

403(b) Thrift Plan

Summary Plan Description

For Employees of

**ROMAN CATHOLIC
DIOCESE OF TYLER**

Tyler, Texas

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INTRODUCTION

Roman Catholic Diocese of Tyler, (hereafter "we", "us" and "our") is pleased to provide this 403(b) Thrift Plan to enable our employees (hereafter "you" and "your") to accumulate long term savings for your retirement while benefiting from favorable tax treatment.

This voluntary retirement savings program offers you the opportunity to contribute a percentage of your salary to the plan each pay period through payroll deduction. You have the right to invest any amounts that you contribute, in one or more of the investment alternatives available under the plan.

You may make either or both of the following types of salary reduction contributions to the Plan, up to the dollar limits imposed by federal tax law:

- "Before Tax Contributions" are deducted from your salary *before* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Before Tax Contributions that you make during a calendar year will reduce your gross income reported on IRS Form W-2 and therefore your federal income tax for that year. Similarly, investment earnings accumulated on these contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan. However, Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) are generally taxable when they are withdrawn from the plan.
- "Designated Roth Contributions" are deducted from your salary after federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Designated Roth Contributions that you make during a calendar year are reported as gross income on IRS Form W-2 and are subject to federal income tax for that year. Accordingly, Designated Roth Contributions are not taxable in the year that they are distributed from the plan. Investment earnings accumulated on Designated Roth Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, but may be taxable when they are withdrawn.


See the section of this booklet entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions** for more details about these contributions.

We will also make contributions on your behalf.

Under a contract with us, Mutual of America Life Insurance Company receives the plan contributions, maintains participants' individual accounts, offers the investment options and pays benefits to participants and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on a stated contribution formula and are fully funded at all times. Therefore, the plan is classified as a defined

contribution plan and is not covered for plan termination insurance provided by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Although we intend to continue the plan indefinitely, we reserve the right to amend, modify, discontinue or terminate the plan at such time as in our discretion may be deemed appropriate, without the consent of or prior notice to any employee, retiree or beneficiary, subject to the provisions of applicable laws. No amendment to the plan can retroactively reduce benefits, except as required or permitted by applicable law. If the plan is terminated, you will become 100% vested in the value of your account. (See section entitled **Plan Amendments or Termination**.)

 This booklet generally explains the major provisions of the plan. It also contains a general discussion of some federal tax law rules. It does not discuss state or local taxes. It is not intended as tax advice. This booklet is only a summary of the highlights of the plan. It is not the complete plan document. It does not in any way alter or modify any of the provisions of the plan document. If there are any inconsistencies between this booklet and the actual plan document, the actual plan document controls. Please retain this booklet for your reference.

This Summary Plan Description outlines the principal provisions of our plan as of September 1, 2016.

ELIGIBILITY

Salary Reduction Contributions

All employees are eligible to participate and make salary reduction contributions, including Designated Roth Contributions, except for those who are non-resident aliens with no U.S. source income and those who are classified or treated as independent contractors (even if a government agency or court with the jurisdiction determines that such persons are deemed to be Employees for any purpose under common-law principles or federal, state or local law).

Employees who are eligible to make salary reduction contributions to another plan of the Employer described in Sections 401(k) or 403(b) of the Code, or a governmental eligible deferred compensation plan described in Section 457(b) of the Code are not eligible to make salary reduction contributions to this plan.

Employer Matching Contributions

All employees are eligible to receive employer matching contributions, except those who are non-resident aliens with no U.S. source income, those who are classified or treated as independent contractors (even if a government agency or court with the jurisdiction determines that such persons are deemed to be Employees for any purpose under common-law principles or federal, state or local law) and those described below.

Employees who are eligible to make salary reduction contributions to another plan of the Employer described in Sections 401(k) or 403(b) of the Code, or a governmental eligible deferred compensation plan described in Section 457(b) of the Code are not eligible to participate and receive employer matching contributions under this plan.

Employees who do not work 30 hours or more a week are not eligible to receive employer matching contributions under this plan.

Employer Base Contributions

Employer base contributions are not provided under this plan.

MINIMUM AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Salary Reduction Contributions

There is no minimum age requirement to make salary reduction contributions, including Designated Roth Contributions, to this plan.

There is no minimum service requirement to make salary reduction contributions to this plan.

Employer Matching Contributions

There is no minimum age requirement to receive employer matching contributions under this plan.

There is no minimum service requirement for you to receive employer matching contributions under this plan.

