

NEUBERGER MUNICIPAL INTERMEDIATE BOND FUND*

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

Investor Class Shares (NMUIX)

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 (including the Fund's SAI) online at <http://www.nb.com/fixedincomefunds/investor>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-877-9700 or by sending an e-mail request to fundinfo@nb.com. You can also get this information from your financial intermediary or any financial intermediary authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The Fund's prospectus and SAI, each dated February 28, 2026 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated herein by reference.

GOAL

The Fund seeks high current income exempt from federal income tax that is consistent with low risk to principal and liquidity; total return is a secondary goal.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.41
Distribution and/or shareholder service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.27
Total annual operating expenses	0.68
Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.23
Total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement ¹	0.45

¹ Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Manager") has contractually undertaken to waive and/or reimburse certain fees and expenses of Investor Class so that the total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes including any expenses relating to tax reclaims, dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales, and extraordinary expenses, if any) ("annual operating expenses") of that class are limited to 0.45% of average net assets. This undertaking lasts until 10/31/2029 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Fund has agreed that Investor Class will repay the Manager for fees and expenses waived or reimbursed for the class provided that repayment does not cause annual operating expenses to exceed 0.45% of the class' average net assets. Any such repayment must be made within three years after the year in which the Manager incurred the expense.

Expense Example

The expense example can help you compare costs among mutual funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that you redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund's expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class	\$46	\$144	\$307	\$778

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 operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 83% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

*The Board of Trustees of the Income Funds (the "Board") approved the proposed reorganization of Neuberger Municipal High Income Fund and Neuberger Municipal Impact Fund (each, a "Merging Fund" and collectively, the "Merging Funds") into Neuberger Municipal Intermediate Bond Fund (the "Acquiring Fund") (the "Merger"). The Merger is subject to approval by the shareholders of each Merging Fund (the "Merging Funds Shareholders"). The Merging Funds Shareholders will be asked to vote on the Merger at a special shareholder meeting that is anticipated to be held during the first quarter of 2026 (the "Meeting"). Each Merger is not contingent upon the approval

Neuberger Berman Income Funds® (“Income Funds”)
Neuberger Municipal High Income Fund
Neuberger Municipal Impact Fund
Neuberger Municipal Intermediate Bond Fund

Supplement to the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses, and the Statement of Additional Information, each dated February 28, 2026, as each may be amended and supplemented

As previously disclosed to shareholders, the Board of Trustees of the Income Funds approved the proposed reorganization of each of Neuberger Municipal High Income Fund and Neuberger Municipal Impact Fund (each, a “Merging Fund” and collectively, the “Merging Funds”) into Neuberger Municipal Intermediate Bond Fund (the “Acquiring Fund”) (each a “Merger” and collectively, the “Mergers”). Each Merger was contingent upon the approval by shareholders of the respective Merging Fund (the “Merging Fund Shareholders”). At the shareholder meeting held on March 31, 2026, each Merger was approved by the respective Merging Fund Shareholders. Effective March 31, 2026, Rule 12b-1 fees on all applicable share classes for the Merging Funds are waived.

The Mergers are expected to close on or about May 15, 2026. The Mergers will involve several steps, including:

- (i) the transfer of substantially all of the assets of a Merging Fund to the Acquiring Fund in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the Merging Fund’s net assets;
- (ii) the Acquiring Fund’s assumption of all the liabilities of a Merging Fund;
- (iii) the distribution of Acquiring Fund shares pro rata to shareholders of a Merging Fund; and
- (iv) the complete liquidation and termination of a Merging Fund.

Upon completion of the Mergers, Merging Fund Shareholders will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund.

It is anticipated that each Merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes and that shareholders will not recognize any gain or loss in connection with the Mergers.

Additional and important details about the Mergers are described in a combined proxy statement/prospectus, which was mailed on or about February 12, 2026, to Merging Fund Shareholders of record as of January 16, 2026. Free copies of the materials are also available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. These materials also are available at www.nb.com. In addition, further information about the Acquiring Fund (Neuberger Municipal Intermediate Bond Fund), including its Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses, and Statement of Additional Information, can be found on our website at www.nb.com.

The date of this supplement is March 31, 2026.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.



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by shareholders of the other Merging Fund, and a Merger would occur for a Merging Fund irrespective of the outcome of the shareholder vote of the other Merging Fund.

