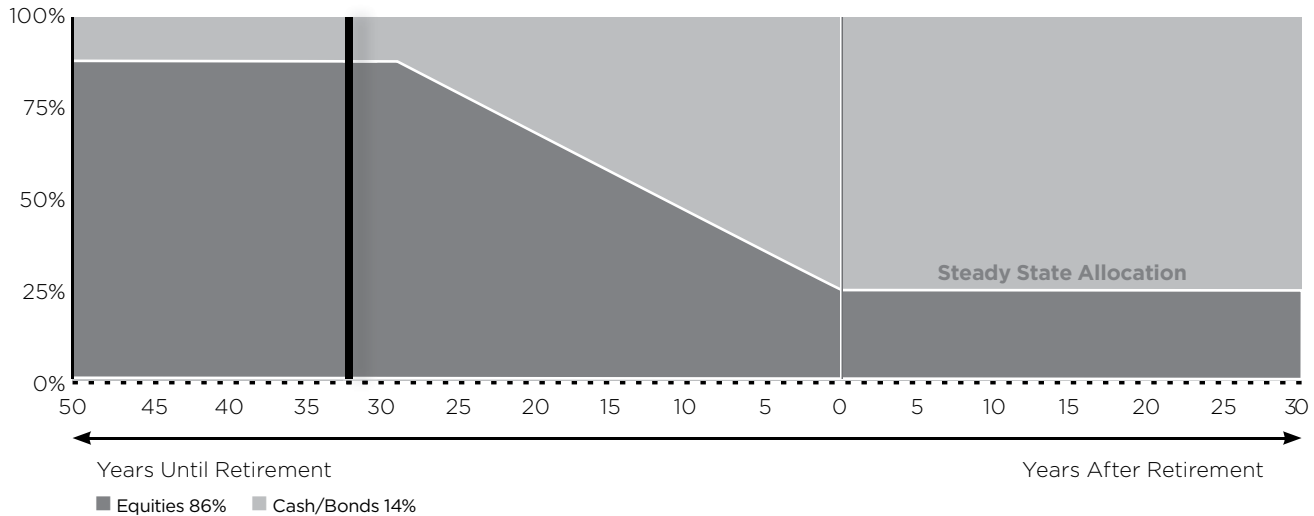


Glide Path



Objective

Target Date Funds are a series of diversified portfolios designed to simplify the asset allocation process. Target Date Funds provide a single investment option to accumulate wealth through an expected target date. The date in each fund name represents the year when you plan to begin withdrawing your money (in this case, the year 2050). As a funds target date approaches, the allocation to the underlying investments automatically shifts to a more conservative mix in order to preserve the accumulated balance.

Strategy

Target Date Funds invest primarily in a combination of the seven major asset classes U.S. Large Cap Stocks, U.S. Mid Cap Stocks, U.S. Small Cap Stocks, International Stocks, Bonds, Short Term Investments, and Diversified Real Return strategies. The funds are intended to provide a combination of capital appreciation, capital preservation, and protection against inflation. Each of the funds seek to provide capital growth and income consistent with its current asset allocation which will become more conservative over time, automatically increasing its allocation to bonds and short term investments while decreasing its allocation to stocks and diversified real return strategies. Rather than investing directly into individual securities, Target Date Funds will achieve their objectives by allocating its assets to other investment funds/strategies that are offered under Savings Plus.

Target Date 2050 has the following target allocations:

Fund	Target Allocation %
Large Cap Index Fund	11.10%
Large Cap Fund	15.86%
Mid Cap Index Fund	4.61%
Mid Cap Fund	5.76%
Small Cap Index Fund	1.84%
Small Cap Fund	2.30%
International Index Fund	17.13%
International Fund	21.40%
Bond Index Fund	3.75%
Bond Fund	6.25%
RhumbLine TIPS Index Fund	4.00%
Cohen & Steers Real Assets	6.00%

At any given point in time, actual allocations among the underlying strategies may vary somewhat due to market movements and portfolio cash flows. The performance of each Target Date Fund is measured against a custom benchmark consisting of the primary benchmark of each of the underlying investment funds/strategies at the respective target allocation (see Additional Disclosures for definition).

The asset allocation of the fund may equal less than or greater than 100% due to hedged funds or leveraged cash positions by the fund.

