

**RETIREMENT PENSION PLAN
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FREE WILL BAPTISTS**

SUMMARY BOOKLET

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**RETIREMENT PENSION PLAN
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FREE WILL BAPTISTS**

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

In order to assist its employees in ensuring that they have enough funds set aside for their retirement years, the National Association of Free Will Baptists, Inc. established the Retirement Pension Plan of the National Association of Free Will Baptists (“Plan”). This Plan has been amended and restated, effective January 1, 2015. The Plan is intended to provide retirement security to Free Will Baptist ministers and other eligible employees. It allows your employer to set funds aside for your retirement. In addition, it enables you to set aside a portion of your earnings in a tax-advantaged manner during your working years.

The Plan is a church retirement income account program described in section 403(b)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Internal Revenue Code permits denominations and churches to set up retirement plans designed to permit you and your employer to accumulate retirement savings. The Plan takes full advantage of these special tax rules.

The Plan is intended to be adopted by eligible Free Will Baptist employers. By adopting this Plan, your employer can establish its own 403(b) plan, separate from the 403(b) plan of any other eligible employer.

You are encouraged to read this booklet carefully to understand how your employer’s Free Will Baptist Retirement Plan works.

This Booklet is a Summary of the Plan

The term “Plan,” as used in this booklet, refers to the retirement income account program administered by the Board of Retirement and Insurance for the National Association of Free Will Baptists, which your employer has adopted. This booklet is a summary description of only that Plan. This booklet does not describe any other agreements that your employer may have with providers of other 403(b) arrangements.

You should refer to these pages first when you have a question about the Plan. This booklet highlights the main provisions of the Plan and includes important information. However, this booklet is just a summary; it cannot describe how the Plan works under every conceivable set of circumstances. In all cases, your rights under the Plan are governed by the Plan’s legal document. In the event that this summary is inconsistent with the Plan document, the legal Plan document will control. In addition, as indicated above, this summary does not describe any other 403(b) arrangements that your employer may offer.

A copy of the Plan document may be obtained from the Board of Retirement and Insurance of the National Association of Free Will Baptists, Inc. at the address below:

National Association of Free Will Baptists
Board of Retirement and Insurance
Post Office Box 5002
Antioch, Tennessee 37011-5002
(615) 731-6812
(877) 767-7738 (toll-free number)

The Plan is an Important Part of Your Financial Security

The Old Testament story of Joseph illustrates a strategy for financial planning. Joseph knew there would be seven years of good harvest followed by seven years of no harvest. He had to set aside a significant amount of grain during the good years in order to ensure provisions during the bad years.

This story illustrates the reality that we all have productive years followed by years in which our economic productivity will be reduced or cease. This will most likely occur when we retire. Therefore, it is necessary to set aside “the grain” during the good years for those times in retirement when our earned income will decrease or cease.

The primary purpose of the Plan is to provide Plan participants and their beneficiaries with retirement income. The contributions to your Account are an important part of financial security in your retirement. Additionally, Social Security (if you have not elected out of it), personal savings, any other retirement savings, and home ownership also contribute to your financial security at retirement.

At retirement, your total Account, that is, all contributions to the Plan plus investment earnings, form the basis for calculating your retirement benefit, which you can elect to have paid to you in the form of a monthly annuity, in installment payments, or as a lump sum.

The Plan is a Defined Contribution Plan

The Plan is a defined contribution plan. Plan contributions come from employer contributions and voluntary contributions you make. All contributions are credited to your Account in the Plan. The tax laws limit the amount of contributions which both you and your employer can make each year to the Plan on your behalf. (For more information on contribution limits, see “How Much To Contribute” on page 5.)

Plan Administrator

The Board of Retirement and Insurance of the National Association of Free Will Baptists, Inc. (“Board”) administers the Plan. However, the Board may from time to time contract with outside vendors to perform certain administrative services associated with the Plan. If you have any questions about the Plan, you can contact a representative of the Board at (615) 731-6812. Or you can call the Board’s toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES AND ENROLLMENT

You are eligible to participate in the Plan if you are working at least 20 hours a week for an eligible employer that has agreed to participate in the Plan (“Participating Employer”). An eligible employer includes any Free Will Baptist church or agency. In addition, Free Will Baptist ministers who are evangelists or otherwise self-employed and the spouses of Free Will Baptist missionaries are eligible to participate in the Plan without regard to the number of hours they work a week.

If you are eligible to participate as described above, you can become a participant in the Plan upon submitting an Enrollment Agreement to the Board. You must also agree to a minimum monthly contribution of at least \$10. (This minimum contribution may be either Employer Contributions or voluntary contributions that you make. See the section entitled “Contributions” on page 4 for a description of the different contributions that may be made to the Plan.) In addition, if you want to make Salary Reduction Contributions to the Plan, you must submit a signed Salary Reduction Agreement to your employer.

Your enrollment date is the date on which your Enrollment Agreement is accepted by the Board. You may obtain a copy of the Enrollment Agreement, a Salary Reduction Agreement, and any other Plan forms that the Board requires by contacting the Board at (615) 731-6812. Or you can call the Board’s toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

Automatic Enrollment

Your Participating Employer may elect to automatically enroll its employees at an employee Salary Reduction Contribution rate it selects. If your employer has made such an election and you are not making Salary Reduction Contributions to the Plan, and you do not complete a form indicating that you do not wish to make Salary Reduction Contributions within a reasonable time of receiving the automatic contribution arrangement notice from your employer, then you will be automatically enrolled in the Plan. You can elect not to participate in Salary Reduction Contributions or you may change the percent of your Salary Reduction Contributions at any time by notifying your employer in writing.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Types of Contributions

There are several types of contributions that may be made to the Plan.

Employer Contributions

One type of contributions that can be made to the Plan is Employer Contributions. Each Participating Employer is allowed to decide how much it wants to contribute to the Plan on behalf of eligible employees. There is no requirement that your employer must contribute to the Plan, so you must discuss with your employer whether it will make Employer Contributions to the Plan, and if so, how much those Employer Contributions will be.

Employee Elective Contributions

Another important type of contributions is Employee Elective Contributions which you make to the Plan by means of voluntary salary reduction. This type of contribution allows you to contribute a certain portion or percent of your compensation to the Plan. You choose how much you want to contribute. All eligible employees can make Elective Contributions to the Plan.

