AMERUS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This Individual Retirement Annuity ("IRA") is an annuity contract issued by AmerUs Life Insurance Company ("AMERUS") to fund an individual's retirement benefits. If you are an eligible individual, you may establish the IRA offered by AMERUS. This disclosure statement describes some of the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the operation of IRAs. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regulations require that this be given to each person desiring to establish an IRA. The tax rules regarding an IRA are very complex and this statement only highlights some of the important rules. You should obtain competent tax advice as to the tax treatment and suitability of an IRA as an investment.

Application; Etc. No contribution will be accepted which is made pursuant to a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees ("SIMPLE") sponsored by an employer. This IRA is not suitable for use with a "Roth" or "Roth Conversion IRA" as described in Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") §408A. Further, this IRA is not suitable for an "Education IRA" as described in IRC §530. If you wish to learn more about Roth, Roth Conversion, or Education IRAs, please advise your agent.

WARNING: Your Contract provisions control over commentaries set forth in this Disclosure Statement. In the event a statement in this Disclosure appears to be incomplete or in anyway appears to conflict with Contract provisions, the Contract provision will, at all times, govern.

RIGHT TO EXAMINE, RIGHT TO REVOKE

You have the right to revoke and return your IRA at any time within 10 days of receiving your contract. You may make this revocation by delivering or mailing your contract to the agent through whom it was purchased or to AmerUs Life Insurance Company, ATTN: Customer Service, 555 S. Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66603. If revoked, AMERUS will return in full the contributions you made to your IRA without adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses or fluctuation in market value. If you send your contract by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the date of the postmark. The insurance laws of some states may extend the foregoing described 10 day period. Please review the Right to Examine Contract section of your contract.

IRC REQUIREMENTS

Your AMERUS IRA is nonforfeitable and for your exclusive benefit and that of your beneficiaries. The form of the annuity follows IRS guidelines, however, no representation has been made by the IRS regarding the merits of the IRA as an investment. The contract meets the following requirements of an IRA.

1. Your contract is issued by AMERUS (an insurance company) and annual premium payments are not established as a fixed amount. All premium payments must be in cash or cash equivalents.

2. You cannot transfer your IRA and your interest in your IRA is generally nonforfeitable.

3. You are eligible to purchase an IRA if you have compensation includible in your income for the applicable tax year. You may establish and contribute to your IRA for the immediately prior tax year through the due date for filing your income tax return. The deadline for IRA contributions may not be extended by extending the filing of your tax return. If you contribute to your IRA after the end of the tax year on account of the prior year (but before your income tax deadline), you must provide written notification to AMERUS indicating that the deposit relates to the prior tax year. Your notification is irrevocable. When we refer to a "tax year" we mean your tax year, which is usually the calendar year.

4. Except in the case of a rollover contribution (as permitted by section 402(c), 402(e)(6), 403(a)(4), 403(b)(8), 403(b)(10), 408(d)(3) and 457(e)(16)) or a contribution made in accordance with the terms of a Simplified Employee Pension Program (SEP) as described in section 408(k), no contributions will be accepted unless they are in cash and the total of such contributions shall not exceed:

   $3,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2004;

   $4,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2005 through 2007; and

   $5,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2008 and years thereafter.

After 2008, the limit will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under Code §219(b)(5)(c). Such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.

In the case of an individual who is 50 or older, the annual cash contribution limit is increased by:

$500 for any taxable year beginning in 2002 through 2005; and

$1,000 for any taxable year beginning in 2006 and years thereafter.

No contributions will be accepted under a SIMPLE IRA plan established by any employer pursuant to §408(p). Also, no transfer or rollover of funds attributable to contributions made by a particular employer under its SIMPLE IRA plan will be accepted from a SIMPLE IRA, that is, an IRA used in conjunction with a SIMPLE IRA plan, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date the individual first participated in that employer's SIMPLE IRA plan.

5. In the event of a premium refund, the refund will be applied before the close of the year following the year of the refund toward payment of future premiums or purchase of additional benefits.