Additionally, in order to receive the employer matching contribution each year, you must be scheduled to work 1,000 hours of service each year or if you are not scheduled to work 1,000 hours of service but completes 1,000 hours of service during the plan year.

Participation In The Plan

You are included as a participant in the plan and can begin to make salary reduction contributions on the entry date immediately following your date of hire.

If you have a break-in-service after becoming a participant in the plan and are later rehired, you will be eligible to resume participation in the plan on the first day of the month coinciding with or immediately following the date you are rehired:

- (a) if you were at least partially vested in your benefit before you terminated service, or
- (b) if, regardless of your vesting status when you terminated service, your break-in-service did not exceed five consecutive years.

In any other case, you will be eligible to resume participation in the plan only upon completion of the applicable service requirement.

A break-in-service means a twelve consecutive month period during which you do not complete more than 500 hours of service with us due to your termination, layoff, leave or similar reason.

HOW TO ENROLL

Every employee who satisfies the requirements in the **Eligibility** section of this booklet will have an opportunity to enroll in and contribute to the plan. To enroll in this plan, you should complete a "salary reduction agreement" and an "enrollment form".

The "salary reduction agreement" is an agreement between you (the employee) and us (the employer) that states the amount you will contribute to the plan each pay period. You may choose to contribute a percentage of your compensation from 1% to 100%, (in multiples of .001%). You may also elect to contribute nothing to the plan. If you elect to contribute, your election will take effect as soon as reasonably possible on the first day of a pay period beginning on or after the date you specify in the salary reduction agreement, the date we receive the salary reduction agreement, or date you first became a participant covered under the plan, whichever is the latest.

You may make two different types of salary reduction contributions to the plan: pre-tax contributions, and Designated Roth Contributions.

Pre-tax contributions means salary reduction contributions that are made from your salary before federal income taxes are deducted. In other words,

the amount of your compensation subject to current federal income taxation will be reduced by the amount you contribute. Generally, Social Security taxes and benefits are not affected by your contributions.

This plan also permits you to designate all or a portion of your contributions as Roth Contributions. If you elect to do so, that portion of your salary reduction contribution designated as Roth Contributions will be subject to current federal income taxation. Generally, the amount you contribute as Designated Roth Contributions and the earnings on those Designated Roth Contributions are not subject to federal income taxes when distributed to you.

See the section of this booklet entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions** for more details.

Your salary reduction agreement may not be made retroactively, shall not be applied retroactively to compensation earned before the salary reduction agreement, must be irrevocable for contributions made during the time the agreement is in effect, and will remain in effect until either you modify or revoke the agreement, or you are no longer eligible to contribute to the plan.

If you ever want to change the amount you contribute, suspend, discontinue, resume contributions to the plan, you will have to complete a new salary reduction agreement. You may obtain a new salary reduction agreement from us.

All contributions to the plan are made through salary reductions withheld from your pay. You may not contribute to the plan by check or any other form of payment.

The "enrollment form" indicates how you want to invest your contributions to the plan. You have the opportunity to exercise control over the investments in your account by selecting one or more of the investment alternatives provided under the plan. Before you complete the enrollment form, you must first read Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's prospectus and the prospectuses of the management investment companies. That information is available from the Plan Administrator. A detailed description of your options appears in that material. You may change your investment allocation in the future by completing a new form available from the Plan Administrator identified on the last page of this booklet. See the section of this booklet entitled **Your Investment Choices** for more details.

The enrollment form also permits you to choose the beneficiary who will be entitled to receive any death benefit payable under this plan. See the section of this booklet entitled **Death Benefits** for more details.

You will become entitled to receive employer contributions the first day of the month coinciding with or immediately following the date you meet all of the eligibility requirements.

When we notify Mutual of America Life Insurance Company of your enrollment, they will establish an individual account for you.

IF YOU DO NOT ENROLL

If you do not complete a salary reduction agreement advising that you want to contribute to the plan, we will not deduct any amount from your salary.

HOW MUCH CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE

You can contribute any percentage of your salary provided that you do not contribute more than the maximum permitted by law.

The maximum contribution permitted by the Internal Revenue Code is \$18,000 in 2016, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years. Additionally, if you have attained age 50, you are eligible to make an additional catch-up contribution. This age-50 catch-up contribution cannot exceed \$6,000 in 2016, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years.

Special Catch-Up Contributions

If you are an employee of a hospital or a home health service agency, health or welfare service agency, church or educational organization, you may be eligible to make an additional contribution, called a special catch-up contribution. To be eligible for this special catch-up contribution, you must have completed at least 15 years of service with us.