There are two types of Elective Contributions that you can make to the Plan: Salary Reduction Contributions and Roth Contributions. For both types of contributions, you must complete a Salary Reduction Agreement indicating the dollar amount or percentage of your compensation that you would like to have contributed to the Plan and identifying which portion of the contribution is intended to be a pre-tax Salary Reduction Contribution and which portion is intended to be an after-tax Roth Contribution. You may obtain a copy of a salary reduction agreement from the Board by calling (615) 731-6812, or you can call the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

Salary Reduction Contributions

This type of Elective Contribution is a contribution made to the Plan on a pre-tax basis. You get to decide how much to contribute to the Plan as a Salary Reduction Contribution by filling out a Salary Reduction Agreement. Salary Reduction Contributions will then be automatically withheld from your paycheck and transmitted monthly to the Plan for investment. Salary Reduction Contributions reduce your currently taxable income by the amount of your contribution, saving you current tax dollars. The idea is that, since you are not actually receiving a portion of your salary now, you are also not taxed on it now. However, non-ordained employees do pay employment taxes (FICA, FUTA and Medicare) on their Salary Reduction Contributions.

Roth Contributions

A second type of Elective Contribution is a Roth Contribution. Roth Contributions, like Salary Reduction Contributions, are deducted from your salary based on your individual salary reduction election. However, unlike Salary Reduction Contributions, which are made with pre-tax dollars, Roth Contributions are made with after-tax dollars. That means that Roth

Contributions do not reduce your currently taxable income. However, if certain requirements are met, and your Roth Contributions are distributed in what is called a “qualified distribution,” your Roth Contributions (and the earnings on those contributions) are never taxed. (“Qualified distributions” are discussed in the section of this Plan Summary entitled “Special Rule for Distributions of Roth Contributions” on page 21 of this booklet.) In order for your Elective Contributions to be treated as Roth Contributions, you must irrevocably designate your Elective Contributions as Roth Contributions in your Salary Reduction Agreement.

After-Tax Contributions

In addition to Salary Reduction and Roth Contributions, you can also make After-Tax Contributions to the Plan. These are additional contributions that you choose to contribute on an “after-tax” basis. You can make After-Tax Contributions by sending a check to the Board, or by setting up an automatic bank draft from your personal bank account. You should contact the Board if you wish to make After-Tax Contributions to the Plan by calling (615) 731-6812. Or you can call the Board’s toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

Like Roth Contributions, After-Tax Contributions do not reduce your currently taxable income by the amount contributed. However, unlike Roth Contributions, earnings on any After-Tax Contributions you make will be taxed when you withdraw these amounts from the Plan.

Rollover and Transfer Contributions

If you are a participant in another retirement plan, or if you have been contributing to another 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity provider through your employer, you may also be able to make a Rollover Contribution or a Transfer Contribution to this Plan. A Rollover Contribution is a direct rollover of a distribution made from another retirement plan or an IRA into your Account in this Plan. A Transfer Contribution is a transfer directly from another 403(b) annuity provider to the Plan. There are a number of special rules and limitations on Rollover and Transfer Contributions. Therefore, if you are a participant in another retirement plan or IRA, or if you have made retirement contributions to a different 403(b) provider, you should check with the administrator or the provider for that plan, as well as the Board, to see if you are eligible to make a Rollover or Transfer Contribution to the Plan.

Contributions Are Intended for Retirement

Remember, it is generally expected that all contributions will stay in the Plan until you retire. Although it is possible to take a distribution of some of your employee contributions prior to retirement, this Plan is not intended to be used like a savings account. Rather, it is designed to provide funds for you in retirement.

How Much To Contribute

How much can you contribute to the Plan each year? The determination of the annual limit on your Plan contributions is a complex area of the tax laws, and you should consult your tax adviser about it.

Basic Limits: There are two limits on the amount of contributions that can be made to your Account. The first limit only applies to your voluntary Salary Reduction Contributions and Roth Contributions. The other limit applies to all contributions made to the Plan on your behalf – both your own voluntary contributions and employer contributions. **You cannot exceed either of these limits.**

- **Limit on Employee Elective Contributions.** The first contribution limit is that the total amount of your voluntary Salary Reduction Contributions and/or Roth Contributions cannot exceed a specified dollar amount. For 2017, that dollar amount is \$18,000, and for 2018, that dollar amount is \$18,500. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) may increase this dollar limit from time to time to account for cost-of-living increases. The Board will let you know if the IRS increases this limit.
- **Limit on Total Contributions.** The second contribution limit is that the total amount of your Salary Reduction Contributions, Roth Contributions, After-Tax Contributions and Employer Contributions in a calendar year cannot exceed 100% of your taxable compensation or a specified dollar amount, whichever is less. For 2017, that dollar amount is \$54,000, and for 2018, that dollar amount is \$55,000. The IRS may increase this dollar limit from time to time to account for cost-of-living increases. Please note that, for this purpose, the limit is based on taxable compensation. This means that “compensation” used for purposes of the second contribution limit cannot include any tax-excludible housing allowance (if you are a minister).

Catch-up Contribution Limits. There are also two special “catch-up” contribution limits that apply in limited cases.

- **Age-50 Catch-Up Contributions.** Under the “age-50” catch-up contribution limit, beginning in the year you turn 50, you can make additional voluntary contributions. In 2016 and 2017, the amount of these catch-up contributions can be \$6,000 each year. These additional voluntary contributions do not count for purposes of the two main contribution limits discussed above. That means that if you turn 50 in 2016, you can make Salary Reduction Contributions and/or Roth Contributions in the amount of \$18,000, plus an additional \$6,000 in “age-50” catch-up contributions (so that total Salary Reduction Contributions in 2016 could be as much as \$24,000). The IRS may increase this age-50 catch-up limit from time to time to account for cost-of-living increases. The Board will let you know if the IRS increases this limit.
- **15-Years of Service Catch-Up Contributions.** The second special catch-up contribution limit is available to individuals who have been employed by the Free Will Baptists for 15 years and who have not made maximum Salary Reduction Contributions and/or Roth Contributions during past years. For example, the \$18,000 limit on your Salary Reduction Contributions and/or Roth Contributions can be increased by \$3,000 if you have 15 or more years of service with the Free Will Baptists and have not contributed up to the maximum voluntary contribution limit in prior years. **Note:** The maximum, lifetime amount that can be contributed under this second special contribution limit is \$15,000; and the IRS does not ever increase this amount to account for cost-of-living increases.

