

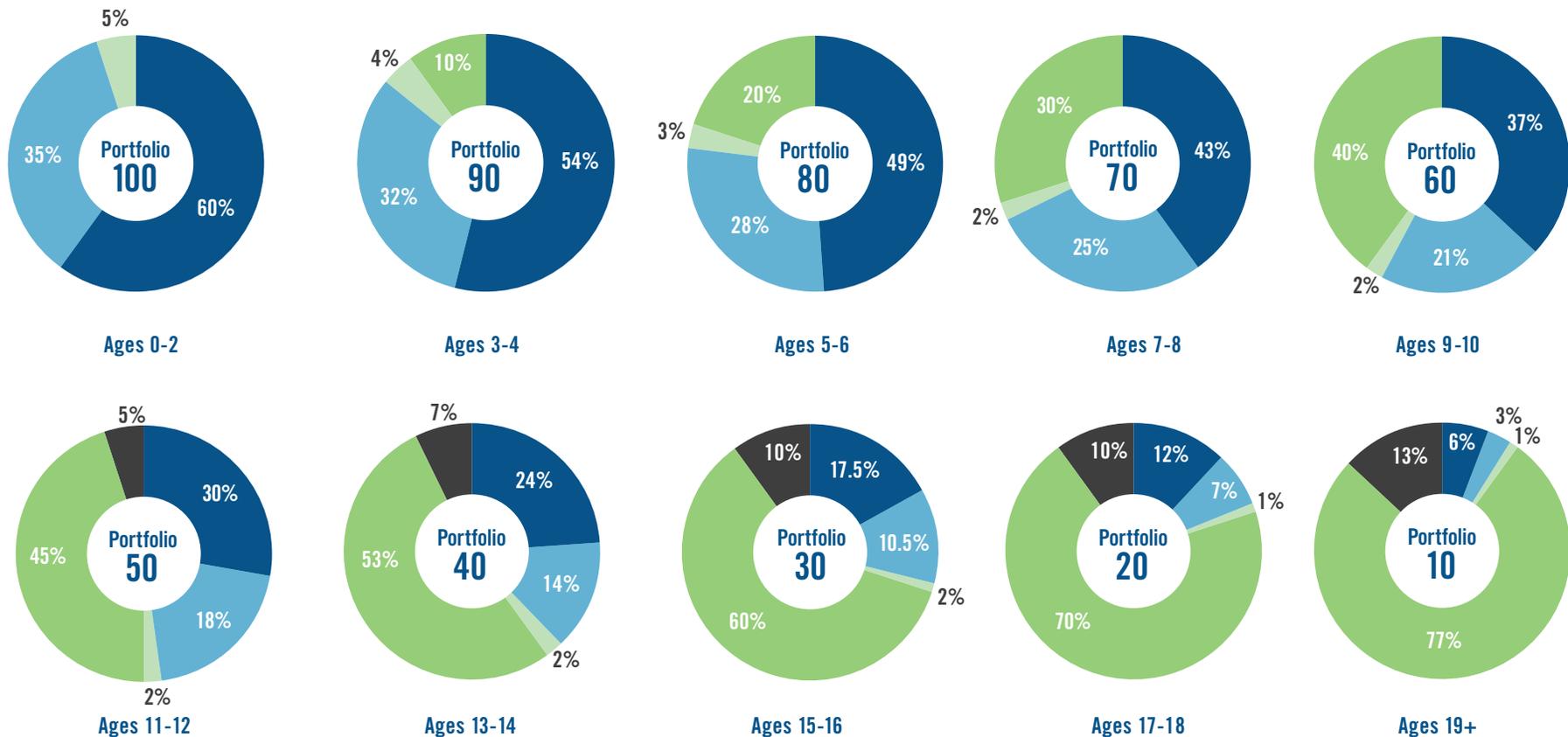
Index Age Based Investment Approach



The Education Plan[®]
A little today goes a long way

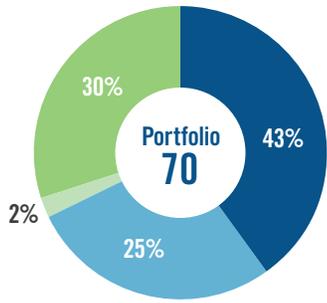
This approach contains two different tracks, Index Growth and Index Balanced, that allow you to more closely align your college savings goals with your risk tolerance and return expectations. They are designed to simplify the act of investing by automatically shifting the money in the account to increasingly conservative portfolios as the beneficiary gets closer to college age. All of the portfolios in this approach comprise passive index investments.¹

Index Growth Age Based Track

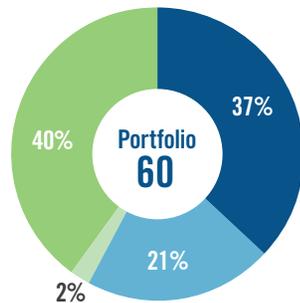


● U.S. Equity ● Global & International Equity ● Real Estate ● Fixed Income ● Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market²

