

What's your investment strategy?

When it comes to investing, people have different levels of risk tolerance and experience. There are some that have limited knowledge in actively developing an investment portfolio and there are those who prefer to select their own mix of investments.

Offering a simple approach to investing, the Plan's investment lineup is organized into choices designed to match your level of interest in investing.

Your choice, simplified.

Your Choice	Your Involvement	The Investment Approach
Help-Me-Do-It ▼ <i>Target Retirement Date Funds — A diversified portfolio in a single fund.</i>	<p>You select the fund, CalPERS manages the asset allocation of the fund.</p> <p>This approach is convenient if you don't have the desire, time or experience to actively select your asset allocation and manage it over time.</p>	<p>Over time, the investment mix of each fund gradually shifts from a greater concentration of higher-risk investments to a greater concentration of lower-risk investments. This disciplined and systematic approach is designed to reduce volatility through diversification, especially as each fund approaches its target date and the years after retirement. However, there is no guarantee that a fund will achieve its strategic objective.</p>
Do-It-Myself ▼ <i>Core Funds — A carefully selected list of passively managed investment options.</i>	<p>You select your funds and actively design and manage your asset allocation over time.</p> <p>If you like to design and actively manage your own asset allocation based on your individual circumstances, you can choose from a carefully selected list of core investment fund options.</p>	<p>CalPERS has selected a set of six index funds in different asset classes (stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents) so you can diversify your portfolio based on your personal situation.</p>

Personal Choice Retirement Account®

The Personal Choice Retirement Account® (PCRA) is a fee-based brokerage account that offers you the ability to invest in mutual funds and Certificates of Deposit (CDs). You have to apply for and set up a separate PCRA account before you may trade mutual funds. Please contact your employer for information on how to enroll into the PCRA option. Please note, however, the mutual funds are not selected, reviewed or monitored by CalPERS.

Participant Fees

We strive to provide investments and services at a reasonable cost using a simple fee schedule with an overall objective of minimizing expenses. There are costs associated with investing in the underlying investment fund options offered under the Plan. Each of the investment fund options currently have an annual fee of less than one percent, prorated daily based on your account balance. CalPERS periodically reviews fees and operating costs, and changes to fees and costs may be made at any time.

More information about the fees associated with each investment offering can be found in the Fund Fact Sheets on calpers457.com.



What are target date funds?

Target date funds are diversified funds that are designed for investors who don't have the time, desire, or expertise to choose an appropriate asset mix for their situation and actively manage it. Over time, the investment mix of a target date fund gradually shifts from a greater concentration of higher-risk investments to a greater concentration of lower-risk investments.

Target date funds are designed for investors who intend to retire during or near the target date year that is included in the name or description of the fund. However, you should not choose a target date fund solely based on your age or intended retirement date. You should also consider factors such as your risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation. While target date funds are intended to offer a simpler way to diversify your portfolio, you should continue to monitor your investments and make adjustments as needed.

What are index funds?

Index funds are designed to produce results that mirror the performance of the index they track by buying and holding the stocks or bonds included in the index. That's why these funds are often described as passively managed. If you want to invest in a certain asset class, such as the stocks or bonds of large U.S. companies, an index fund gives you a convenient way to invest without having to choose individual stocks or bonds.

What is an index?

A fund's performance is usually compared with its market benchmark or index. An index is a grouping of stocks or bonds selected to represent a particular market. The best-known index is the Dow Jones Industrial Average that follows 30 of the largest U.S. companies. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index widens the range to include 500 of the largest U.S. companies for a broader reading of the market. An index is not managed and cannot be invested in directly.

Investing 102



The Asset Classes

There are three basic asset classes and each has specific risk and return features to consider. There are also asset allocation investments, like the target date funds, that generally contain a mix of any of the three asset classes.