To pursue its goals, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities of municipal issuers within the U.S. and its territories; however, the Fund may invest without limit in municipal securities the interest on which may be an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax (“Tax Preference Item”). The Fund’s dividends are generally exempt from federal income tax, although shareholders may have to pay an alternative minimum tax on income deemed to be a Tax Preference Item. A portion of the dividends you receive may also be exempt from state and local income taxes, depending on where you live.

Municipal securities include securities issued by U.S. states, any of their political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, or by U.S. territories and possessions, such as Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and their political subdivisions and public corporations.

The Fund may invest in debt securities across the credit spectrum, including investment grade securities, below investment grade securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”), and unrated securities. The Fund normally will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in below investment grade securities. The Fund considers debt securities to be below investment grade if, at the time of investment, they are rated below the four highest categories by at least one independent credit rating agency or, if unrated, are determined by the Portfolio Managers to be of comparable quality. The Fund may invest in or continue to hold securities that the Portfolio Managers believe have ratings or other factors that imply an imminent risk of default or that are in default or have defaulted with respect to the payment of interest or repayment of principal, depending on the Portfolio Managers’ evaluation of the investment opportunity.

The Fund seeks to minimize its exposure to credit risk by diversifying its assets among many municipal issuers and among the different types and maturities of municipal securities available. The Portfolio Managers monitor national trends in the municipal securities market, as well as a range of economic, financial and political factors. As part of the investment process, the Portfolio Managers analyze individual issues and look for securities that they believe offer compelling risk-adjusted return potential (based on some or all of the following, among other things, an analysis of cash flows, ability to pay principal and interest, balance sheet composition, and market positioning), with a secondary emphasis on duration control (i.e., monitoring and managing interest rate risk) and yield curve positioning (i.e., seeking attractive maturities on the yield curve). As part of their fundamental investment analysis the Portfolio Managers consider environmental, social and governance factors they believe are financially material to individual investments, where applicable. While this analysis is inherently subjective and may be informed by internally generated and third-party metrics, data and other information, the Portfolio Managers believe that the consideration of financially material environmental, social and governance factors, alongside traditional financial metrics, may improve credit analysis, security selection, relative value analysis and enhance the Fund’s overall investment process. The specific environmental, social and governance factors considered and scope and application of integration may vary depending on the specific investment and/or investment type. The consideration of environmental, social and governance factors does not apply to certain instruments, such as certain derivative instruments, other registered investment companies, cash and cash equivalents. The consideration of environmental, social and governance factors as part of the investment process does not mean that the Fund pursues a specific “impact” or “sustainable” investment strategy.

The Fund may sell securities if the Portfolio Managers find an opportunity they believe is more compelling or if the Portfolio Managers’ outlook on the investment or the market changes.

The Fund may invest in tender option bonds (which include inverse floaters created as part of tender option bond transactions). The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments as a means of hedging risk and/or for investment or efficient portfolio management purposes, which may include altering the Fund’s exposure to interest rates, sectors and individual issuers and increasing the Fund’s investment exposure beyond that which it could achieve by investing directly in more conventional securities. These derivative instruments may include options, futures (including U.S. Treasury futures), inverse floating rate securities and swaps, such as total return swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaps. In an effort to achieve its goal, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading.

Although it may invest in securities of any maturity, the Fund normally seeks to maintain an average weighted portfolio duration of between three and seven years.

The Fund may not change its fundamental policy of normally investing at least 80% of its total assets in securities of municipal issuers without shareholder approval. This test is applied at the time the Fund invests; later percentage changes caused by a change in Fund assets or market values will not require the Fund to dispose of a holding.

The Fund is not an appropriate investment for tax-advantaged retirement accounts, such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts or for investors subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, and may not be beneficial for investors in low tax brackets.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the market for municipal debt instruments, the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Managers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The market's behavior can be difficult to predict, particularly in the short term. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal. The Fund may take temporary defensive and cash management positions; to the extent it does, it will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies.

The actual risk exposure taken by the Fund in its investment program will vary over time, depending on various factors including the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio Managers will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund or will appropriately evaluate or weigh the multiple factors involved in investment decisions, including issuer, market and/or instrument-specific analysis, valuation and financially material environmental, social and governance factors.

