

Allspring Index Asset Allocation Fund

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class - WFATX

Link to Prospectus

Link to SAI

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at allspringglobal.com/ reports. You can also get information at no cost by calling 1-800-222-8222, or by sending an email request to fundliterature@allspring-global.com. The current prospectus ("Prospectus") and statement of additional information ("SAI"), dated February 1, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's SAI may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses

These tables are intended to help you understand the various costs and expenses you will pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering	
price)	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.61%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%
Fee Waivers	(0.05)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers ¹	0.75%

^{1.} The Manager has contractually committed through January 31, 2025, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.75% for Institutional Class. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses (if any), and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the expense cap. Prior to or after the commitment expiration date, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The example assumes a \$10,000 initial investment, 5% annual total return, and that fees and expenses remain the same as in the tables above. To the extent that the Manager is waiving fees or reimbursing expenses, the example assumes that such waiver or reimbursement will only be in place through the date noted above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

After:	
1 Year	\$77
3 Years	\$250
5 Years	\$439
10 Years	\$985

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in equity and fixed income securities with an emphasis on equity securities. Under normal circumstances, we invest at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in equity and fixed income securities designed to replicate the holdings and weightings of the securities comprising the S&P 500 Index and Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index. We seek to achieve the Fund's investment objective by allocating up to 75% of its assets in equity securities and up to 55% of its assets in fixed income securities.

The Fund's "neutral" target allocation is as follows:

- 60% of the Fund's total assets in equity securities; and
- 40% of the Fund's total assets in fixed income securities.

The Fund does not select individual securities for investment; rather, it buys substantially all of the securities of various indexes to replicate such indices. The Fund invests the equity portion of its assets in common stocks to replicate the S&P 500 Index, and invests the fixed income portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury notes and bonds to replicate the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index. We seek to maintain 95% or better performance correlation with the respective indexes, before fees and expenses, regardless of market conditions.

We employ both quantitative analysis and qualitative judgments in making tactical allocations among stocks and bonds. Quantitative analysis involves the use of proprietary asset allocation models, which employ various valuation techniques. Qualitative judgments are made based on assessments of a number of factors, including economic conditions, corporate earnings, monetary policy, market valuations, investor sentiment, and technical market factors. We use futures contracts to implement changes to target allocations and to make adjustments to the duration of the Fund's fixed income portion.

The percentage of Fund assets that we invest in different asset classes may temporarily deviate from the Fund's target allocations due to changes in market values. We may use cash flows or effect transactions to re-establish the target allocations.

Portfolio Asset Allocation

The following table provides the Fund's neutral allocations and target allocation ranges.

Investment Style	Neutral Target Allocation	Target Allocation Ranges
Equity	60%	45-75%
Fixed Income	40%	25-55%

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in the Fund may lose money, is not a deposit of a bank or its affiliates, is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, and is primarily subject to the risks briefly summarized below.

Market Risk. The values of, and/or the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline due to general market conditions or other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of such securities. Securities markets are volatile and may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, regulatory, political, or economic developments. Different sectors of the market and different security types may react differently to such developments.

Equity Securities Risk. The values of equity securities may experience periods of substantial price volatility and may decline significantly over short time periods. In general, the values of equity securities are more volatile than those of debt securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value and price in response to factors specific to the issuer of the security, such as management performance, financial condition, and market demand for the issuer's products or services, as well as factors unrelated to the fundamental condition of the issuer, including general market, economic and political conditions. Different parts of a market, industry and sector may react differently to adverse issuer, market, regulatory, political, and economic developments.

Debt Securities Risk. Debt securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal when they become due. In these instances, the value of an investment could decline and the Fund could lose money. Credit risk increases as an issuer's credit quality or financial strength declines. Interest rate risk is the possibility that interest rates will change over time. When interest rates rise, the value of debt securities tends to fall. The longer the terms of the debt securities held by a Fund, the more the Fund is subject to this risk. If interest rates decline, interest that the Fund is able to earn on its investments in debt securities may also decline, which could cause the Fund to reduce the dividends it pays to shareholders, but the value of those securities may increase. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements, can lead to losses, including those magnified by leverage, particularly when derivatives are used to enhance return rather than mitigate risk. Certain derivative instruments may be difficult to sell when the portfolio manager believes it would be appropriate to do so, or the other party to a derivative contract may be unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Futures Contracts Risk. A Fund that uses futures contracts, which are a type of derivative, is subject to the risk of loss caused by unanticipated market movements. In addition, there may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the prices of futures contracts and the value of their underlying instruments or indexes, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain futures contracts.

