OXFORD® LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
2721 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1172
investorsclub@oxfordlife.com

Traditional Individual Retirement Account Disclosure Statement

(Pursuant to Treasury Regulation § 1.408-6)

Right to Revoke Your IRA

As required by federal law, you have the right to revoke your individual retirement account (IRA) by delivering a written notice of revocation to the Custodian within seven (7) days after establishing the IRA. If you exercise the right to revoke your IRA, you are entitled to a return of the entire amount you deposited into the IRA without adjustment by the Custodian for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses or fluctuations in market value. Because of this revocation right, deposited funds will not be available for investment until after expiration of the seven-day revocation period.

Any revocation notice must be in writing. If you send a revocation notice by mail, it shall be deemed mailed on the date of the postmark (or if sent by certified or registered mail, the date of certification or registration) if it is deposited in the mail in the United States, properly addressed, with first class postage prepaid. The name, address and telephone number of the person to receive any revocation notice are:

Oxford Life Insurance Company
U-Haul Investors Club IRA
2721 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(800) 308-2318

General Legal Requirements for IRAs

IRAs must comply with the following general legal requirements.

- Except for rollover or transfer contributions (if the custodian will accept a non-cash rollover or transfer), only cash contributions are permitted.
- Contributions for each year cannot exceed the contribution limits applicable to you for that year.
- The IRA custodian must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or a person approved by the IRS to serve as an IRA custodian. The IRS has approved of Oxford Life Insurance Company to serve as an IRA custodian.
- You cannot invest any IRA funds in life insurance contracts or collectibles (as defined in Section 408(m)).
- Your interest in the IRA is non-forfeitable at all times.
- IRA assets may not be commingled with any other property, except in a common trust fund or a common investment fund.
- You must begin taking required minimum distributions no later than April 1 of the year following the year in which you attain the age 70½.

- If you elect to receive required minimum distributions in installments over the remainder of your life, any portion of the IRA not distributed prior to your death must be distributed to your beneficiary(ies) within 5 years after your death.
- If you elect to receive required minimum distributions in installments over the remainder of the lives of you and your spouse, any portion of the IRA not distributed prior to the date that the last to survive of you and your spouse must be distributed to your beneficiary(ies) within 5 years after the survivor's death.

Eligible IRA Participants

You are eligible to make a regular contribution to a traditional IRA if you were not age 70½ by the end of the year, and you (or your spouse for married couples filing joint returns) earned compensation during the year.

"Compensation" means taxable income earned from working. It includes wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, commissions, self-employment income, and any taxable alimony or spousal maintenance payments received under a divorce decree or separation agreement. For members of the United States military, compensation also includes nontaxable combat pay.

Income from investments, pensions, Social Security and other sources of passive income do not qualify as compensation for purposes of determining IRA eligibility. Except for combat pay, amounts excluded from your taxable income are not compensation.

Federal Income Tax Consequences of Establishing an IRA

You may be able to deduct part or all of the contributions you make to your IRA from your federal taxable income (see *What Contributions Are Deductible?* below). Contributions can accrue earnings and gains on a tax-deferred basis because amounts held in a traditional IRA are generally not included in your federal taxable income until distributed. Assets can be moved from a traditional IRA to another traditional IRA or other qualifying retirement account without incurring federal income tax (see *Rollovers and Conversions* below).

IRA Contributions

Your compensation for the year determines how much you can contribute to your IRA and what portion of the contribution you may deduct from your taxable income for the year. Also, you must be younger than age 70½ at the end of the year to be able to make an IRA contribution.

<u>When Can You Contribute?</u>

The IRS will treat your contribution as received by the IRA during the taxable year if you pay the contribution by the due date for filing your federal income tax return for that year (not including extensions). This means contributions for 2011 must be made by April 17, 2012.

<u>General Contribution Limits</u>

The maximum IRA contribution is equal to the lower of your compensation for the year and an amount specified by the IRS. For 2011, the IRA contribution limit is $5,000 ($6,000 for individuals age 50 and older). The limit applies to the total amount you can pay to all traditional and Roth IRAs if you have more than one IRA.