The IRS has adopted a rule for coordinating the two types of catch-up contributions where employees are eligible to make both types of contributions. Any Salary Reduction Contributions and/or Roth Contributions in excess of the basic limit on Employee Elective Deferrals described above will first be treated as contributions under the 15-years-of-service catch-up. Once the 15-years-of-service catch-up contribution is made in full for a year, the age-50 catch-up contribution may be made, up to the annual limit.

Note: As described above, the tax laws limit the amount of contributions (not including Rollover or Transfer Contributions) that may be contributed on an employee's behalf. Because determining these limits depends on your own financial circumstances, the Board cannot be responsible for complying with them; that must be your responsibility. However, the Board will provide you with information regarding these limits upon request.

EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Example One: In 2017, Pastor Jones receives a \$25,000 salary, of which \$15,000 is eligible as tax-excludible housing allowance. Pastor Jones' employer wants to make Employer Contributions of 5% of his base salary. Pastor Jones' base salary = \$25,000. That means Pastor Jones' employer will contribute \$1,250 to the Plan in the form of Employer Contributions.

Plan Contributions:

Employer Contributions:	\$1,250
Other Contributions:	<u> \$0</u>
Total Contributions:	\$1,250

Annual Limit on Total Contributions for 2017:

Lesser of: \$54,000 or 100% of taxable compensation.

Pastor Jones' taxable compensation is \$10,000 (\$25,000 salary less \$15,000 housing allowance = \$10,000).

That means that the maximum limit on total contributions is \$10,000.

Conclusion: \$1,250 (the Employer Contributions) is less than annual contribution limit (\$10,000). So Pastor Jones' employer can make the full 5% Employer Contribution to the Plan.

Example Two: The facts are the same as for Example One, except that in addition to the 5% Employer Contributions, Pastor Jones wants to contribute \$10,000 in Salary Reduction Contributions to the Plan.

Plan Contributions:

Employer Contributions:	\$1,250
Salary Reduction Contributions:	<u>\$10,000</u>
Total Contributions:	\$11,250

Annual Limit on Salary Reduction Contributions for 2017:

\$18,000

Annual Limit on Total Contributions for 2017:

Lesser of: \$54,000 or 100% of taxable compensation.

Pastor Jones' taxable compensation is \$10,000 (\$25,000 salary less \$15,000 housing allowance = \$10,000).

That means that the maximum limit on total contributions is \$10,000.

Conclusion: Although Pastor Jones' Salary Reduction Contributions do not exceed the \$18,000 limit on salary reduction contributions, his total contributions (\$11,250) are more than the annual limit on total contributions. Pastor Jones must reduce his Salary Reduction Contributions to \$8,750. This is true even though Pastor Jones has not exceeded the annual limit for salary reduction contributions.

Example Three: Mary Smith is working for a Free Will Baptist employer and earns a base salary in 2017 of \$20,000. She is not a minister, so no portion of this salary is eligible to be treated as tax excludible housing allowance. Like Pastor Jones, Mary's employer wants to make Employer Contributions in the amount of at least 5% of Mary's base salary, which is \$1,000 (5% of \$20,000 = \$1,000).

Plan Contributions:

Employer Contributions:	\$1,000
Other Contributions:	<u> \$0</u>
Total Contributions:	\$1,000

Annual Limit on Total Contributions for 2017:

Lesser of: \$54,000 or 100% of taxable compensation.

Mary's taxable compensation is \$20,000.

That means that the maximum limit on total contributions is \$20,000.

Conclusion: \$1,000 is less than annual contribution limit. So Mary's employer can make the full 5% Employer Contribution to the Plan.

Example Four: The facts are the same as for Example Three, except that Mary is 62 years old and nearing retirement. She wants to contribute the entire amount of her salary to the Plan.

Plan Contributions:

Employer Contributions:	\$1,000
Salary Reduction Contributions:	<u>\$20,000</u>
Total Contribution:	\$21,000

Annual Limit on Salary Reduction Contributions for 2017:

Basic limit: \$18,000

Annual Limit on Total Contributions for 2017:

Lesser of: \$54,000 or 100% of taxable compensation.

Mary's taxable compensation is \$20,000.

That means that the maximum limit on total contributions is \$20,000.

Special Catch-Up Contribution Limit for 2017:

Age 50 Catch-up Contributions: \$6,000

Conclusion: The total contributions to the Plan are more than Mary's taxable compensation. However, because Mary is 62, she is eligible to make up to \$6,000 in age-50 catch-up contributions. These catch-up contributions are in addition to the annual limit on salary reduction contributions, and also in addition to the annual limit on total contributions. That means that Mary can make Salary Reduction Contributions in the amount of \$18,000 and she can also make an additional \$6,000 in age-50 catch-up contributions. In this example, Mary is treated as having made regular Salary Reduction Contributions totaling \$18,000 and age-50 catch-up contributions totaling \$2,000. So Mary's total Salary Reduction Contributions to the Plan are within the legal limits. This is true even though the total contributions to the Plan (Employer Contributions plus Mary's Salary Reduction Contributions), in this example, are more than Mary's taxable compensation.

Vesting

Vesting is another word for “ownership,” or your irrevocable right to obtain contributions made to the Plan on your behalf. All contributions to the Plan are 100% vested and nonforfeitable. Your Plan Account stays with you if you move from one Participating Employer to another. In other words, you are fully vested in your Plan Account from the first day of Plan participation. In case of your death, your spouse or named beneficiary will receive your entire Account.

Federal and State Income Tax Information

You do not pay federal income taxes on the contributions at the time Salary Reduction or Employer Contributions are made. All income taxes on those amounts are deferred until benefits are paid to you or your beneficiary. You do, however, pay income taxes on any Roth Contributions and After-Tax Contributions you make to the Plan.

The way in which your Plan contributions and benefits will be taxed under most state and local income tax laws will be the same way in which they are taxed for federal tax purposes. However, you should consult a tax advisor about taxation of your contributions and benefits under state and local income tax laws, if you are subject to such taxes.

The contributions which are made by your employer are not subject to employment taxes or creditable toward Social Security benefits. However, if you are not a minister, your Salary Reduction Contributions are subject to employment taxes (FICA, FUTA and Medicare).