6. You must take required minimum distributions from your IRA(s) by April 1 of the year following the year you attain age 70½ and the end of each year thereafter. Your designated beneficiary(ies) is required to take certain minimum distributions after your death in accordance with applicable IRC provisions and IRS regulations (see, Distributions discussion below).

TAX DEDUCTION AND ELIGIBILITY

The amount you can deduct for contributions you make to your IRA will depend on whether or not you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan (see, Phase Out Deduction for Active Participants discussion below). If you (and your spouse, if you are married) are not an active participant in an employer retirement plan, you can continue to contribute to your IRA each year and deduct up to the lesser of the maximum contribution set forth in Section 4. of **IRC Requirements** (above) or 100% of your compensation (see, Compensation discussion below). The investment earnings on your IRA are not subject to Federal income tax until distributions are made (or in certain cases when distributions are deemed made).

Spousal IRAs. If you are married and file a joint tax return you may be eligible to set up and contribute up to the maximum contribution in Section 4. of **IRC Requirements** to an IRA for your spouse, whether or not he or she received compensation during any part of the taxable year. This is called a spousal IRA and is generally set up for a nonworking spouse. The total combined contributions you can make each year to your IRA and a spousal IRA is the lesser of 2x the maximum contribution set forth in Section 4. of **IRC Requirements** or your taxable compensation for the year. You can divide your IRA contributions between your IRA and the spousal IRA in any way you choose, as long as you do not contribute more than the maximum to either IRA.

Compensation. Compensation, for purposes of the IRA rules, generally means your wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses, and other amounts you receive for providing personal services. If you are self-employed, compensation is your net earnings from your trade or business, reduced by your deduction for contribution on your behalf to retirement plans (e.g. KEOGH plans) and the deduction allowed for one-half of your self-employment taxes. If you are divorced, all taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments you receive are treated as compensation for purposes of the IRA rules. The term compensation does not include earnings from property (such as interest, rents, and dividends) pension or annuity income, deferred compensation, foreign earned income and any other amounts that are excluded from income.

Phase Out Of Deduction For Active Participants. If you are an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you are still able to contribute up to the lesser of the maximum contribution as set forth in Section 4. of **IRC Requirements** or 100% or your compensation. However, the deductibility of your contribution will be phased out as your adjusted gross income ("AGI") increases. AGI is determined from your tax return, disregarding any deductible IRA contribution. An individual is not considered to be an active participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan merely because the individual's spouse is such a participant.

The maximum deductible IRA contribution for an individual who is not an active retirement plan participant, but whose spouse is, is phased out for taxpayers with AGI between $150,000 and $160,000.

Determination of the amount one can contribute to an IRA and deduct is based upon Phase-out ranges and Applicable Dollar Amounts established by Congress. The following charts and examples provide generalized information about the operation of these rules.

Joint Returns

Taxable years beginning in:	Applicable Dollar Amount	Phase-out range
1998	$50,000	$50,000 - $60,000
1999	$51,000	$51,000 - $61,000
2000	$52,000	$52,000 - $62,000
2001	$53,000	$53,000 - $63,000
2002	$54,000	$54,000 - $64,000
2003	$60,000	$60,000 - $70,000
2004	$65,000	$65,000 - $75,000
2005	$70,000	$70,000 - $80,000
2006	$75,000	$75,000 - $85,000
2007 and thereafter	$80,000	$80,000 - $100,000

Single Taxpayers

Taxable years beginning in:	Applicable Dollar Amount	Phase-out range
1998	$30,000	$30,000 - $40,000
1999	$31,000	$31,000 - $41,000
2000	$32,000	$32,000 - $42,000
2001	$33,000	$33,000 - $43,000
2002	$34,000	$34,000 - $44,000
2003	$40,000	$40,000 - $50,000
2004	$45,000	$45,000 - $55,000
2005 and thereafter	$50,000	$50,000 - $60,000

The Applicable Dollar Amount for married individuals filing separate returns is $0. Special rules apply to married individuals filing separately and living apart.