Spousal IRA Limit for Married Couple Filing Joint Tax Return

Married taxpayers who file joint returns use their combined compensation for the year to determine the amount each may contribute to an IRA, even if one spouse has no compensation for the year. The spouse with the higher income uses the general contribution limit. The spouse with the lower taxable compensation can make an IRA contribution not to exceed the lesser of: (1) $5,000 ($6,000 if age 50 or older), and (2) the couple's total compensation for the year, reduced by the other spouse's contributions to traditional IRAs and any Roth IRA for that year. This means a spouse with no income may qualify to contribute to an IRA based on the couple's total compensation.

Example. Dick and Jane are married and file joint tax returns. Both of them are younger than age 50. For 2011, Jane earned $40,000. Dick was a full-time student and had no income for the year. Jane contributed $5,000 to her traditional IRA. Dick can also contribute $5,000 to his IRA because $5,000 is less than Jane's income reduced by her IRA contribution ($40,000 - $5,000 = $35,000).

What Contributions Are Deductible?

You can deduct up to the full amount of your allowable IRA contribution from your federal taxable income for the year.

Rules for Active Participants in Employer Retirement Plans

If you or your spouse participated in an employer retirement plan during the year, your deduction may be reduced or eliminated.

Ask your employer if you are unsure whether you participated in the employer's retirement plan. You may also find this information on your Form W-2. Your employer should check the "Retirement Plan" box if the plan covered you for that year.

Special rules apply for those who only participate in a plan because of their service as volunteer firefighters or reserve members of the Armed Forces. Volunteer firefighters are not treated as covered by a plan established by the federal, state or local government for them unless they have accrued at least $1,800 per year in retirement benefits at the beginning of the year. Reservists are not treated as covered by a plan established by the federal, state or local government for them unless they served more than 90 days on active duty during the year.

If you or your spouse participated in an employer retirement plan, your IRA deduction starts to phase out when you earn more than a certain amount of modified adjusted gross income ("Modified AGI"). The level of income at which your IRA deduction reduces depends on whether you are married, your tax filing status, and whether you or both you and your spouse participate in an employer retirement plan.

Effect of Modified AGI on 2011 IRA deduction if you are an active participant in an employer retirement plan:

Filing Status	**Effect of Modified AGI on Deduction**
Single or head of household	Deduction starts to phase out above Modified AGI of $56,000 and no deduction if Modified AGI is $66,000 or

	higher.
Married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	Deduction starts to phase out above Modified AGI of $90,000 and no deduction if Modified AGI is $110,000 or higher.
Married filing separately	Partial deduction allowed for Modified AGI less than $10,000 and no deduction if Modified AGI is $10,000 or higher.

Effect of Modified AGI on 2011 IRA deduction if you are NOT an active participant in an employer retirement plan:

Filing Status	**Effect of Modified AGI on Deduction**
Single or head of household	Full deduction regardless of Modified AGI
Married filing **jointly or separately** with a spouse who is not an active participant in a plan at work	Full deduction regardless of Modified AGI
Married filing jointly with a spouse who is an active participant in a plan at work	Deduction starts to phase out above Modified AGI of $169,000 and no deduction if Modified AGI is $179,000 or higher.
Married filing separately with a spouse who is an active participant in a plan at work	Partial deduction allowed for Modified AGI less than $10,000 and no deduction if Modified AGI is $10,000 or higher.

The IRS does not consider married individuals filing separately and living apart for the entire tax year married for purposes of applying limits for people whose spouses are an active participants in employer pension plans.

<u>No Deduction for Inherited IRAs</u>

You cannot deduct any amounts paid to an inherited IRA. Inherited IRA means an IRA you acquired because of another person's death, unless you are the surviving spouse of that person.

Excess Contributions

Excess contributions means any amount paid to your IRA above your contribution limit for the year. Generally, you must pay a 6% tax on any excess contributions to your IRA. The 6% tax is payable each year on any remaining excess contributions until withdrawn or applied to a subsequent year's contribution limit.