Asset Class	Benefit	Risk
Asset Allocation	Professionals make the diversification, asset allocation and rebalancing decisions	Shifting to a conservative mix over time helps manage risk, but does not guarantee earnings growth
Asset Class	Benefit	Risk
Cash Equivalents	Designed to protect original investment or principal	May not keep pace with inflation over time
Bond	Generally offer greater income potential than short-term investments and not as much risk as stocks	Lower growth potential
Stocks	Historically, stocks have provided greater long-term returns than other asset classes	Due to market volatility the value of stocks can go up and down over short periods of time



Investing 103



Investment risk vs. inflation risk

Investment risk is generally associated with the potential that investments may go down in value as a result of market volatility, though other risks exist. Stocks are generally considered riskier investments because they tend to fluctuate in value more than conservative investments like bonds. Conservative investments may help reduce investment risk, but over the long term they can expose you to another kind of risk — inflation risk. When investments are earning less than the rate of inflation, they are actually losing value.

The importance of asset allocation & diversification

Combining different types of investments through asset allocation and diversification may help you manage risk and maximize your return potential by smoothing out market fluctuations, while still taking advantage of the market's potential for higher returns.

Asset allocation involves assigning specific percentages of your investments to different asset classes according to your financial goals, risk tolerance and time horizon. Diversification is a risk management technique that mixes a variety of investments within a portfolio. It involves distributing your money among different securities, sectors, industries and strategies within a number of asset classes. Diversification through asset allocation does not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

Help-Me-Do-It

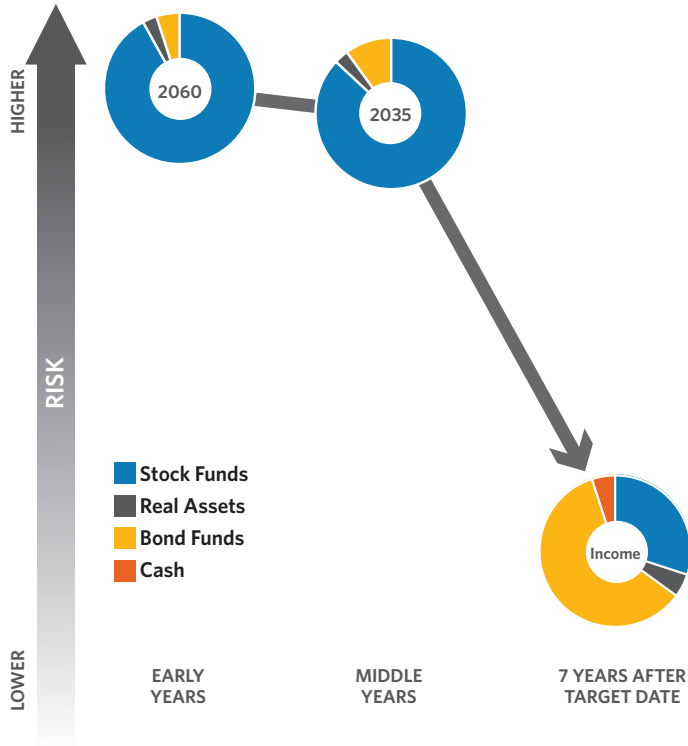
**Target Retirement Date Funds —
A diversified portfolio in a single fund.**

CalPERS Target Date Funds

The Target Retirement Date Funds offer diversified portfolios for participants who don't have the time, desire or expertise to choose an appropriate asset mix for their situation and actively manage it over time.

Funds that evolve over time.

Over time, the investment mix of each fund gradually shifts from a greater concentration of higher-risk investments (such as stock funds) to a greater concentration of lower-risk investments (such as bond funds). Each fund will reach its most conservative asset allocation seven years after the target date year. The shift, known as a "glide path," focuses on asset accumulation to help achieve participants' retirement objectives. This disciplined and systematic approach is designed to reduce volatility through diversification, especially as each fund approaches its target date and the years after retirement. However, there is no guarantee that a fund will achieve its strategic objective. The CalPERS Board of Administration reserves the right to change the target asset allocations, asset classes, underlying portfolios, and benchmarks at any time.