Generally, if you are covered by the following types of plans you will be considered to be an active participant in an employer retirement plan:

1. A qualified pension, profit sharing, 401(k) or stock bonus plan of an employer;
2. A qualified annuity plan of an employer;
3. A Simplified Employee Pension Plan or SEP Plan;
4. A government sponsored plan for a employee (such as the Civil Service retirement System or military retirement plans) other than an eligible state deferred compensation plan (section 457 plan); or
5. A tax-sheltered annuity plan for employees of public schools and certain tax-exempt organizations (a 403(b) plan).

If you are not certain whether you are covered by your employer's retirement plan or how to apply the deduction phase-out rules, you should ask your employer or tax advisor. Also Form W-2 you receive from your employer includes a box to indicate whether or not you are covered for the year. The form should have a mark in the "Pension Plan" box if you are covered.

Non-Deductible Contributions. If you cannot make a deductible contribution to your IRA, you may wish to consider a nondeductible contribution. Non-deductible contributions cannot, when added to any deductible contributions, exceed the overall IRA contribution limits (the lesser of the maximum contribution set forth in Section 4. of **IRC Requirements** or 100% of your includible compensation). Any earnings on non-deductible contributions are not subject to tax until distributed from the IRA. You may elect to treat a deductible IRA contribution as a non-deductible contribution. Such an election need not be made until the date for filing of your tax return for that year. If you make a non-deductible IRA contribution you must file Form 8606 with your tax return. A $50.00 fine may be imposed for failure to timely file Form 8606.

When To Deduct. You can make IRA contributions at anytime during your tax year. Such amount would then be deducted on that year's tax return. A contribution is deemed to have been made on the last day of the preceding taxable year if you make your contribution on or before the due date for filing your federal income tax return (excluding extensions) and you designate that contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year. For example, if you are a calendar year taxpayer and you make your IRA contribution on or before April 15, your contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if you designate it as a contribution for that year.

Age 70½. No deductions will be allowed for contributions to your IRA during or after the year in which you attain age 70½. However, you are allowed to deduct premium payments to an IRA for the benefit of your spouse during or after the year in which you attain age 70½ provided your spouse has not attained age 70½ before the close of the taxable year.

Tax Credits: 2002-2006. For taxable years beginning in 2002 and ending with the 2006 taxable year, certain individuals who are at least age 18, and are not full time students and not claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's tax return, may be in a position to claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to a percentage of the individual's qualified retirement savings. See New Code § 25B for further details and feel free to contact your annuity sales representative.

Deemed IRAs. For pension plan years after 2002 (check with your employer concerning "plan years") a qualified plan or tax sheltered annuity (i.e., a (403(b)) plan may permit employees to make voluntary contributions to a separate annuity contract, the separate annuity will be "deemed" an IRA or a Roth IRA and IRA reporting rules will apply. See Code § 408(g) for further details. The annuity must be set up by your employer under the employer's qualified plan.

ROLLOVER CONTRIBUTIONS

In general, the cash or assets you receive from certain other retirement programs may be contributed to your IRA. These contributions are called "rollover contributions". A rollover contribution to an IRA is not subject to the annual contribution limitations, but you may not deduct it on your tax return. Once in the IRA, a rollover contribution is subject to all of the usual rules governing IRAs. There are two kinds of rollover contributions to an IRA. In one you contribute the amounts received from another IRA (either an individual retirement account or an individual retirement annuity). In the other, you contribute amounts received from a Qualified Employer Plan (described in IRC §401(a)) or Tax-Sheltered Annuity (described in IRC §403(b)). The rollover rules are only summarized in this Disclosure Statement. Rollover transactions are often complex. If you have any questions regarding a rollover, please see a competent tax advisor.

Rollovers From Another IRA. Part or all of a distribution received from an IRA (account or annuity) may be rolled over to another IRA (account or annuity) without the imposition of tax. To have a proper rollover from another IRA (account or annuity) you must make the rollover within 60 days of receiving the distribution (if the distribution included both money and property, you must roll over the same property). *You may not have completed more than one such rollover within a 12 month period.* You are not required to roll over all of the distribution you receive, however, any part not rolled over will be taxable to you.