The Fund is a mutual fund, not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Each of the following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance, can significantly affect the Fund's performance. The relative importance of, or potential exposure as a result of, each of these risks will vary based on market and other investment-specific considerations.

Call Risk. Upon the issuer's desire to call a security, or under other circumstances where a security is called, which may happen for a number of reasons, such as declining interest rates or changes in credit spreads, the issuer can opt to repay the obligation underlying a "callable security" early. When this occurs, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield or with a higher risk of default and may not realize the full anticipated benefit from such investment. In addition, the Fund may also realize a taxable gain or loss on such securities.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers, guarantors, or insurers may fail, or become less able or unwilling, to pay interest and/or principal when due. Changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of an issuer or a downgrade or default affecting any of the Fund's securities could affect the Fund's performance by affecting the credit quality or value of the Fund's securities. Generally, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a security, the more sensitive it is to credit risk.

Derivatives Risk. Use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that can involve investment techniques, analysis and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex and highly volatile and may perform in unanticipated ways. Derivatives can create leverage, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests; some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. Derivatives may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. The value of a derivative instrument depends largely on (and is derived from) the value of the reference instrument underlying the derivative. There may be imperfect correlation between the behavior of a derivative and that of the reference instrument underlying the derivative. An abrupt change in the price of a reference instrument could render a derivative worthless. Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference instrument. Suitable derivatives may not be available in all circumstances, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will use derivatives to reduce exposure to other risks when that might have been beneficial. Derivatives involve counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the derivative will fail to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the derivative. That risk is generally thought to be greater with over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives than with derivatives that are exchange traded or centrally cleared. When the Fund uses derivatives, it will likely be required to provide margin or collateral; these practices are intended to satisfy contractual undertakings and regulatory requirements and will not prevent the Fund from incurring losses on derivatives. The need to provide margin or collateral could limit the Fund's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. Ongoing changes to regulation of the derivatives markets and actual and potential changes in the regulation of funds using derivative instruments could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, or may otherwise adversely affect their liquidity, value or performance.

Additional risks associated with certain types of derivatives are discussed below:

Futures. Futures contracts are subject to the risk that an exchange may impose price fluctuation limits, which may make it difficult or impossible for a fund to close out a position when desired. In the absence of such limits, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than taking or making delivery. To the extent the Fund enters into futures contracts requiring physical delivery (e.g., certain commodities contracts), the inability of the Fund to take or make physical delivery can negatively impact performance.

Options. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If a strategy is applied at an inappropriate time or market conditions or trends are judged incorrectly, the use of options may lower the Fund's return. There can be no guarantee that the use of options will increase the Fund's return or income. In addition, there may be an imperfect correlation between the movement in prices of options and the securities underlying them and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for various options. An abrupt change in the price of an underlying security could render an option worthless. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility of the underlying instrument (known as implied volatility), which in turn are affected by the performance of the issuer of the underlying instrument, by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. As such, prior to the exercise or expiration of the option, the Fund is exposed to implied volatility risk, meaning the value, as based on implied volatility, of an option may increase due to market and economic conditions or views based on the sector or industry in which issuers of the underlying instrument participate, including company-specific factors. By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire strike price of each option it sells, but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it must purchase the underlying instrument at a strike price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If there is a broad market decline and the Fund is not able to close out its written put options, it may result in substantial losses to the Fund. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. When the Fund writes a covered call option, it gives up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying instrument above the strike price. If a covered call option that the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will experience a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying instrument, depending on the price at which the Fund purchased the instrument and the strike price of the option. The Fund will receive a premium from writing options, but the premium received may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from exercised options. In the case of a covered call, the premium received may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period. If an option that the Fund has purchased is never exercised or closed out, the Fund will lose the amount of the premium it paid and the use of those funds.

Swaps. The risk of loss with respect to swaps generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make or, in the case of the other party to a swap defaulting, the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. If the Fund sells a credit default swap, however, the risk of loss may be the entire notional amount of the swap.

Some swaps are now executed through an organized exchange or regulated facility and cleared through a regulated clearing organization. The absence of an organized exchange or market for swap transactions may result in difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. The use of an organized exchange or market for swap transactions is expected to result in swaps being easier to trade or value, but this may not always be the case.