If you are eligible to make a special catch-up contribution, Mutual of America Life Insurance Company will calculate the amount upon your request.

Rollover Contributions From Certain Retirement Plans

You may also make rollover contributions to this plan. A rollover contribution is a distribution that you are entitled to receive from another eligible retirement plan which you transfer into this plan. An eligible rollover distribution may be any of the following:

- (a) An eligible distribution from an arrangement described in Section 403(b) of the Code;
- (b) An eligible distribution from an individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or (b) of the Code;

- (c) An eligible rollover distribution from a qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or 403(a) of the Code; or
- (d) A repayment of a qualified hurricane distribution in accordance with Section 1400Q(a) of the Code.

However, this plan will not accept any rollovers from a governmental 457(b) plan and cannot accept any non-Roth after-tax contributions.

You must notify the Plan Administrator in advance if you would like to make a rollover contribution. You must also notify the Plan Administrator of the plan from which you are receiving the distribution if you want to make a direct transfer to this plan. You must request a direct transfer if any part of your rollover consists of Designated Roth Contributions.

Your rollover contribution(s) will be placed in your rollover contribution account(s). You will always be 100% vested in the amounts in your rollover contribution account(s) and these amounts may be withdrawn or distributed to you, in whole or in part, at anytime. Separate accounts will be maintained for rollovers of Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) and Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings).

A rollover contribution may result in tax savings to you. You should consult your tax advisor before making such a contribution.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

If you are scheduled to work at least 1,000 hours of service during the plan year or if you are not scheduled to work 1,000 hours of service but completes 1,000 hours of service during the plan year, we will make a matching contribution on your behalf equal to 100% of the salary reduction amount you are contributing during the plan year that does not exceed 4% of your compensation received during the plan year.

Age-50 catch-up contributions are not eligible for a matching contribution.

For certain employees who are, according to Internal Revenue Service regulations, considered "Highly Compensated", an additional limit may apply to the matching contribution. This limit must be determined each year as a percentage of the amount we contribute as a matching contribution and generally cannot be determined until the end of the year. Employees affected by this limit will be notified at the appropriate time if the limit has been exceeded and, if so, that some amount (with earnings) must be paid to them. This payment, if required, is taxable.

Compensation Defined

For purposes of calculating employer contributions, compensation generally means, all your taxable earnings from us. It will also include contributions made by a salary reduction agreement with us to certain other retirement or benefit plans.

It excludes reimbursements, expense allowances, fringe and welfare benefits, moving expenses and certain deferred compensation.

Compensation in excess of \$265,000 per year in 2016, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years, is not counted for purposes of employer contributions. This federal tax law limit may be increased for future years according to the Internal Revenue Code.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Federal tax law limits the total of all contributions that may be made to a participant's account. Generally, the maximum annual contribution (including any forfeitures) to all plans that can be made on behalf of a participant is (1) \$53,000 in 2016, as may be adjusted for inflation in future years or (2) 100% of compensation, whichever is less. This amount may have to be reduced because of other contributions to, or benefits of, other retirement plans.

YOUR INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT

All contributions to this plan will be credited to your individual account on or as soon as reasonably practical after the date received in Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's home office in New York.

Mutual of America Life Insurance Company will send you quarterly statements showing the contributions, interest and investment gains or losses, charges, opening and closing account balances and any transactions you have made during the quarter.

YOUR INVESTMENT CHOICES

Detailed information about the interest and investment alternatives will be provided by the Plan Administrator or may be obtained directly from Mutual of America Life Insurance Company. This detailed information, which includes a prospectus or brochure, describes your alternatives, including details about charges and expenses.

You should read this material carefully before making your decisions. This information is not intended by the Plan Administrator or Mutual of America

Life Insurance Company as investment advice. You should consult your own professional investment advisor for such advice.

When you enroll, you should specify the interest or investment alternatives to which your contributions are to be allocated. You can place your contributions in one or more of the interest and investment alternatives available under the group annuity contract issued by Mutual of America Life Insurance Company.

You can direct the allocation of future contributions or transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another by completing a form provided for that purpose by the Plan Administrator or Mutual of America Life Insurance Company. You will also receive a Personal Identification Number (PIN) that you can use to change future allocations or make transfers by phone. Your PIN should be kept confidential.

You can use your PIN to transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another or change the allocation of future contributions by calling Mutual of America Life Insurance Company's toll-free telephone number: 1-(800) 468-3785 or visiting their website at www.mutualofamerica.com at any time.

