholders; tax gains or losses; differences between the amount and/or timing of withholding taxes on dividends reflected in the underlying index from the fund’s obligation, if any, for foreign withholding taxes; the requirements for the fund to maintain pass-through tax treatment; portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of

capital gains to shareholders; the acceptance of custom baskets; changes to the underlying index; and impacts to the fund of complying with certain regulatory requirements or limits. Tracking error risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

- *Valuation Risk* - The price that the fund could receive upon the sale (or other disposition) of a security or other asset may differ from the fund’s valuation of the security or other asset, particularly for securities or other assets that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. The price received by the fund also may differ from the value used by the underlying index. In addition, the value of the securities or other assets in the fund’s portfolio may change on days or during time periods when investors are not able to purchase or sell fund shares. Authorized participants that create or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities or other assets may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received had the securities or other assets not been fair valued or been valued using a different methodology. The ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Fees & Expenses

(Based on the prospectus dated August 29, 2025)

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses..... 0.14%

NEST Advisor College Savings Plan Additional Information Regarding Financial Privacy

Offering excellent service along with protecting your privacy is important to the NEST Advisor College Savings Plan ("Plan").

When you do business with the Plan you are asked to provide us with personal information. This information is important because it helps us to effectively process your transactions and helps efforts to prevent access to personal financial information by unauthorized persons. We also gather certain information to comply with laws and regulations that govern the financial services industry.

Union Bank and Trust Company, as the Program Manager of the Plan, provides the day-to-day administrative services of the Plan, including the gathering of personal information to effectively serve our customers. We may disclose information we have collected to companies who help us maintain and service your account. For example, we may share information with other companies and professionals who need information to process your account and provide other record keeping services. Each company with whom we share information has agreed to abide by the following and is strictly prohibited from disclosing or using the information for any purpose other than the purposes for which it is provided to them.

As an account owner, this policy details how we use and safeguard the information you provide to us.

If you have any questions about Union Bank and Trust Company's Financial Privacy Policy, please contact the Plan at 888.659.6378, representatives are available 7 a.m. – 6 p.m. Central, Monday through Friday.

THE INFORMATION WE COLLECT

We collect information about you from the following sources:

- Information you give us on applications or other forms
- Information about your transactions with us

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

The Plan does not disclose the personal information of current or former account owners and/or Beneficiaries to any other person outside the Plan, unless you consent or it is permitted under applicable federal and state laws. The Plan may also disclose your personal information if it is allowed or required by its contract with the State of Nebraska or as requested by the Trustee. With your consent or if allowed by law, we will provide your personal information to the financial advisor you designate.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

We restrict access to information about you to those employees who need to know that information to provide products or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect this information.

OUTSIDE SERVICE PROVIDERS/MARKETERS

We may disclose all of the information we collect, as described above, to companies that perform marketing services on our behalf or to other financial institutions with whom we have joint marketing agreements.

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**Nebraska Educational Savings Trust
Advisor College Savings Plan
Program Disclosure Statement**