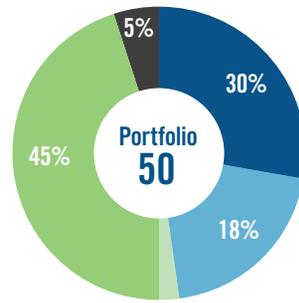
Index Balanced Age Based Track



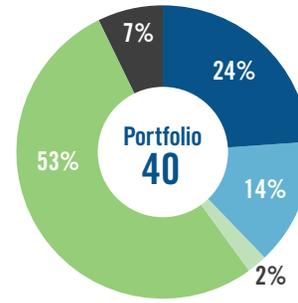
Ages 0-2



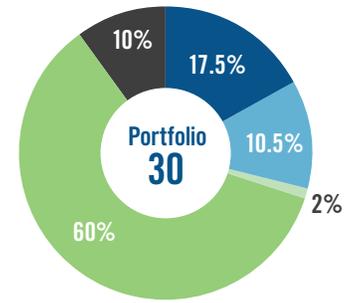
Ages 3-4



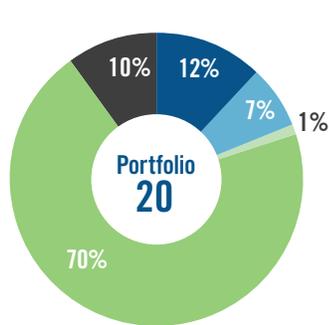
Ages 5-6



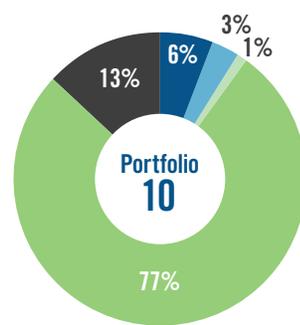
Ages 7-8



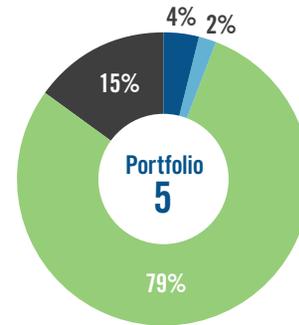
Ages 9-10



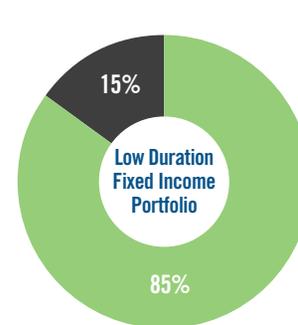
Ages 11-12



Ages 13-14



Ages 15-16



Ages 17+

● U.S. Equity
 ● Global & International Equity
 ● Real Estate
 ● Fixed Income
 ● Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market²

Index Portfolio Descriptions^{1,3}

Index Portfolio 100

Index Growth Age Based Newborn to 2 Years

Invests primarily in equity and real estate investments in order to seek capital appreciation.