Index Tracking Risk. A Fund may not achieve exact correlation between the performance of the Fund and the index it tracks due to factors such as transaction costs, shareholder purchases and redemptions and the timing of changes in the composition of the index. The Fund may invest in only a representative sample of the securities that comprise the index and may hold securities not included in the index, subjecting the Fund to increased tracking risk. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the investment merits of the securities in seeking to replicate an index's composition or performance could cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

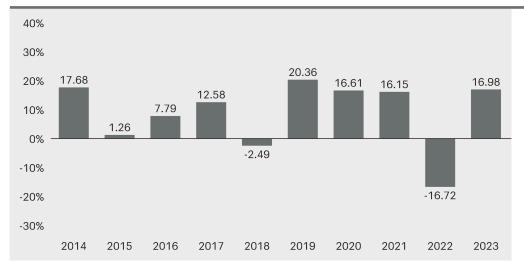
Management Risk. Investment decisions, techniques, analyses or models implemented by a Fund's manager or sub-adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce expected returns, may cause the Fund's shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates, and securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government obligations may be adversely affected by a default by, or decline in the credit quality, of the U.S. Government.

Performance

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year. The Fund's average annual total returns are compared to the performance of one or more indices. Past performance before and after taxes is no guarantee of future results. Current month-end performance is available on the Fund's website at www.allspringglobal.com.

Calendar Year Total Returns for Institutional Class as of 12/31 each year¹



Highest Quarter: June 30, 2020 +12.67%

Lowest Quarter: June 30, 2022 -11.44%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended 12/31/20231

	Inception Date of Share			
	Class	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Institutional Class (before taxes)	10/31/2016	16.98%	9.69%	8.40%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions)	10/31/2016	14.62%	8.28%	7.24%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions and the sale of Fund Shares)	10/31/2016	11.20%	7.49%	6.59%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		25.96%	15.16%	11.48%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		5.53%	1.10%	1.81%
Index Asset Allocation Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) ²		17.04%	9.81%	8.89%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		26.29%	15.69%	12.03%
Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		4.05%	0.53%	1.27%

^{1.} Historical performance shown for the Institutional Class shares prior to their inception reflects the performance of the Administrator Class shares, and includes the higher expenses applicable to the Administrator Class shares. If these expenses had not been included, returns for the Institutional Class shares would be higher.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state, local or foreign taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to tax-exempt investors or investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) Plans or Individual Retirement Accounts.

^{2.} Source: Allspring Funds Management, LLC. The Index Asset Allocation Blended Index is composed 60% of the S&P 500 Index and 40% of the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index. Prior to April 1, 2015, the Index Asset Allocation Blended Index was composed 60% of the S&P 500 Index and 40% of the Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 20+ Year Index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Fund Management

Manager	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager, Title/Managed Since
Allspring Funds Management, LLC	Allspring Global Investments, LLC	Manjunath Boraiah, Portfolio Manager / 2022 Petros N. Bocray, CFA, FRM, Portfolio Manager / 2016 John R. Campbell, CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2022 Travis L. Keshemberg, CFA, CIPM, FRM, Portfolio Manager / 2022 David Kowalske, Jr., Portfolio Manager / 2024 David Neal, CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2022 Nick Toporkov, Ph.D., CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2022 Robert M. Wicentowski, CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2022 Limin Xiao, Ph.D., CFA, Portfolio Manager / 2022

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Institutional Class shares are generally available through intermediaries for the accounts of their customers and directly to institutional investors and individuals. Institutional investors may include corporations; private banks and trust companies; endowments and foundations; defined contribution, defined benefit and other employer sponsored retirement plans; institutional retirement plan platforms; insurance companies; registered investment advisor firms; bank trusts; 529 college savings plans; family offices; and funds of funds, including those managed by Allspring Funds Management. In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund online or by mail, phone or wire, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Minimum Investments	To Buy or Sell Shares
Minimum Initial Investment	Mail: Allspring Funds
Institutional Class: \$1 million (this amount may be	P.O. Box 219967
reduced or eliminated for certain eligible investors)	Kansas City, MO 64121-9967
	Online: www.allspringglobal.com
Minimum Additional Investment	Phone or Wire: 1-800-222-8222
Institutional Class: None	Contact your financial professional.

Tax Information

Any distributions you receive from the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged investment plan may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax adviser about your specific tax situation.

Payments to Intermediaries

If you purchase a Fund through an intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the intermediary and your financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Consult your financial professional or visit your intermediary's website for more information.

Link to Prospectus Link to SAI

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