

Archdiocese of New Orleans 401(k) Plan

Plan Summary

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This summary explains certain key features of the Archdiocese of New Orleans 401(k) Plan (the “Plan”). It does not, however, cover every detail included in the Plan document or trust agreement. Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information in this summary. However, if there is any discrepancy between the contents of this booklet and the official Plan document and trust agreement, the Plan document and trust agreement always govern.

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans (the “Archdiocese”) intends to continue the Plan indefinitely, but reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan at any time and for any reason. In addition, this summary does not create a contract of employment between the Diocese and any employee. The term “Archdiocese” used throughout this booklet refers to The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Introduction

What Is the Purpose of the Plan?

The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans (the “Archdiocese”) established the Archdiocese of New Orleans 401(k) Plan (the “Plan”) (formerly known as the Money Accumulation Plan for Employees of the Archdiocese of New Orleans), originally effective April 1, 1980, to provide benefits to you if you leave the Archdiocese, or in the event of your disability while employed, or your death.

What Kind of Plan Is It?

The Plan is a 401(k) plan, which is a type of defined contribution plan. The Plan is also intended to qualify as a “church plan” for all purposes under federal law and has not elected to be covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”). This means that the Plan is not subject to the requirements of ERISA.

How Does the Plan Work?

When you become eligible to participate in the Plan, you may elect to defer part of your current salary, as a pre-tax deferral, and invest your deferrals in the investment funds offered by the Plan.

Under the Plan’s Automatic Enrollment Procedure, all newly hired employees or Priests who become eligible to participate in the Plan and who fail to make an affirmative election whether to participate in the Plan or not, will be treated as having consented to: (1) be automatically enrolled as Participants in the Plan, and (2) defer four percent (4%) of their salary to the Plan as elective deferrals.

In addition, the Archdiocese will make a matching contribution to the Plan for those Participants who are making pre-tax deferrals to the Plan. The Archdiocese also has the discretion to make additional contributions to the Plan.

When you retire or otherwise terminate employment, you will be eligible to receive the value of the amounts which have accumulated in your account.

How Does this Summary Relate to the Plan Document?

This is a summary of the Plan’s provisions. A copy of the Plan is on file in the human resources office for your review at reasonable times during working hours. If there should be any conflict between the statements made in this summary and the provisions contained in the Plan document, the provisions of the Plan document shall govern.

Eligibility

Who Is Eligible to Participate?

“Eligible Employee” shall include:

- Any Priest who is, or intends to be, incardinated in the Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans, including any other priest as designated by the Archbishop; and
- Any Employee -

unless you fall within one of the following exceptions:

- you are scheduled to complete less than 20 hours of service per week during a Plan Year;
- you are a leased employee;
- you are an independent contractor;
- you are an employee of an Affiliated Employer, unless such Affiliated Employer has specifically adopted this Plan in writing;
- you are not reported on the payroll records of the Employer as a common law employee or you are an out-sourced worker, even if a court or administrative agency determines that such individuals are common law employees and not independent contractors;
- In addition, you shall not be eligible if you meet any of the following:
 - you are classified by the Employer or Affiliated Employer as an independent contractor who is subsequently determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be an employee;
 - your payments for services for the Employer or Affiliated Employer have not been initially treated by the Employer or Affiliated Employer as subject to wage withholding under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and applicable state law;
 - you were not initially classified by the Employer or Affiliated Employer as a common law employee of the Employer or Affiliated Employer;
 - you were initially classified as a Leased Employee; or
 - you were leased by the Employer or Affiliated Employer from an entity that is your employer of record.

When May I Begin Participating in the Plan?

You shall automatically begin participating in the Plan on the date on which you become an Eligible Employee. Once you become eligible to participate in the Plan, **if you fail to timely make an affirmative election NOT to make elective deferrals** under the Plan, you will become

subject to the Plan's Automatic Enrollment Procedures, as set forth in "*What is the Automatic Enrollment Procedure,*" below.

How Long May I Stay in the Plan?

You may stay in the Plan until your benefits are distributed to you or you die. You will no longer be eligible to make or receive contributions under the Plan if you become ineligible to participate in the Plan because an event or reclassification causes you to fall within one of the exceptions set forth in "*Who Is Eligible to Participate in the Plan?*" above. However, should you become ineligible to actively participate in the Plan, the benefit in your account will remain in the Plan and continue to share in earnings and losses until you receive a distribution.