Housing Allowance

If you are a retired minister of the gospel, up to 100 percent of your annual retirement benefits from the Plan may be designated as available for retiree housing allowance, pursuant to IRS Revenue Ruling 75-22. However, the amount actually excludable as housing allowance cannot exceed the least of:

- *The fair rental value of the furnished home plus the cost of utilities; or*
- *The actual expenses of maintaining a home; or*
- *The amount designated by the Board as a housing allowance.*

YOUR PLAN ACCOUNTS

All contributions made on your behalf to the Plan, along with earnings on those contributions, will be credited to an Account under the Plan held in your name. You will receive a statement of your Account balance once every quarter. This statement will reflect all contributions to your Account made since the preceding statement, including Rollover and Transfer Contributions, all amounts paid to you from your Account during that period, if any, and all earnings and losses credited to your Plan Account.

To find out your Account balance from time to time, you can contact the Board at (615) 731-6812. You can also call the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

PLAN INVESTMENT OPTIONS

This Plan is intended to give you an opportunity to exercise control over the investment of the assets in your Account. All amounts credited to your Account under the Plan will be invested at your direction in one or more Investment Options selected by the Board. If you do not select an Investment Option, your Plan contributions will be invested in the Default Strategy.

Each Investment Option is different and has its own specific investment objective. Each Investment Option is made up of many individual stocks, bonds, and other investments. Professionals select underlying investments for each Investment Option that they believe will best help the Investment Option achieve its stated goal for investors. It is up to you to decide in which of the Investment Options you want to invest and how much of your Plan contributions and assets you want to invest in each one. The choice of how to invest is entirely up to you. You should review the available investment information carefully before you choose the Investment Option or Options in which to invest the contributions made to the Plan on your behalf.

Before investing in any Investment Option, you should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses for that Option. In addition, you should from time to time review the earnings performance of the Investment Option or Options you have selected. You will periodically be provided with information on the earnings performance of all of the available Investment Options, and you should compare the performance information of the Investment Options you have selected with that of the other available Investment Options.

There are five (5) Investment Options. These Investment Options are listed below. As indicated above, you can elect to invest all contributions made in your behalf to the Plan in one or more of these options, in accordance with the Plan's procedures for making this election.

- **Conservative Strategy.** This Investment Option seeks to provide a high level of current income with limited capital appreciation and low price volatility levels. It is designed for those participants who are between 0 and 5 years from retirement. Approximately 5% to 35% is invested in stock funds, with a target point of 20% invested in stock. The rest is invested in bond funds, alternative investments, and cash/currency.
- **Moderate Strategy.** This Investment Option seeks modest capital appreciation with strong current income, while recognizing the possibility of moderate price volatility. It is designed for those participants who are between 3 and 10 years from retirement. Approximately 20% to 60% is invested in stock funds, with a target point of 40% invested in stock. The rest is invested in bond funds, alternative investments, and cash/currency.
- **Default Strategy.** This Investment Option seeks to achieve above-average capital appreciation and a moderate level of current income and price volatility. It is designed for those participants who are between 3 and 10 years from retirement. Approximately 40% to 70% is invested in stock funds, with a target point of 55% invested in stock. The rest is invested in bond funds, alternative investments, and cash/currency.

- Maximum Strategy. This Investment Option seeks maximum long-term growth of capital, while accepting a high level of price volatility. It is designed for those participants who are more than 15 years from retirement. Between 70% and 95% is invested in stock funds, with a target of 85% investment in stock. The rest is invested in bond funds, alternative investments, and cash/currency.
- Discipline Value Strategy. This Investment Option is based on identifying attractively valued companies with competitive, sustainable dividends and stable financial health profiles. It is focused on providing favorable downside risk management in adverse markets and is comprised of mid- to large-cap companies with flexible sector allocation. It is designed for those participants who are more than 15 years from retirement. Between 95% to 100% is invested in stock funds, with a target of 99%. The rest is invested in cash/currency.

Remember: The Board may add, eliminate, or otherwise change the Investment Options offered under this Plan at any time. However, if it does so, it will notify participants in advance of any change.

For more information on the Investment Options available under this Plan, please contact John Brummitt at 1-877-767-7738.

INVESTMENT CHOICE PROCEDURES

Incoming Contributions

All incoming contributions are invested in one or more of the Investment Options, which you may designate in any combination and in any amount. There is no minimum amount that must be contributed to any one Investment Option, but investments must be designated in increments of one percent (1%).

You pick your Investment Option(s) when you first enroll in the Plan. Your investment selection is made on the application which is included in your enrollment packet. (See “Eligible Employees and Enrollment” for more information on enrollment.)

Note: If you do not make an investment choice on your application at the time of your enrollment, all contributions made on your behalf will be invested in the Default Strategy, described in the **Plan Investment Options** section on page 12.

You can change your selection of Investment Options for incoming contributions only once per month. To do so, file an Investment Option election form with the Board. You may change your investment allocations in increments of one percent (1%) only. Any change in investment of incoming contributions generally will be effective as soon as is administratively feasible.

Transfers of Existing Accumulations Between Funds

You may elect to have all or a portion of funds credited to one Investment Option transferred to one or more other Investment Options. You may make such a transfer only once per month. To do so, file an Investment Option election form with the Board. You may change your investment allocations only in increments of one percent (1%), and you may transfer a maximum of 100% of your total account in a single month.

How to Choose Among Investment Options

Which of the investment options you choose depends on how you answer three different questions:

1. *How long will the money be invested? (What is your investment time horizon?)*
2. *How tolerant are you in seeing your account value decline in times when the markets have their inevitable pullbacks? (How tolerant are you of risk?)*
3. *How much money do you think you will need for retirement? (What are your investment goals?)*

The answers to these questions can vary widely. The right investment choice for one person may not be the right choice for another. For example, if your risk tolerance is low, or you have relatively modest investment goals, you may want to consider more conservative investment options.

However, if your investment goals (in terms of income needed in retirement) are high, and you are not planning on retiring for a long time, you may want to invest more aggressively.

TERM LIFE INSURANCE

Eligibility/Coverage

Group term life insurance is available through Guardian Insurance Company for enrollees who are under 65 years of age. The Basic Term Life Coverage is \$25,000 (for as long as you are employed with FWB). The amount of term insurance, which depends on your age, is as follows:

If you are under age 70 – **\$25,000**

If you are age 70 but under age 75 – **\$16,250**

If you are 75 or older – **\$12,500**

Premium

The monthly premium of \$16.50 is deducted from the contributions to the retirement account. The contributions to the account must exceed the cost of the term life insurance of \$16.50 per month.