If you call between 9:00 am and 9:00 pm (Eastern Time) on a business day, you will be able to talk to a service representative. At other times, you will be asked to leave recorded instructions. Transactions requested before 4:00 pm (Eastern Time) on a business day will be processed as of that day and, in the case of a transfer, will be based on the unit value at the close of that day. Transactions requested at any other time will be processed as of the next business day.

If you choose not to use your PIN, a form is provided for you to notify Mutual of America Life Insurance Company in writing that you want to transfer money from one interest or investment alternative to another or change the allocation of future contributions.

You can allocate all contributions that we make on your behalf to any of the available alternatives. You have the right and the responsibility to make your own choices.

Because you decide how to invest your retirement plan funds, you are responsible for any losses that result from your decision.

Since you bear the risk of your investment decisions, you should carefully weigh the potential earnings and risk of the plan's Investment Options (including charges and expenses) before you decide how to invest your plan funds. You may consider dividing your plan funds among several investment options to help avoid potential losses.

VESTING

Vesting means that you are entitled to the value of your individual account attributable to employer contributions, even if you terminate employment with us before retirement, provided you have satisfied the service requirement outlined below upon your termination of employment with us.

The value of your individual account attributable to your own contributions is always fully and immediately vested.

Vesting is determined by your years of service from your date of hire to your date of termination. You are credited with vesting service for all years and months of employment. If you work an hour of service in a month, you will be credited with a complete month of service.

The value of your individual account attributable to employer contributions is vested according to the following schedule:

Years of Vesting Service	Percentage
Less than 2 years	0
2 years	20
3 years	40
4 years	60
5 years	80
6 years or more	100

However, if you were hired before September 1, 2016, the account value of employer contributions is fully and immediately vested when you reach the age of 55.

Moreover, the account value of contributions is fully and automatically vested when you reach age 65 or if you are totally and permanently disabled or die. Disability must be proven by submitting a medical determination of disability from a licensed physician, or a final determination from the Social Security Administration of eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance benefits.

If there is a break in your employment, vesting service will be credited as follows:

- (a) If you return to work within 12 months after the break began, your vesting service will include the time you were away from work.
- (b) If you return to work more than 12 months after the break began, your vesting service will not include the time you were away from work.

unless you were absent because of disability, layoff or leave, in which case your vesting service will include such a period of absence up to a maximum of 12 months.

In no case, however, will your vesting service include any period before your return to work unless you either return within 5 years or were vested when the break began.

FORFEITURES

Forfeitures are the non-vested amounts in the accounts of participants who terminate employment. Each year, if there are any forfeitures, they are used first to pay certain plan expenses.

Any amount of forfeitures remaining will be reallocated to the accounts of participants active in the plan on the last day of the plan year in addition to any contribution we make. The limits on contributions discussed in this booklet also apply to these amounts.

The amount credited to a participant's account will bear the same ratio to the total amount being reallocated as the participant's compensation bears to the total compensation of all participants for the year.

If you terminated employment with us and your entire account was forfeited because you were not vested at the time of your termination, your forfeited account will be restored upon your reemployment with us if your break-in-service did not exceed five years.

If you terminated employment with us and you received a distribution of your vested account, but had a portion of your account forfeited because it was not vested, we will restore this forfeited portion to your account, if you are reemployed by us before you incur a five year break-in-service and you repay to the plan the total amount of the distribution within five years of the date that you were reemployed.

LOANS

No loans are permitted under this plan.

WITHDRAWALS FROM YOUR ACCOUNT

Salary Reduction Contributions

Amounts in your salary reduction contribution account as of December 31, 1988, if any, may be withdrawn at anytime. In addition, if applicable, any amounts in your salary reduction contribution account as of December 31, 1988 attributable to any prior tax-deferred annuity plan may be withdrawn at anytime.

Federal tax law restricts withdrawals of salary reduction amounts made to your account after December 31, 1988. The law also restricts withdrawals of interest and investment earnings credited after that date on all salary reduction contributions. These amounts may not be withdrawn unless the withdrawal is made on account of death or if you incur a disability that prevents you from working. These amounts can also be withdrawn after you have terminated employment with us or if the plan is terminated.

Employer Contributions

While you remain employed with us, you can withdraw vested amounts from your employer contribution account if you incur a disability that prevents you from working. Vested amounts can also be withdrawn after termination of employment with us or if the plan is terminated.

You must specify on all withdrawals the interest and investment alternatives from which the withdrawal is to be made. You must also specify whether you wish to withdraw Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings) or Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings). All requests must be made on forms provided for that purpose. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions**.)