What Happens If I Return to Employment After a Termination of Employment?

If you return to employment after a termination, your eligibility to recommence active participation in the Plan will be determined based on your employment classification. Refer to "*When May I Begin Participating in the Plan.*"

Contributions

How Do I Make Contributions to the Plan?

Once you become an Eligible Employee, you may begin making contributions to the Plan. To begin making contributions to the Plan, you must complete a salary reduction agreement through the Plan's third party administrator, Voya, at 1-877-659-6995 or through the Plan's website at <http://archdioceseno.voyaplans.com>.

Effective July 1, 2007, the Plan adopted an Automatic Enrollment Procedure, described in the following paragraph.

What is the Automatic Enrollment Procedure?

ALL employees hired on or after July 1, 2007 and all Priests, shall be subject to the Plan's Automatic Enrollment Procedure as soon as they become an Eligible Employee under the Plan. Under the Plan's Automatic Enrollment Procedure, **unless you elect otherwise**, thirty (30) days after you become an Eligible Employee, **the Archdiocese will *automatically* commence deferring four percent (4%) of your pre-tax compensation directly to the Plan. If you do not wish to be automatically enrolled in the Plan at 4%, you must, prior to the expiration of the 30 day period,** file a properly completed election form with the Plan's third party administrator on which you may elect **not** to make elective deferrals under the Plan (0%) or elect to make deferrals at a rate between 3% and 16% of your pre-tax compensation.

If you do not want to be *automatically* enrolled (and you have not already elected not to contribute), please contact the Plan's third party administrator, Voya, at 1-877-659-6995 or <http://archdioceseno.voyaplans.com>, and elect a zero contribution percentage. That way you will avoid any automatic contributions.

If, however, you **do not** contact Voya in time to prevent automatic contributions, you will be permitted to withdraw the automatic contributions for a short time, despite the general limits on Plan withdrawals. **During the ninety (90) days after automatic contributions are first taken from your pay,** you can withdraw the prior automatic contributions by contacting Voya directly. The

amount you withdraw will be adjusted for any gain or loss, and it will be subject to federal income tax (but not the extra 10% penalty that normally applies to early withdrawals). Any Matching Contributions on the withdrawn amount will be forfeited. If you request a refund of your automatic contributions, the Plan will treat you as having chosen to make no further contributions. You may, however, choose to restart your contributions by contacting Voya at 1-877-659-6995.

Once you become subject to the Plan's Automatic Enrollment Procedure, you still have the right, at any time, to stop, increase, or decrease the amount of these salary deferrals, but any such change will not become effective until the first payroll period after receipt of your new election form by Voya.

What Type of Deferral Contributions Are Permitted Under the Plan?

The Plan only permits pre-tax elective deferral contributions.

A pre-tax elective deferral is withheld from your compensation before you pay income taxes on the deferral so that you pay less in income taxes. Later, when the Plan distributes the pre-tax elective deferrals and their earnings, you will pay taxes on those deferrals and earnings. With regular pre-tax elective deferrals, you are postponing the payment of income taxes on those amounts.

How Much Can I Contribute to the Plan?

The minimum elective deferral contribution you may elect is 3% of your compensation. If you are subject to the Plan's Automatic Enrollment Procedure (see "*Automatic Enrollment Procedure*," above), you will automatically be enrolled in the Plan and deemed to have elected to contribute 4% of your gross pay each pay period.

Contributions are subject to limits under the Code. The maximum contribution the Plan allows you to contribute (unless you are age 50 or older) is the **lesser of** 16% of your gross pay or \$18,000, the Code limit. The \$18,000 Code limitation is in effect for the 2016 calendar year and may increase in future years as provided under federal tax laws (the "402(g) Limit").

If I Am Age Fifty Or Older, Am I Permitted to Make Additional Contributions to the Plan?

Yes. If you have attained, or will attain, the age of fifty (50) before the end of the calendar year, you may also make an additional contribution ("catch-up contribution") for such year in excess of the deferral limitations explained above (see "*How Much Can I Contribute to the Plan*"). Catch-up contributions must be made in the form of salary deferral contributions. The maximum catch-up contribution that you may make in 2016 is \$6,000. The maximum catch-up contribution amount may be increased in future years for cost-of-living adjustments with Section 414(v) of the Code.

