

Allspring Wisconsin Tax-Free Fund

Class/Ticker: Institutional Class - WWTIX

[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 November 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 current income exempt from federal income tax and Wisconsin individual income tax.

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	0.40%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.63%
Fee Waivers	(0.11)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers¹	0.52%

1. The Manager has contractually committed through October 31, 2025, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.52% 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	\$53
3 Years	\$191
5 Years	\$340
10 Years	\$776

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 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, we invest:

- at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets in municipal securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax, including federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), and Wisconsin individual income tax;
- up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets in securities whose interest is subject to federal income tax, including federal AMT;
- up to 10% of the Fund’s total assets in below investment-grade municipal securities; and
- up to 10% of the Fund’s total assets in inverse floaters.

We invest principally in municipal securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax, including federal AMT, and Wisconsin individual income tax. Our investment holdings may include municipal securities issued by the state of Wisconsin and its subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations, as well as municipal securities issued by the territories and possessions of the United States or any other state that would be exempt from Wisconsin taxes. The Fund may invest in debt obligations issued by Puerto Rico. As part of our investment strategy, we may purchase appropriation bonds including municipal leases. Some of the securities may be below investment grade or may be unrated and deemed by us to be of comparable quality. We may also invest a portion of the Fund’s net assets in securities whose interest is subject to federal income tax, including federal AMT. We may use futures for duration and yield curve management. While we may purchase securities of any maturity, under normal circumstances, we expect the Fund’s dollar-weighted average effective maturity to be between 3 and 20 years.

We may invest up to 10% of the Fund’s total assets in inverse floaters to seek enhanced returns. Inverse floaters are derivative debt instruments created by depositing a municipal security in a trust. Inverse floaters pay interest at rates that generally vary inversely with specified short-term interest rates and involve leverage. We intend to limit leverage created by the Fund’s investment in inverse floaters to an amount equal to 10% of the Fund’s total assets.

We use a combination of top-down and bottom-up research to cover the four main elements of total return: duration management, yield curve positioning, sector and credit quality allocation, and security selection. Our top-down analysis involves an evaluation of macroeconomic factors that may include, among others, the pace of economic growth, employment conditions, inflation, and monetary and fiscal policy. Our bottom-up analysis, which involves intensive research into the credit fundamentals of individual issuers and the relative value of individual issues, is used to uncover solid investment opportunities. Securities are selected based on several factors, including, among others, improving financial trends, positive industry and sector dynamics, improving economic conditions, and specific demographic trends. Securities may be sold based on relative value considerations and could be replaced with a security that presents a better value or risk/reward profile. A security may also be sold due to changes in credit characteristics or outlook, as well as changes in portfolio strategy or cash flow needs.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified.

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.

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.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities may be fully or partially backed or enhanced by the taxing authority of a local government, by the current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets, or by the credit of, or liquidity enhancement provided by, a private issuer. Various types of municipal securities are often related in such a way that political, economic or business developments affecting one obligation could affect other municipal securities held by a Fund.

State Emphasis Risk. Securities issued by a particular state and its subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations are subject to the risk of unfavorable developments occurring in such state. Such developments may adversely impact the liquidity and value of the municipal securities in which a Fund invests and, in turn, adversely impact the value of the Fund's shares.

Non-Diversification Risk. A Fund that is considered "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act is more vulnerable to market or economic events impacting issuers of individual portfolio securities than a "diversified" fund. Default by the issuer of an individual security in such a Fund's portfolio may have a greater negative effect on the Fund's return or net asset value than it would on the return or net asset value of a "diversified" fund.

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.

High Yield Securities Risk. High yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are considered speculative and have a much greater risk of default or of not returning principal and their values tend to be more volatile than higher-rated securities with similar maturities.

Inverse Floater Risk. The holder of an inverse floater, which is a type of derivative, could lose more than its principal investment. An inverse floater produces less income and may decline in value when market rates and the rate payable on the floater rises. An inverse floater typically involves leverage, which may magnify a Fund's losses, and exhibits greater price and income volatility than an unleveraged bond with a similar maturity.