Missionary Wives

Missionary wives who participate in the plan are eligible for term life insurance coverage. The International Missions Board pays premiums for this coverage; the cost of premium is not deducted from any contributions made to the Plan on behalf of any missionary wife.

PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

What Determines the Amount of Your Retirement Distribution

The monthly retirement benefit to which you are entitled will be based on the balance in your Account at the time you begin to receive distributions from the Plan. Your age and your beneficiary's age at the time of retirement and actuarial assumptions currently in effect will also affect the amount of the benefit payments you will receive. In addition, the form of retirement payment you select will affect the amount of monthly payments you receive. For example, if you select the joint life form of annuity payment, the amount of each monthly payment will be less than it would have been under the single life form of annuity payment as a result of the provision of potential survivor payments.

How to Apply for Benefits

In order to receive your Plan benefits, you must file an election (on a form provided by the Board) designating the form and time for benefit payment. Your spouse must sign a written consent before any distribution is made to you. All benefit payments must be approved by the Board. You can contact the Board at (615) 731-6812 to obtain more precise information about how to apply for your retirement benefits and for copies of the required benefit payment election forms. You can also call the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

Retirement Benefits

You may request a distribution of your entire Account when you retire after reaching age 59½. Distributions made on or after age 59½ can be made in one of several forms of benefits described below. These distribution options include several different annuity forms of benefits, installments and lump sum distributions. (See "In What Form Will My Benefits Be Paid?" on page 18.)

Pre-Retirement Termination Benefits

If you terminate your employment with your FWB employer before you reach age 59½, you may elect to receive a distribution of your entire Account. Pre-retirement distributions will be made to you in the form of a single lump sum, or you can have this lump sum distribution rolled over to another retirement plan or IRA. (See "Direct Rollovers and Mandatory Withholding" on page 24 for a discussion of rollover procedures.)

Disability Retirement Benefits

If you become totally and permanently disabled, you may apply for disability retirement benefits. Total and permanent disability means that you are unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration. If you are disabled, you may elect any of the forms of benefit payments available under this Plan. (See "In What Form Will My Benefits Be Paid?" on page 18 for more detailed information on the forms of benefits available to you.)

Pre-Retirement Death Benefits

If you die before you start to receive benefits from the Plan, the person you designate as your beneficiary is entitled to receive benefits from the Plan. Your beneficiary can elect the same form of benefit payments that would have been available to you if you had retired. (See “In What Form Will My Benefits Be Paid?” below for more detailed information on the forms of benefits.)

If your beneficiary is your surviving spouse, he or she can begin to receive benefits immediately upon your death or, if he or she elects, the distribution of benefits may be postponed until the date upon which you would have reached age 70½.

Selecting a Beneficiary

It is important that you complete the Plan beneficiary designation form so that the Board will know who is to receive the money in your Account if you should die before it is distributed. You can change your beneficiary designation at any time.

If you are married and you want to select someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary, your spouse must consent to your beneficiary designation. This means you will have to provide the Board with your spouse’s consent to your choice of beneficiary. If you get remarried, you will need to get the consent of your new spouse to any choice of beneficiary other than the new spouse. This is true even if your first spouse consented to your initial beneficiary designation.

Your designated beneficiary does not have to be a person. In fact, you can designate a trust, a charitable organization or any other entity to be your beneficiary. There are special rules that you can use for estate-planning purposes if you designate a trust as your beneficiary. If you designate a trust as your beneficiary under the Plan, you should contact the Board if you wish to achieve those estate-planning goals.

You can obtain a copy of the beneficiary designation form by calling the Board at (615) 731-6812. You can also call the Board’s toll-free number at (877) 767-7738 to obtain this form.

In What Form Will My Benefits Be Paid?

The basic forms of retirement payments available under the Plan are described below. You may elect the form that best meets your needs. However, if you do not choose a joint and survivor form of benefits, you will need to provide the Board with the consent of your spouse.

You cannot change the form of an annuity payment after retirement distributions begin. You must choose the form of retirement payment before any distribution from the Plan is made to you.

1. Joint and 100% Survivor Annuity Joint and Survivor Annuity

This is an annuity with monthly payments for your life with a survivor annuity in an amount of 100 percent of your life annuity paid to your surviving beneficiary over his or her lifetime. Payments must begin by the calendar year following the year in which you retire from employment with the Free Will Baptist Church or the calendar year in which you reach age 70½, whichever occurs later.

2. Joint and Survivor Annuity with 10 or 15 Years Certain

This form of benefit guarantees payments will be made for at least a specified number of years. (You can choose either a 10-year period or a 15-year period.) Under this type of annuity, you and your beneficiary will receive monthly annuity payments for as long as either of you are living. However, if both you and your beneficiary die before the specified 10-year or 15-year period is completed, annuity payments will continue for the remainder of the specified period to your surviving spouse. If you have no surviving spouse, the remaining payments will be paid, in equal shares, to the first of following classes of beneficiaries with one or more surviving members: your children; your parents; your brothers and sisters, or the executors and administrators of your estate. You must choose whether your guaranteed payments will be made for 10 years or for 15 years by completing an election form available from the Board before you begin to receive your Plan benefits. Payments must begin by the calendar year following the year in which you retire from employment with the Free Will Baptist Church or the calendar year in which you reach age 70½, whichever occurs later.

3. Single Life Form

A single life annuity is a series of fixed payments paid monthly for as long as you live. Annuity payments must begin by the calendar year following the year in which you retire from employment with the Free Will Baptist Church or the calendar year in which you reach age 70½, whichever occurs later.

4. Single Life Annuity with 10 or 15 Year Certain

Under a single life annuity with a 10 or 15 year certain period, guaranteed monthly payments will be made to you for at least a specified number of years. (You can choose either a 10-year period or a 15-year period.) Under this form of annuity, you will receive monthly payments for as long as you live. However, if you die before the specified 10-year or 15-year period is completed, annuity payments will continue for the remainder of the specified period to a beneficiary selected by you. Annuity payments must begin by the calendar year following the year in which you retire from employment with the Free Will Baptist Church or the calendar year in which you reach age 70½, whichever occurs later.

5. Installment Form (self-directed pay option)

This form of benefit provides you with fixed installment payments. You may choose from the following two types of installment payments:

- You can choose to receive funds in equal monthly payments over a period of time that you specify. The period must be no less than 12 months and no more than your life expectancy.
- In the alternative, you can choose to receive a certain dollar amount per month.