Whom Shall I Contact If I Need More Information about Additional Contributions?

If you believe you are eligible to make additional catch-up contributions and are interested in making such additional contributions, but need more information, please contact Voya at 1-877-659-6995. Please bear in mind that all catch-up amounts will be contributed via payroll deductions.

May I Change the Amount of My Deferrals?

You may, at any time, *stop, increase, or decrease* the amount of your salary deferrals, subject to the Plan's minimum and maximum deferral rates (see "*How Much Can I Contribute to the Plan,*" above). Changes may be made to the amount of your deferrals by contacting Voya at 1-877-659-6995 or <http://archdioceseno.voyaplans.com>. Modifications will be effective as of the pay period which begins after receipt of the notice of change by Voya.

Does the Archdiocese Make any Contributions to the Plan?

Yes. The Archdiocese makes the following contributions to the Plan:

Matching Contributions: The Archdiocese makes Matching Contributions to the Plan for eligible participants. Each payroll period during which you make salary deferrals to the Plan, you will be eligible to receive a Matching Contribution. The Matching Contribution shall be equal to 3.5% of your gross pay for the payroll period. The minimum salary deferral permitted is 3% of your gross pay.

Employer Contributions: Periodically, the Archdiocese may make a discretionary Employer Contribution to the Plan. If the Archdiocese elects to make an Employer Contribution, you will be eligible to share in the Employer Contribution if you are actively making salary deferrals to the Plan on the date on which the Archdiocese makes the Employer Contribution.

What If I Defer Too Much?

You should also be aware that each separately stated annual dollar limit on the amount you may defer (the annual deferral limit and the "catch up contribution" limit) is a separate aggregate limit that applies to all such similar salary deferral amounts and "catch up contributions" you may make under this Plan and any other cash or deferred arrangements (including tax sheltered 403(b) annuity contracts, simplified employee pensions or other 401(k) plans) in which you may be participating. Generally, if your salary deferrals exceed the IRS Limits, then the excess must be returned to you in order to avoid adverse tax consequences. For this reason, it is desirable to request in writing that any such excess salary deferral amounts and "catch up contributions" be returned to you.

If you are in more than one plan, you must decide which plan or arrangement you would like to return the excess. If you decide that the excess should be distributed from this Plan, you must communicate this in writing to the Administrator no later than the March 1st following the close of the calendar year in which such excess deferrals were made. However, if the entire dollar limit is exceeded in this Plan or any other plan your Employer maintains, then you will be deemed to have notified the Administrator of the excess. The Administrator will then return the excess deferrals and any earnings to you by April 15th.

May I Transfer Money From Another Plan Into This Plan?

Yes, you may transfer into the Plan distributions you have received from other individual retirement annuities or accounts ("IRAs") or other qualified retirement plans, including other 403(b) plans, 401(k) plans, pension plans, or 457 plans. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" and may result in tax savings to you. You should consult qualified counsel to determine if a rollover is in your best interest.

Your rollover will be placed in a separate account called a “Rollover Contribution Account.” The Plan Administrator may establish rules for investment of your rollovers.

You will always be 100% vested in your Rollover Contribution Account. This means that you will always be entitled to all of your rollover contributions and you may receive a distribution of all, or any portion of, the amount in your Rollover Contribution Account at any time. Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses. If this money is invested and there is a gain, the balance in your account will increase. Of course, if there is a loss from an investment, the balance in your account will decrease.

Are My Contributions Kept in an Individual Account?

An account is maintained on your behalf by the Archdiocese. Your account is credited with your pre-tax elective deferral contributions, Matching Contributions, and discretionary contributions, if any, and rollover contributions, as well as your share of any investment earnings or losses. Your share of the expenses of the Plan may also be charged to your account, unless paid by the Archdiocese.

How Is My Account Invested?

The Plan Administrator may designate various investment funds from time to time. Under the terms of the Plan, you may elect the manner in which contributions and balances are to be invested and reinvested. Separate materials will be provided to you with the details of these investment choices and the rules for making and changing investments.