Hardship

In addition, federal law permits you to withdraw salary reduction contributions and vested employer contributions because of a financial hardship. However, interest and investment earnings credited after December 31, 1988, to your individual account attributable to salary reduction contributions cannot be withdrawn for financial hardship.

A hardship is generally defined as an immediate and heavy financial need by you, or in some cases by certain of your family members, dependents or beneficiaries. Under the plan hardship situations are limited to purchase of (and certain repairs to) a principal residence, certain tuition expenses, certain funeral expenses, certain medical expenses and payments neces-

sary to prevent eviction from, or the foreclosure of a mortgage on your principal residence.

The hardship withdrawal cannot exceed the amount of the immediate need, including amounts necessary to pay any federal, state or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the withdrawal.

Before you can qualify for a hardship withdrawal, you will be required to make any available withdrawals and take any available loans from this and other retirement plans.

After taking a hardship withdrawal you will not be permitted to make contributions for a period of 6 months to this or any other retirement plan which we maintain, except for mandatory contributions to a defined benefit plan.

Methods Of Payment For Withdrawals

Any amounts withdrawn due to a hardship must be distributed in a single sum. Any other withdrawal may be paid in a single sum or in any other method of payment permitted by the contract from which the withdrawal is made, such as the Specified Payment Option, as described below.

If you have terminated employment at age 55 or later, you can elect to receive regularly scheduled withdrawals from your account under the Specified Payments Option. Under this form of benefit, you can choose to receive regular monthly payments of \$100 or more. You can also specify in advance the number of payments you wish to receive. You can increase or decrease (not below \$100) the amount of income you receive and you can stop payments at any time subject to Minimum Distribution Requirements described below.

Your monthly payments of \$100 or more, as you elect, will be made from the amount maintained for you in the interest or investment alternatives you specify. Payments will continue up to the earliest of the following events: (a) the date you elect to have payments end, (b) the date you elect to purchase an annuity benefit, (c) your date of death and (d) the date your balance in any account from which you are receiving payments is insufficient to pay the specified amount.

Payments are subject to any restrictions that apply to withdrawals.

Spousal Consent

If you are married, federal law requires that your spouse consent in writing before a withdrawal is made. Your spouse's consent must be made on a

form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator.

Disaster Relief Withdrawals

Prior to January 1, 2010, in accordance with Federal disaster relief legislation, certain participants were permitted to take emergency withdrawals from their plan accounts to pay certain expenses resulting from the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005 and the Midwestern storms and floods of 2007 and 2008. These withdrawals were generally tax-free to the recipient if the funds were recontributed to the plan or an IRA within three years. Similar emergency withdrawals may be permitted for future disasters. Affected participants may obtain additional details from the Plan Administrator.

TAX TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The tax treatment of your contributions and distributions generally depends on whether they are Before Tax Contributions or Designated Roth Contributions.

Before Tax Contributions are deducted from your salary *before* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Before Tax Contributions that you make during a calendar year will reduce your gross income reported on IRS Form W-2 and therefore your federal income tax for that year.

Since Before Tax Contributions are not taxable when made, they are generally taxable when they are distributed from the plan. Investment earnings accumulated on Before Tax Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, but are also generally taxable when they are distributed.

Designated Roth Contributions are deducted from your salary *after* federal income tax is imposed. This means that any Designated Roth Contributions that you make during a calendar year are reported as gross income on IRS Form W-2 and are subject to federal income tax for that year. Since these contributions are taxable when made, they are not taxable when distributed.

Investment earnings accumulated on Designated Roth Contributions are tax-free as long as they remain in the plan, and are generally not taxable when they are distributed unless one of the following conditions applies:

- The distribution occurs before the end of the fourth tax year following the tax year in which you first made Designated Roth Contributions to this plan (this is called the "Five-Year Rule"); or

- The distribution is made before you die, attain age 59-1/2, or become totally disabled.

In some cases, a distribution from your Designated Roth Contribution accounts will consist of a pro rata share of both contributions and earnings. Accordingly, your distribution may be partially taxable and partially tax-free.

Early Distribution Penalty Tax. If you receive a taxable distribution of Before Tax Contributions and earnings (or of Designated Roth earnings) before you attain age 59-1/2, you may be subject to an early distribution penalty tax in addition to the regular federal income tax. This penalty tax is equal to 10% of the amount of the taxable distribution. However, there are several exceptions to this penalty for certain early retirement and emergency distributions. For example, the 10% penalty tax does not apply if your distribution is paid:

- In the form of substantially equal periodic payments over your life or life expectancy after you leave your job; or
- Because you separated from service with us after you attained age 55; or
- To pay certain medical expenses; or
- After you become disabled; or
- After your death to your beneficiary or estate.