If you elect the self-directed pay benefit option, your Account balance will be transferred into a settlement account and fixed installment payments will be made from the settlement account. Fixed installment payments will continue for the time period or in the amount elected until your

account balance is depleted. Currently, fixed installment payments earn a fixed rate of five percent (5%). If the Board determines that the assets in the settlement account are not sufficient to pay such fixed rate, it will adjust the rate as it deems necessary. Any excess earnings will remain in the settlement account to be used by the Plan Administrator to offset costs of administering the Plan.

Federal regulations provide that payments must begin under this form of benefit no later than the calendar year in which you retire from employment with the Free Will Baptist Church, or the calendar year in which you attain age 70½, whichever occurs later.

If you elect the self-directed pay option, any amount remaining in your Account after you die will be paid in installments to your beneficiary. If your beneficiary dies before all amounts have been paid, the balance will be paid in a lump sum to your beneficiary's designated beneficiary, or if there is no designated beneficiary, to your surviving spouse. If you have no surviving spouse, the balance will be paid, in equal shares, to the first of following classes of beneficiaries with one or more surviving members: your children; your parents; your brothers and sisters, or the executors and administrators of your estate.

6. Lump Sum Form

You may choose to receive a payment from the Plan as a single distribution of the total value of your Account. You may request a lump sum payment of your Account. In the alternative, you may also elect to receive a partial lump sum by taking an initial payment of a portion of your Account in a lump sum form and payment of the remaining amount of your Account in one of the other permitted forms of payment.

Example: Ted Winters has \$200,000 in his Plan Account. Upon his termination from employment at age 65, he decides he wants to purchase a new car for \$20,000. Ted can request that a partial lump sum distribution of \$20,000 from his Plan Account. He can then elect to have the balance (\$180,000) paid to him under any of the other options available under the Plan. He can also elect any of the annuity options or installment payments described above. However, if he chooses an annuity form of payment, he cannot change his mind after the annuity payments begin.

What Is The Difference In The Amount I Will Receive Under The Different Forms of Payment?

Depending on which form of benefit you choose, you will receive a different retirement payment. For example, the monthly payment you will receive if you choose a joint and 100 percent survivor annuity will be less than the amount you will receive if you choose a single life annuity. Also, if you select any of the annuity options with 10 or 15 years of certain payment, your payment will be less than if you chose the same option without having the 10 or 15 years of guaranteed payment. You can contact the Board at (615) 731-6812 for more precise information about the different amounts you will receive under each of the various payment options. You can also call the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738 to obtain the information.

Special Rule for Distributions of Roth Contributions

Any Roth Contributions you make are distributed to you on an after-tax basis. This means you are not taxed on any Roth Contributions when you withdraw them from the Plan. In addition, if the distribution is a “qualified distribution,” you will not be taxed on the earnings on your Roth Contributions.

A “qualified distribution” of Roth Contributions is a distribution that:

- is made at least five years after you make your first Roth Contribution to the Plan; and
- is made after you reach age 59½, die or become disabled.

Special Rule for Small Accounts

The Board may, in its discretion, make a lump sum benefit payment to you if you separate from service with your Free Will Baptist employer and the balance in your Account is less than \$1,000.

WITHDRAWALS AND ROLLOVERS

In Service Withdrawals After Age 59½

You can take a distribution of all of your Account on or after reaching age 59½, even if you have not retired. However, there are some important restrictions on these in-service distributions depending on the type of contributions that are distributed.

- Pre-Retirement Distribution of Employee Contributions. On or after age 59½, you can request a pre-retirement distribution of all or a portion of your Salary Reduction Contributions, Roth Contributions, After-Tax Contributions, Rollover Contributions and/or Transfer Contributions, whether or not you have terminated from service with your employer. (The different types of contributions are described in “Contributions” on page 4.) However, you can only request a pre-retirement distribution once during any twelve-month period. You can receive your pre-retirement distribution either in the form of a single lump sum or in a series of twelve (12) equal monthly installments. (Lump sum payments are described on page 20; installment payments are described on page 19.)
- Pre-Retirement Distribution of Employer Contributions. On or after age 59½, you can request a pre-retirement distribution of your Employer Contributions. However, if you receive a distribution of any portion of your Employer Contributions, you have to receive your entire Account in the Plan – all Employer Contributions, as well as any Salary Reduction Contributions, Roth Contributions, After-Tax Contributions, Rollover Contributions and/or Transfer Contributions. You can elect to receive a pre-retirement distribution of any distribution that includes Employer Contributions in any one of the forms of benefits described below in the section entitled “In What Form Will My Benefits Be Paid” beginning on page 18. Also, although you must receive a distribution of your entire Account, if you continue working for your FWB employer, and if you wish to make any contributions to the Plan in the future, you may establish a new account in the Plan.

Example: John Smith is 63 years old. He is not yet ready to retire but he wants to take a \$130,000 distribution from his Plan Account in order to buy a house to live in when he eventually does retire. His Plan Account includes \$120,000 in Salary Reduction Contributions and \$80,000 in Employer Contributions. In order to take a distribution of \$130,000, he will need to take a distribution of \$10,000 from his Employer Contributions. Therefore, John must take a distribution of his entire Account – all \$200,000 – and his current Plan Account will be closed out. John can continue to make contributions to the Plan, but a new Account will have to be set up to hold any such contributions.

In Service Withdrawals Prior to Age 59½

You can also take an in-service distribution from the Plan if you are under age 59½, but only your After-Tax Contributions, Rollover Contributions and Transfer Contributions are eligible for distribution. You may choose to receive all or part of the value of these contributions at any time, whether or not you have terminated service with your employer. An in-service distribution prior to age 59½ will be paid to you in the form of a single lump sum. (Note: If you are under 59½,

there are restrictions on withdrawals of any portion of your Transfer Contributions that is attributable to salary reduction contributions.)

If you are under age 59½ and still employed by your FWB employer, you cannot receive a distribution of any Salary Reduction Contributions or Employer Contributions. You are only allowed to receive a distribution of these contributions if you have terminated employment or if you are age 59½ or older, or in the case of financial hardship, as described in the section on “Hardship Withdrawals” below.

