

AMERCO /NV/
Form PRE 14A
June 19, 2008

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES
AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
SCHEDULE 14A**

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(Amendment No. _____)**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
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AMERCO

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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**1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 100
Reno, Nevada 89502-3239**
NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON [_____], 2008

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

A special meeting (Special Meeting) of the stockholders of AMERCO, a Nevada corporation (the Company) will be held at the U-Haul Central Towers, 2721 N. Central Avenue, Suite 102 South, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, on [_____], 2008, at 9:00 a.m. (Pacific Daylight Time), and via live webcast over the Internet, to re-vote on a proposal to ratify the contracts and transactions between the Company and its affiliates, on the one hand, and SAC Holding Corporation and its affiliates (SAC), on the other hand, which occurred between January 1, 1992 and March 31, 2007 (collectively, the SAC Transactions). SAC is owned by Blackwater Investments, Inc., which in turn is owned by Mark V. Shoen, a controlling stockholder and an executive officer of the Company. Mark V. Shoen is also a director and officer of SAC. James P. Shoen, a controlling stockholder and an executive officer and director of the Company, owns a minority interest in the limited partner of Mercury Partners, L.P.

As discussed in more detail in the attached proxy statement, AMERCO and other entities, and certain officers and directors of AMERCO, are parties to a lawsuit (the Derivative Litigation) in which it is alleged that, among other things, the SAC Transactions were unfair to the Company and its stockholders. The court has dismissed the Derivative Litigation on multiple occasions, most recently on April 7, 2008. This most recent dismissal was based on the fact that the subject matter of the lawsuit had been settled and dismissed in earlier litigation known as Goldwasser v. Shoen, C.V.N.-94-00810-ECR (D. Nev.). On May 8, 2008, the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the dismissal of the Derivative Litigation. This is now the third dismissal of the Derivative Litigation.

The primary plaintiff in the Derivative Litigation is my younger brother, Paul Shoen. I believe he owns a relatively small number of shares of AMERCO stock, through our ESOP. We have asked him how many shares he owns, but he has declined to inform us. In October 2002, within weeks of the Derivative Litigation being filed, I met personally with Paul Shoen and his attorney Mick Flemming. I supplied documents and explained the SAC Transactions. I believe Paul has pressed the Derivative Litigation for reasons that have nothing to do with the SAC Transactions.

Last spring, the Company received a stockholder proposal (the Stockholder Proposal), seeking a stockholder vote to ratify the SAC Transactions. The Stockholder Proposal was included in the Proxy Statement (the 2007 Proxy Statement) in connection with the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of AMERCO (the 2007 Annual Meeting). At that meeting, the SAC Transactions were ratified and approved by more than a majority vote of the AMERCO stockholders (the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote).

On the basis of the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Company filed a motion (the Dispositive Motion) seeking to terminate and dismiss the Derivative Litigation. The plaintiffs in the Derivative Litigation filed an Opposition, opposing the Dispositive Motion. Thereafter, the court issued an order (the Order) denying the Company's Dispositive Motion. In denying the Dispositive Motion, the Court stated that . . . genuine issues of material fact remain in dispute regarding the sufficiency of the disclosure to the shareholders of the common directorship, office, or financial interest. Plaintiffs' allegations of irregularities in the shareholder proposal and proxy process create issues of fact which, at this time, preclude entry of summary judgment.

Recently, the Company received another proposal (the 2008 Stockholder Proposal) from approximately 79 employee shareholders, requesting a re-vote on the Stockholder Proposal. The Company believes that there was sufficient disclosure in the 2007 Proxy Statement of all material facts regarding the SAC Transactions and that there were no irregularities in the Stockholder Proposal or proxy process. However, in order to address the alleged

deficiencies noted in the Opposition and Order, and in order to implement the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Board of Directors of the Company has decided to have this matter re-voted upon, as a management-endorsed proposal, with added disclosures regarding the SAC Transactions. Accordingly, the Board is calling a Special Meeting of Stockholders for the sole purpose of conducting a second vote to ratify the SAC Transactions.

In the event the SAC Transactions are ratified (again) by more than a majority vote at the Special Meeting, and in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, the Company will file another dispositive motion seeking to terminate the Derivative Litigation.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on [_____], 2008 as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Special Meeting or any postponements or adjournment(s) thereof. I would like you to take this opportunity to participate in the affairs of the Company by voting on the business to come before the Special Meeting. We will again host an electronic shareholder forum, at www.amerco.com, to allow shareholders to communicate with each other. I look forward to receiving your input. By order of the Board of Directors,

Edward J. Shoen
Chairman

**STOCKHOLDERS ARE URGED TO VOTE THEIR PROXY. THE PREFERABLE METHOD FOR VOTING IS VIA THE INTERNET. HOWEVER, STOCKHOLDERS MAY ALSO VOTE IN PERSON AT THE MEETING, BY TELEPHONE OR BY MAILING THEIR PROXY CARD.
YOUR PROMPT RESPONSE IS APPRECIATED.
PLEASE VOTE YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT**

1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 100
Reno, Nevada 89502-3239
PROXY STATEMENT
FOR A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON [_____], 2008

Why am I being provided with these materials?

Record owners of AMERCO common stock as of the close of business on [_____], 2008 (the Record Date) are entitled to vote at the special meeting of stockholders of AMERCO (the Special Meeting), which will be held on [_____], 2008. As a stockholder, you are requested to vote on the item of business described in this proxy statement. This proxy statement describes the item presented for stockholder action at the Special Meeting and includes information required to be disclosed to stockholders. The accompanying proxy card enables stockholders to vote on this matter without having to attend the Special Meeting in person.

Why have I received a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials?

In accordance with electronic delivery rules recently adopted, we are permitted to furnish proxy materials to our stockholders on the Internet, in lieu of mailing a printed copy of our proxy materials to each stockholder of record. You will not receive a printed copy of our proxy materials, unless you request a printed copy. The Notice instructs you as to how you may access and review on the Internet all of the important information contained in the proxy materials. The Notice also instructs you as to how you may vote your proxy. If you received a Notice by mail and would like to receive a printed copy of our proxy materials, you must follow the instructions for requesting such materials included in the Notice. Alternatively, you may download or print these materials, or any portion thereof, from any computer with Internet access and a printer.

Who can vote at the Special Meeting?

You may vote if you were the record owner of AMERCO common stock as of the close of business on the Record Date. As of the Record Date, there were 19,631,314 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote.

How do I attend the Special Meeting?

The Special Meeting will be webcast live over the Internet at 9:00 am (Pacific Daylight Time) on [_____], 2008, at www.amerco.com The meeting will also be hosted at the U-Haul Central Towers, 2721 N. Central Avenue, Suite 102 South, Phoenix, Arizona 85004 at 9:00 am (Pacific Daylight Time) on [_____], 2008. We encourage stockholders to attend via the live webcast, so as to promote the Company's sustainability goals. All stockholders who attend the Special Meeting in person will be required to present valid picture identification. If your shares are held in street name (for instance, if your shares are held through a brokerage firm, bank, dealer or other similar organization), you will also need to bring evidence of your beneficial ownership, such as your most recent brokerage statement.

What am I voting on?

You are voting on a proposal to re-approve and re-affirm the SAC Transactions, including the actions taken by all AMERCO and its subsidiaries' Boards of Directors, officers and employees in entering into the SAC Transactions. For purposes of this proxy statement the SAC Transactions are defined as the contracts and transactions amended or entered into between the Company and its affiliates, on the one hand, and SAC Holding

Corporation and its affiliates (SAC), on the other hand, which occurred between January 1, 1992 and March 31, 2007.

Is there a controversy surrounding the SAC Transactions? If so, what are the principal allegations?

The SAC Transactions, or at least certain of them, are the subject of a lawsuit known as Paul F. Shoen et al., vs. AMERCO and SAC Holding Corporation et al., which has been appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court and is known as Case No. CV02-05602 consolidated with Cases No. CV02-06331, CV03-02482 and CV03-02617, Washoe County, Nevada (the Derivative Litigation). Reference is hereby made to page 11 of this proxy statement for a more detailed description of the Derivative Litigation. A copy of the Amended Consolidated Verified Stockholders Derivative Complaint for Damages and Equitable Relief (the Complaint) is attached to this Proxy Statement as Exhibit B. The Derivative Litigation was dismissed on April 7, 2008, on the basis that the subject matter of the lawsuit had been settled and dismissed in earlier litigation. On May 8, 2008, the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of such dismissal. The principal allegations of the plaintiffs (Plaintiffs) in the Derivative Litigation are that various properties were sold by the Company to SAC; that SAC is owned by Company insiders; and that the sales were on terms that were unfair to the Company and its stockholders. SAC is owned by Blackwater Investments, Inc., which in turn is owned by Mark V. Shoen, a controlling stockholder and an executive officer of the Company. Mark V. Shoen is a director and officer of SAC. James P. Shoen, a controlling stockholder and an executive officer and director of the Company, owns a minority interest in the limited partner of Mercury Partners, L.P. Mercury Partners, L.P. is an affiliate of SAC. The Derivative Litigation also raised other allegations against the Company, other entities and certain officers and directors of the Company, and reference is hereby made to Exhibit B (the Complaint) for more detail as to the allegations raised in the Derivative Litigation. Reference is also hereby made to Exhibit C (the Company s Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, or in the Alternative Summary Judgment (the Dispositive Motion) filed on September 13, 2007), Exhibit D (the Plaintiffs Opposition to the Dispositive Motion (the Opposition), filed on November 6, 2007), Exhibit E (the reply to the Plaintiff s Opposition, by the Company and other defendants filed on November 20, 2007), Exhibit F (the Court s Order denying the Dispositive Motion (the Order), filed on December 17, 2007) and Exhibit G (the Court s Order dated April 7, 2008 dismissing the Derivative Litigation, on the basis that the subject matter of the lawsuit had been settled and dismissed in earlier litigation known as Goldwasser v. Shoen, C.V.N.-94-00810-ECR (D. Nev.)).

