

EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PENSION PLAN Notice Regarding Qualified Default Investment Alternative

Information on the Qualified Default Investment

When an employee satisfies the eligibility requirements of the EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PENSION PLAN ("Plan"), he or she is entitled to participate in the Plan. Under the Plan, employees direct their own Plan investments. This notice gives you important investment information related to your account under the EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PENSION PLAN ("Plan"). You should read this notice very carefully to understand how your Plan account assets will be invested if you do not make an investment election. You can find out more about the Plan in the Plan's Summary Plan Description (SPD) and any Summary of Material Modifications (SMM).

The Plan offers participants and beneficiaries, if applicable, the opportunity to invest in a broad range of investment alternatives, sufficient to permit investment in a diversified portfolio. You have the right to choose from among these alternatives. To secure information about these options:

See KEVIN HENRY
Go to nationwide.com/REALtirement

If you do not actually make an investment election, the Plan provides for your contributions and other money in your Plan Account to be invested in what is known as a "Qualified Default Investment Alternative".

You and/or your beneficiaries have the right to direct investments out of the Qualified Default Investment Alternative as often as you can for other Plan investments (but no less frequently then quarterly). THE EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL CHUR's Plan permits you to change your investment direction. If you choose to select a different fund within the first 90 days after your first contribution is deposited into the QDIA fund no fees will be charged solely by the reason of the change (other fees may still apply). Any normal transfer fees will apply if you elect to make a change after the 90-day period has passed.

You can learn more about your Plan and investments as well as any fees, expenses or restrictions by visiting your plan's Employee Benefit Network at

https://www.sponsorportal.com/gen-app/index.html?custno=1ab60e79-6829-4204-9912-3ae5512003e4&plan=87965 At this site you will be able to access your enrollment book, fund performance information, fund prospectuses, Plan forms and Plan Notices associated with your plan.

Additional information about the Qualified Default Investment Alternative (as of 02/13/2023) is provided in the following section.

The Qualified Default Investment Alternative

The Qualified Default Investment Alternative is an age-based fund. This investment seeks varying degrees of long-term appreciation and capital preservation through a mix of equity and fixed-income investments available through the Plan. Allocations, which will change over time, are based on your age and generally become more conservative (i.e., decreasing risk of losses) with increasing age.

Investment Name	Retirement Date Range
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025 Fund	01/01/2023 - 12/31/2027
Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Fund	01/01/2028 - 12/31/2032
Vanguard Target Retirement 2035 Fund	01/01/2033 - 12/31/2037
Vanguard Target Retirement 2040 Fund	01/01/2038 - 12/31/2042
Vanguard Target Retirement 2045 Fund	01/01/2043 - 12/31/2047
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund	01/01/2048 - 12/31/2052
Vanguard Target Retirement 2055 Fund	01/01/2053 - 12/31/2057
Vanguard Target Retirement 2060 Fund	01/01/2058 - 12/31/2062
Vanguard Target Retirement 2065 Fund	01/01/2063 - 12/31/2999
Vanguard Target Retirement Income Fund	01/01/1901 - 12/31/2017

Primary Risks

The qualified default investment is subject to several stock and bond market risks, any of which could cause an investor to lose money. However, because bonds and short-term investments usually are less volatile than stocks, and because a significant portion of the qualified default investment's assets may be in bonds and short-term investments, the overall level of risk should be low to moderate. Where assets are substantially allocated to bonds and money market instruments, an investment is primarily subject to the following risks: (1) interest rate risk, which is the chance that bond prices overall will decline because of rising interest rates; (2) income risk, which is the chance that an underlying fund's income will decline because of falling interest rates; (3) credit risk, which is the chance that the issuer of a security will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that security to decline, thus reducing the underlying fund's return; and (4) call risk, which is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of callable bonds may call (buy back) securities with higher interest rates before their maturity dates. The fund would then lose potential price increases and would be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the fund's income. For mortgage-backed securities, this risk is known as prepayment risk.

Because a significant portion of the qualified default investment's assets is allocated to equity funds, the default investment is also subject to stock market risk, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The default investment may also be subject to the following risks associated with investments in foreign stocks: (1) currency risk, which is the chance that the value of a foreign investment, measured in U.S. dollars, will decrease because of unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates; (2) country risk, which is the chance that domestic events — such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters — will weaken a country's securities markets; and (3) regional risk, which is the chance that an entire region — for example, the European or Pacific region — will be hurt by political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters. The default investment is also subject to manager risk, which is the chance that poor investment selection will causeone or more of the underlying funds — and, thus, the investment itself — to underperform relevant measures of market performance or other investments with a similar investment objective.

The qualified default investment is also subject to asset allocation risk, which is the chance that the selection of underlying investments and the allocation of assets to those investments will cause the investment to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Additional information about fees and expenses may be found in the default fund's prospectus. You can secure a prospectus by going to the web site specified above or by contacting your Nationwide Solution Center at 800-772-2182.

Please contact your employer for any questions regarding your Plan's investment alternatives. A complete explanation of the Plan features can be found in the Summary Plan Description. The Plan administrator can provide you with a copy of the Summary Plan Description and answer any questions you have regarding your rights or obligations under the Plan.