Rollovers From A Qualified Employer Plan Or Tax Sheltered Annuity. Generally, you can roll over any part of the balance to your credit in a Qualified Employer Plan ("QEP") or Tax Sheltered Annuity ("TSA") to an IRA or another eligible retirement plan (QEP or TSA, as appropriate, that accepts rollovers). The following distributions cannot be rolled over:

1. The non-taxable part of a distribution (after-tax employee contributions generally are contributions you made from your own pay that were already taxed);
2. Required minimum distributions;
3. Payment(s) that are part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for your lifetime (or life expectancy), or your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or life expectancies), or a period of ten years or more;
4. Certain other distributions, such as returns of excess contributions, hardship payouts and excess deferrals under a 401(k) plan.

Beginning in 2002, distributions from Code § 401(k) plans, money purchase pension plans, defined benefit pension plans, profit sharing plans, tax sheltered annuities and custodial accounts (i.e., Code § 403(b) plans) and Code § 457 plans can be rolled over into an IRA. Additionally, even after-tax employee contributions to an employer's plan may be rolled over to an IRA.

Direct Rollover Option. The administrator of your QEP or TSA must give you the option to have any part of an eligible distribution that is reasonably expected to total $200 or more for a year paid directly to an eligible retirement plan. This is called the direct rollover option. Under this option, all or part of the distribution can be paid directly to an IRA or another eligible retirement plan that accepts rollovers. In lieu of taking your direct rollover option you can have some or all of your payment made directly to you. If you choose the direct rollover option, no tax is withheld from any part of the distribution that is directly paid to the trustee or issuer of the other plan. If any part is paid to you, the payer of your QEP or TSA funds must withhold at least 20% of the taxable portion for federal purposes (state tax withholding may also apply).

Rollover Of Payments Made To You. Even if you have an eligible rollover distribution paid to you, you may, within 60 days, decide to roll over all or part of it to an IRA or another employer plan that accepts rollovers. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the IRA or the employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of the eligible rollover distribution, including an amount equal to the 20% in federal tax that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the IRA or the employer plan to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% that you received you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

WARNING: You may also be subject to the 10% penalty tax for Premature Distributions (see, Excise Tax discussion below). Also, the effect of state income tax withholding rules should be considered.

Denial Of Rollover Treatment For Inherited IRAs. In the case of an IRA acquired by reason of the death of another individual other than your spouse, the tax-free rollover provisions do not apply. Distributions to you from such an IRA will be taxable to you. If you inherited your IRA by reason of the death of your spouse, the tax-free rollover rules do apply.

Transfer Incident To Divorce. Generally, the transfer of your IRA to your former spouse under a divorce decree or written incident to such divorce does not result in any amount being taxable to you and thereafter, such IRA will be owned by and for the benefit of your former spouse.

Transfer From One Trustee Or Issuer To Another. The transfer of funds in your IRA from one trustee or issuer directly to another, either at your request or your trustee's request, is not a rollover. Because this is not a distribution to you, the transfer is tax-free. Since it is not considered a rollover, it is not affected by the one-year waiting period that is required between rollovers.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Taxable distributions from your IRA are taxed as ordinary income regardless of their source. They are not eligible for capital gains treatment or special 5 or 10 year averaging rules that apply to lump-sum distributions from QEPs.

Required Minimum Distributions Before Death. You are required to take a minimum distribution from your IRA not later than April 1 following the calendar year in which you reach age 70½ (i.e., your so-called "required beginning date"). A distribution must be made on or before December 31. By the required beginning date you may elect to have the accumulated value of your IRA distributed in a single sum payment or in a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for your lifetime (or your life expectancy), or your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or life expectancies). All or a portion of your required distribution may be satisfied by utilizing the partial surrender provision of your annuity (IRA) contract. Partial surrenders exceeding the amount allowed free by the contract may be subject to a surrender penalty.