A ratification of the SAC Transactions was included in the Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of AMERCO. Why is it now being re-submitted for vote?

The SAC Transactions are being re-submitted for vote in order to effect the intent of a stockholder proposal (the Stockholder Proposal) received by the Company in the Spring of 2007 in connection with the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of AMERCO (the 2007 Annual Meeting). The Stockholder Proposal was to approve and affirm the SAC Transactions, including the actions taken by all AMERCO and its subsidiaries Boards of Directors, officers and employees in entering into the SAC Transactions.

The Stockholder Proposal was included in the Company s 2007 proxy statement (2007 Proxy Statement) and was ratified by more than a majority vote (the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote) at the 2007 Annual Meeting. On the basis of the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Company filed the Dispositive Motion, seeking to terminate the Derivative Litigation. The Plaintiffs filed an opposition, opposing the Dispositive Motion, and thereafter the court issued the Order denying the Company s Dispositive Motion. In denying the Dispositive Motion, the Court stated that . . . genuine issues of material fact remain in dispute regarding the sufficiency of the disclosure to the shareholders of the common directorship, office, or financial interest. Plaintiffs allegations of irregularities in the shareholder proposal and proxy process create issues of fact which, at this time, preclude entry of summary judgment.

The Company believes that the 2007 Proxy Statement sufficiently disclosed all material facts regarding the SAC Transactions and that there were no irregularities in the Stockholder Proposal or proxy process in connection with the 2007 Annual Meeting. However, in order to address the alleged deficiencies noted in the Opposition and Order, and in order to implement the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Board of

Directors of the Company has decided to have this matter re-voted upon, as a management-endorsed proposal, with added disclosures as set forth herein regarding the SAC Transactions. Accordingly, the Board is calling a Special Meeting of Stockholders for the sole purpose of conducting a second vote to ratify the SAC Transactions

What are the benefits to the stockholders of voting FOR ratification of the SAC Transactions?

If the SAC Transactions are ratified in good faith by a majority vote of stockholders holding a majority of the voting power, then the SAC Transactions are neither void nor voidable under applicable law solely because such transactions were between the Company (or its subsidiaries) and one or more of the Company's directors or officers or another corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers or are financially interested. In such event, if the Derivative Litigation has not been terminated on other grounds, the stockholder vote will be used by the Company to seek to terminate the Derivative Litigation. Management considers one benefit of submitting to the stockholders a re-vote on the SAC transactions to be the avoidance or reduction of attorneys' fees and other litigation-related costs for which the Company will be responsible, in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated and continues.

Is there a ready way to identify the additional information regarding the SAC Transactions in this Proxy Statement, as compared to the disclosures regarding the SAC Transactions in the 2007 Proxy Statement?

Yes. The additional information regarding the SAC Transactions (i.e., the information contained in this Proxy Statement regarding the SAC Transactions which was not included in the 2007 Proxy Statement) is set forth beginning on page 11 of this Proxy Statement, under the heading Additional Information.

Were the SAC Transactions ratified at the 2007 Annual Meeting by a majority of the minority stockholders of the Company, or just by a majority of all stockholders ?

The SAC Transactions were ratified at the 2007 Annual Meeting by both a majority of the minority stockholders of the Company who in fact voted, and by a majority of all stockholders. Specifically, the votes approving the Stockholder Proposal constituted 72% of AMERCO's shares entitled to vote. Of votes cast for or against the Stockholder Proposal, 83% approved the Stockholder Proposal. Of the minority stockholder votes cast for or against the Stockholder Proposal (i.e. the shares excluding the votes cast by majority stockholders Edward J. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen, James P. Shoen and their related entities), 63% approved the Stockholder Proposal.

What will happen if the SAC Transactions are re-ratified at the Special Meeting?

In the event that the SAC Transactions are re-ratified by more than a majority vote at the Special Meeting, and in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, the Company will file another dispositive motion seeking to terminate the Derivative Litigation. The Company intends to seek a final closure and termination of the litigation regarding the SAC Transactions.

How does the Board recommend that I vote my shares? Is this a different position than that taken by the Board in connection with the 2007 Annual Meeting?

The Board recommends a vote FOR ratification of the SAC Transactions. In connection with the 2007 Annual Meeting, the Board made no recommendation and took no position with respect to the vote on the SAC Transactions.

What types of votes are permitted for this matter?

You may vote FOR, AGAINST or ABSTAIN.

Can I revoke my proxy after I vote?

If you submit a proxy, you are entitled to revoke your proxy at any time before it is exercised by attending the Special Meeting and voting in person, duly executing and delivering a proxy bearing a later date, or sending written notice of revocation to the Company's Corporate Secretary at the Company's address located at the top of this proxy statement. Whether or not you plan to be present at the Special Meeting, we encourage you to sign and return the enclosed proxy card or to provide your proxy over the telephone or via

the Internet. Refer to your proxy card for instructions about submitting a proxy by telephone, Internet and mail.

Who is soliciting my proxy?

The Company is soliciting proxies. The Company will bear the entire cost of proxy solicitation, including charges and expenses of brokerage firms and others for forwarding solicitation material to beneficial owners of our outstanding common stock. This cost is likely to exceed \$50,000.

How many votes must be present to hold the meeting?

Your shares are counted as present at the Special Meeting if you attend the meeting and vote in person or if you properly return a proxy by Internet, telephone or mail. In order for the Special Meeting to proceed, holders of one-third of the outstanding shares of common stock as of the Record Date or 6,543,772 shares must be present in person or by proxy at the meeting. This is referred to as a quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum at the meeting.

What are broker non-votes?

Broker non-votes occur when a stockholder of record, such as a broker, holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular item because the stockholder of record does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner. Broker non-votes, as well as ABSTAIN votes will each be counted towards the presence of a quorum but will not be counted towards the vote total.

What if my AMERCO shares are not registered directly in my name but are held in street name?

If at the close of business on the Record Date your shares were held in an account at a brokerage firm, bank, dealer, or other similar organization, then you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name and the Notice or proxy materials, as applicable, are being forwarded to you by that organization. The organization holding your account is considered the stockholder of record for purposes of voting at the Special Meeting. As a beneficial owner, you have the right to direct that organization on how to vote the shares in your account.

If I am a stockholder of record of AMERCO shares, how do I cast my vote?

If you are a stockholder of record, you may vote in person at the Special Meeting; or if you do not wish to vote in person or if you will not be attending the Special Meeting, you may vote by proxy. You may vote over the Internet, over the telephone, or by mail. The procedures for voting by proxy are as follows:

To vote by proxy on the Internet, go to [www._____] to complete an electronic proxy card.

To vote by proxy over the telephone, dial [_____] using a touch-tone phone and follow the recorded instructions.

To vote by proxy using the enclosed proxy card (if you received a printed copy of these proxy materials by mail or if you printed the proxy card off the Internet), complete, sign and date your proxy card and return it promptly in the envelope provided or mail it to _____.

If you vote by proxy over the Internet or telephone, your vote must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on [_____], 2008 to be counted. If you vote by proxy using the enclosed proxy card, please assure that the proxy card is postmarked by [_____], 2008.

How do I vote if I hold my stock through the AMERCO Employee Stock Ownership Plan (also known as the ESOP)?

If you hold your stock through the AMERCO Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP), you may vote in the same manner as stockholders of record, as described immediately above.

If I am a beneficial owner of AMERCO shares, how do I vote?

If you are a beneficial owner of shares held in street name and you received a printed copy of these proxy

materials by mail, you should have received a proxy card and voting instructions with these proxy materials from the organization that is the record owner of your shares rather than from us. If you are a beneficial owner of shares held in street name and you received a Notice by mail, you should have received the Notice from the organization that is the record owner of your shares rather than from us. Beneficial owners that received a printed copy of these proxy materials by mail from the record owner may complete and mail that proxy card or may vote by telephone or over the Internet as instructed by that organization in the proxy card. Beneficial owners that received a Notice by mail from the record owner should follow the instructions included in the Notice to view the proxy statement and transmit their voting instructions. For a beneficial owner to vote in person at the Special Meeting, you must obtain a valid proxy from the record owner. To request the requisite proxy form, follow the instructions provided by your broker or contact your broker.

How many votes do I have?

You have one vote for each share of our common stock that you owned as of the close of business on the Record Date.

Who will count the votes?

We have hired Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. to count the votes and to act as Inspector of Election.

Could other matters be decided at the Special Meeting?

We are not aware of any other matters that will be considered at the Special Meeting. If any other matters are properly brought before the meeting, the person named in your proxy will vote in accordance with his best judgment.