Index Portfolio 90

Index Growth Age Based 3 to 4 Years

Invests in a combination of equity, fixed income, and real estate securities – with an emphasis on equity – in order to seek capital appreciation and income.

Index Portfolio 80

Index Growth Age Based 5 to 6 Years

Invests in a combination of equity, fixed income, and real estate securities – with an emphasis on equity - in order to seek capital appreciation and income.

Index Portfolio 70

Index Growth Age Based 7 to 8 Years

Index Balanced Age Based Newborn to 2 Years

Invests in a combination of equity, fixed income, and real estate – with a slight emphasis on equity – in order to seek capital appreciation and income.

Index Portfolio 60

Index Growth Age Based 9 to 10 Years

Index Balanced Age Based 3 to 4 Years

Invests in a combination of equity, fixed income, and real estate – with a slight emphasis on equity – in order to seek capital appreciation and income.

Index Portfolio 50²

Index Growth Age Based 11 to 12 Years

Index Balanced Age Based 5 to 6 Years

Invests primarily in fixed income and inflation protected fixed income securities – with an equal weighting in fixed income and equity – to seek conservative appreciation and income.

Index Portfolio 40²

Index Growth Age Based 13 to 14 Years

Index Balanced Age Based 7 to 8 Years

Invests in a combination of equity, fixed income, inflation protected fixed income and real estate – with a slight emphasis on fixed income – in order to seek income and capital appreciation.²

Index Portfolio 30²

Index Growth Age Based 15 to 16 Years

Index Balanced Age Based 9 to 10 Years

Invests primarily in fixed income and inflation protected fixed income securities – with a slight emphasis on equity and real estate – to seek conservative appreciation and principal protection.

Index Portfolio 20²

Index Growth Age Based 17 to 18 Years

Index Balanced Age Based 11 to 12 Years

Invests primarily in short term fixed income, inflation protected fixed income and money market securities – with a slight emphasis on equity and real estate – to seek conservative appreciation and principal protection.²

Index Portfolio 10²

Index Growth Age Based 19 Years and Older

Index Balanced Age Based 13 to 14 Years

Invests in short term fixed income, inflation protected fixed income and money market securities – with a slight emphasis on equity and real estate – to seek conservative appreciation and principal protection.²

Index Portfolio 5²

Index Balanced Age Based 15 to 16 Years

Invests in fixed income, inflation protected fixed income and money market securities– with a slight emphasis on equity – to seek principal protection and conservative appreciation.

Index Low Duration Fixed Income Portfolio²

Index Balanced Age Based 17 Years and Older

Invests in primarily short term fixed income, inflation protected fixed income and money market securities to seek principal protection and income.²

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO NEW MEXICO TAXPAYERS

As a result of federal tax law changes, language was added to Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code providing that any reference to the term “qualified higher education expense” shall include tuition expenses for K-12 Schools. K-12 Schools are elementary or secondary public, private or religious schools.

Effective January 1, this change in the federal tax law permits Account Owners to withdraw up to \$10,000 for tuition expenses from a 529 college savings account for K-12 Schools free of federal taxes. This limitation applies on a per-student basis, rather than a per-account basis. Although an individual may be the designated beneficiary of multiple accounts, that individual may receive a maximum of \$10,000 in distributions free of federal tax, regardless of whether the funds are distributed from multiple accounts.

These federal tax law changes also permit transfers from a 529 account to an account in a Qualified ABLE Program made before January 1, 2026, without subjecting the transferred amount to federal income tax on earnings, provided certain conditions are met. ABLE accounts are subject to an annual contribution limit (currently \$15,000). Transfers from a 529 account that cause the ABLE account to exceed the \$15,000 limit will be subject to federal tax. This provision applies to 529 to ABLE transfers made after December 22, 2017.

