



Baird Core Plus Bond Fund

Trading Symbols:

BCOSX – Investor Class Shares

BCOIX – Institutional Class Shares

Summary Prospectus

May 1, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the Baird Core Plus Bond Fund's (the "Fund") prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information and shareholder reports, online at <http://www.bairdassetmanagement.com/baird-funds/funds-and-performance#Literature>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-866-442-2473 or by sending an e-mail request to prospectus@bairdfunds.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek an annual rate of total return, before fund expenses, greater than the annual rate of total return of the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and 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 percentage of the value of your investment)

	<i><u>Investor Class Shares</u></i>	<i><u>Institutional Class Shares</u></i>
Management Fees	0.25%	0.25%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>0.05%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.55%	0.30%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investor Class Shares	\$56	\$176	\$307	\$689
Institutional Class Shares	\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381

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 total 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 35% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in the following types of U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations:

- Obligations of U.S. government and other public-sector entities
- Asset-backed and mortgage-backed obligations of U.S. and foreign issuers
- Corporate debt of U.S. and foreign issuers

The Fund invests primarily in investment-grade debt obligations, rated at the time of purchase by at least one major rating agency, but may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade debt obligations (sometimes referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds). The Fund may also invest in unrated debt obligations that are determined by Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated (the “Advisor”) to be comparable in quality to the rated obligations. After purchase, a debt obligation may cease to be rated or may have its rating reduced below the minimum rating required by the Fund for purchase. In such cases, the Advisor will consider whether to continue to hold the debt obligation. The Fund may hold debt obligations with a “D” or similar credit rating indicating at least a partial payment default.

The Advisor attempts to keep the duration of the Fund’s portfolio substantially equal to that of its benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index. The duration of the Fund’s benchmark as of March 31, 2024 was 5.97 years. The dollar-weighted average portfolio effective maturity of the Fund will normally be more than five years but less than 10 years during normal market conditions. The Fund may invest in debt obligations of all maturities. The Advisor attempts to diversify the Fund’s portfolio by holding debt obligations of many different issuers and choosing issuers in a variety of sectors.

In determining which debt obligations to buy for the Fund, the Advisor attempts to achieve returns that exceed the Fund’s benchmark primarily in three ways:

- *Yield curve positioning:* The Advisor selects debt obligations with maturities and yields that it believes have the greatest potential for achieving the Fund’s objective, while attempting to match the average duration of the debt obligations in the Fund with the average duration of the debt obligations in the Fund’s benchmark.
- *Sector allocation:* The Advisor invests in debt obligations in those sectors which it believes represent the greatest potential for achieving the Fund’s objective.
- *Security selection:* The Advisor determines which issuers it believes offer the best relative value within each sector and then decides which available debt obligations of that issuer to purchase.

The Fund may invest in foreign debt obligations as well as money market instruments.

The Advisor generally will sell a debt obligation when, on a relative basis and in the Advisor's opinion, it will no longer help the Fund attain its objective.

Principal Risks

Please be aware that you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The following is a summary description of certain risks of investing in the Fund.

Management Risks

The Advisor may err in its choices of debt obligations or portfolio mixes. Such errors could result in a negative return to the Fund and a loss to you.

Bond Market Risks

A bond's market value may be affected significantly by changes in interest rates – generally, when interest rates rise, the bond's market value declines and when interest rates decline, its market value rises ("interest rate risk"). Generally, a bond with a longer maturity will entail greater interest rate risk but have a higher yield. Conversely, a bond with a shorter maturity will entail less interest rate risk but have a lower yield ("maturity risk"). A bond's value may also be affected by changes in its credit quality rating or the issuer's financial condition ("credit quality risk"). Bonds are also generally subject to credit risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest.

Credit Quality Risks

Debt obligations receiving the lowest investment grade rating or a high yield ("junk bond") rating may have speculative characteristics and, compared to higher grade debt obligations, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments due to changes in economic conditions or other adverse circumstances. Ratings are essentially opinions of the credit quality of an issuer and may prove to be inaccurate.

Non-Investment Grade Quality Risks

Non-investment grade debt obligations involve greater risk than investment-grade debt obligations, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. They tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher-rated debt obligations and, as a result, are generally more sensitive to credit risk than debt obligations in the higher-rated categories.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Debt Obligations Risks

Mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations are subject to interest rate risk. Modest movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain types of these debt obligations. When interest rates fall, mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations may be subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that the borrower will prepay some or the entire principal owed to the investor. When interest rates rise, certain types of mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations are subject to extension risk, discussed below. Mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations can also be subject to the risk of default on the underlying residential or commercial mortgage(s) or other assets.

Extension Risk

Debt obligations, including mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations, may be paid off by the borrower more slowly than anticipated, increasing the average life of such debt obligations and the sensitivity of the prices of such debt obligations to future interest rate changes.

Call Risks

If the securities in which the Fund invests are redeemed by the issuer before maturity (or “called”), the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities that pay a lower interest rate, which may decrease the Fund’s yield. This will most likely happen when interest rates are declining.

Government Obligations Risks

No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities where it is not specifically obligated to do so by law, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). To the extent a Fund holds securities of such an issuer and that issuer defaults, the Fund might not be able to recover its investment from the U.S. government.

Liquidity Risks

Certain debt obligations may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Advisor would like to sell. The Advisor may have to lower the price, sell other debt obligations or forego an investment opportunity, any of which may have a negative effect on the management or performance of the Fund.