Rollovers. In some cases, it may be possible to postpone the taxation of a distribution by rolling it over (transferring it) to an Individual Retirement Arrangement (IRA) or an eligible retirement plan. In that case, the funds that were rolled over will generally not be taxable until they are distributed from the recipient IRA or plan. For some payments, you may request this plan to make a rollover for you (a "direct rollover"). Designated Roth Contributions (and their earnings) may only be rolled over to a Roth IRA or an eligible retirement plan that does not commingle those contributions with Before Tax Contributions (and their earnings).

Impact on Other Employee Benefits

Your Before Tax Contributions and Designated Roth Contributions will be made through salary reduction and will reduce your take-home pay. However, these contributions will not reduce your Social Security Tax or the Social Security benefits that you will be entitled to receive when you retire.

Making Before Tax Contributions and/or Designated Roth Contributions may have an effect on your benefits under other retirement and welfare

plans in which you are a participant, based on whether benefits are attributable to your salary before or after any contributions are made to this plan.

Please review the provisions of these other retirement and welfare plans and/or request information from the Plan Administrator identified on the last page of this booklet.

Tax Planning. As discussed above, Before Tax Contributions are generally tax-free when made and taxable when distributed. Designated Roth Contributions are generally taxable when made and tax-free when distributed.

You should remember this when you decide what sort of contributions you wish to make to this plan.

You should also consider the tax consequences whenever you request a distribution from the plan. When you receive a distribution from the plan, Before Tax Contributions and their earnings (which are usually taxable) will generally be distributed before Designated Roth Contributions and their earnings (which are usually tax-free) unless you elect otherwise.

The information in this booklet is a brief summary of the applicable federal income tax rules. State tax may also apply, and may be subject to different rules. When you are about to receive a payment from this plan, you will be given a notice that explains the federal tax consequences in greater detail, including the rules concerning the payment and withholding of federal income tax. However, that notice and this booklet are not intended to be, and should not be considered, tax advice. You should consult your accountant, attorney, or other tax advisor before you make any decisions about your contributions to, or distributions from, this plan.

IF YOU LEAVE OUR EMPLOY

If you terminate employment with us and your vested account balance is greater than \$1,000, you have the following choices:

- (a) You can generally leave all or part of your vested account in the plan and defer receipt of your benefit. Your account will continue to accumulate interest or share in the investment experience of the funds in which your vested account is invested.
- (b) You can withdraw all or part of your vested account in a single sum provided you have met the requirements for withdrawals. (See section entitled **Withdrawals From Your Account.**)

If your vested account balance is \$1,000 or less, you will receive a single-sum payment at termination of employment.

Once this cash payment is made, you will not be entitled to any further benefits under this plan. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions.**)

VETERANS' RIGHTS

If you are absent from work due to a period of qualified military service, you will continue to earn retirement benefits during your absence if you return to work within the time period determined in accordance with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, as amended.

If you return to work within the time period required by law, your period of military service will be treated as service with us for purposes of determining whether you are eligible to participate in the plan and whether you are entitled to a vested benefit. After you return to work, you may make up any missing salary reduction contributions (and receive any missing Employer Contributions) that would have been made to the plan if you had continued to work for us during your period of military service (including any Employer Contributions that match your make-up salary reduction contributions).

Alternatively, if you are absent from work due to a period of qualified military service, we may continue to pay you a portion of your salary to make up all or part of the difference between your military pay and what you would have received if you had continued to work for us. If so, this "differential pay" will count as Compensation for purposes of determining contributions under the plan. (See section entitled **Compensation Defined.**) In that case, you may make salary reduction contributions (and receive Employer Contributions) based on your differential pay during your period of military service, whether or not you return to work for us afterward.

If you are absent from work due to active military service for at least 30 days, you may obtain a withdrawal from your individual accounts attributable to salary reduction contributions provided you suspend your contributions to the plan for a period of at least six months. (See section entitled **Withdrawals From Your Account.**)

In addition, if you die on or after January 1, 2007, while performing qualified military service, your spouse or other beneficiary will be entitled to a death benefit provided by 100% of the value of your Accounts as if you had died while working for us. (See section entitled **Death Benefits.**)

DEATH BENEFITS

If you die before you begin to receive annuity payments, your beneficiary will be entitled to the total value of your account. If you are married, your spouse will automatically be your beneficiary unless he or she consents to

your naming another beneficiary. Your spouse's consent must be given in writing on a form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator. A spousal waiver which is signed before the first day of the plan year that contains a participant's 35th birthday is valid only until the participant's 35th birthday. A new spousal waiver would have to be signed on or after the first day of the plan year in which the participant reaches age 35.

