Small Cap Fund

as of 3/31/19

savingsplus

CALIFORNIA STATE EMPLOYEE 401(k) & 457(b) PLANS

Objective

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation by investing in selected U.S. companies within the small cap equity market segment.

Strategy

The Small Cap Fund invests in selected U.S. stocks with market capitalizations that are in line with stocks found in the Russell 2000 Index. The Fund combines growth, value, and index styles, thereby providing style diversification. The Fund is managed by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (targeted at 22.5% of the portfolio, Dalton, Greiner, Hartman, Maher & Co., LLC (targeted at 22.5% of the portfolio), Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (targeted at 22.5% of the portfolio), Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC (targeted at 22.5% of the portfolio), and Northern Trust Investments, Inc (targeted at 10% of the portfolio). At any given point in time, actual allocations among the five managers may vary somewhat due to market movements and portfolio cash flows.

The performance of the fund is measured against the performance of Russell 2000 Index (see Additional Disclosures for definition).

Investment Managers

Investment Option Inception Date: 11-07-2007

Dalton Grenier Hartman Maher & Co., LLC
565 Fifth Ave., Ste. 2101
New York NY 10017
Team Managed
www.dghm.com

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP
6300 Bee Cave Rd., Bldg. One
Austin TX 78746
Team Managed
www.dfafunds.com

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
200 West St.
New York NY 10282
Team Managed
www.gsam.com

Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC
1800 Avenue of the Stars, 2nd Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Team Managed
www.kayne.com

Northern Trust Investments, Inc.
50 S. LaSalle St., M-23
Chicago IL 60606
Manager: Chris Jaeger
www.northerntrust.com

Estimated Fees

No transaction fees are charged. Instead, the Fund indirectly incurs management fees that are charged by the underlying Investment Managers. The estimated expense ratio consists of operating expenses, including management fees and nominal trustee services fees, and an administrative expense reimbursement of five basis points. These fees are netted out of the performance of the Fund.

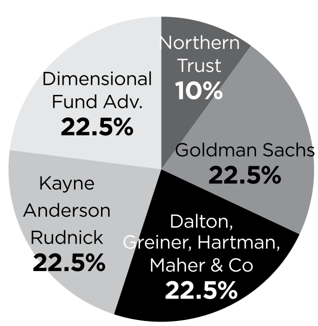
	Gross expense	Net expense
Expenses per $1000 investment	$6.10	$6.10
Total expense ratio	0.61%	0.61%
Operating expenses	0.56%	0.56%
Administrative expenses	0.05%	0.05%

Fund Performance

	Qtr.	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception
Small Cap Fund (net of fees)	15.86%	15.86%	6.11%	14.49%	7.61%	7.57%
Russell 2000 Index	14.58%	14.58%	2.05%	12.92%	7.05%	N/A

The results shown represent past performance and do not represent expected future performance or experience. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's units, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the data quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by visiting savingsplusnow.com.

The index returns do not include the deduction of investment management fees, expense reimbursement and custodial fees, which would lower a participant's return.



Manager Allocation

Important Information About Risk

Investment in the Funds involves a certain amount of risk and is only suitable for individuals who fully understand and are capable of bearing the risks of an investment in the Funds. The following is a general discussion of certain risks and merits of different types of investments which the Fund may make.

Risk of Investment Loss - Generally.

No warranty is given by the Trustee or Investment Adviser as to the performance or profitability of any Fund, and there is no guarantee that any Fund will achieve its investment objective. A Fund may suffer loss of principal, and income, if any, will fluctuate. The value of a Fund's investments will be affected by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, economic and political developments, interest rates, issuer-specific events, market conditions and sector positions. Investment in a Fund is not a deposit or obligation of the Trustee or of any other bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, or any other government agency or instrumentality.

Risks of Investing in Equity Security/ Stock Market Volatility.

In general, each Fund is subject to the risks associated with investments in common stocks and other equity securities. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of individual companies and in response to general market and economic conditions. Accordingly, the value of the stocks that a Fund holds may decline over short or extended periods. The U.S. stock markets tend to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when prices generally decline.