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Investment Manager Information

Investment Option Inception Date: 3-21-2014

Amundi Pioneer Institutional Asset Management, Inc.
60 State St.
Boston MA 02109
Team Managed - Bond
www.amundipioneer.com

Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd
Calton Square 1 Greenside Row
Edinburgh Scotland EH1 3AN
Team Managed - International
www.bailliegifford.com

Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC
2200 Ross Ave., 31st Fl.
Dallas TX 75201
Team Managed - Mid Cap
www.barrowhanley.com

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.
400 Howard St.
San Francisco CA 94105
Team Managed - Bond, Large Cap, Mid Cap
www.blackrock.com

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.
1 Beacon St., 30th Fl.
Boston MA 02108
Team Managed - Large Cap
www.boston-partners.com

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.
909 Third Ave., 32nd Fl.
New York NY 10022
Manager: Steve Pollack - Mid Cap
www.boston-partners.com

Ceredex Value Advisors, LLC
301 E. Pine Street, Ste. 500
Orlando, FL 32801 Portfolio
Manager: Mills Riddick - Large Cap
www.ceredexvalue.com

Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc
280 Park Ave., 10th Fl.
New York NY 10017
Manager: Vincent Childers - Real Assets
www.cohenandsteers.com

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

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

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

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

Manning & Napier Advisors LLC
290 Woodcliff Dr.
Fairport NY 14450
Team Managed - International
www.manning-napier.com

MFS Institutional Advisors, Inc.
111 Huntington Ave.
Boston Massachusetts 02199
Team Managed - Large Cap, Mid Cap
www.mfs.com

Northern Trust Investments, Inc.
50 S. LaSalle St., M-23
Chicago IL 60603
Manager: Chris Jaeger - Small Cap
Team Managed - International
www.northernfunds.com

RhumbLine Advisers Limited Partnership
265 Franklin St., 21st Fl.
Boston MA 02110
Team Managed - TIPS
www.rhumblinesadvisers.com

Templeton Investment Counsel LLC
300 S.E. 2nd St.
Ft. Lauderdale FL 33301
Team Managed - International
www.franklintempleton.com

Voya Investment Management Co., LLC
230 Park Ave., 14th Fl.
New York NY 10169
Team Managed - Mid Cap, Large Cap
www.voya.com

Wellington Management Company LLP
280 Congress St.
Boston MA 02210
Team Managed - International
www.wellington.com

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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.

Our excessive trading policy imposes a 2.0 percent redemption fee on the sale of assets in the fund if the sale occurs within 30 calendar days of purchase. Proceeds from such fees flow back into the unit value of the fund. See the Transfer Restrictions and Redemption Fees document on the Forms and Publications page of this site for more details.

	Gross expense	Net expense
Expenses per \$1000 investment	\$3.00	\$3.00
Total expense ratio	0.30%	0.30%
Operating expenses	0.25%	0.25%
Administrative expenses	0.05%	0.05%

Fund Performance

	Qtr.	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception
Target Date Fund 2050 (net of fees)	11.12%	11.12%	1.22%	8.97%	5.08%	5.25%
Target Date 2050 Custom Index	10.97%	10.97%	1.96%	9.25%	5.53%	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.

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 Fixed Income Securities.

To the extent that a Fund invests in fixed income securities, it will be subject to the risks associated with investments in fixed income securities. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and call/extension risk. In general, interest rate risk involves the risk that when interest rates decline, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase (although many Mortgage-Backed Securities will have less potential than other debt securities for capital appreciation during periods of declining rates). Conversely, when interest rates increase, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decline. Credit risk involves the risk that the issuer could default on its obligations, and a Fund will not recover its investment. For example, increases in interest rates and/or a weakening of economic conditions caused by another recession or otherwise could adversely impact the ability of homeowners to repay mortgages or the value of the housing securing these mortgages. Call risk and extension risk are normally present in Mortgage-Backed Securities and asset-backed securities. For example, homeowners have the option to prepay their mortgages. Therefore, the duration of a security backed by home mortgages can either shorten (call risk) or lengthen (extension risk). In general, if interest rates on new mortgage loans fall sufficiently below the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to increase. Conversely, if mortgage loan interest rates rise above the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. In either case, a change in the prepayment rate can result in losses to Participating Trusts.

Interest Rate Changes.

Debt and money market securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt or money market security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities, mortgage securities, and the securities of issuers in the financial services sector can be more sensitive to interest rate changes. In other words, the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates.

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Risks of Investing in Real Estate.

Real estate, like many types of long-term investments, historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value, and specific market conditions may result in occasional or permanent reductions in the value of real property interests. The marketability and value of real property interests depend on many factors, including without limitation: changes in general or local economic conditions; changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area; changes in interest rates; the promulgation and enforcement of government regulations relating to land-use and zoning restrictions, environmental protection and occupational safety; unavailability of mortgage funds which may render the sale of a property difficult; the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; the imposition of rent controls; energy and supply shortages; and various uninsured or uninsurable risks.

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 it 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.

Investments in Emerging Markets.