Under current New Mexico tax law, contributions to the New Mexico 529 plans by a New Mexico individual taxpayer may be deducted for New Mexico individual income tax purposes and the earnings on such contributions may not be subject to New Mexico income tax. In certain circumstances, the amounts deducted may be recaptured in subsequent years.

By letter, the New Mexico Education Trust Board requested the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department to rule on the New Mexico tax consequences pertaining to transfers from New Mexico 529 accounts to ABLE accounts and distributions from such 529 accounts to pay tuition expenses for K-12 Schools. The Board recently received an advisory letter in response to its request.

According to the advisory letter, despite the new federal tax law changes for tuition expenses for K-12 Schools, such K-12 tuition expenses will not constitute qualified higher education expenses under the New Mexico tax code, thereby resulting in a recapture of any deduction related to amounts distributed for such K-12 tuition expenses.

In addition, the advisory letter clarifies that amounts distributed from a New Mexico 529 plan account to a Qualified ABLE program, including the ABLE program offered in the State of New Mexico (notwithstanding that such a transfer is a Qualified Withdrawal for federal tax purposes), will be subject to New Mexico income tax on earnings and distributed amounts previously deducted for New Mexico income tax purposes must be recaptured.

Account Owners who are New Mexico taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors before making withdrawals from a New Mexico 529 plan for K-12 tuition expenses or transferring funds from a New Mexico 529 Plan to a Qualified ABLE Program.

1. An index only, or “passive” strategy invests in a fund that seeks to emulate a market index. Indexes are collections of stocks or other investment vehicles that are looked at in aggregate. Indexes cannot be purchased directly by investors.
2. Prior to 9/28/16, the Portfolio’s name was Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Portfolio. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the Fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time. The Plan Manager and The Education Trust Board have agreed to voluntarily waive the Management Fee and Administrative Fee, respectively (but, in neither case, not below zero) and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to assist the Institutional Government Money Market Portfolio in attempting to maintain at least a 0.00% return. There is no guarantee that the Institutional Government Money Market Portfolio will maintain this return. This undertaking may be amended or withdrawn at any time.
3. Each underlying investment has its own risk. For example, the prices of small-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large company stocks. There are special risks inherent to the international investing, including currency, political, social and economic risks. Investments in growth stocks may be more volatile than other securities. With value investing, if the marketplace does not recognize that a security is undervalued, the expected price increase may not occur. Fixed income investing entails credit and interest rate risks. When interest rates rise, bond prices generally fall, and the underlying fund’s or account’s value can fall. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss. For more details and associated risks, please see the Program Disclosure Statement.

This material is provided for general and educational purposes only, and is not intended to provide legal, tax or investment advice, or for use to avoid penalties that may be imposed under U.S. federal tax laws. Contact your attorney or other advisor regarding your specific legal, investment or tax situation.

The Education Plan® is operated as a qualified tuition program offered by The Education Trust Board of New Mexico and is available to all U.S. residents. OFI Private Investments Inc., a subsidiary of OppenheimerFunds, Inc., is the program manager for The Education Plan and OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc. is the distributor of The Education Plan. Some states offer favorable tax treatment to their residents only if they invest in the state’s own plan. Investors should consider before investing whether their or their designated beneficiary’s home state offers any state tax or other benefits that are only available for investment in such state’s qualified tuition program, such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors. Any state-based benefit offered with respect to a particular 529 College Savings Plan should be one of the many appropriately weighted factors considered in making an investment decision. You should consult with your tax or other advisor to learn more about how state based benefits (including any limitations) would apply to their specific circumstances. In addition, some states may offer an income tax deduction to any qualified tuition programs. These securities are neither FDIC insured nor guaranteed and may lose value.

Before investing in the Plan, investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses associated with municipal fund securities. The Plan Description and Participation Agreement contain this and other information about the Plan, and may be obtained by visiting www.TheEducationPlan.com or calling 1.877.EdPlan8 (1.877.337.5268). Investors should read these documents carefully before investing.



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