Risks of Investing in REITs.

Income-producing real estate is often owned and operated by real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Qualification and treatment as a REIT will depend on a Fund's ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various tests including tests relating to its income, assets, distributions, diversity of ownership, as well as other qualification requirements imposed on REITs. If a REIT fails to qualify as a REIT for any particular year, it would be taxed at U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to corporations on all of its income, whether or not distributed to its shareholders, and this would substantially reduce the amount of cash otherwise available to be distributed to the shareholders. In addition, unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, the REIT also will be disqualified from reelecting taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which the REIT qualification was lost. If the requirements for taxation as a REIT are met, a REIT is allowed a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders, substantially eliminating the "double taxation" at both the corporate and shareholder levels that general results from the use of corporations. However, a REIT will still be subject to tax in certain circumstances even if it qualifies as a REIT, including without limitation: a tax on any taxable income or capital gain not distributed to its shareholders, and an additional 4% excise tax if it fails to make certain distributions for a calendar year; a tax of 100% on net income from any "prohibited transaction," which is a sale of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business, unless the property is held for at least two years and certain other requirements are satisfied; and the corporate "alternative minimum tax."

Risks of Foreign Investing.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of domestic issuers. These investments may be adversely affected by changes in currency rates, changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and in exchange control regulations (e.g., currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (e.g., weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the security. In addition, currency in which a Fund receives dividends, interest or other payments declines in value against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders or converted to U.S. dollars, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to pay such dividends. Brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets are generally more expensive than in the United States. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have on occasion been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making if difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign issuers are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements that are applicable to U.S. issuers. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than about a U.S. issuer. In addition, there is generally less government regulation of foreign markets, companies and securities dealers than in the U.S. and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and securities of many foreign issuers are less liquid and subject to more price volatility than securities of comparable domestic issuers. The securities markets of certain countries may also be marked by high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as high concentration of ownership of securities by a limited number of investors.

Investment in sovereign debt obligations involves risks not present in debt obligations of corporate issuers. The issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and a Fund may have limited recourse to compel payment in the event of a default.

Geographic Concentration.

Political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries.

Risks of Derivative Investments.

Fund's transactions in options, futures, options on futures, swaps, structured securities, inverse floating rate securities, stripped Mortgage Backed Securities, currency transactions and other derivative investments involve additional risk of loss. Loss can result from a lack of correlation between changes in the value of derivative instruments and the portfolio assets (if any) being hedged, the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments, or the risks arising from margin requirements and related leverage factors associated with such transactions. The use of these management techniques also involves the risk of loss if the Investment Manager is incorrect in its expectation of fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency prices. Each Fund may also invest in derivative investments for non-hedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return), which is considered a speculative practice and presents even greater risk of loss. The value of many derivative instruments can be very volatile, and the losses incurred by a Fund on some derivative investments is potentially unlimited.

Some floating rate derivative debt securities can present more complex types of derivative and interest rate risks. For example, range floaters are subject to the risk that the coupon will be reduced below market rates if a designated interest rate floats outside of a specified interest rate band or collar. Dual index or yield curve floaters are subject to lower prices in the event of a unfavorable change in the spread between two designated interest rates.

Conflicts of Interest.

The involvement of the Trustee and/or the investment Adviser and their affiliates in the management of, or their interest in, other accounts may present conflicts of interest with respect to each Fund or limit its investment activities. The Trustee and the Investment Adviser and their other advisory affiliates, may engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and funds which have investment objectives similar to those of the Funds and/or which engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities, currencies and instruments as the Funds. The Investment Adviser will not have any obligation to make available any information regarding their proprietary activities or strategies, or the activities or strategies used for other accounts managed by them, for the benefit of the management of the Funds. Therefore, it is possible that a Fund could sustain losses during periods in which the Investment Adviser and its affiliates and other accounts achieve significant profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. In addition, the Funds may, from time to time, enter into transactions in which other clients of Investment Adviser have an adverse interest.

Financial Services Exposure.