Hardship Withdrawals

You may elect to receive a distribution of part of your Salary Reduction Contributions (not including any earnings on those contributions) in the event of financial hardship. Any request for a hardship distribution must be filed with the Board. You can obtain a copy of the Plan’s hardship withdrawal form by contacting the Board at (615) 731-6812, or you can call the Board’s toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

A hardship distribution will be made only if the Board determines that you have an “immediate and heavy financial need,” and only to the extent that the distribution is “necessary” to satisfy that need.

An “immediate and heavy financial need” exists only in the following situations:

- *uninsured medical expenses incurred by you, your spouse or your dependents;*
- *the purchase (excluding mortgage payments) of your principal residence;*
- *tuition payments for the next 12 months of post-secondary education for you, your spouse, or your children or dependents;*
- *the need to prevent eviction from your principal residence or foreclosure on the mortgage on your principal residence;*
- *payment of funeral or burial expenses for your spouse, your children, or other dependents;*
- *payment for expenses for the repair of damage to your home caused by catastrophic events, such as floods, hurricanes or tornados.*

A distribution is “necessary” to satisfy an immediate and heavy financial need if the following requirements are met:

- *The amount of the distribution cannot be in excess of the amount of the immediate and heavy financial need;*
- *You must have obtained all distributions and nontaxable loans available under this Plan and all other plans maintained by your employer, if any; and*
- *You will not be allowed to make Salary Reduction Contributions, Roth Contributions or After-Tax Contributions under this Plan, nor will you be allowed to make elective*

contributions or employee contributions under any other plan of your employer (excluding health or welfare benefit plans) for at least 6 months after receiving any hardship distribution.

Direct Rollovers and Mandatory Withholding

Rollovers of all Contributions Except for Roth Contributions. If you are entitled to receive a distribution under the Plan which is an “eligible rollover distribution,” you may roll all or a portion of it over, either directly or within 60 days after receipt, into another eligible retirement plan or into an IRA. An eligible rollover distribution, in general, is any taxable cash distribution in excess of \$200. However an eligible rollover distribution does not include any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments payable over a period of not less than ten years, or for the life or life expectancy of the employee (or the joint lives or life expectancies of the employee and the employee’s designated beneficiary). Annuity payments also are not eligible rollover distributions. However, installment payments under this Plan that are paid out over a period of less than ten years are eligible rollover distributions and are subject to the rollover rules described in this section.

An eligible rollover distribution will be subject to a 20% federal withholding tax unless it’s rolled over directly into another eligible retirement plan or IRA.

If you have the eligible rollover distribution paid directly to you, then the Plan must withhold 20% of the distribution even if you intend to roll over the money into another retirement plan or into an IRA within 60 days. (That means that if you elect to receive installment payments over a period of less than 10 years, then the Plan will have to withhold 20% of any such installment payment that is more than \$200 and is paid directly to you.) To avoid withholding, you must instruct the Board to roll the money over for you to another retirement plan or IRA.

In addition to IRAs, the following plans are “eligible retirement plans” which can accept a rollover from this Plan:

- *Another 403(b) plan; or*
- *A qualified 401(a) plan (including a 401(k) plan); or*
- *A governmental 457(b) plan.*

You can also roll over a eligible rollover distribution to a Roth IRA. If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over will be taxed in the year of the rollover. However, any amounts you roll over to a Roth IRA, will not be taxed when you withdraw them from the IRA. In addition, if the distribution is a “qualified distribution,” you will not be taxed on the earnings on distributions from your Roth IRA.

Rollovers of Roth Contributions. There are special rules that apply to rollovers of Roth Contributions. Roth Contributions can be rolled over only to a Roth IRA or to another 403(b) plan that agrees to separately account for Roth Contributions. (Note: Roth Contributions cannot be rolled over into 401(k) plan or a governmental 457(b) plan.)

Please contact the Board at (615) 731-6812 or at the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738, if you would like further information about the rollover rules, including the types of plans to which you can rollover your Plan distributions.

Roth In-Plan Conversions

The Plan allows you to make an in-plan direct Roth rollover by transferring certain non-Roth funds that you have contributed to the Plan into a Roth account in the Plan. This is known as an “in-plan rollover” or “in-plan conversion.”

You can convert certain Plan accounts into Roth Contributions by making a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan. If you are eligible for a distribution, all distributable amounts are eligible for an in-plan Roth rollover. But, in addition, you can convert amounts that are not yet eligible for a distribution. For example, if you are under 59½, you can convert your pre-tax Salary Reduction Contributions into Roth Contributions.

If you are not eligible for a distribution, only the following accounts (and earnings on these accounts) are eligible for an in-plan Roth rollover: pre-tax Salary Reduction Contributions, Rollover Contributions, and After-Tax Contributions.

There is no income tax withholding required on an in-plan Roth rollover. However, you will have to pay taxes on the taxable amount of any in-plan Roth rollover. That means that you will generally include the taxable amount (fair market value minus your basis in the distribution) of an in-plan Roth rollover in your gross income when you file your tax returns for the tax year in which you make the in-plan Roth rollover. However, these amounts will not be taxed when you withdraw them from the Plan. In addition, if the distribution is a “qualified distribution,” you will not be taxed on the earnings on these converted amounts.

Transfers

Except in the case of rollovers and in Plan Roth conversions, which are described in the preceding sections, you are not allowed to transfer any money out of this Plan to another retirement plan. However, transfers into the Plan will be accepted.

LOANS

You are allowed to borrow money from your Account if you have been participating in the Plan for at least two (2) years. You must provide the Board with the written consent of your spouse before you will be eligible to receive any Plan loan.

You are only permitted to have one Plan loan outstanding at any time. A loan is made directly from your individual Plan Account, with the amount taken proportionately from each of your contribution sub-accounts (i.e., Salary Reduction Contributions Account, Employer Contributions Account, Rollover Account, etc.). Loan repayments will be credited to the individual Plan sub-accounts from which loan funds were originally taken, on a *pro rata* basis.

Amount of Loan. The minimum amount you can borrow from the Plan cannot be less than \$1,000. The maximum amount you can borrow cannot be more than the lesser of the following:

- \$50,000, reduced by the amount of the highest outstanding loan balance during the one-year period ending on the day preceding the date of the loan; or
- 50 percent of your Account balance.

Repayment. All Plan loans must be repaid within five (5) years from the date of the loan. Loans are repaid in equal installments over the term of the loan. You must make payments by ACH (bank draft) with payments to be made not less frequently than quarterly.