What does it mean if I receive more than one Notice or proxy card?

If you received more than one Notice or proxy card, your shares are registered in more than one name or are registered in different accounts. Please follow the voting instructions included in **each** Notice and proxy card to ensure that all of your shares are voted.

How do I know the results?

Preliminary voting results will be announced at the Special Meeting. Final results will be published at www.amerco.com, and in the Company's next periodic report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission following the Special Meeting or in a current report on Form 8K.

How can I access the AMERCO proxy statement electronically?

To access the AMERCO proxy statement electronically, please visit [www._____] or the Company's Investor Relations web site, www.amerco.com

Why is AMERCO encouraging webcast participation at the Special Meeting and using the new electronic delivery rules with respect to the delivery of this proxy statement?

AMERCO is actively working to conduct itself in a sustainable manner, i.e., in a manner that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Webcast participation at the Special Meeting reduces the carbon footprint of the meeting. Electronic delivery of the Special Meeting materials reduces paper and transportation. It is the Company's belief that this can be done in a manner that actually increases shareholder participation in the meeting.

PROPOSAL TO RATIFY THE SAC TRANSACTIONS, INCLUDING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY AMERCO AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES BOARDS OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN ENTERING INTO THE SAC TRANSACTIONS.

The following Stockholder Proposal was included in the Company's 2007 Proxy Statement and was voted upon at the Company's 2007 Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors has called the Special Meeting for the purpose of re-voting on this proposal, on the basis of the disclosures regarding the SAC Transactions included in the 2007 Proxy Statement (which are also included as Exhibit H hereto) and the additional disclosures included herein.

Motion:

That the shareholders vote to approve and affirm the actions taken by all AMERCO and its subsidiaries Boards of Directors, officers and employees in entering into, and all resulting contracts with SAC and ratify all SAC transactions amended or entered into by AMERCO and any of its subsidiaries between 1992 and March 31, 2007.

Reason for Making the Proposal:

Pending litigation and to protect potential diminishment of shareholder equity.

Relevant Notices:

- 1) We do not have any material interest in the subject matter of the proposal.
- 2) We are not members of any partnership, limited partnership, syndicate or other group pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, relationship, understanding, or otherwise, whether or not in writing, organized in whole or in part for the purpose of acquiring, owning or voting shares of AMERCO stock.
- 3) The above shareholders have continuously held at least \$2,000.00 in market value of AMERCO shares and we intend to hold the stock through the date of the annual meeting.

Attachments: All relevant schedules and timelines associated with this motion.

The Company is seeking re-ratification of the SAC Transactions and the actions taken by the Company and its subsidiaries boards of directors, officers and employees relating to the SAC Transactions. This proposal is referred to as the Management Proposal. The SAC Transactions were ratified by more than a majority of the Company's stockholders at the 2007 Annual Meeting. The disclosure provided to the stockholders in connection therewith is set forth in Exhibit H hereto. Additional information regarding the SAC Transactions is set forth below.

The Company included the Stockholder Proposal in its 2007 Proxy Statement and on the ballot for the 2007 Annual Meeting but made no recommendation with respect to the Stockholder Proposal. To help Company stockholders make an informed decision with respect to the Stockholder Proposal, the Company set forth in the 2007 Proxy Statement descriptions of the material contracts and transactions between the Company (including its affiliates) and SAC. The Company also attached as Exhibits to the 2007 Proxy Statement copies of the various material contracts, or templates thereof, between SAC and the Company. These descriptions, contracts and templates were intended to provide an understanding of the relationship and transactions between the Company and SAC between 1992 and March 31, 2007.

A substantial majority of the AMERCO stockholders approved the Stockholder Proposal at the 2007 Annual Meeting. The SAC Transactions were ratified at the 2007 Annual Meeting by both a majority of the minority stockholders of the Company who in fact voted, and a majority of all stockholders. Specifically, the votes approving the Stockholder Proposal constituted 72% of all of AMERCO's shares outstanding and entitled to vote. Of votes cast for or against the Stockholder Proposal, 83% approved the Stockholder Proposal. Of the minority stockholder votes cast for or against the Stockholder Proposal (i.e. the shares voted excluding the votes cast by majority stockholders Edward J. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen, James P. Shoen and their related entities), 63% approved the Stockholder Proposal

On the basis of the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Company filed a Dispositive Motion, seeking to dispose of the Derivative Litigation. On November 6, 2007, the Plaintiffs filed an Opposition to the Company's Dispositive Motion. On December 17, 2007, the Court issued an Order denying the Company's Dispositive Motion. In this Order, the Court stated . . . The Court finds genuine issues of material fact remain in dispute regarding the sufficiency of the disclosure to the shareholders of the common directorship, office or financial interest. Plaintiffs' allegations of irregularities in the shareholder proposal and proxy process create issues of fact which, at this time, preclude entry of summary judgment.

On April 4, 2008, the Company received another proposal (the 2008 Stockholder Proposal) from approximately 79 employee shareholders, requesting a re-vote on the Stockholder Proposal. The 2008 Stockholder Proposal states as follows, and is set forth in its entirety on Exhibit I hereto:

We the undersigned respectfully request a vote by the shareholders to approve and affirm the actions taken by all AMERCO and its subsidiaries' Boards of Directors, officers and employees in entering into, and all resulting contracts with SAC and ratify all SAC transactions amended or entered into by AMERCO and any of its subsidiaries between 1992 and March 31, 2007.

On April 7, 2008, the Derivative Litigation was dismissed, on the basis that the subject matter of the lawsuit had been settled and dismissed in earlier litigation known as Goldwasser v. Shoen, C.V.N.-94-00810-ECR (D. Nev.). On May 8, 2008, the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of such dismissal to the Nevada Supreme Court.

The Company believes that the 2007 Proxy Statement sufficiently disclosed all material facts regarding the SAC Transactions and that there were no irregularities in the Stockholder Proposal or proxy process. However, in order to address the alleged deficiencies noted in the Opposition and Order, and in order to implement the purpose of the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Board of Directors of the Company has decided to have this matter re-voted upon, as a management-endorsed proposal, with added disclosures as set forth herein regarding the SAC Transactions. Prior to the filing of this Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company provided a draft of the proxy statement to counsel for the Plaintiffs in the Derivative Litigation, seeking its comments on the document. Such counsel provided comments to the Company in a letter dated May 29, 2008, which letter is attached as Exhibit J hereto. The Company made certain changes to this Proxy Statement, which changes are reflected in this Proxy Statement, after reviewing that letter. The Board has called a Special Meeting of Stockholders for the sole purpose of conducting a second vote to ratify the SAC Transactions. By seeking re-ratification of the SAC Transactions with the additional information herein, the Company is in no way admitting that the prior disclosures were insufficient. In the event the SAC Transactions are ratified (again) by more than a majority vote at the Special Meeting, and in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, the Company will file another dispositive motion seeking to terminate the Derivative Litigation. In the case of a negative vote by the stockholders with respect to the SAC Transactions, the Company will continue to defend the Derivative Litigation.

Management considers one benefit of submitting to the stockholders a re-vote on the SAC transactions to be the avoidance or reduction of attorneys' fees and other litigation-related costs for which the Company will be responsible, in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated. In the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, such litigation-related costs may include the cost of an investigation by a special committee of independent directors, if authorized by the Board of Directors. Under applicable law, such an investigation may be undertaken, in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, to determine whether, in the judgment of the special committee, the Derivative Litigation is in the best interests of the Company; and if not, whether it should be terminated. Subject to review by the Court, a special committee's investigation can affect the course of the Derivative Litigation.

The Management Proposal is not based on an investigation of the SAC Transactions by a special committee of independent directors. In March of 2007, the Court in the Derivative Litigation ruled, on the assumption the allegations in the Complaint are true, that for purposes of the requirement of a pre-litigation demand upon the Board of Directors, the following officers and current and former members of the Company's Board of Directors are interested directors: Edward J. Shoen, James P. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen,

William E. Carty, Charles J. Bayer, John P. Brogan, and James Grogan. This finding of the Court is being challenged by the Company on appeal.

Derivative Litigation

On September 24, 2002, Paul F. Shoen filed a derivative action in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Washoe County, captioned Paul F. Shoen vs. SAC Holding Corporation et al., CV02-05602, seeking damages and equitable relief on behalf of AMERCO from SAC Holdings and certain current and former members of the AMERCO Board of Directors, including Edward J. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen and James P. Shoen as defendants. AMERCO is named a nominal defendant for purposes of the derivative action. The complaint alleges breach of fiduciary duty, self-dealing, usurpation of corporate opportunities, wrongful interference with prospective economic advantage and unjust enrichment and seeks the unwinding of sales of self-storage properties by subsidiaries of AMERCO to SAC prior to the filing of the complaint. The complaint seeks a declaration that such transfers are void as well as unspecified damages. On October 28, 2002, AMERCO, the Shoen directors, the non-Shoen directors and SAC filed Motions to Dismiss the complaint. In addition, on October 28, 2002, Ron Belec filed a derivative action in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Washoe County, captioned Ron Belec vs. William E. Carty, et al., CV 02-06331 and on January 16, 2003, M.S. Management Company, Inc., filed a derivative action in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Washoe County, captioned M.S. Management Company, Inc. vs. William E. Carty, et al., CV 03-00386. Two additional derivative suits were also filed against these parties. These additional suits are substantially similar to the Paul F. Shoen derivative action. The five suits assert virtually identical claims. These lawsuits alleged, among other things, that the AMERCO Board lacked independence. The Court dismissed these actions on May 21, 2003, concluding that the AMERCO Board of Directors had the requisite level of independence required in order to have these claims resolved by the Board. The court consolidated all five complaints before dismissing them. Plaintiffs appealed and, on July 13, 2006, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed the rulings of the trial court and remanded the case to the trial court for proceedings consistent with its ruling, allowing the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint and plead in addition to substantive claims, demand futility.