The economies of individual emerging market countries may differ unfavorably from those of developed countries in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency valuation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Governments of many emerging markets countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the local government owns and/or controls many companies, including some of the largest in the country. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic and market conditions in an emerging markets country. Government approvals can be required in connection with private transactions and such approvals may take a far longer period of time to obtain than in more developed countries. Moreover, the economies of emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. With respect to any emerging market country, there is a possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political changes, government regulation, economic or social instability, diplomatic developments (including war) or terrorism which could affect adversely the economies of such countries or the value of a Fund’s investments in those countries. In addition, the inter-relatedness of the economies

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in emerging markets countries has deepened over the years, with the effect that economic difficulties in one country often spread throughout an applicable region.

Some emerging markets countries have laws and regulations that currently limit or preclude direct foreign investment in their securities markets. Prior government approval for foreign investments may be required under certain circumstances in some emerging markets countries, and the process of obtaining these approvals may require a significant expenditure of time and resources. Repatriation of investment income, capital and the proceeds of sale by foreign investors may require governmental registration and approval in some emerging markets countries. Furthermore, investments in companies in some emerging markets countries may require significant government approvals under corporate, securities, exchange control, foreign investment and other similar laws and may require financing and structuring alternatives that differ significantly from those customarily used in more developed countries. In addition, in certain countries, such laws and regulations have been subject to frequent and unforeseen change, potentially exposing a Fund to restrictions, taxes and other obligations that were not anticipated at the time an investment was initially made.

Settlement procedures in emerging markets are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve a Fund's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays are common in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement or registration problems may make it more difficult for a Fund to value its securities and could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Fund has delivered or the Fund's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

Companies in emerging markets countries are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. In particular, the assets and profits appearing on the financial statements of a company in an emerging markets country may not reflect its financial position or results of operations in the way they would have been reflected had such financial statements been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, for a company that keeps accounting records in local currency, inflation accounting rules in some emerging markets countries require, for both tax and accounting purposes, that certain assets and liabilities be restated on the company's balance sheet in order to express items in terms of a currency of constant purchasing power. As a result, financial data may be materially affected by restatements for inflation and may not accurately reflect the real condition of real estate, companies and securities markets. Accordingly, a Fund's ability to conduct due diligence in connection with an investment and to monitor the investment may be adversely affected by these factors.

Investments in emerging markets are subject to the risk that the liquidity of a particular investment, or investments generally, in such markets will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political conditions or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, a

Fund may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and then only at a substantial drop in price. Investments in emerging markets may be more difficult to price precisely because of the characteristics discussed above and lower trading volumes.

Currently, there is no market or only a limited market for many of the management techniques and instruments with respect to the currencies and securities markets of the emerging market countries. Consequently, there can be no assurance that suitable instruments for hedging currency and market-related risks will be available at times when a Fund wishes to use them.

Foreign Currency Risks.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, along with other factors, a Fund's value to fluctuate. Currency exchange rates generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by the intervention of U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. To the extent that a substantial portion of a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect the Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, is denominated or quoted in the currencies of particular foreign countries, the Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Each Fund may purchase or sell foreign currencies on a cash basis or through forward foreign currency contracts, and may also purchase and write (sell) call and put options on foreign currencies. A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. A foreign currency option gives the buyer the right to buy (or sell) a specified amount of currency, and the writer of the option the obligation to sell (or buy) the currency. A Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions to hedge or cross-hedge portfolio holdings; to seek to protect against anticipated changes in future foreign currency exchange rates; or to seek to increase total return, which is considered a speculative practice. Foreign currency transactions may be executed on U.S. and foreign exchanges and over-the-counter markets.

There is no assurance that a Fund's currency hedging transactions, if used, will be successful. When a Fund purchases or sells a foreign currency exchange contract or writes an option, the Fund could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. When a Fund buys a foreign currency option, it may forfeit the entire amount of the premium paid by it, plus related transaction costs, if exchange rates move in direction that are adverse to the Fund's position. In addition, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other privately negotiated currency instruments are subject to the risk that the counterparty to a contract will default on its obligations. Since these contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse, a default on a contract would deprive the Fund of unrealized profits, transaction costs or the benefits of a currency hedge or force the Fund to cover its purchase or sale commitments, if any, at the current market price.

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Euro-Zone Risks.