Calculation of Life Expectancy. Prior to 2003, life expectancy is determined using the Single Life Table in Q&A-1 of §1.401(a)(9)-9 of the Income Tax Regulations. If distributions are being made to a surviving spouse as the sole designated beneficiary, such spouse's remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to such spouse's age in the year. In all other cases, remaining life expectancy for a year is the number in the Single Life Table corresponding to the beneficiary's age in the year specified in paragraph (b)(1) or (2) and reduced by 1 for each subsequent year.

Required Distributions After Death. If you die, on or after your required beginning date, the entire remaining interest in your IRA must be distributed to your beneficiary(ies) at least as rapidly as distributions were being made to you. If you die, before your required beginning date, the entire remaining interest in your IRA will be distributed at least as rapidly as follows:

(1) If the designated beneficiary is someone other than the individual's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the individual's death, over the remaining life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, with such life expectancy determined using the age of the beneficiary as of his or her birthday in the year following the year of the individual's death, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (3) below.

(2) If the individual's sole designated beneficiary is the individual's surviving spouse, the entire interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the individual's death (or by the end of the calendar year in which the individual would have attained age 70½, if later), over such spouse's life, or, if elected, in accordance with paragraph (3) below. If the surviving spouse dies before required distributions commence to him or her, the remaining interest will be distributed, starting by the end of the calendar year following the calendar year of the spouse's death, over the spouse's designated beneficiary's remaining life expectancy determined using such beneficiary's age as of his or her birthday in the year following the death of the spouse, or, if elected, will be distributed in accordance with paragraph (3) below. If the surviving spouse dies after required distributions commence to him or her, any remaining interest will continue to be distributed under the contract option chosen.

(3) If there is no designated beneficiary, or if applicable by operation of paragraph (1) or (2) above, the entire interest will be distributed by the end of the calendar year containing the fifth anniversary of the individual's death (or of the spouse's death in the case of the surviving spouse's death before distributions are required to begin under paragraph (2) above).

New Required Minimum Distribution Rules. The Internal Revenue Service has issued new regulations regarding required minimum distributions from IRAs. Generally, the new rules take effect on January 1, 2003. The new rules update the IRA tables that holders must use to calculate required minimum distributions (RMD). The new distribution table known as the Uniform Lifetime Table, assumes a continuing life expectancy of 27.4 years for an individual 70 years old. This is a year longer than the tables issued in 2001. The life expectancy number is the distribution period used to calculate required withdrawals. The new tables are an acknowledgement that Americans are generally living longer. Also the new IRS rules clarify the calculation of RMDs for couples where one spouse is more than ten years younger than the other.

Another significant change has to do with IRA beneficiary naming rules. The designated beneficiary you may name under your IRA is significant in calculating the RMD following your death. The new rules require the designated beneficiaries be named by the September 30th of the year following the year of the IRA holder's death and make clear that the "designated beneficiary" may only come from beneficiaries named prior to the IRA holder's death.

New Treasury Regulation § 1.408-8 (Q & A9) describes how the owner of more than one IRA may take minimum distributions from one of his or her IRAs and satisfy the RMD rules for all IRAs. Distributions from Roth IRAs and 403(b) accounts may not be used to satisfy the RMD rules for a traditional IRA.

Finally, the new regulations require that our annuity company help you compute the RMD. Beginning in 2004, we must report to the IRS if an IRA is due for required distribution.

Gift Tax. Generally, the revocable designation by you of a beneficiary to receive a survivor benefit after your death is not considered a gift subject to gift tax. An irrevocable designation of a beneficiary is not exempt from gift tax. You should consult your professional tax advisor regarding your situation.

EXCISE TAXES

This section briefly highlight the various Federal excise taxes that may apply to your IRA.

Premature Distributions. If you are under age 59½ and receive an IRA distribution, an additional tax of 10% will apply, unless the distribution is made on account of your death; disability; a qualifying rollover; a direct transfer; the timely withdrawal of an excess contribution or if the distribution is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life expectancy or the joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary. Withdrawals for first time home buyers may also be exempt from the tax. This additional tax will apply only to the portion of a distribution which is includible in your income.