On November 8, 2006, the Plaintiffs filed an Amended Consolidated Verified Stockholders Derivative Complaint (Complaint , attached as [Exhibit B](#) hereto.) On December 22, 2006, the defendants filed motions to dismiss. On March 29, 2007, the Court issued an order denying AMERCO s motion to dismiss regarding the issue of demand futility, and stated that Plaintiffs have satisfied the heightened pleading requirements of demand futility by showing a majority of the members of the AMERCO Board of Directors were interested parties in the SAC transactions. On March 30, 2007, the Court heard oral argument on the remainder of the Defendants Motions to Dismiss including the Company s Motion to Dismiss (the Goldwasser Motion) based on the fact that the subject matter of the Derivative Litigation had been settled and dismissed in earlier litigation known as [Goldwasser v. Shoen](#), C.V.N.-94-00810-ECR(D.Neu.), which was filed in District Court in Washoe County and requested supplemental briefing. The supplemental briefs were filed on May 14, 2007.

In response to the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote, the Company filed a motion on September 13, 2007 (the Dispositive Motion), seeking to terminate the derivative action on the basis of the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote. Plaintiffs opposed the motion, arguing that the information disclosed in the 2007 Proxy Statement was insufficient, and that Nevada law would not permit the case to be terminated on this basis. (Copies of the Company s Dispositive Motion, Plaintiff s Opposition, and the Company s Reply are attached as [Exhibits C, D and E](#), respectively, hereto.) The Court denied the Dispositive Motion on December 17, 2007, stating that there are disputed issues of material fact regarding the sufficiency of the disclosure to the stockholders, but not ruling on the legal issues as to the basis for terminating the derivative action based on the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote. The ruling did not preclude a renewed motion for summary judgment after discovery and further proceedings on these issues.

On April 7, 2008, the Derivative Litigation was dismissed, on the basis of the Goldwasser Motion. On May 8, 2008, the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of such dismissal to the Nevada Supreme Court.

Additional Information

While the Company believes its disclosure in the 2007 Proxy Statement was sufficient, the disclosure set forth in this section of the Proxy Statement is intended to supplement the disclosure provided in the 2007 Proxy Statement regarding the Derivative Litigation and the SAC Transactions.

Based upon information provided to the Company, the Company believes that the Plaintiffs in the Derivative Litigation are the registered owners of a relatively small amount of AMERCO stock. The Company has requested that the Plaintiffs inform us of the number of shares they own, but the Plaintiffs have refused to do so. The Company does not know if the Plaintiffs are beneficial owners of Company stock in street name. As of the Record Date, the Company has 19,631,314 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote.

In September 2002, Plaintiffs filed the Derivative Litigation, during a time when the Company was seeking to refinance a substantial amount of Company debt. The refinancing did not occur, due to a combination of factors including the pendency of the Derivative Litigation. Ultimately, as a result of the failure to timely secure the refinancing, the Company's subsidiary, Amerco Real Estate Company, and AMERCO each filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada in June and August of 2003, respectively. The Company and Amerco Real Estate Company were each discharged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in March 2004. The Chapter 11 bankruptcy cost the Company \$50.6 million in direct restructuring charges and tens of millions of dollars in other costs. Although the Derivative Litigation has been pending for approximately five and one-half years, an answer to the Complaint has not been due or filed, and no discovery has been conducted. As of April 2008, in excess of \$2 million in legal fees had been incurred by the Company in defending the Derivative Litigation.

The Company believes that the 2007 Proxy Statement sufficiently disclosed all material facts regarding the SAC Transactions and that there were no irregularities in the Stockholder Proposal or 2007 Annual Meeting proxy process. In its Order denying the Company's Dispositive Motion, the Court held that issues of material fact in the litigation are in dispute, and noted that:

Plaintiffs contend the proxy should have informed the shareholders: (1) that the proposal was an attempt to dispose of this litigation and preclude the company from recovering funds from the SAC entities; (2) of the potential benefits of the litigation to the company; (3) why Plaintiffs believe the transactions were unfair; (4) of the specific terms of the disputed transactions; (5) that the transactions were not reviewed for fairness by an independent party; (6) how the terms of the disputed transactions were settled; and (7) that the SAC entities use the companies' employees and resources without compensating the company.

The Plaintiffs have also alleged in their Opposition that the following matters were not adequately disclosed in the 2007 Proxy Statement: (8) the matters considered, and the conclusions of, the Special Committee in respect of the Stockholder Proposal; (9) an explanation of who conducted and commissioned the real estate appraisals of the SAC Properties, and why appraisals of certain of the SAC Properties were generated after such properties were sold from the Company to SAC; (10) disclosure of whether the SAC Properties were listed publicly for sale or were subject to a competitive bidding process; and (11) disclosures regarding the Company's strategic business plan. In its May 29, 2008 letter (attached as Exhibit J hereto), the Plaintiffs also alleged that the Company did not discuss what interests the Company retained in the properties sold to the SAC entities nor what rights the Company reserved with respect to the proceeds of sales when the SAC entities re-sold properties to third parties.

The Company is providing additional information, as set forth below, on the subjects specifically identified in each of the contentions noted above, so that the Company's stockholders can consider this information in deciding whether and how to re-vote on the ratification of the SAC Transactions. By seeking re-ratification of the SAC Transactions with the additional information in this proxy statement, the

Company is in no way admitting that the prior disclosures were insufficient, but, instead, has opted to do so as an efficient means for resolving any disputes about the prior vote.

Plaintiff's Alleged Disclosure Deficiencies.

(1) *The Stockholder Proposal was an attempt to dispose of the Derivative Litigation and preclude the Company from recovering funds from the SAC entities.*

Disclosure: AMERCO sought to use the 2007 Stockholder Ratification Vote to dispose of the Derivative Litigation. In the event the SAC Transactions are ratified (again) by more than a majority vote at the Special Meeting, and in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, the Company will file another dispositive motion, seeking to terminate such action. The Company intends to seek a final closure and termination of the litigation regarding the SAC Transactions.

The Nevada General Corporations Law provides that a contract or other transaction is not void or voidable solely because the contract or transaction is between a corporation and one or more of its directors or officers or another corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers or are financially interested, if

The fact of the common directorship, office or financial interest is known to the stockholders, and they approve or ratify the contract or transaction in good faith by a majority vote of stockholders holding a majority of the voting power. The votes of the common or interested directors or officers must be counted in any such vote of stockholders. NRS 78.140(2)(b)

In deciding how to vote on the Management Proposal, Stockholders may consider what the Plaintiffs say they sought to accomplish in the Derivative Litigation. Plaintiffs' claims are detailed in their Complaint (attached as Exhibit B hereto).

The Derivative Litigation has recently been dismissed, on grounds that the subject matter of the lawsuit had been settled in earlier litigation. Such dismissal was appealed by the Plaintiffs to the Nevada Supreme Court. If the Derivative Litigation is reinstated, the Management Proposal, if approved by the Company's stockholders through this proxy and as provided for in the statute, will be used as the basis for renewing the Company's argument that the ratified SAC Transactions can no longer be challenged by Plaintiffs after approval of the SAC Transactions by a majority of the Company's Stockholders holding a majority of voting power in the Company. The Company cannot predict whether the Court would grant such motion, and the Company notes that it will be up to the Court to decide the ultimate effect of the stockholder vote on the Management Proposal.

If the Derivative Litigation is finally dismissed, the Plaintiffs' claims against the Company, the officers and directors of the Company, and the other parties to the Derivative Litigation would terminate. If that occurs, the Plaintiffs maintain that the Company and the other defendants in the Derivative Litigation would be released from potential liability and the Company would be precluded from recovering a monetary judgment or a return of the SAC Properties from SAC. As a result, the individual defendants would be released from potential personal liability and stockholders would be barred from recovering on the claims set forth in the Derivative Litigation. The Plaintiffs further contend that the individual officers and directors who have been named as defendants in the Derivative Litigation including, without limitation, Mark V. Shoen, who is the owner of SAC and an executive officer and majority stockholder of the company. James P. Shoen, who is an owner of an affiliate of a SAC entity and an executive officer, director and majority stockholder of the Company, and Edward J. Shoen, who is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, a majority stockholder of the Company and sibling to Mark V. Shoen and James P. Shoen will benefit from a dismissal or termination of the Derivative Litigation

because the dismissal or termination would relieve those individuals from potential personal liability, including claims for punitive damages as set forth in the Complaint.

(2) The potential benefits of the Derivative Litigation to the Company.