If you fail to make an investment choice, your account will be invested in the Plan’s default investment fund which is SSgA Target Retirement Fund based on the year you were born. If your investment choice is no longer available under the Plan and you fail to make a new choice, the funds in your account invested in such unavailable option shall be mapped into a new or existing fund based on the year you were born or which most closely matches the unavailable fund’s risk exposure, strategy, and goals. Please note, however, that you can change these investments at any time.

Benefits

When May I Start to Receive Benefits?

The earliest benefits can be paid is:

- upon your death, disability, or severance from employment; or
- at the time you reach 59½ years of age.

Once you (or your beneficiary) are entitled to begin receiving benefits, you must request and complete any distribution election forms required by the Plan Administrator.

May I Receive My Benefits in any Form I Want?

You may choose to receive your benefits in a single lump sum, partial lump sum, or installment payments. These forms of benefits apply to all distributions you will receive from the Plan, whether by reason of severance from employment, or any other event which may result in

distribution of benefits. You may also choose to receive your benefits in the form of a direct rollover as described below under “*What Are the Rules Regarding Rollovers?*”

Is There a Time When I Must Begin Receiving My Benefits?

Yes. If you have terminated employment, you must begin receiving your benefit under the Plan by the April 1 following the calendar year in which you attain age 70½. If you remain employed until you reach age 70½, you will not be required to begin receiving mandatory distributions until you terminate employment. If you begin taking benefits upon one of these occurrences, distributions must begin by April 1 of the year following the occurrence. With respect to these distributions, the Plan will apply the minimum distribution requirements in accordance with regulations promulgated under Code Section 401(a)(9).

What Will Be the Amount of My Benefits?

The amount of benefits you will receive depends on your account balance at the time distributions are made. Your account will be valued as of each Valuation Date (generally each business day) coincident with, or next following, your request for a distribution. This valuation will be dependent upon the amount of your contributions and the success of your investments. Your account will be increased by contributions and investment gains, and decreased by withdrawals and investment losses and expenses.

The Plan Administrator may withhold from any payment any taxes required to be withheld under applicable local, state, or federal laws. Some, or all, of these taxes may be reduced or deferred if you “rollover” all, or part, of the distribution. See “*What Are the Rules Regarding Rollovers?*” below.

What Are the Rules Regarding Rollovers?

You may elect to roll over all, or part, of a distribution to an IRA or another qualified retirement plan, provided that such plan accepts rollovers. Any rollover must be made in accordance with strict IRS rules. If the account balance is not rolled over in a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer, the money must be deposited in the IRA or qualified retirement plan within sixty (60) days of the date you receive the payment. Under certain circumstances, all or a portion of a distribution may not be eligible for rollover treatment. In the case of a distribution to a non-spouse beneficiary, a direct rollover may be payable only to an individual retirement account that has been established on behalf of the beneficiary as an inherited IRA.

WHEN YOU BECOME ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE AND REQUEST A DISTRIBUTION, YOU WILL RECEIVE A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THESE TAX RULES. HOWEVER, THE IRS RULES ARE VERY COMPLEX. YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH QUALIFIED TAX COUNSEL BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

Vesting

Vesting refers to your nonforfeitable right to the value of your Plan Account. You are always 100% vested in your Plan Account.

Death Benefits

What Happens to My Benefits When I Die?

Your benefits will go to the person(s) chosen by you as your beneficiary(ies). You choose your beneficiary(ies) by requesting and returning a completed beneficiary designation form to the Plan Administrator.

If you have not selected a beneficiary or your beneficiary does not survive you, benefits will go to your surviving spouse. If you do not have a surviving spouse, benefits will go to your children. If you have no children, benefits will go to your parents. If your parents have not survived you, your benefits will be distributed to the legal representative of your estate.

Your beneficiary designation may be changed or revoked by filing a written revocation or another designation with the Plan Administrator.

Qualified Domestic Relations Orders

What If I Am Subject To A Qualified Domestic Relations Order (“QDRO”)?

If a QDRO relating to your account is filed and approved by the Plan Administrator, the alternate payee under the QDRO can elect to receive distributions of benefits from your account in accordance with the QDRO and the *QDRO Procedures* established by the Plan Administrator.