Excess Contributions. An excise tax of 6% is imposed upon any excess contribution you make to your IRA. This tax will apply to each year an excess remains in your IRA. An excess contribution is any contribution amount which exceeds your contribution limit, excluding rollover and direct transfer amounts. Your contribution limit is the maximum contribution set forth in Section 4. of the **IRC Requirements**.

Minimum Distribution. A 50% excise tax will generally be imposed on an under-distribution representing the difference between the required minimum distribution (see, Distributions discussion above) for the tax year in question and the amount actually paid out to you. This tax is to be paid by the individual to whom the minimum payments should have been made. For example, if the required minimum distribution payment that you should have received is $1,000 for the taxable year and you only receive $600, an excise tax of $200 (50% of the $400 under payment) must be paid by you.

Tax Reporting. You must file Form 5329 with the IRS when any additional or excise taxes are due.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

IRAs are subject to the prohibited transaction rules (but not the tax) of IRC 4975. You will be treated as the creator of the IRA with respect to these provisions. A typical prohibited transaction might involve you borrowing the income or corpus from the contract. *If you engage in a prohibited transaction, your IRA will lose its tax exempt status.* This will be effective as of the first day of the tax year in which the prohibited transaction occurs. Once your IRA loses its exempt status, you are required to include its value in your taxable income for that tax year. This value is determined as of the first day of the tax year in which the prohibited transaction occurred. Prohibited transactions include: the sale, exchange or leasing of any property between the plan and a party-in-interest; lending of money or any other extension of credit to a party-in-interest; furnishing of goods, services or facilities between the IRA and a party-in-interest; transfer to or use for the benefit of a party-in-interest of the income or assets of the IRA; act by a party-in-interest who is a fiduciary whereby he/she deals with the income or assets of the IRA in his/her own interest or for his/her own account; or receipt of any consideration for his/her own personal account by any party-in-interest who is a fiduciary dealing with the IRA in connection with a transaction involving the income or assets of the IRA.

Borrowing. In general, if you borrow any money from your IRA or use any portion of your IRA as security for a loan, the annuity will cease to qualify as a tax exempt IRA as of the first day of the taxable year such action was taken and for all taxable years thereafter. You will be required to include in gross income the fair market value of the IRA.

SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSION PLANS

If an IRA has been set up in connection with a Simplified Employee Pension Plan established by your employer for the benefit of its employees (SEP-IRA), certain additional conditions and limitations apply. Under a SEP-IRA, an employer makes contributions to an IRA for each of its eligible employees. Many of the requirements pertaining to a SEP-IRA are the same as for a regular IRA. However, certain important differences should be carefully noted. For example, under a SEP-IRA, the employer may make contributions to each eligible employee's IRA in an amount up to 15% of eligible compensation (as limited by IRS rules) or $30,000, whichever is less. SEP-IRA contributions are deductible by employers in accordance with applicable tax rules. If employer makes a SEP/IRA contribution you may make your own IRA contribution if you are allowed to (see, Tax Deduction and Eligibility discussion above). Your employer is required to provide you with information which describes the terms of your employer's SEP-IRA plan.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

We have included, as part of this Disclosure Statement, a PROJECTION of the accumulation value of an IRA assuming the factors set forth on the PROJECTION. Hopefully, the PROJECTION is informative, but the accumulation values shown are only estimates and are not guaranteed. See PROJECTION, attached.

OTHER

You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain IRS PUBLICATION 590 (Individual Retirement Arrangements).

PLEASE REMEMBER, THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS ONLY A SIMPLE GUIDE. AMERUS RECOMMENDS THAT YOU OBTAIN COMPETENT INDEPENDENT TAX ADVICE REGARDING YOUR TAX SITUATION.

AMERUS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

If your IRA or Roth IRA Annuity is to be funded with a Single Contribution, please refer to Table 1. If your IRA or Roth IRA Annuity is to be funded with Multiple Contributions, please refer to Table 2.