Administrative Fee. The Board charges an administrative fee equal to 7% on the outstanding balance of the loan. This amount will be included in each scheduled loan payment. This 7% fee is not credited to your Account.

Applying for a Loan. To apply for a Plan loan, you must send properly-completed loan forms to the Board. You will also have to sign a collateral promissory note containing any other terms and conditions that the Board requires in connection with Plan loans. For more information on Plan loan requirements, and to obtain the required Plan loan forms, you should contact the Board at (615) 731-6812, or you can also call the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

What Happens if You Default. If you default on your loan repayments, you are taxed as if you received a distribution from the Plan. This is referred to as a "deemed distribution." The actual foreclosure on the note and attachment of the security for your Plan loan (which is your Plan Account) will not take place until you are otherwise entitled to a distribution from the Plan. However, even though a foreclosure cannot take place until later, a distributable event occurs for federal income tax purposes. That means that you will be taxed on any amount outstanding on the loan in the year in which the "deemed distribution" occurs (i.e., in the year you default on your loan repayments). If this "deemed distribution" occurs before you reach age 59½, it generally will also be subject to an additional 10% penalty tax for early distribution.

CLAIMS PROCEDURES

When you are eligible and want to receive your Plan benefits, you will need to file an application for benefits. You can call the Board at (615) 731-6812 to receive a copy of this application, or you can also obtain it by calling the Board's toll-free number at (877) 767-7738.

You must file your claim for benefits in writing with the Board at the following address:

National Association of Free Will Baptists
Board of Retirement and Insurance
Post Office Box 5002
Antioch, Tennessee 37011-5002

If your claim for benefits is wholly or partially denied, the Board will provide you with a written notice of the denial. This notice will include:

- *the specific reasons for the denial;*
- *references to the provisions in the Plan upon which the denial is based;*
- *a description of any additional information needed to complete the claim, along with an explanation for why such information is necessary; and*
- *an explanation of the Plan's claim procedure.*

You have 60 days from the receipt of a notice of denial in which to send in a written request for review by the Board.

The Board will provide you with a written decision following the review. This decision will include the specific reasons for the decision following review. All decisions and denials of claims by the Board shall be afforded the maximum deference permitted by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Limitation of Liability

When you decide to receive your plan benefits in the form of an annuity, the Board will set aside funds to back up payments under that annuity. The Board invests these reserve funds to ensure that there will be sufficient funds to pay for your monthly annuity. These life-long annuity payments are backed by the Board claims-paying ability, but can only be made to the extent there are assets sufficient to provide for payment. In addition, the Board is not liable for the failure of any Free Will Baptist church to permit you to participate or to enroll you in this Plan.

Amendment and Termination

While it is expected that this Plan will continue indefinitely, the Board may modify, amend or terminate the Plan. In addition, your employer has the right to terminate its participation in the Plan. If the Plan is terminated, or if your employer ceases to participate in the Plan, the Board has the right to decide to pay all benefits to which you are entitled under this Plan in the form of a lump sum, to the extent permitted by law.

Responsibilities of Parties

The Board shall be responsible for all matters relating to the administration and management of the Plan with respect to contributions that it receives. The Board is not responsible for any matters relating to the administration and management of any other 403(b) plan or 403(b) provider to which your employer permits you to make contributions.

Notification of Mailing Address

It is very important for you to keep the Board informed of your current address and the current address of any beneficiaries you may designate under the Plan. When you or a beneficiary becomes entitled to benefits, the Board will contact you or the beneficiary. If the Board does not have your current address, it will try to locate you. However, the Board is not under any obligation to search for you or ascertain the whereabouts of you or your beneficiaries. Therefore, you should be sure to provide the Board, in writing, with any change of the post office address for you or any beneficiary. Any check representing any payment due under this Plan, and any communication forwarded to you at the last known address as indicated by the records of the Board, will constitute adequate payment to you (in the case of a check) and shall be binding on you for all purposes of the Plan.

This notification requirement also applies in all respects to any of your beneficiaries who may be entitled to benefits under this Plan. If your beneficiary predeceases you or cannot be located, or if you have not named a beneficiary, your Account will be paid to your surviving spouse. If you have no surviving spouse, your Account will be paid, in equal shares, to the first of following classes of beneficiaries with one or more surviving members: your children; your parents; your brothers and sisters, or the executors and administrators of your estate.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS BOOKLET

Account	The bookkeeping account or accounts established for the purpose of separately accounting for contributions made to the Plan on behalf of each Participant.
After-Tax Contributions	Contributions you choose to make to the Plan on an “after-tax” basis. (Essential information about After-Tax Contributions is provided on page 8 of this Booklet.)
Board	The Board of Retirement and Insurance of the National Association of Free Will Baptists, Inc. The Board is the administrator for this Plan.
Employer Contributions	Contributions a Participating Employer elects to make on behalf of an eligible employee. (Essential information about Employer Contributions is provided on page 7 of this booklet.)
Participating Employer	An eligible employer that agrees to participate in the Plan. Eligible employers include the churches and agencies that are participating cooperatively with the National Association of Free Will Baptists. In addition, certain other employers that employ Free Will Baptist ministers may be eligible to be treated as Participating Employers if they are approved by the Board to participate in the Plan.
Participation Option	The different levels of participation in the Plan that eligible employees can select. The Participation Options are described on pages 5 and 6 of this booklet.
Plan	The Retirement Pension Plan of the National Association of Free Will Baptists
Rollover Contributions	A contribution made by you to this Plan after you have received a distribution from another eligible retirement plan, including an IRA. (Essential information about Rollover Contributions is provided on page 8 of this booklet.)
Roth Contributions	Contributions you voluntarily choose to make to the Plan on an “after tax” basis by way of Salary Reduction Agreement. (Essential Information about Roth Contributions is provided on page 8 of this booklet.)
Roth In-Plan Conversions	In-plan direct Roth rollover by which certain Plan accounts are converted into Roth Contributions. (Essential

information about Roth In-Plan Conversions is provided on page 27 of this booklet.)

**Salary Reduction
Contributions**

Contributions you voluntarily choose to make to the Plan on a “before tax” basis by way of a salary reduction agreement. (Essential information about Salary Reduction Contributions is provided on page 7 of this booklet.)

**Transfer
Contributions**

A contribution made to this Plan by way of a transfer directly from another 403(b) provider, without the transferred amount having been first distributed to you. (Essential information about Transfer Contributions is provided on page 8 of this booklet.)