Disclosure: The Complaint (attached as Exhibit B hereto) and Plaintiffs' Opposition (attached as Exhibit D hereto) set forth Plaintiffs' position as to the potential benefits of the Derivative Litigation to the Company. One of Plaintiffs' contentions in the Derivative Litigation is that the SAC Properties were sold by the Company at a price that was lower than what the Plaintiffs believe the price should have been. The Plaintiffs contend that one possible outcome of the Derivative Litigation could involve a court ordered payment by SAC to the Company of a substantial sum of money. The Plaintiffs contend that another possible outcome of the Derivative Litigation could involve a return of the SAC Properties to the Company. The Company is expressing no view on the likelihood of any outcome in the event the Derivative Litigation is reinstated. If the Derivative Litigation is reinstated and the case goes forward, however, it is reasonable to expect that discovery, pretrial, trial, and appellate proceedings could continue for years.

(3) Reasons why Plaintiffs believe the SAC Transactions were unfair to the Company.

Disclosure: At pages 10 to 18 of the Complaint (attached as Exhibit B hereto), the Plaintiffs set forth allegations about the Company's transactions with SAC. Plaintiff's Opposition (attached as Exhibit D hereto) also identifies reasons why the Plaintiffs believe the SAC Transactions were unfair to the Company. Among other things, the Plaintiffs have noted that 230 of the SAC Properties were sold by Company subsidiaries to SAC. Plaintiffs further note that this was done at a price of \$15.3 million below their aggregate appraised value of \$615.9 million. As noted in the 2007 Proxy Statement, these properties had an aggregate sale price of \$600.6 million, an aggregate appraised value of \$615.9 million and an aggregate book value of \$330.1 million. The Court in the Derivative Litigation has ruled, on the assumption that the allegations of the Complaint are true, that for purposes of the requirement of a pre-litigation demand upon the Board of Directors, the following officers and current and former members of the Company's Board of Directors are interested directors: Edward J. Shoen, James P. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen, William E. Carty, Charles J. Bayer, John P. Brogan, and James Grogan. This finding of the Court is being challenged by the Company on appeal.

The Company is providing access to Plaintiffs' allegations for stockholders to consider in deciding whether or how to vote on the Management Proposal but the Company has not filed an answer to the Complaint and has not taken a position on the contentions alleged by the Plaintiffs.

(4) The specific terms of the SAC Transactions.

Disclosure: The specific terms of the SAC Transactions were disclosed in the 2007 Proxy Statement, and are disclosed herein as well, in Exhibit H hereto.

(5) Fairness review of SAC Transactions by an independent party.

Disclosure: One of Plaintiffs' complaints in the Derivative Litigation is that the SAC Transactions were not reviewed for fairness by an independent party. The Company acknowledges that it has never sought nor obtained a fairness opinion as to the terms of the SAC Transactions from an independent party. The Company did, however, disclose the appraised values and book values of the SAC Properties. In addition, independent appraisers retained by lenders confirmed the appraised values shown in Exhibit H hereto.

(6) How the terms of the SAC Transactions were settled.

Disclosure: The terms of the SAC Transactions were settled following discussion and negotiation between management of the Company and management of SAC. The sales prices of the SAC Properties were determined based on various factors including historical income of the properties, book values, comparable values and the storage net operating income. With respect to the property management agreements, the 6% rate, which is the rate payable on several of the property management agreements between the Company and SAC, is consistent with the rate historically charged by the Company with respect to non-SAC managed properties and is considered a standard management fee in the self-storage

industry. The 4% plus incentive rate which is a rate applicable to some of the more recent property management agreements entered between the Company and SAC was negotiated to allow U-Haul as property manager (the U-Haul Manager) to participate in improving performance. The interest rates under the SAC Notes are reflective of an assessment of both SAC's credit risk and the anticipated performance of the assets supporting the payments under the SAC Notes. By having control over the day-to-day management of the SAC Properties (which control has existed by virtue of the property management agreements), the Company has been able to anticipate and readily assess the performance of the SAC Properties and accordingly the viability of the SAC Notes. The terms of the U-Haul dealership contracts between subsidiaries of the Company and SAC are substantially similar to the terms of those with U-Haul's other independent dealers.

(7) Use of Company Resources

Disclosure: One of Plaintiffs' complaints in the Derivative Litigation is that the SAC entities use the Company's employees and resources without compensating the Company. Company employees and resources are and have been used in connection with the SAC Transactions and the SAC Properties, in the conduct of day-to-day operations pursuant to the property management agreements between the U-Haul Manager and SAC. The property management agreements require the U-Haul Manager, as the property manager, to conduct the day-to-day operations of the SAC Properties. Pursuant to the property management agreements, the U-Haul Manager is reimbursed for its out-of-pocket costs associated with managing the SAC Properties. Payments to the U-Haul Manager under the property management agreements provide compensation for such services and resources. The Company and SAC have recently negotiated fee structures, separate and apart from the fees contemplated under the property management agreements, pursuant to which SAC has agreed to pay the Company specified fees upon the closing of a refinancing of SAC Properties, and specified fees for SAC entity maintenance, as compensation for the Company's work in those matters. Documentation with respect to such fee structures is attached hereto as Exhibit K.

(8) Matters considered by, and the conclusions of, the Special Committee.

Disclosure: In connection with the Company's receipt of the Stockholder Proposal in June 2007, the Company's Board of Directors formed a special committee of members of the Company's Board (the Special Committee). The Special Committee was charged with reviewing the Stockholder Proposal and providing recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect thereto. Specifically, the Special Committee reviewed the Stockholder Proposal, gave consideration to the fact that the Stockholder Proposal was submitted to the Company after the published deadline for submission of stockholder proposals, and satisfied itself, based upon conversations with Company management, that the Company did not solicit the Stockholder Proposal. The Special Committee reviewed applicable laws with the assistance of counsel, made a recommendation to the full Board to include the Stockholder Proposal in the 2007 Proxy Statement, and reviewed and provided disclosures regarding the SAC Transactions, as contained in the 2007 Proxy Statement. However, the Special Committee was not requested to, and did not, review the underlying SAC Transactions, including the terms thereof or the fairness of the SAC Transactions to the Company.

(9) Explanation of who conducted and commissioned the real estate appraisals of the SAC Properties, and why the appraisals of certain of the SAC Properties were generated after such properties were sold from the Company to SAC.

Disclosure: Substantially all of the SAC Properties purchased by AMERCO subsidiaries have been appraised by third party appraisers, each of whom have earned an MAI designation. MAI which stands for Member of the Appraisal Institute is a trade organization which monitors appraisers and holds them to a standard. The MAI designation is frequently used in connection with commercial real estate appraisals. The appraisals of the SAC Properties were conducted by various regional and national real estate firms and were commissioned by SAC's mortgage lenders. Applicable banking regulations prohibited the Company and SAC from commissioning such appraisals or obtaining copies of same prior to the closing of the financing on the respective property. In instances where the SAC Properties were sold to SAC prior to the closing of the applicable mortgage loan to the SAC entity, appraisals were not immediately conducted. Rather, in such cases, the appraisals on such properties were conducted closer to the time of the mortgage loan closing, so as to comport with the lender's freshness requirements for the age of an appraisal.

(10) Disclosure of whether the SAC Properties were listed publicly for sale or were subject to a competitive bidding process.

Disclosure: The properties sold from the Company to SAC were not listed publicly for sale and were not subject to a competitive bidding process. Rather, such properties were offered exclusively to SAC.

(11) Disclosure regarding the Company's strategic business plan.

Disclosure: The Plaintiffs contend that the Company failed to disclose in the 2007 Proxy Statement why the Company's strategic business plan relating to the SAC Transactions was never approved by the Board of Directors of the Company or disclosed to stockholders. Since inception, the AMERCO Board of Directors has been aware of and familiar with the SAC Transactions. Various AMERCO subsidiary entities as opposed to AMERCO itself are the parties to the various contracts that constitute the SAC Transactions. Accordingly, formal board of director approvals were obtained from the respective subsidiary entities, and not from the AMERCO Board. The Company has disclosed its relationship with SAC in its public filings.

As previously disclosed in the 2007 Proxy Statement, SAC was established to help implement the Company's strategic business plan of expanding the self-storage portfolio operated under the U-Haul name and expanding the number of U-Haul dealer outlets for the rental of U-Haul equipment. Many of the Company's credit facilities that existed prior to 2004 contained covenants that restricted the Company's ability to mortgage its assets. As a result, prior to 2004, the Company could not obtain the desired amount of mortgage financing as a means to implement its strategic business plan. SAC, however, was not subject to such lender restrictions. Accordingly, the Company utilized the flexibility inherent in SAC as a means for achieving certain business goals and objectives. Over the course of several years, contractual relationships were established between subsidiaries of the Company and SAC. Templates of such contracts were attached to the 2007 Proxy Statement.

(12) Disclosure regarding what interests the Company retained in the properties sold to the SAC entities; Rights reserved by the Company with respect to the proceeds of sales when the SAC entities re-sold properties to third parties.