Distressed Securities Risk. Distressed securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid and the Fund may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment. The Fund may not receive interest payments on the distressed securities, which would not generate income for shareholders, and may incur costs to protect its investment. The prices of such securities may be subject to periods of abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility and it may be difficult to value such securities. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for distressed securities meaning that the Fund may be unable to exit its position.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs, may adversely affect the Fund's performance and may generate a greater amount of capital gain distributions and taxes to shareholders than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund's yield and share price will fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. In general, the value of investments with interest rate risk, such as debt securities, will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of such securities may decline. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Fund's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities.

Inverse Floater Risk. An inverse floater earns interest at rates that vary inversely to changes in short-term interest rates. An inverse floater produces less income (and may produce no income) and may decline in value when market rates rise. An investment in an inverse floater may involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate security. Inverse floaters generally will underperform the market for fixed rate securities in a rising interest rate environment. An inverse floater may involve leverage, which may make the Fund's returns more volatile, increase interest rate risk and can magnify the Fund's losses.

Issuer-Specific Risk. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular type of instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time. 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. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Lower-Rated Debt Securities Risk. Lower-rated debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") and unrated debt securities determined to be of comparable quality involve greater risks than investment grade debt securities. Such securities may fluctuate more widely in price and yield and may fall in price, sometimes abruptly, due to changes in interest rates, market activity, economic conditions, such as when economic conditions are deteriorating or are expected to deteriorate, or other factors. These securities may be less liquid, may require a greater degree of judgment to establish a price and may be difficult to sell at the time and price the Fund desires. Lower-rated debt securities are considered by the major rating agencies to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to pay principal and interest and carry a greater risk that the issuer of such securities will default in the timely payment of principal and interest. Issuers of securities that are in default or have defaulted may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case the Fund may lose its entire investment. The creditworthiness of issuers of these securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and the overreliance on credit ratings may present additional risks.

Market Volatility Risk. Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

Municipal Securities Risk. The municipal securities market could be significantly affected by adverse political and legislative changes, as well as uncertainties related to taxation or the rights of municipal security holders. Changes in the financial health of a municipality or other issuer, or an insurer of municipal securities, may make it difficult for it to pay interest and principal when due and may affect the overall municipal securities market. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the municipal securities of a particular state or U.S. territory or possession, there is greater risk that political, regulatory, economic or other developments within that jurisdiction may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance. Declines in real estate prices and general business activity may reduce the tax revenues of state and local governments. Municipal issuers have on occasion defaulted on obligations, been downgraded, or commenced insolvency proceedings.

Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar types of projects, especially those related to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal securities market. Interest on municipal securities paid out of current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific asset (so-called “private activity bonds”) are generally not backed by the creditworthiness or taxing authority of the issuing governmental entity; rather, a particular business or facility may be the only source of revenue supporting payment of interest and principal, and declines in general business activity could affect the economic viability of that business or facility. To the extent that the Fund earns interest income on private activity bonds, a part of its dividends will be a Tax Preference Item.

Municipal bonds may be bought or sold at a market discount (i.e., a price less than the bond’s principal amount or, in the case of a bond issued with original issue discount (“OID”), a price less than the amount of the issue price plus accrued OID). If the market discount is more than a de minimis amount, and if the bond has a maturity date of more than one year from the date it was issued, then any market discount that accrues annually, or any gains earned on the disposition of the bond, generally will be subject to federal income taxation as ordinary (taxable) income rather than as capital gains. Some municipal securities, including those in the high yield market, may include transfer restrictions similar to restricted securities (e.g., may only be transferred to qualified institutional buyers and purchasers meeting other qualification requirements set by the issuer). As such, it may be difficult to sell municipal securities at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or the Fund may be able to sell them only at prices that are less than what the Fund regards as their fair market value.

Municipal securities may also have exposure to potential risks resulting from climate change, including extreme weather, flooding and fires. Climate risks, if they materialize, can adversely impact a municipal issuer’s financial plans in current or future years or may impair the source of revenues backing a municipal issuer’s revenue bonds, which would adversely impact the Fund.