Forfeitures

It is your duty to keep the Archdiocese informed in writing of any change in your current address. All communications regarding the Plan will be sent to your last current address and will be binding on you. If the Plan is unable to locate you (or your beneficiary) after the date your benefits are due to be paid to you, your account may be treated as a forfeiture and the Plan will have no further obligation to find you. You may be able to claim your benefits later (unless the Plan terminates), but you will only be entitled to receive the amount in your account on the date of forfeiture, and not any earnings since that date.

Loans

Can I Receive a Loan From the Plan?

Yes. There are various rules and requirements that apply to loans from the Plan. These rules are outlined in this section and in the separate, *Participant Loan Program*, established by the Plan Administrator.

- Loans are available on a uniform and non-discriminatory basis to all Participants, who are currently employed, and their Beneficiaries.

- All loans must be adequately secured. This means that you may borrow up to the lesser of: one-half (1/2) of your vested account balance, or \$50,000 (subject to certain reductions for loans outstanding within the prior twelve (12) months).
- All loans must bear a reasonable rate of interest. The interest rate must be one a bank or other professional lender would charge for making a loan in a similar circumstance.
- No loan shall be made for an amount less than \$1,000. No more than two (2) loans may be outstanding any one time.
- All loans must have a definite repayment period that provides for payments to be made semi-monthly, and for the loan to be amortized on a level basis over a reasonable period of time, not to exceed five (5) years (or, in the case of an approved principal residence loan, fifteen (15) years).
- If you terminate employment, your loan will become due immediately. You may either pay it off or allow the loan to go into default.
- A loan that is in default may be considered a distribution from the Plan, and could result in taxable income to you. In any event, a defaulted loan will reduce the benefit you would otherwise be entitled to from the Plan. If you default on a loan, it will count as an active loan.

May My Loan Payments Be Suspended While I Am on a Leave of Absence?

Yes. If you go on an approved leave of absence, your loan payments may be suspended for up to one year, provided that your leave of absence is either without pay or at a rate of pay (after income and employment tax withholding) that is less than the amount of your loan payments. Your loan payments must recommence when you return to work or, if earlier, after expiration of the one-year period. At such time, you will be given the opportunity to elect how you will repay the remaining balance on the loan. You may elect to repay the loan in full by making a lump sum payment for the remaining balance due on the loan (including any interest which accrued during the leave) or you may agree to reamortize the remaining balance. However, if you choose to reamortize, you must repay the loan no later than the latest date permitted under the original terms of your loan. Therefore, the amount of your loan payments will increase.

You may also suspend your loan payments indefinitely while you are on a military leave of absence. However, payment of your loan must resume upon completion of military service, and the loan must be repaid in full (including any interest that accrues while you are in military service) by the end of the period which is equal to the original term of the loan plus the period of your military service.

May I or My Beneficiaries Receive Benefits If My Loan Hasn't Been Paid Back Yet?

If you have terminated employment, or died, at the time of distribution of your account, any outstanding loan will be considered in default, and the Plan will report the unpaid balance to the IRS as a deemed taxable distribution, subject to applicable income taxes in the calendar year the default occurred. For more information about the loan program, contact Voya.

Claims Procedures

The Plan Administrator shall provide adequate notice in writing to any Participant (or to any Spouse) (“Claimant”) whose claim for benefits under the Plan the Plan Administrator has denied. The Plan Administrator’s notice to the Claimant shall set forth:

- The specific reason for the denial;
- Specific references to pertinent Plan provisions on which the Plan Administrator based its denial;
- A description of any additional material and information needed for the Claimant to perfect his/her claim and an explanation of why the material or information is needed; and
- That any appeal the Claimant wishes to make of the adverse determination must be in writing to the Plan Administrator within seventy-five (75) days after receipt of the Plan Administrator’s notice of denial of benefits. The Plan Administrator’s notice must further advise the Claimant that his failure to appeal the action to the Plan Administrator in writing within the seventy-five (75) day period will render the Plan Administrator’s determination final, binding and conclusive.

If the Claimant should appeal to the Plan Administrator, s/he, or his/her duly authorized representative, may submit, in writing, whatever issues and comments s/he, or his/her duly authorized representative, feels are pertinent. The Claimant, or his duly authorized representative, may review pertinent Plan documents. The Plan Administrator shall re-examine all facts related to the appeal and make a final determination as to whether the denial of benefits is justified under the circumstances. The Plan Administrator shall advise the Claimant of its decision within sixty (60) days of the Claimant’s written request for review, unless special circumstances (such as a hearing) would make the rendering of a decision within the sixty (60) day limit unfeasible, but in no event shall the Plan Administrator render a decision respecting a denial for a claim for benefits later than one hundred twenty (120) days after its receipt of a request for review.