Financial services companies are highly dependent on the supply of short-term financing. The value of securities of issuers in the financial services sector can be sensitive to changes in government regulation and interest rates and to economic downturns in the United States and abroad.

Industry Concentration.

Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that group of related industries could react similarly to these or other developments.

The technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, and competition from new market entrants.

Issuer-Specific Changes.

Change in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect the credit quality or value of an issuer's securities. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes. If the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

Lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. Lower-quality debt securities can be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an acceptable price. The default rate for lower-quality debt securities is likely to be higher during economic recessions or periods of high interest rates.

Risks of Investing in Small Capitalization Companies.

The equity securities of small capitalization companies involve greater risk and portfolio price volatility than investments in large capitalization stocks. Historically, small market capitalization stocks and stocks of recently organized companies have been more volatile in price than the larger market capitalization stocks included in the S&P 500® Index. Among the reasons for this greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms and the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such stocks. The Structured Small Cap Fund (and any other Fund that invests in small capitalization companies) will be subject to these risks.

Risks of Illiquid Securities.

Each Fund may invest in certain illiquid securities that cannot be readily disposed of in the ordinary course of business at fair value. Illiquid securities include:

- Both domestic and foreign securities that are not readily marketable.
- Certain participation interests.
- Repurchase agreements and time deposits with a notice or demand period of more than seven days.
- Certain over the counter options.
- Certain structured securities and all swap transactions.
- Certain restricted securities other than Rule 144A Securities for which a liquid institutional trading market is present.

Investing in Rule 144A Securities may decrease the liquidity of a Fund to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

"Growth" Investing.
"Growth" stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. "Growth" stocks tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. As a result, "growth" stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile than other types of stocks.

"Value" Investing.
"Value" stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. "Value" stocks tend to be inexpensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. However, "value" stocks can continue to be inexpensive for long periods of time and may not ever realize their full value.

Quantitative Investing.
The value of securities selected using quantitative analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

Risks Related to Soundness of Financial Institutions.
Routine funding or settlement transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of domestic or foreign financial institutions. The operations of U.S. and global financial services institutions are highly interconnected and a decline in the financial condition of one or more financial services institutions may expose the Funds to credit losses or defaults, limit their access to liquidity or otherwise disrupt their operations.

Operational Risks.
Operation of the Funds may be subject to risk of loss resulting from human error, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, or external events. Operational risks also include the risk of fraud by employees, clerical and record-keeping errors, nonperformance by vendors, threats to cybersecurity, and computer/telecommunications malfunctions.

Important Facts

Price
The unit value of the Fund changes daily, based upon the market value of the underlying securities. The Fund is subject to wide fluctuations in unit value because it holds virtually all assets in common stocks.

Information Accessibility
Since this is not a mutual fund, information is not available from a newspaper or other public information sources. The plan's recordkeeper will provide your account information over the internet and through an automated telephone system.

Prospectus Information
The Small Cap Fund is a portfolio of assets managed specifically for your plan. Unlike a mutual fund, only the participants of your plan can invest in the Fund. Therefore, because it is not a mutual fund, a prospectus is not available. This summary is designed to provide descriptive information.

Additional Disclosures

The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small cap segment of the U.S. equity market. The Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. The Index includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. No fees or commissions are subtracted from index returns and it is not possible to invest directly in a market index.

The Fund may use futures, options, or other derivatives, and is operated by a person who has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act and is, therefore, not subject to registration or regulation under that Act. The investment managers may use futures, options, swaps, or other derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset; to seek to take advantage of changes in securities prices, interest rates, and other factors affecting value; to hedge risk; to maintain liquidity; or for other reasons. Each of these strategies has its own risks and could decrease the value of the Fund. The managers of the Fund currently do not expect to make significant use of derivatives in implementing its investment strategy.

Top 10 holdings information can be obtained by contacting the Savings Plus Program at (855) 616-4776, Monday through Friday 5 am – 8 pm PT. Due to the fund structure, top ten holdings must be calculated by combining information provided by each manager and are typically not available until at least 90 days after the end of the quarter.

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