Your beneficiary can elect to receive the death benefit in a single sum or, provided your beneficiary is not an entity such as your estate or a trust, use the account to purchase a guaranteed lifetime annuity subject to the applicable tax laws, including regulations governing the time by which death benefits must be distributed.

If you die after annuity payments have begun, a death benefit, if any, will be paid in accordance with the form of annuity you chose at retirement.

Participants have the opportunity to designate a beneficiary by completing the appropriate enrollment form or Beneficiary Designation form. A beneficiary is a person entitled to receive all or part of the value of your account in the event of your death. If a beneficiary is not surviving when a payment is made to a beneficiary, the plan will make a single sum payment or the commuted value of any remaining periodic payment to the first surviving class of the following classes of successive preference beneficiaries:

- (a) your surviving spouse;
- (b) your surviving children in equal shares;
- (c) your surviving parents in equal shares;
- (d) your surviving brothers and sisters in equal shares; or
- (e) the executors or administrators of your estate.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

You may elect to retire and receive your vested benefit any time on or after the date you terminate employment. (See section entitled **Minimum Distribution Requirements After Age 70½**.)

At retirement, the total value of your individual account, including interest and investment earnings, will be available to purchase a uniform monthly annuity to provide your retirement income.

The election of the type of annuity you wish to receive must be made at least one month before your benefit commencement date.

A choice of benefit payment methods is available so that you can choose the one best suited to your needs. All forms of annuity available under the plan provide a monthly income for your lifetime. Some forms also provide an income to another person after your death. The amount of your monthly income will depend on the type and the extent of the payments, if any, that Mutual of America Life Insurance Company will make after your death. Before retirement, you or your spouse should request Mutual of America Life Insurance Company to provide an estimate of the income you would receive under the annuity forms before you decide which form of benefit to choose.

If you are married when you retire, you will automatically receive the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % Joint and Survivor with 10 Years Certain and Continuous Annuity with your spouse as the joint annuitant unless your spouse has signed a spouse's waiver within the 180-day period before benefit payments are to begin consenting to the naming of another individual as your beneficiary or the election of another method of benefit payment. Your spouse's consent must be on a form provided by the plan and must be witnessed by a notary public or an authorized representative of the Plan Administrator.

If you are not married when you retire, your benefit will be paid as a Life Annuity unless you choose another form of benefit.

The available forms of annuity are:

- Non-Refund Life Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. All payments cease upon your death.
- Full Cash Refund Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. If your death occurs before your benefit payments equal the total value of your account when you began to receive annuity payments, your beneficiary will receive the balance of that value in a single sum.
- Period Certain and Continuous Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 month guarantee. If your death occurs before you have received the entire 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 monthly payments, as selected, the same monthly benefit will be continued to your beneficiary until a total of 36, 60, 100, 120 or 180 payments have been made.
- Joint and Survivor Life Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a survivorship percentage of 50%, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, 75% or 100%. After your death, your joint annuitant will receive a lifetime monthly income equal to 50%, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, 75% or 100%, as selected, of your original monthly payment. Payments will end upon the death of the last survivor.

- Joint and Survivor with Period Certain and Continuous Annuity - You will receive monthly payments for life. You may choose a survivorship percentage of 50%, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, 75% or 100%. After your death, if your joint annuitant is still alive, your joint annuitant will receive monthly payments for life equal to that elected percentage of your original monthly payment amount. If both you and your joint annuitant die before the period certain elected, your beneficiary will receive monthly payments (in the amount paid to the last surviving annuitant) until the period ends. You may choose a 36, 60, 120 or 180 month period certain.
- Lump Sum Payment - You will receive a single payment instead of a monthly annuity. This payment will be the single sum amount equal to the total value of your vested individual account. However, if any portion of your account is allocated to an investment account that restricts the distribution of such portion, the value of such portion shall be subtracted from 100% of the value of the account and any single sum cash payment made to you under this option shall not exceed the difference.