Recent Market Conditions. Both U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. As a result of such volatility, investment returns may fluctuate significantly. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies, which is a trend that appears to be continuing globally. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, changes to some major international trade and security agreements, risks associated with the trade and security agreement between countries and regions, including the U.S. and other foreign nations, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including the U.S., and dramatic changes in consumer sentiment, commodity prices and currency values could affect the economies and markets of many nations, including the U.S., in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and may create significant volatility in the markets. In addition, these policies, including the impact on the U.S. dollar, may change foreign demand for U.S. assets in ways that cannot be foreseen, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have started to lower interest rates, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could stop such changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets.

Regulators in the U.S. have adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. The full effect of such regulations is not currently known and certain changes to regulation could limit the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance. Additionally, it is possible that such regulations could be further revised or rescinded, which creates material uncertainty on their impact to the Fund.

Advancements in technology, including advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence, may adversely impact market movements and liquidity. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, which can occur relatively rapidly, the profitability and growth of certain issuers and industries may be negatively impacted in ways that cannot be foreseen and could adversely impact performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of the Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

An economic slowdown could cause municipal issuers to suffer declines in tax revenue and it may be difficult to evaluate the effect on any single issuer. Some municipal issuers may be prohibited by law from borrowing, and those that can borrow may face higher interest rates. This situation may result in disruption of municipal programs and services.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

Global climate change can have potential effects on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change, including any direct or indirect consequences that may not be foreseen, may negatively impact certain issuers, industries and regions.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may experience periods of large or frequent redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's overall liquidity, or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that one or more investors or intermediaries control a large percentage of investments in the Fund and the risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Large redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance, increase transaction costs, and create adverse tax consequences. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from open-end funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities; such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

Sector Risk. From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors or sub-sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Tender Option Bonds and Related Securities Risk. The Fund's use of tender option bonds may reduce the Fund's return and/or increase volatility. Tender option bonds are created when municipal bonds are deposited into a trust or other special purpose vehicle, which issues two classes of certificates with varying economic interests. Holders of floating rate certificates receive tax-exempt interest based on short-term rates and may tender the certificates to the trust at face value. Holders of residual income certificates ("inverse floaters") receive tax-exempt interest at a rate based on the difference between the interest rate earned on the underlying bonds and the interest paid to floating rate certificate holders, and bear the risk that the underlying bonds decline in value. The distributions from inverse floaters will be reduced (and potentially eliminated) if short-term interest rates increase. Investments in tender option bonds expose the Fund to counterparty risk and leverage risk. Tender option bonds may have some of the same characteristics as an investment in derivatives. An investment in tender option bonds typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including greater risk of loss of principal. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid. A trust may be terminated if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments or the credit rating assigned to the issuer of the underlying bond is downgraded.

A summary of the Fund's additional principal investment risks is as follows:

Risk of Increase in Expenses. A decline in the Fund's average net assets during the current fiscal year due to market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expenses for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented in "Fees and Expenses."

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, processing and communications errors, counterparty and third-party disruptions or errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or

proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality, including those related to critical functions. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. It is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Artificial Intelligence. The Fund and its service providers, including its adviser, may utilize artificial intelligence (“AI”) technologies, including machine learning models and generative AI, to improve operational efficiency and in connection with research. In addition, counterparties used by the Fund may utilize AI in their business activities. While the Manager may restrict certain uses of AI tools, the Fund and its adviser are not in a position to control the use of AI in third-party products or services. The use of AI introduces numerous potential challenges and the use of AI can lead to reputational damage, legal liabilities, and competitive disadvantages, as well as negatively impact business operations, which may occur with or without mismanagement in the use of the AI. AI requires the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data, which poses risks of data inaccuracies, incompleteness, and inherent biases, and which can degrade the technology’s effectiveness and reliability. Such data can include proprietary information, the use of which by AI may be unauthorized and subject to potential liability. Rapid technological advancements further complicate risk predictions, and competitors who adopt AI more swiftly may gain a competitive edge. The complexity and opacity of AI systems raise significant accountability and ethical concerns. AI has enhanced the ability of threat actors to amplify the potency, scale, and speed of cybersecurity attacks. AI’s role in increasing automation raises concerns about job displacement and may lead to economic and social disruptions. The unpredictable nature of AI’s impact on market dynamics complicates traditional risk assessment models, making it challenging to identify risks and opportunities using historical data. Legal and regulatory frameworks governing AI’s use, particularly concerning data privacy and protection, are evolving rapidly. These changes could materially alter how AI is used, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risk Management. Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund’s exposure to adverse events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund’s investment program. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment’s most recent price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. The Fund’s ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