Certain European Union member states have fiscal obligations greater than their fiscal revenue, which has caused investor concern over such countries' ability to continue to service their debt and foster economic growth in their economies. The European debt crisis and measures adopted to address it have significantly weakened European economies. A weaker European economy may cause investors to lose confidence in the safety and soundness of European financial institutions and the stability of European member economies. A failure to adequately address sovereign debt concerns in Europe could hamper economic recovery or contribute to recessionary economic conditions and severe stress in the financial markets, including in the U.S. Potential events which could have such an impact on the financial markets include (i) sovereign debt default (default by one or more European governments in their borrowings), (ii) European bank and/or corporate debt default, (iii) market and other liquidity disruptions, and, (iv) if stresses become especially severe, the collapse of the European Union as a coherent economic group and/or the collapse of its currency, the Euro.

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.

Prepayment.

Many types of debt securities, including mortgage securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

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

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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.

Additional Disclosures

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). Provided the necessary inclusion rules are met, U.S. Aggregate eligible securities also contribute to the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt. The U.S. Aggregate Index was created in 1986 with history backfilled to January 1, 1976.

The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregated Bond Index (Unhedged) is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. There are four regional aggregate benchmarks that largely comprise the Global Aggregate Index: the U.S. Aggregate (USD300mn), the Pan-European Aggregate, the Asian-Pacific Aggregate, and the Canadian Aggregate Indices. The Global Aggregate Index also includes Eurodollar, Euro-Yen, and 144A Index-eligible securities, and debt from five local currency markets not tracked by the regional aggregate benchmarks (CLP, MXN, ZAR, ILS and TRY). A component of the Multiverse Index, the Global Aggregate Index was created in 2000, with index history backfilled to January 1, 1990.

The MSCI ACWI Ex - U.S. Investable Market Index (IMI) (net) captures large, mid and small cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the United States) and 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 6,070 constituents, the index covers approximately 99% of the global equity opportunity set outside the U.S.

The S&P 500 Index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. This world-renowned index

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includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 Index focuses on the large cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. The S&P 500 Index is part of a series of S&P U.S. indices that can be used as building blocks for portfolio construction.

The Russell 1000 Index is a list of the 1,000 largest U.S. public companies. It's a subset of the Russell 3000 Index, which lists the largest 3,000. The companies in the Russell 3000 Index represent about 98% of the U.S. stock market value, making it perhaps the most accurate representation of domestic stock performance. The Russell 1000 Index, while containing only one-third as many stocks as the Russell 3000 Index, still represents some 92% of the U.S. stock market value.

The S&P Mid Cap 400 Index is designed to measure the performance of 400 mid-sized companies in the U.S., reflecting this market segments distinctive risk and return characteristics. Mid cap exposure generally captures a phase in the typical corporate life cycle in which firms have successfully navigated the challenges specific to small companies, such as raising initial capital and managing early growth. At the same time, mid caps tend to be quite dynamic and not so large that continued growth is unattainable. As a result, the mid cap segment may offer aspects of the markets not covered by the large and small cap worlds.

The Russell Midcap Index is an unmanaged index designed to represent performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.

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.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation-Linked Index (Series-L) measures the performance of the U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) market. Federal Reserve holdings of U.S. TIPS are not index eligible and are excluded from the face amount outstanding of each bond in the index. The U.S. TIPS Index is a subset and the largest component of the Global Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L). U.S. TIPS are not eligible for other Bloomberg Barclays nominal U.S. Treasury or broad-based aggregate bond indices. The U.S. TIPS Index (Series-L) was launched in March 1997.

The ICE BofAML US Corporate 1-3 Year Index, is a subset of the ICE BofAML US Corporate Master Index tracking the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. This subset includes all securities with a remaining term to maturity of less than 3 years.

The S&P Global Natural Resources Index includes 90 of the largest publicly-traded companies in natural resources and commodities businesses that meet specific investability requirements, offering investors diversified and investable equity exposure across 3 primary commodity-related sectors: agribusiness, energy, and metals & mining.

The Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Local Currency Index is designed to measure the performance of pure-play infrastructure companies domiciled globally. The

index covers all sectors of the infrastructure market. To be included in the index, a company must derive at least 70% of cash flows from infrastructure lines of business.

The Bloomberg Commodity Total Return index is composed of futures contracts and reflects the returns on a fully collateralized investment in the BCOM. This combines the returns of the BCOM with the returns on cash collateral invested in 13 week (3 Month) U.S. Treasury Bills.

The change in Gold Spot Price reflects the change in the current price of gold per ounce, in U.S. Dollars, that can be bought or sold for immediate delivery.

The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITS worldwide. By making the index constituents free-float adjusted, liquidity, size and revenue screened, the series is suitable for use as the basis for investment products, such as derivatives and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).

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.

In general, these funds also may provide a lower rate of return and potential for appreciation. When investing in the Fund, you should consider inflation risk—i.e., the possibility that your investment dollars will not maintain the same purchasing power in the future.

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.