TABLE 1

Table 1 shows Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values at the end of select contract years assuming no withdrawals and an initial one-time contribution of $1,000 paid at contract issuance. For purposes of this Financial Disclosure, the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values are calculated at 65% of paid premiums accumulated at 3.0% annually. To the extent your annuity provides for surrender charges and/or contract fees, such charges and fees are reflected in the values shown in Table 1 below.

END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES	END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES	END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES
1	$1,000.00	$ 669.50	26	0.00	$1,401.78	51	0.00	$2,935.03
2	0.00	$ 689.59	27	0.00	$1,443.84	52	0.00	$3,023.08
3	0.00	$ 710.27	28	0.00	$1,487.15	53	0.00	$3,113.77
4	0.00	$ 731.58	29	0.00	$1,531.77	54	0.00	$3,207.18
5	0.00	$ 753.53	30	0.00	$1,577.72	55	0.00	$3,303.40
6	0.00	$ 776.13	31	0.00	$1,625.05	56	0.00	$3,402.50
7	0.00	$ 799.42	32	0.00	$1,673.80	57	0.00	$3,504.57
8	0.00	$ 823.40	33	0.00	$1,724.02	58	0.00	$3,609.71
9	0.00	$ 848.10	34	0.00	$1,775.74	59	0.00	$3,718.00
10	0.00	$ 873.55	35	0.00	$1,829.01	60	0.00	$3,829.54
11	0.00	$ 899.75	36	0.00	$1,883.88	61	0.00	$3,944.43
12	0.00	$ 926.74	37	0.00	$1,940.40	62	0.00	$4,062.76
13	0.00	$ 954.55	38	0.00	$1,998.61	63	0.00	$4,184.64
14	0.00	$ 983.18	39	0.00	$2,058.57	64	0.00	$4,310.18
15	0.00	$1,012.68	40	0.00	$2,120.32	65	0.00	$4,439.49
16	0.00	$1,043.06	41	0.00	$2,183.93	66	0.00	$4,572.67
17	0.00	$1,074.35	42	0.00	$2,249.45	67	0.00	$4,709.85
18	0.00	$1,106.58	43	0.00	$2,316.94	68	0.00	$4,851.15
19	0.00	$1,139.78	44	0.00	$2,386.44	69	0.00	$4,996.68
20	0.00	$1,173.97	45	0.00	$2,458.04	70	0.00	$5,146.58
21	0.00	$1,209.19	46	0.00	$2,531.78	71	0.00	$5,300.98
22	0.00	$1,245.47	47	0.00	$2,607.73	72	0.00	$5,460.01
23	0.00	$1,282.83	48	0.00	$2,685.96	73	0.00	$5,623.81
24	0.00	$1,321.32	49	0.00	$2,766.54	74	0.00	$5,792.53
25	0.00	$1,360.96	50	0.00	$2,849.54	75	0.00	$5,966.30

*Paid Premiums are determined after deducting applicable premium taxes, if any.

More information regarding Guaranteed Surrender Values can be found in the annuity contract that you purchased. This information should be reviewed carefully and any questions should be directed immediately to your agent through whom the annuity contract was purchased.

TABLE 2

Table 2 shows Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values at the end of select contract years assuming an initial $1,000 contribution paid at contract issuance, an additional $1,000 contribution paid on the first day of each subsequent contract year and no withdrawals. For purposes of this Financial Disclosure, the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values are calculated at 65% of first year paid premiums accumulated at 3.0% annually plus 87.5% of second year and after paid premiums accumulated at 3% annually. To the extent your annuity provides for surrender charges and/or contract fees, such charges and fees are reflected in Table 2 below.