<u>Withdrawing Excess Contributions</u>

The 6% tax will not apply if you withdraw the excess contribution and any interest or other income earned on the excess contribution from the account by the date your tax return is due for the year (including extensions). You may have to pay a 10% early withdrawal penalty on income allocable to the excess contribution. If you withdraw the excess contribution after the tax return filing deadline for the year of the excess contribution, the withdrawal may be subject to the additional 10% early withdrawal penalty on the amount of the excess contribution and the 6% excess contribution tax will apply until the year you withdraw the excess.

Applying Excess Contributions to a Subsequent Year

Instead of withdrawing an excess contribution, you can treat it as a contribution made during a later year. You may only apply excess contributions in a subsequent year when your deductible limit exceeds the actual contributions made that year. For example, a person with a $5,000 deductible IRA contribution limit in 2011 who makes actual 2011 contributions of $2,000 could treat up to $3,000 of excess contributions from prior years as contributions made in 2011. However, you still must pay the 6% additional tax on the excess contributions each year until the year in which you apply the excess.

Trustee-to-Trustee Transfer

You can transfer assets from your Roth IRA directly to another Roth IRA tax-free. A trustee-to-trustee transfer does not count as a rollover because the funds are never distributed to you. As a result, it is not subject to the one-year waiting period for rollovers.

Rollovers and Conversions

The term rollover refers to withdrawing assets from a retirement plan and contributing them to another retirement plan. The distribution from the first retirement plan in a rollover transaction is not taxable if you contribute the entire amount distributed to an eligible retirement plan. You must deposit the assets into the second retirement plan within 60 days after you receive them.

Rollover Waiting Period

Generally, you must wait one year before you can make another tax-free rollover from an IRA.

No Deduction for Rollovers

You cannot deduct any portion of a rollover contribution to your IRA.

Rollover Contributions to Your IRA

You can use assets from the following types of plans to make a tax-free rollover contribution to your traditional IRA:

- An employer-sponsored qualified retirement plan under Section 401(a)
- A Section 457(b) deferred compensation plan
- A traditional IRA
- A Section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity plan
- A Section 403(a) qualified employee annuity plan
- A SEP IRA
- A SIMPLE IRA (subject to a 2-year waiting period)

Rollover Distributions from Your IRA

You can use funds distributed from your traditional IRA to make a tax-free rollover contribution to the following types of plans:

- A traditional IRA
- An employer-sponsored qualified retirement plan under Section 401(a)
- A Section 403(a) qualified employee annuity plan
- A Section 457(b) deferred compensation plan
- A Section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity plan
- A SEP IRA

Please note that any funds in your IRA that would not otherwise be taxable on distribution only qualify for rollover treatment to another IRA.

Roth IRA Conversions

You can transfer assets from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. You will have to pay income taxes on assets transferred to a Roth IRA. The 10% additional tax on early withdrawals will not apply to a trustee-to-trustee transfer or a distribution contributed to a Roth IRA within 60 days.

IRA Transfers Pursuant to Divorce

A transfer of an interest in an IRA from one spouse to another by court order as part of a divorce is not subject to federal income tax. This can be done by either changing the name on the IRA or making a direct transfer of IRA assets to another IRA.

Exxon Valdez Settlement Income

Qualified taxpayers can contribute up to $100,000 in qualified settlement income from the Exxon Valdez litigation (*In re Exxon Valdez*, No. 89-095-CV (HRH)(Consolidated)(D. Alaska)) to a traditional IRA. See IRS Publications 590 and 525 for more information.

Kansas Disaster Area and Midwestern Disaster Areas Tax Relief

Special rules apply for qualified IRA distributions taken by individuals affected by storms, tornadoes or flooding in Kansas and other Midwestern areas on certain dates. Qualified Recovery Assistance Distributions and Qualified Disaster Recovery Assistance Distributions repaid within three years of the distribution date can be treated as qualified rollovers and excluded from income. However, such repayments are not considered a qualified rollover for purposes of the general limitation of one IRA rollover per year. See IRS Publications 4492-A and 4492-B for more information.