Disclosure: The Company has retained the right to act as Property Manager with respect to the properties sold to the SAC entities. The template property management agreements were attached as Exhibits to the 2007 Proxy Statement. Between fiscal 1996 and fiscal 2008, the Company received in excess of \$100 million in property management fees from SAC. The SAC Properties also operate as U-Haul dealers for the rental of U-Haul trucks, trailers and other equipment, thus affording the Company with an expanded dealer network for the rental of U-Haul equipment. In addition, Company subsidiaries hold or have held various promissory notes from SAC (collectively, the SAC Notes), evidencing loans extended from Company subsidiaries to SAC. The template SAC Notes were attached as Exhibits to the 2007 Proxy Statement. Between fiscal 1996 and fiscal 2008, the Company received in excess of \$244 million in interest payments from SAC, pursuant to the SAC Notes. The SAC Notes also entitle the lender subsidiaries of the Company to participate in the appreciation of underlying SAC real property realized upon the sale or refinancing of certain properties by SAC to third parties. To date, no payments have been triggered or paid under such property appreciation sharing provisions. Since their inception, there have been no events of default or events which, with notice or passage of time or both, would constitute an event of default by SAC under the SAC Notes. In March 2004, approximately half of the SAC Notes (based on outstanding principal amount) were repaid and satisfied by SAC, in connection with the Company's court approved bankruptcy restructuring.

**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS
AND MANAGEMENT**

To the best of the Company's knowledge, the following table lists, as of June 1, 2008 the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Stock of (i) each director of the Company, (ii) (A) all persons serving as the Company's principal executive officer or as principal financial officer during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 (Fiscal 2008); and (B) the three most highly paid executive officers who were serving as executive officers at the end of Fiscal 2008 other than the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer (the Named Executive Officers) and (iii) all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group. The table also lists those persons who beneficially own more than five percent (5%) of the Company's Common Stock. The percentages of class amounts set forth in the table below are based on 19,631,314 shares of the Company's Common Stock outstanding on June 1, 2008.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Stock Class
Directors:		
Charles J. Bayer Director	2,261	**
John P. Brogan Director	6,000	**
John M. Dodds Director	0	**
Michael L. Gallagher Director	0	**
M. Frank Lyons Director	300	**
Daniel R. Mullen Director	7,000	**
Named Executive Officers:		
Edward J. Shoen (1) Chairman and President of AMERCO and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of U-Haul International, Inc. (U-Haul), Director	10,642,802	54.21%
James P. Shoen (1) (2) Vice President of U-Haul Business Consultants, Director	10,642,802	54.21%
Mark V. Shoen (1) (2) Vice President of U-Haul Business Consultants	10,642,802	54.21%
John C. Taylor President of U-Haul	1,800	**

Jason A. Berg Chief Accounting Officer of AMERCO	489	**
Executive Officers and Directors as a group 20 persons. (4)	10,677,797	54.39%

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Stock Class
5% Beneficial Owners: Adagio Trust Company (1) as Trustee under the C Irrevocable Trusts dated December 20, 1982	10,642,802	54.21%
Rosemarie T. Donovan (1) As Trustee of the Irrevocable Trust dated November 2, 1998	10,642,802	54.21%
The AMERCO Employee Stock Ownership Plan (3)	1,802,702	9.18%
Atticus Capital, L.L.C. 152 West 57 th Street, 45 th Floor New York, New York 100196	1,418,339	7.22%
Sophia M. Shoen 5104 N. 32 nd Street Phoenix, Arizona 85018	1,305,560	6.65%

** The percentage of the referenced class beneficially owned is less than one percent.

(1) This consists of 10,642,802 shares subject to a Stockholder Agreement dated June 30, 2006, which includes shares beneficially owned by Edward J. Shoen (3,488,023); Mark V. Shoen (3,529,748); James P. Shoen

(1,950,308);
Rosemarie T.
Donovan, as
Trustee of the
Irrevocable
Trusts dated
November 2,
1998 (250,250);
and Adagio
Trust Company,
as Trustee under
the C
Irrevocable
Trusts dated
December 20,
1982
(1,424,473).

(2) Mark V. Shoen
and James P.
Shoen also
beneficially own
80,000 shares
(1.31 percent)
and 33,036
shares
(0.54 percent),
respectively, of
the Company's
Series A 8¹/₂%
Preferred Stock.
The executive
officers and
directors as a
group
beneficially own
120,236 shares
(1.97 percent) of
the Company's
Series A 8¹/₂%
Preferred Stock.

(3) The Trustee of
the AMERCO
Employee Stock
Ownership Plan
(the ESOP)
consists of three
individuals
without a past or
present

employment history or business relationship with the Company and is appointed by the Company's Board of Directors. Under the ESOP, each participant (or such participant's beneficiary) in the ESOP is entitled to direct the ESOP Trustee with respect to the voting of all Common Stock allocated to the participant's account. In the event such participant does not provide such direction to the ESOP Trustee, the ESOP Trustee votes such participant's shares in the ESOP Trustee's discretion. In addition, all shares in the ESOP not allocated to participants are voted by the ESOP Trustee in the ESOP Trustee's discretion. As of April 1, 2008, of the 1,802,702 shares of

Common Stock held by the ESOP, 1,385,926 shares were allocated to participants and 416,776 shares remained unallocated. The number of shares reported as beneficially owned by Edward J. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen, James P. Shoen, and Sophia M. Shoen include 4,342; 4,067; 3,994; and 197 shares of Common Stock, respectively, allocated by the ESOP to those individuals. Those shares are also included in the number of shares held by the ESOP.

- (4) The 10,677,797 shares constitutes the shares beneficially owned by the directors and officers of the Company as a group, including the 10,642,802 shares subject to the Stockholder Agreement discussed in footnote 1 above.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no arrangements giving any stockholder the right to acquire the beneficial ownership of any shares owned by any other stockholder.

**THE COMPANY RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR RATIFICATION OF THE SAC TRANSACTIONS,
INCLUDING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY AMERCO AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES' BOARDS OF DIRECTORS,
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN ENTERING INTO THE SAC TRANSACTIONS.
OTHER MATTERS**

Upon request, the Company will provide, by First Class U.S. Mail (or by email, if requested), to each stockholder of record as of the Record Date, without charge, a copy of this Proxy Statement including all Exhibits and attachments hereto and the proxy card. Requests for this information should be directed to: Director, Financial Reporting, U-Haul International, Inc., PO Box 21502, Phoenix, Arizona 85026-1502. Such requests may also be made telephonically by calling [_____] or over the Internet by visiting to www.amerco.com.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR NEXT ANNUAL MEETING

For inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy relating to the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders of AMERCO, a stockholder proposal intended for presentation at that meeting had to have been submitted in accordance with the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and received by the Secretary of AMERCO, c/o U-Haul International, Inc., 2721 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, on or before March 6, 2008. Proposals to be presented at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders of AMERCO that are not intended for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy had to have been submitted by that date and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Bylaws, a copy of which is available upon written request, delivered to the Secretary of AMERCO at the address in the preceding sentence.

EXHIBIT A
AMERCO 2008 SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
_____, 2008
Tempe, Arizona
MEETING PROCEDURES

In fairness to all stockholders attending the 2008 Special Meeting of Stockholders, and in the interest of an orderly meeting, we ask you to honor the following:

A. Admission to the meeting is limited to stockholders of record or their proxies. Stockholders of record voting by proxy will not be admitted to the meeting unless their proxies are revoked, in which case the holders of the revoked proxies will not be permitted to attend the meeting. The meeting will not be open to the public. The media will not be given access to the meeting.

B. With the exception of cameras and recording devices provided by the Company, cameras and recording devices of all kinds (including stenographic) are prohibited in the meeting room.

C. After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman will require the registration of all stockholders intending to vote in person, and the filing of all proxies with the teller. After the announced time for such filing of proxies has ended, no further proxies or changes, substitutions, or revocations of proxies will be accepted. (Bylaws, Article II, Section 9)

D. The Chairman of the meeting has absolute authority to determine the order of business to be conducted at the meeting and to establish rules for, and appoint personnel to assist in, preserving the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting (including any informal, or question-and-answer, portions thereof). (Bylaws, Article II, Section 9)

E. When an item is before the meeting for consideration, questions and comments are to be confined to that item only.

F. Pursuant to Article II, Section 5 of the Company's Bylaws, only such business (including director nominations) as shall have been properly brought before the meeting shall be conducted.

Pursuant to the Company's Bylaws, in order to be properly brought before the meeting, such business must have either been (1) specified in the written notice of the meeting given to stockholders on the record date for such meeting by or at the direction of the Board of Directors, (2) brought before the meeting at the direction of the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the meeting, or (3) specified in a written notice given by or on behalf of a stockholder on the record date for such meeting entitled to vote thereat or a duly authorized proxy for such stockholder, in accordance with all of the following requirements.

a) Such notice must have set forth:

i. a full description of each such item of business proposed to be brought before the meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at such meeting,

ii. the name and address of the person proposing to bring such business before the meeting,

iii. the class and number of shares held of record, held beneficially, and represented by proxy by such person as of the record date for the meeting,

iv. if any item of such business involves a nomination for director, all information regarding each such nominee that would be required to be set forth in a definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act, as amended, or any successor thereto (the Exchange Act), and the written consent of each such nominee to serve if elected,

v. any material interest of such stockholder in the specified business,

vi. whether or not such stockholder is a member of any partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, relationship, understanding, or otherwise, whether or not in writing, organized in whole or in part for the purpose of acquiring, owning, or voting shares of the corporation, and

vii. all other information that would be required to be filed with the SEC if, with respect to the business proposed to be brought before the meeting, the person proposing such business was a participant in a solicitation subject to Section 14 of the Exchange Act.