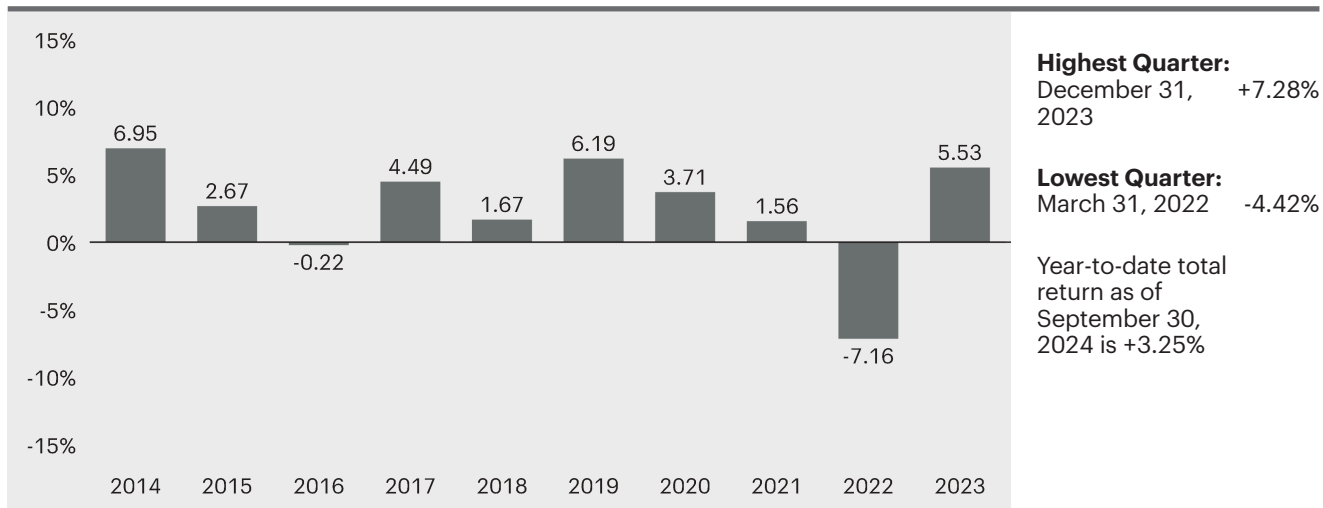
Management Risk. Investment decisions, techniques, analyses or models implemented by a Fund's manager or sub-adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce expected returns, may cause the Fund's shares to lose value or may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with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

Puerto Rico Municipal Securities Risk. Events in Puerto Rico are likely to affect a Fund's investments in Puerto Rico municipal securities. The majority of Puerto Rico's debt is issued by the major public agencies that are responsible for many of the island's public functions, such as water, wastewater, highways, electricity, education and public construction. Certain risks specific to Puerto Rico include persistent budget deficits and related fiscal and financial challenges, a high unemployment rate, and significant underfunded pension liabilities.

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. The Fund's Regulatory Benchmark is a broad-based index that represents the overall securities markets relative to the Fund's asset category while the Fund's Strategy Benchmark is most closely aligned with the Fund's investment universe based on its investment strategy. Past performance before and after taxes is no guarantee of future results. Current month-end performance is available on the Fund's website at allspringglobal.com.

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



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	5.53%	1.84%	2.46%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions)	10/31/2016	4.34%	1.39%	2.19%
Institutional Class (after taxes on distributions and the sale of Fund Shares)	10/31/2016	3.24%	1.53%	2.24%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (Strategy and Regulatory Benchmark) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		6.40%	2.25%	3.03%
Bloomberg Wisconsin Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)		6.17%	1.93%	2.69%

1. Historical performance shown for the Institutional Class shares prior to their inception reflects the performance of the Class A shares, and includes the higher expenses applicable to the Class A 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.

Fund Management

Manager	Sub-Adviser	Portfolio Manager, Title/Managed Since
Allspring Funds Management, LLC	Allspring Global Investments, LLC	Bruce R. Johns , Portfolio Manager / 2017 Kerry Laurin , Portfolio Manager / 2020 Thomas Stoeckmann , Portfolio Manager / 2005

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

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions normally consist of exempt-interest dividends, which are generally not taxable to you for federal income tax purposes, but may be subject to federal AMT. A portion of the Fund's distributions may not qualify as exempt-interest dividends; such distributions will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. 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 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.

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