Recharacterizations

The term recharacterization means to treat a contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA. For example, an individual who makes a contribution to a traditional IRA can transfer the contribution to a Roth IRA and treat it as if the IRA owner originally made the contribution to the Roth IRA. The IRA owner must complete a trustee-to-trustee transfer (i.e., directly between the two IRA accounts) no later than the individual's tax return filing due date (including extensions) to recharacterize a contribution. The transfer must include all income allocable to the recharacterized contribution.

You can recharacterize a contribution by transferring the contribution to a different type of IRA with the same custodian. However, Oxford Life Insurance Company does not currently offer the ability to recharacterize a contribution to another IRA with Oxford Life Insurance Company.

Required Minimum Distributions

You must withdraw at least a minimum amount (determined under IRS regulations) from your IRA each year starting no later than April 1 of the year after the year you attain age 70½. Determine the amount of your required minimum distribution each year by dividing the balance in your IRA as of the end of the prior year by a distribution period applicable to you as published by the IRS. If you fail to take your required minimum distribution, you will owe additional taxes equal to 50% of any portion of the required minimum distribution that you did not withdraw during that year.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions from your IRA are included in your federal taxable income in the year received except for qualified rollovers, withdrawals of non-deductible contributions, and excess contributions withdrawn before the due date for your tax return. Qualified rollovers and excess contributions are explained above.

Generally, an additional 10% tax applies to IRA withdrawals (including amounts deemed distributed because of a prohibited transaction or using IRA assets as security for a loan) prior to the year in which you reach age 59½. The additional 10% tax does not apply to a qualified rollover contribution or certain distributions made under the following exceptions: (a) medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income; (b) health insurance premiums for the unemployed; (c) distributions after the death or disability of the IRA owner; (d) substantially equal annual distributions; (e) qualified higher education expenses; (f) first home acquisition costs; (g) payments in satisfaction of an IRS levy on the IRA; or (h) qualified reservist distributions.

Ten-year tax averaging and capital gains tax treatment options under Sections 402(a)(2) and (e) do not apply to IRAs.

Gift and Estate Taxes

The value of your IRA will be included in the value of your estate for federal estate tax purposes. You may owe federal gift taxes on any transfer of IRA assets during your lifetime.

Reporting Additional Taxes

You must file IRS Form 5329 for any year in which you owe additional taxes as a result of your IRA. Additional IRA taxes apply to early distributions (including deemed distributions as a result of prohibited transactions or using IRA assets as security for a loan), excess contributions, and failing to take required minimum distributions.

Prohibited Transactions

If you or your beneficiary engage in a prohibited transaction (as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 4975(c)), your IRA will lose its tax-exempt status. All of the IRA assets will be treated as if they were distributed to you and you will have to include their fair market value in your taxable gross income for the year when the prohibited transaction occurs.

Any portion of the IRA you use as security for a loan will be treated as a distribution and included in your taxable gross income for the year.

Prohibited transactions or using IRA assets as security for a loan may also result in an additional 10% tax for early distributions if you are under age 59½.

IRS Form Approval

The Oxford Life Insurance Company Traditional IRA Custodial Account Agreement uses the language of Form 5305-A provided by the IRS (including additional language permitted by the form). As a result, the IRA has been approved as to form by the IRS. IRS approval only approves the form of the IRA custodial account agreement. It does not represent a determination by the IRS of the merits of the IRA.

Financial Disclosures

Growth Not Guaranteed or Projected

Oxford Life Insurance Company does not guarantee or project the growth in value of your IRA. The growth in (or loss of) value of your IRA depends on the amount and timing of your IRA contributions and withdrawals, and the actual performance of investments chosen by you.

Custodian's Fees

Oxford Life Insurance Company shall be entitled to fees for services provided with respect to your IRA, in accordance with its current Custodial Fee Schedule. U-Haul International, Inc. ("U-Haul") has agreed to pay Oxford Life Insurance Company's fees for serving as custodian of Investors Club IRAs. You may become responsible for payment of Oxford Life Insurance Company's fees if U-Haul ever discontinues paying the fees or upon the closing of the Investors Club account established for your IRA.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

You may obtain additional information from any district office of the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS also provides information about IRAs in Publication 590, *Individual Retirement Arrangements* (IRAs), which is available at www.irs.gov/publications.