No business shall be brought before any meeting of the Company s stockholders otherwise than as provided in this Section. The Chairman of the meeting may, if the facts warrant, determine that any proposed item of business or nomination as director was not brought before the meeting in accordance with the foregoing procedure, and if he should so determine, he shall so declare to the meeting and the improper item of business or nomination shall be disregarded.

G. At the appropriate time, any stockholder who wishes to address the meeting should do so only upon being recognized by the Chairman of the meeting. After such recognition, please state your name, whether you are a stockholder or a proxy for a stockholder, and, if you are a proxy, name the stockholder you represent. All matters should be concisely presented.

H. A person otherwise entitled to attend the meeting will cease to be so entitled if, in the judgment of the Chairman of the meeting, such person engages in disorderly conduct impeding the proper conduct of the meeting against the interests of all stockholders as a group. (Bylaws, Article II, Section 6)

I. If there are any questions remaining after the meeting is adjourned, please take them up with the representatives of the Company at the Secretary s desk. Also, any matters of a personal nature that concern you as a stockholder should be referred to these representatives after the meeting.

J. The views, constructive comments and criticisms from stockholders are welcome. However, it is requested that no matter be brought up that is irrelevant to the business of the Company.

K. It is requested that common courtesy be observed at all times.

Our objective is to encourage open communication and the free expression of ideas, and to conduct an informative and meaningful meeting in a fair and orderly manner. Your cooperation will be sincerely appreciated.

EXHIBIT B

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1650

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

PAUL F. SHOEN et al,
Plaintiffs

Case No. CV02-05602

VS.

Consolidated with: (1) Case No. CV02-06331;
(2) Case No. CV03-02486; and (3) Case No. CV03-02617
Dept No. B6

SAC HOLDING CORPORATION et al,
Defendants

**ERRATA TO AMENDED CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED STOCKHOLDERS
DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF**

Plaintiffs, by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby file an errata to the Amended Consolidated Verified Stockholders Derivative Complaint for Damages and Equitable Relief (Amended Complaint), filed on November 8, 2006. The page numbers of the Amended

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Complaint were in Roman numerals. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a corrected Amended Complaint with Arabic numerals rather than Roman numerals. There is no other difference between the Amended Complaint filed on November 8, 2006, and the Amended Complaint attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Dated: November 17, 2006

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R Civ. P. 5(b), I hereby certify that service of the foregoing ERRATA TO AMENDED CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED STOCKHOLDERS DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF was made this date by depositing a copy for mailing, first class mail, postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada, to the following:

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DATED this 17th day of November, 2006

/s/ Jeannie Brandes

An Employee of LEWIS AND ROCA

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

PAUL F. SHOEN et al,

Plaintiffs

Case No. CV02-05602

Consolidated with: (1) Case No. CV02-06331;

(2) Case No. CV03-02486; and (3) Case No.

CV03-02617

vs.

SAC HOLDING CORPORATION et al,

Defendants

Dept. No. B6

**AMENDED CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED
STOCKHOLDERS**

**DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
EQUITABLE RELIEF**

**AMENDED CONSOLIDATED VERIFIED STOCKHOLDERS DERIVATIVE
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE RELIEF**

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AMENDED VERIFIED STOCKHOLDERS DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND EQUITABLE
RELIEF

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INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs seek to halt and unwind a series of self-dealing transactions through which AMERCO Directors and Executive Officers EDWARD JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN and MARK SHOEN (collectively, the Shoen Insiders) with the assistance of current and former AMERCO Directors JOHN DODDS, WILLIAM CARTY, RICHARD HERRERA, AUBREY JOHNSON, CHARLES BAYER, JOHN BROGAN and JAMES GROGAN have transferred hundreds of self-storage properties and over \$200 million of equity away from AMERCO to a series of companies (the SAC Entities) created by the Shoen Insiders. The scheme to strip AMERCO of its self-storage business is the latest example of a long standing pattern of the Shoen Insiders elevating their personal interests over their fiduciary duties and exercising unfettered control over the AMERCO Board of Directors.

2. Before the Shoen Insiders created the SAC Entities, AMERCO vigorously expanded its lucrative self-storage business by acquiring, developing and operating storage facilities. After creating the SAC Entities, however, Defendants transferred all self-storage properties and development opportunities to the SAC Entities at prices that were unfair to AMERCO and which prevented AMERCO from realizing any profits on the transactions AMERCO s Directors who also served as Directors and Executive Officers of AMERCO s subsidiary companies forced the subsidiaries to provide over \$600 million in non-recourse financing to the SAC Entities which then was used to purchase self-storage properties. After the SAC Entities acquired the self-storage properties (using loans provided by AMERCO s subsidiaries), they entered into management agreements through which U-Haul International, Inc. AMERCO s largest subsidiary would operate the business using U-Haul employees and the U-Haul trade name. The SAC Entities, however, retain 94% of the revenue generated by the self-storage property. Through this ruse, the SAC Entities have acquired one of the nation s largest and most profitable self-storage businesses for a fraction of its value and with virtually no risk.

3. The Shoen Insiders hatched the scheme to transfer AMERCO s self-storage business to the SAC Entities in 1994, at a time when they were facing the prospect of losing control of AMERCO. Defendants concealed this plan because AMERCO s Articles of
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Incorporation require that AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities be approved by two-thirds shareholder vote, or approved by the AMERCO Board. Defendants did not have the required shareholder support and a presentation to the Board would have exposed the scheme essentially to take AMERCO's self-storage business private to attack by Plaintiffs and other concerned shareholders. Thus, from 1994 until March 2002, AMERCO's public filings concealed the nature, extent and magnitude of AMERCO's dealing with the SAC Entities by referring to the transactions in a confusing and incomplete matter, without the context needed to allow investors to comprehend the magnitude of the self-dealing scheme.

4. In March 2002, AMERCO's longtime auditor revealed the scheme by forcing Defendants to consolidate the financial statements of the SAC Entities and AMERCO, At the same time, AMERCO's auditor disclosed numerous material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls. By this time, however, it was too late, AMERCO already had transferred hundreds of self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at unfair prices and provided the SAC Entities with over \$600 million in non-recourse loans. Moreover, despite the profitability of SAC Entities, the consolidation had a devastating impact on AMERCO. Non-cash charges recorded in the consolidation (*e. g.*, depreciation) eliminated 90% of AMERCO's 2001 net income and over \$100 million of stockholders' equity. In addition, the disclosure of the SAC Entities (and Defendants' self-dealing) reduced AMERCO's stock to an all-time low and caused a liquidity crisis. Ultimately, AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities sparked an SEC investigation and sent AMERCO scrambling for protection in the bankruptcy court. Judicial intervention has been required to curb Defendants' past abuses, and it is needed again.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. The Court has jurisdiction over the Defendants because each is either: (1) a corporation incorporated and authorized to do business in Nevada; (2) an individual serving as a director of a Nevada corporation; or (3) otherwise subject to this Court's jurisdiction.

6. Venue is proper in Washoe County because AMERCO's offices are located in this county, at 1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 100, Reno, Nevada.

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PARTIES

7. Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN is a Nevada resident and, at all times relevant hereto, a minority stockholder of AMERCO. PAUL SHOEN owns shares of AMERCO stock directly and as part of AMERCO's Employee Stock Ownership Program (the ESOP Trust). Plaintiff served as a Director of AMERCO from December 1986 to August 1991, and from January 17, 1997 to August 28, 1998.

8. Plaintiff RON BELEC is and has been an owner and holder of AMERCO common stock at all times relevant to this lawsuit.

9. Plaintiff GLENBROOK CAPITAL, L.P., is a Nevada Limited Partnership and, at all times relevant to this lawsuit, has been an owner and holder of AMERCO common stock.

10. Plaintiff ALAN KAHN is and has been at all times relevant to this lawsuit, an owner and holder of AMERCO common stock.

11. Nominal Defendant AMERCO (AMERCO or the Company) is a Nevada corporation, AMERCO is a holding company whose best-known subsidiary is U-Haul International, Inc. (U-Haul), AMERCO conducts its real estate operations through a subsidiary, Amerco Real Estate Corporation (AREC) Nationwide Commercial Company (Nationwide) is a first-level subsidiary of AREC and second-level AMERCO subsidiary.

12. Defendant EDWARD JOE SHOEN (hereinafter JOE SHOEN) has served as Chairman of AMERCO's Board of Directors since 1986, and as President since 1987. In addition, he has served on the Board of Directors of U-Haul since 1990, and as President of U-Haul since 1991, JOE SHOEN has served on the AREC and Nationwide Boards since 1996. JOE SHOEN was a member of the AMERCO Audit Committee in 1994, and he has served as a member of the AMERCO Executive Finance Committee since 1994, JOE SHOEN currently owns more than 3.4 million shares of AMERCO common stock.

13. Defendant MARK SHOEN was a member of both the AMERCO and U-Haul Boards of Directors from 1990 through 1997, MARK SHOEN also served on the AREC Board of Directors from 1990 until 1998. He has served as an executive officer of AMERCO, with the title of President of Phoenix Operations of U-Haul, since 1997. MARK SHOEN also owns more

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than 3.4 million shares of AMERCO common stock. He purports to be the sole remaining shareholder of the SAC Entities, after his brothers JOE and JAMES SHOEN transferred their shares in the SAC Entities to him for a fraction of their value on the eve of filing personal bankruptcies.