Exhaustion of Remedies

If you do not file a claim, follow the claims procedures, or appeal on time, you will give up your legal rights, including your right to file a suit in Federal court, as you will not have exhausted your internal administrative appeal rights. Generally, you must exhaust your internal administrative appeal rights before you can bring a suit in Federal court.

Securities Notice to Participants

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act (the “Act”) signed into law on October 11, 1996, exempts church plans from federal and state securities laws, except for anti-fraud provisions. In order to qualify for the exemption, church plans must satisfy eligibility requirements under section 414(e) of the Code and the assets of church plans must be used exclusively for the benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries. Church plans continue to be

subject to the Code and its regulations regarding eligibility, governance, and operations of such plans.

The following notice is provided in accordance with the Act:

The Archdiocese of New Orleans 401(k) Plan or any company or account maintained to manage or hold assets of the Plan and interests in such Plan, companies, or accounts (including any funds maintained by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans) are not subject to registration, regulation, or reporting under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Title 15 of the United States Code, or State securities laws. Therefore, plan participants and beneficiaries will not be afforded the protections of those provisions.

Miscellaneous

Is the Archdiocese Permitted to Amend or Terminate the Plan?

Although the Plan is expected to continue from year to year, the Archdiocese generally has the right to amend or terminate the Plan at any time. The Archdiocese may not, however, reduce your account balance or use any Plan assets for its own purposes.

What Are My Rights If I Am Absent for Military Service?

If you are absent from employment for military service, you may be entitled to credit for certain contributions, benefits, and service. You may also be entitled to suspension of your loan repayments, as described above.

If you die or become disabled while on active duty, you or your designated beneficiary may also be entitled to benefits. In addition, if you receive wage continuation payments while you are in the military, you may benefit from certain changes in applicable law which became effective in 2009. For more information, to apply for a loan suspension, or if you think that you may be affected by these rules, contact the Plan Administrator.

Are Plan Benefits Insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation?

No. You may have heard that the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (“PBGC”) guarantees certain benefits under pension plans. However, benefits under this Plan are not insured by the PBGC because the Plan is a type of defined contribution plan, which is not subject to the jurisdiction of that agency.

THIS BOOKLET ONLY GIVES A QUICK SUMMARY OF HOW YOUR PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS ARE COMPUTED AND HOW BENEFITS MAY BE DISTRIBUTED. THE LAW PLACES CERTAIN LIMITS ON CONTRIBUTIONS, WHICH ARE TOO COMPLICATED TO DESCRIBE IN THIS SUMMARY. IF YOU HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS, YOU SHOULD CONTACT THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR. YOU ARE ALWAYS FREE TO REVIEW THE ACTUAL PLAN DOCUMENT, WHICH CONTAINS SPECIFIC RULES ON HOW TO COMPUTE YOUR SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND HOW DISTRIBUTIONS ARE MADE.

General Plan Information

Full Name of Plan	The Archdiocese of New Orleans 401(k) Plan
Type of Plan:	Profit Sharing Plan with Cash or Deferred Arrangement Feature
Plan Number	002
Plan Year	July 1 – June 30
Plan Sponsor and Plan Administrator	The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans 7887 Walmsley Avenue New Orleans, LA 70125 (504) 861-9521
Employer Identification Number	72-0408966
Type of Administration	The Employer serves as the Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator has contracted with a third party administrator, Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC, to provide services related to the daily operation of the Plan.
Third Party Administrator	Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC 30 Braintree Hill Office Park Braintree Hill, MA 02184 (877) 659-6995 Mon-Fri, 7a.m. to 7p.m. Central Time http://archdioceseno.voyaplans.com
Plan Trustee	Voya Institutional Trust Company One Orange Way, C4S Windsor, CT 06095
Agent for Service of Legal Process	Plan Administrator The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans Attn: Jeff Entwisle 7887 Walmsley Avenue New Orleans, LA 70125

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