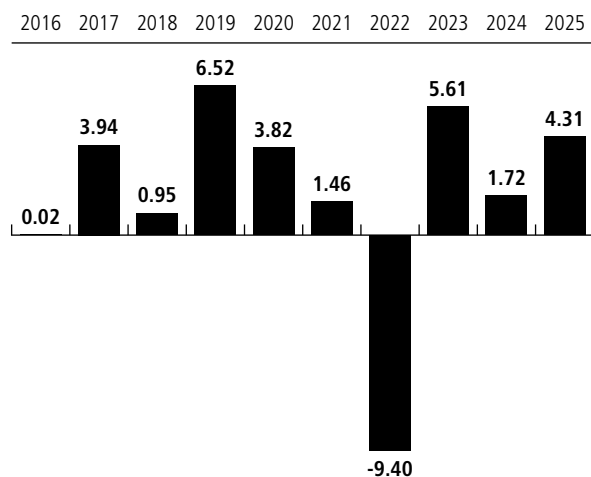
PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of a broad based market index and additional indices. The broad-based market index is required by regulation. The additional index or indices have characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategy. The indices are described in “Descriptions of Indices” in the prospectus.

Returns would have been lower if the Manager had not reimbursed certain expenses and/or waived a portion of the investment management fees during certain of the periods shown.

Past performance (before and after taxes) is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com or call 800-877-9700 for updated performance information.

YEAR-BY-YEAR % RETURNS AS OF 12/31 EACH YEAR



Best quarter: Q4 2023 5.95%
Worst quarter: Q1 2022 -6.32%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/25

Municipal Intermediate Bond Fund	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	4.31	0.59	1.80
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.31	0.55	1.72
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.73	0.95	1.81
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.25	0.80	2.34
Bloomberg 7-Year G.O. Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.59	0.86	2.13

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of Fund shares.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Manager") is the Fund's investment manager.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by James L. Iselin (Managing Director of the Manager) and S. Blake Miller, CFA (Managing Director of the Manager). Mr. Iselin has managed the Fund since 2007, and Mr. Miller has managed the Fund since 2010.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

Investor Class of the Fund is closed to new investors. Only certain investors are allowed to purchase Investor Class shares of the Fund. See "Maintaining Your Account" in the prospectus.

You may purchase, redeem (sell) or exchange shares of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the Fund's net asset value per share next determined after your order is received in proper form. Shares of the Fund generally are available only through certain investment providers, such as banks, brokerage firms, and financial advisers. Contact any investment provider authorized to sell the Fund's shares.

For certain investors, shares of the Fund may be available directly from Neuberger Berman BD LLC by regular, first class mail (Neuberger Funds, P.O. Box 219189, Kansas City, MO 64121-9189), by express delivery, registered mail, or certified mail (Neuberger Funds, 801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219189, Kansas City, MO 64105-1307), or by wire, fax, telephone, exchange, or

systematic investment or withdrawal (call 800-877-9700 for instructions). See “Maintaining Your Account” in the prospectus for eligibility requirements for direct purchases of Investor Class shares and for instructions on buying and redeeming (selling) shares directly.

The minimum initial investment in Investor Class is \$2,000. Additional investments can be as little as \$100. These minimums may be waived in certain cases.

TAX INFORMATION

The part of the Fund’s dividends that it reports as “exempt-interest dividends” will be excludable from your gross income for federal income tax purposes. (Accordingly, investment in the Fund’s shares is not appropriate for tax-exempt investors, including retirement plans and accounts, which will not benefit from that exclusion.) Distributions of the Fund’s taxable net investment income and net capital gains, if any, will be taxable to you. Exempt-interest dividends the Fund pays may be subject to state and local income taxes. In addition, a portion of those dividends is expected to be attributable to interest on private activity bonds that you must treat as a Tax Preference Item for purposes of calculating your liability, if any, for the federal alternative minimum tax.

PAYMENTS TO INVESTMENT PROVIDERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through an investment provider or other financial intermediary, such as a bank, brokerage firm, or financial adviser (who may be affiliated with Neuberger), the Fund and/or Neuberger Berman BD LLC and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the investment provider or other financial intermediary and its employees to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your investment provider or visit its website for more information.