END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*TOTAL PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES	END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*TOTAL PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES	END OF CONTRACT YEAR	*TOTAL PAID PREMIUMS	PROJECTED MINIMUM CASH SURRENDER VALUES
1	$ 1,000.00	$ 669.50	26	$26,000.00	$ 34,260.70	51	$51,000.00	$104,593.20
2	$ 2,000.00	$ 1,590.84	27	$27,000.00	$ 36,189.77	52	$52,000.00	$108,632.25
3	$ 3,000.00	$ 2,539.81	28	$28,000.00	$ 38,176.71	53	$53,000.00	$112,792.47
4	$ 4,000.00	$ 3,517.25	29	$29,000.00	$ 40,223.26	54	$54,000.00	$117,077.49
5	$ 5,000.00	$ 4,524.02	30	$30,000.00	$ 42,331.21	55	$55,000.00	$121,491.06
6	$ 6,000.00	$ 5,560.99	31	$31,000.00	$ 44,502.40	56	$56,000.00	$126,037.05
7	$ 7,000.00	$ 6,629.07	32	$32,000.00	$ 46,738.72	57	$57,000.00	$130,719.41
8	$ 8,000.00	$ 7,729.19	33	$33,000.00	$ 49,042.13	58	$58,000.00	$135,542.24
9	$ 9,000.00	$ 8,862.32	34	$34,000.00	$ 51,414.64	59	$59,000.00	$140,509.76
10	$10,000.00	$10,029.44	35	$35,000.00	$ 53,858.33	60	$60,000.00	$145,626.30
11	$11,000.00	$11,231.57	36	$36,000.00	$ 56,375.33	61	$61,000.00	$150,896.34
12	$12,000.00	$12,469.77	37	$37,000.00	$ 58,967.84	62	$62,000.00	$156,324.48
13	$13,000.00	$13,745.11	38	$38,000.00	$ 61,638.13	63	$63,000.00	$161,915.46
14	$14,000.00	$15,058.72	39	$39,000.00	$ 64,388.52	64	$64,000.00	$167,674.18
15	$15,000.00	$16,411.73	40	$40,000.00	$ 67,221.43	65	$65,000.00	$173,605.65
16	$16,000.00	$17,805.33	41	$41,000.00	$ 70,139.32	66	$66,000.00	$179,715.07
17	$17,000.00	$19,240.74	42	$42,000.00	$ 73,144.75	67	$67,000.00	$186,007.77
18	$18,000.00	$20,719.21	43	$43,000.00	$ 76,240.34	68	$68,000.00	$192,489.26
19	$19,000.00	$22,242.04	44	$44,000.00	$ 79,428.80	69	$69,000.00	$199,165.18
20	$20,000.00	$23,810.55	45	$45,000.00	$ 82,712.92	70	$70,000.00	$206,041.39
21	$21,000.00	$25,426.12	46	$46,000.00	$ 86,095.55	71	$71,000.00	$213,123.88
22	$22,000.00	$27,090.15	47	$47,000.00	$ 89,579.67	72	$72,000.00	$220,418.85
23	$23,000.00	$28,804.10	48	$48,000.00	$ 93,168.31	73	$73,000.00	$227,932.66
24	$24,000.00	$30,569.48	49	$49,000.00	$ 96,864.61	74	$74,000.00	$235,671.89
25	$25,000.00	$32,387.81	50	$50,000.00	$100,671.80	75	$75,000.00	$243,643.30

*Paid Premiums are determined after deducting applicable premium taxes, if any.

More information regarding Guaranteed Surrender Values can be found in the annuity contract that you purchased. This information should be reviewed carefully and any questions should be directed immediately to your agent through whom the annuity contract was purchased.

AMERUS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Acknowledgement of Receipt

I hereby certify that the agent has furnished to me, for my information, an IRA Disclosure Statement with an attached Financial Disclosure. I understand that I am responsible for determining my eligibility for all types of contributions and the tax consequences. I acknowledge that AmerUs Life and its agents cannot provide me with legal advice and I agree to consult with my own tax professional if I need advice.

It is my further understanding that the terms Policy and Contract, as utilized in the IRA Discolsure Statement and the Financial Disclosure attached thereto, shall mean Certificate when the Individual Retirement Annuity is issued as a Group Annuity Certificate.

____
Owner's Signature

____
Date

The original signed copy of this Acknowledgement of Receipt must accompany the application when sent to the Home Office.

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