For illustration purposes only. Actual fund allocations may vary. Please refer to the individual fund fact sheets.

Picking your target date fund.

Each fund is designed for an investor who intends to retire during or near the target date year that is included in the name of the fund. However, you should not choose a fund solely based on your age or intended retirement date. You should also consider factors such as your risk tolerance, personal circumstances, and complete financial situation. For example, even if you intend to retire in 2030, you may decide that the 2025, 2035 or other fund is more appropriate for you.

If your birthdate is....	Your CalPERS Target Retirement Date Fund may be...
On or after 2000	CalPERS Target Retirement 2060 Fund
On or between 1995 and 1999	CalPERS Target Retirement 2055 Fund
On or between 1990 and 1994	CalPERS Target Retirement 2050 Fund
On or between 1985 and 1989	CalPERS Target Retirement 2045 Fund
On or between 1980 and 1984	CalPERS Target Retirement 2040 Fund
On or between 1975 and 1979	CalPERS Target Retirement 2035 Fund
On or between 1970 and 1974	CalPERS Target Retirement 2030 Fund
On or between 1965 and 1969	CalPERS Target Retirement 2025 Fund
On or between 1960 and 1964	CalPERS Target Retirement 2020 Fund
On or between 1955 and 1959	CalPERS Target Retirement 2015 Fund
On or before 1954	CalPERS Target Retirement Income Fund

Based on assumption that retirement age is 58.

The "target date" is the approximate date when a participant plans to retire (assuming a retirement age of 58). There is no guarantee that any investment option will achieve its stated objective. Principal value fluctuates and you may lose money, including losses near and following retirement, and there is no guarantee that the investment will provide adequate retirement income. Asset allocation, diversification and rebalancing do not ensure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets.

While target date funds are intended to offer a simpler way to diversify your portfolio, you should continue to monitor your Plan investments and make adjustments as needed.

Do-It-Myself

Core Funds — A carefully selected list of passively managed investment options.

Core Funds

If you like to pick, actively manage and design your asset allocation, you can choose from a carefully selected list of core investment fund options. CalPERS has selected a set of six index funds in different asset classes (stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents) so you can diversify your portfolio based on your personal situation.

Index Fund	Asset Class
State Street Short Term Investment Fund	Cash Equivalent
State Street Real Asset Fund	Inflation Protection
State Street U.S. Short-Term Government/ Credit Bond Index Fund	Bond
State Street U.S. Bond Index Fund	Bond
State Street Russell All Cap Index Fund	U.S. Stocks
State Street Global All Cap Equity ex U.S. Index Fund	Global Stocks

Building your investment portfolio.

It is important for you to determine how long you plan to keep your money invested, and your willingness to stay invested during market ups and downs, and build a portfolio appropriate for that strategy.

When developing your investment strategy, you need to consider:

- How much to save and invest today.
- Your investment time horizon.
- Your risk tolerance.

Once you determine the answers to these questions you can create an investment mix that will help you work toward your objective.

A reminder about asset allocation.

Asset allocation helps to reduce investment risk by spreading your money among different investments, or across the main asset classes. Combining different types of investments, i.e. stocks, bonds and cash equivalents, may help you manage risk and maximize your return potential by smoothing out market fluctuations, while still taking advantage of the market's potential for higher returns. However, diversification through asset allocation does not specifically ensure a profit or protect against loss.

Be aware of inflation risk.

When you're ready to retire, you'll most likely be living in a much more expensive world than today. Conservative investments (like bonds) may help reduce volatility risk, but over the long term they can expose you to inflation risk. When investments are earning less than the rate of inflation, they are actually losing value.

Be a smart investor!

Visit the *Updates & Planning Tools* section on calpers.voya.com and the *Resources & Tools* page on calpers457.com to help you be financially ready for retirement.