In lieu of an annuity, you will receive your benefit in a single sum payment if your vested account balance is \$1,000 or less. Once annuity payments begin, you cannot change your payment form or your joint annuitant. (See section entitled **Tax Treatment of Contributions and Distributions.**)

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS AFTER AGE 70 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Internal Revenue Code generally requires that payments from this plan begin by April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which you reach age 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. However, there are several exceptions:

- (a) If you reach age 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ and remain actively employed with us, you may postpone payments until April 1 of the calendar year following the year in which you terminate your employment.
- (b) Contributions, interest and investment earnings credited to your account before January 1, 1987, must begin to be distributed no later than the end of the calendar year in which you attain age 75 or, if later, April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which you terminate employment.
- (c) Instead of receiving your required minimum distribution from this plan, you may withdraw it from any balance that you may have in any other 403(b) Thrift or Tax Deferred Annuity plan.

HOW TO APPLY FOR BENEFITS

In order to receive benefits under the plan, your claim must be submitted in writing on a form provided for this purpose. Forms may be obtained from, and submitted to the Plan Administrator, or Mutual of America Life Insurance Company, the insurance company which assists the Plan Administrator and calculates and pays the benefits according to the terms of the plan. The Plan Administrator will generally either approve or deny the claim within 90 days. Under some circumstances, this date may be extended an additional 90 days. You will be notified in writing if there is to be any delay in making a decision on your claim. Misstatements of fact, such as age, will result in an adjustment in the amount of the payment.

CLAIMS REVIEW PROCEDURE

You will be furnished with a detailed written explanation of any denial of your claim. The explanation will include specific reference to the plan provision on which denial was based. You also will be advised of any information that may be needed for the resubmission and review of your claim. The explanation will include any interpretation made by the Plan Administrator, who has the right to interpret the plan provisions. If your claim is fully or partially denied, you or your representative have the right to appeal that decision and request a review by the Plan Administrator. You also have the right to see all pertinent documents, and to submit written comments. A decision generally will be made by the Plan Administrator no later than 60 days after your request for review is received. Under some circumstances this time may be extended for another 60 days, in which case you will be notified in writing of the reason for the delay. The final decision on your appeal will also be explained in writing with specific reasons.

BENEFITS NOT ASSIGNABLE

The benefits provided under this plan may generally not be assigned or attached. As an exception, the Plan Administrator may be required by law to honor a "Domestic Relations Order" issued by a court. A Domestic Relations Order is a court order which obligates a participant to pay child support or alimony or allocates part of his or her benefit to a current or former spouse. The court order must meet certain federal tax law rules to be a "qualified" order. All or a portion of a participant's account balance may be used to satisfy a "Qualified Domestic Relations Order." It is the responsibility of the employee to provide the Plan Administrator with a copy of the Domestic Relations Order so that the Plan Administrator may determine if it qualifies as a "Qualified Domestic Relations Order." If it does not qualify, the Plan Administrator must comply with the order. If it does not qualify, the order must be amended, or the Plan Administrator cannot implement it.

Participants should consult their own legal counsel concerning preparation of such orders and their implications.

The plan procedures for review of Domestic Relations Orders to determine whether they are Qualified Domestic Relations Orders are available on request from the Plan Administrator identified on the last page of this booklet.

PLAN AMENDMENTS OR TERMINATION

It is our intention to provide a plan for our employees on a continuing basis. Nevertheless, we reserve the right in our discretion to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the plan permanently or temporarily, at such time as it seems appropriate, without the consent of or prior notice to any employee, retiree or beneficiary, subject to the provisions of applicable laws.

In the event that the plan is terminated, or employer contributions are permanently discontinued, the total value of your individual account will be fully vested.

Only the employer may amend the plan. The employer may amend the plan only by a written amendment which must be executed by an officer duly authorized to do so by us or authorized board committee of the employer. No amendment to the plan will result in a reduction of the vested value of your account.

Only the employer may decide to terminate the plan. The employer may terminate the plan according to the same procedure required for plan amendments. If the plan is fully or partially terminated, affected participants become fully vested. A plan is considered to be terminated only after all assets have been distributed to participants.

ANY QUESTIONS

This booklet generally explains the major provisions of the plan. It also contains a general discussion of some federal tax law rules. It does not discuss state or local taxes. It is not intended as tax advice. This booklet is only a summary of the highlights of the plan. It is not the complete plan document. It does not in any way alter or modify any of the provisions of the plan document. If there are any inconsistencies between this booklet and the actual plan document, the actual plan document controls. Please retain this booklet for your reference.

If you have any questions about your plan, contact the **Plan Administrator** shown on the last page, who can give you additional details and has the authority to interpret the provisions of the plan and this booklet.

Plan Administrator:
Roman Catholic Diocese of Tyler

1015 East Southeast Loop 323
Tyler, TX 75701-9656

(903) 534-1077

The Plan Administrator is designated as the agent for service of legal process.

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