Municipal Obligations Risks

Municipal obligations are subject to risks based on many factors, including economic and regulatory developments, changes or proposed changes in the federal and state tax structure, deregulation, court rulings, and other factors. The value of municipal obligations may be affected more by supply and demand factors or the creditworthiness of the issuer than by market interest rates. Repayment of municipal obligations depends on the ability of the issuer or project backing such obligations to generate taxes or revenues. There is a risk that interest may be taxable on a municipal obligation that is otherwise expected to produce tax-exempt interest. The repayment of principal and interest on some of the municipal obligations in which the Fund may invest may be guaranteed or insured by a monoline insurance company. If a company insuring municipal obligations in which the Fund invests experiences financial difficulties, the credit rating and price of the security may deteriorate.

Foreign Securities Risks

Foreign investments, even those that are U.S. dollar-denominated, may involve additional risks, including political and economic instability, differences in financial reporting standards, less regulated securities markets and withholding of foreign taxes.

Valuation Risks

The debt obligations held by the Fund are generally valued using prices provided by approved pricing services or, in some cases, using prices provided by dealers or the valuation committee of the Advisor using fair valuation methodologies. The prices used by the Fund may be different from the prices used by other mutual funds or from the prices at which the Fund’s debt obligations are actually bought and sold. The prices of the Fund’s debt obligations may be subject to frequent and significant change and will vary depending on the information that is available to the party providing the price.

Sector Risks

From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in specific sectors of the market. Potential negative market or economic developments affecting one or more of these sectors could have a greater impact on the Fund than on a fund with fewer holdings in that sector.

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 net asset value (“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.

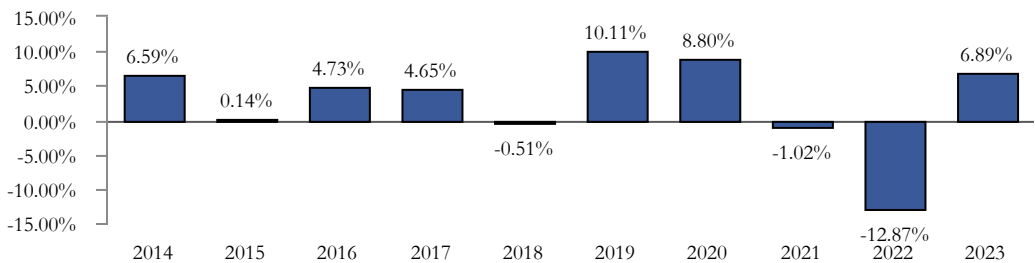
Recent Market Events

U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility due to a number of economic, political and other global macro factors. The war between Ukraine and Russia has passed its second anniversary and the October 2023 attack by Hamas and Israel’s response has added to global tensions. U.S. and China relations remain strained, impacted by sluggish Chinese economic growth and numerous issues affecting trade relations. Domestically, inflation remains an area of focus since getting to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board’s 2% target may prove to be more challenging than the market expects. In addition, 2024 is an election year and the current level of political discord is high. Finally, while the coronavirus (COVID-19) appears to have entered an endemic stage, significant outbreaks present a continued risk to the global economy. These and other events may cause market disruptions and could have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s investments.

Performance

The performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for one, five and ten years and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.bairdfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-866-442-2473.

Calendar Year Returns for Institutional Class Shares



Best quarter:	4th quarter 2023	7.12%
Worst quarter:	1st quarter 2022	-6.14%

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2023

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>	<u>Since Inception (9/29/00)</u>
<i>Institutional Class</i>				
Return Before Taxes	6.89%	2.01%	2.54%	4.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	5.30%	0.72%	1.25%	3.05%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.04%	1.03%	1.40%	3.06%
<i>Investor Class</i>				
Return Before Taxes	6.60%	1.74%	2.28%	4.54%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.17%	1.44%	2.08%	4.14%

After-tax returns are shown only for Institutional Class shares, and the after-tax returns for Investor Class shares will vary. 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. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant if you hold your shares through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Investment Advisor

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated is the Fund's investment advisor.

Portfolio Managers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since</u>	<u>Title</u>
Mary Ellen Stanek, CFA	2000	Co-Chief Investment Officer for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Warren D. Pierson, CFA	2000	Co-Chief Investment Officer for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Charles B. Groeschell	2000	Senior Portfolio Manager for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Jay E. Schwister, CFA	2019	Senior Portfolio Manager and Director of Research for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
M. Sharon deGuzman	2000	Senior Portfolio Manager for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Meghan H. Dean, CFA	2019	Senior Portfolio Manager for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Jeffrey L. Schrom, CFA	2019	Senior Portfolio Manager for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor

<u>Name</u>	<u>Portfolio Manager of the Fund Since</u>	<u>Title</u>
Patrick W. Brown, CFA	2021	Senior Portfolio Manager for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Andrew J. O'Connell, CFA	2022	Senior Investment Analyst for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor
Abhishek Pulakanti, CFA	2022	Senior Investment Analyst for Baird Advisors and Managing Director of the Advisor

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open by written request via mail (Baird Funds, Inc. c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701) or overnight delivery (Baird Funds, Inc. c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 E. Michigan Street, Third Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53202), by wire transfer, by telephone at 1-866-442-2473, or through a financial intermediary. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established these options on your account.

The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below, although the Fund may reduce or waive them in some cases in its discretion.

	<i>Initial Purchase</i>	<i>Subsequent Purchases</i>
Investor Class	\$1,000 – Individual Retirement Accounts (Traditional/Roth/SIMPLE/SEP IRAs)	\$100
	\$2,500 – All Other Accounts	\$100
Institutional Class	\$10,000 – All Account Types	No minimum

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions may be subject to federal income tax and may be taxed as ordinary income or long-term capital gains unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. You may be taxed later upon the withdrawal of monies from such tax-deferred arrangements or other tax-advantaged arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), 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 broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. In addition, some broker-dealers may regard Institutional Class shares of the Fund as “clean” shares and will charge you a commission on the purchase of such shares. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.