14. Defendant JAMES SHOEN has served on the AMERCO Board of Directors since 1986; he also served as Executive Vice President of AMERCO and U-Haul from 1989 to November of 2000. JAMES SHOEN served on the U-Haul Board of Directors from 1990 until 1996, and on the AREC Board of Directors from 1996 until 1999 JAMES SHOEN currently owns more than two million shares of AMERCO common stock.

15. Defendant JOHN DODDS (DODDS) has served on the AMERCO Board of Directors since 1986, and the U-Haul Board of Directors since 1990. In addition, DODDS has served on the Audit Committee and the AREC Board of Directors since 1999. DODDS has been associated with the Company since 1963 and, he served in various executive capacities with AMERCO until his retirement in 1994. DODDS receives \$26,400 annually as compensation for his services on the Board of Directors, in addition to his pension

16. Defendant WILLIAM CARTY (CARTY) has served on the AMERCO Board of Directors since 1986, the U-Haul Board of Directors since 1986 and the AREC Board of Directors since 2000. In addition, CARTY served on the Company s Audit Committee from 1994 to 1999, and the Compensation Committee from 1995 until 1998, CARTY has been associated with the Company since 1946, serving in various executive positions until his retirement in 1987. He is the uncle of JOE, MARK and PAUL SHOEN, and the brother-in-law of AMERCO Director M. Frank Lyons, CARTY receives \$26,400 annually as compensation for his services on the Board of Directors, in addition to his pension.

17. Defendant CHARLES BAYER (BAYER) has served on the AMERCO Board of Directors since 1990. In addition, BAYER served as the President of AREC from 1990 until 2000, he served on the AREC Board of Directors from 1990 through 2000 and he served on the Nationwide Board of Directors from 1996 through 1998. BAYER also has been a member of AMERCO s Executive Finance Committee since 1994 and he served on the Compensation

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Committee from 1995 until 1998. BAYER has been associated with the Company since 1967, and has served in various executive positions until his retirement in 2000. BAYER receives \$26,400 annually as compensation for his services on the Board of Directors, in addition to his pension.

18. Defendant JOHN BROGAN (BROGAN) has served on the AMERCO Board of Directors since 1998. In addition, BROGAN also has served on the Company's Audit Committee since 1998 and the Compensation Committee since 1999. BROGAN currently receives \$26,400 annually as compensation for his services on the Board of Directors.

19. Defendant RICHARD HERRERA (HERRERA) served on the AMERCO Board of Directors from 1991 until 2000 (excluding the latter half of 1997). In addition, HERRERA served on the U-Haul Board of Directors from 1990 until 2001. HERRERA has been associated with the Company since 1988, and currently serves as the Vice President of Marketing, Retail Sales, for U-Haul.

20. Defendant AUBREY JOHNSON (JOHNSON) served on the AMERCO Board of Directors from 1987 to 1991, and from 1994 to 1998. In addition, JOHNSON served on the Audit Committee from 1994 until 1999, the Compensation Committee from 1995 until 1998 and the Executive Finance Committee in 1998.

21. Defendant JAMES GROGAN (GROGAN) served on the AMERCO Board of Directors from 1998 until March 2005, when he was replaced by AMERCO Director Daniel Mullen. During his tenure as AMERCO Director, GROGAN served on the Company's Audit Committee (beginning in 1998), and the Compensation and Executive Finance Committees from 1999 until 2005. During this time, GROGAN received \$26,400 annually as compensation for his services on the Board of Directors.

22. Defendants SAC HOLDING CORPORATION and SAC HOLDING CORPORATION II (collectively, SAC HOLDINGS) are Nevada corporations that purportedly are owned and controlled by Defendant MARK SHOEN.

23. Defendants THREE SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION (THREE SAC) through EIGHTEEN-SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION (including SIX-A, SIX-B and
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SIX-C), and Defendants TWENTY SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORAT ION through TWENTY-THREE SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION, are Nevada corporations (collectively, the SAC CORPORATIONS).

24. Defendants NINETEEN SAC SELF-STORAGE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, as well as TWENTY-FOUR SAC SELF-STORAGE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP through TWENTY-SEVEN SAC SELF-STORAGE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, are Nevada limited partnerships (collectively, the SAC PARTNERSHIPS).

25. Upon information and belief, SAC HOLDINGS owns and controls all of the SAC CORPORATIONS and SAC PARTNERSHIPS. As noted above, Defendants SAC HOLDINGS, the SAC CORPORATIONS and the SAC PARTNERSHIPS collectively are referred to in this Complaint as the SAC Entities.

26. Plaintiffs are unaware of the true names of the Defendants sued as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive. Therefore, Plaintiffs sue these Defendants by fictitious names Plaintiffs will seek leave of Court to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when they are ascertained. These fictitiously named Defendants are unknown SAC Entities, officers, other members of management, employees or consultants of the SAC Entities, AMERCO, or its subsidiaries who aided and abetted, or participated with the named Defendants in the wrongful acts alleged herein, and are responsible in some manner for the consequences of those acts.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. AMERCO AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

27. AMERCO is the holding company for U-Haul and AREC AREC, in turn, is the holding company for Nationwide. AMERCO and each of its subsidiaries currently are controlled by the Shoen Insiders brothers JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN. The Shoen Insiders collectively own approximately 42% of AMERCO s common stock. In addition to their own stock, the Shoen Insiders control the appointment of the Trustees who vote the stock of the ESOP Trust, which owns another 101% of the common stock. Their executive positions with AMERCO, combined stock ownership and control over the votes of the ESOP Trust, give the Shoen Insiders effective control over AMERCO and its Board of Directors. As discussed in

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detail below, the Shoen Insiders have used this power to pack the Board with loyal subordinates and they have terminated those who have challenged their control in the past.¹

28. U-Haul was founded by L.S. Shoen in 1945. From 1945 to 1974, U-Haul rented trailers and, starting in 1959, trucks on a one-way and in-town basis through independent dealers. Since 1974, U-Haul has developed a network of Company-owned rental centers which U-Haul uses to rent its trucks and trailers, and provide related products and services U-Haul currently owns over 1,380 Company-owned rental centers, in addition to having a distribution network of over 15,300 independent dealers.

29. AMERCO's leadership position in the truck and trailer rental industry facilitated its success in the self-storage business. According to AMERCO, most incoming self-storage customers are in the midst of moving and the thousands of U-Haul truck and trailer rental centers offer prime opportunities for storage facility development. U-Haul entered the self-storage business in 1974. Thereafter, AMERCO increased the rentable square footage of its storage locations through the acquisition of existing self-storage facilities and new construction.

30. AMERCO's success in the self-storage industry has been made possible largely through the efforts of its subsidiaries. AREC owns approximately 90% of AMERCO's real estate assets, including U-Haul's rental centers and the self-storage locations. AREC is responsible for the purchase, sale and lease of all properties used by AMERCO, or any of its other subsidiaries AREC has over 25 years of experience identifying and acquiring existing self-storage properties and developing them from raw land.²

¹ The Shoen Insiders have taken further steps to solidify their control over AMERCO since this Complaint originally was filed in 2002. In June 2006, JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, MARK SHOEN, and the Trustees of the Shoen Irrevocable Trust and the Irrevocable C Trust, which collectively own 50.0004% of AMERCO's common stock, entered into a Stockholder Voting Agreement. The Stockholder Voting Agreement grants James Shoen a proxy to vote each party's shares. Thus, the Shoen Insiders

no longer need to
rely upon the votes
of the ESOP Trust
to exercise majority
voting control over
AMERCO.

- 2 As noted above,
although the
composition of the
U-Haul and AREC
Boards of Directors
changed over time
between 1994 and
2002, the
individually-named
Defendants
comprised a
majority of both
Boards of Directors
at all times relevant
to this lawsuit.

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31. The U-Haul brand and logo creates instant name recognition for consumers throughout the United States and Canada. As a result, AMERCO has reaped huge competitive advantages by locating storage facilities in close proximity to U-Haul truck rental centers.

II. THE SAC ENTITIES

32. The Shoen Insiders formed SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION and TWO-SELF STORAGE CORPORATION in 1993 to operate as real estate holding companies. JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN each received one-third (10,000 shares) of the common stock issued by the SAC Entities. Thereafter, JOE and JAMES SHOEN transferred their shares to MARK SHOEN for only \$100 in December 1994, shortly before they filed personal bankruptcies to avoid a massive judgment stemming from another violation of their fiduciary duties. Notably, a contemporaneous appraisal of the SAC Entities' business and assets valued the SAC Entities at \$850,000. Given the timing and circumstances surrounding the stock sale, the nominal price that MARK SHOEN paid for JOE and JAMES SHOEN's shares and the terms of AMERCO's subsequent transactions with the SAC Entities (discussed below), Plaintiffs are informed and believe that JOE and JAMES SHOEN have retained an undisclosed pecuniary interest in the SAC Entities.

33. In March of 1996, the first two SAC Entities were merged into a new corporation, Defendant THREE SAC. Since 1996, Defendants have created many additional SAC Entities. Some are corporations, while others are partnerships; all are formed under Nevada law. MARK SHOEN is the President of all of the SAC Corporations and the President of the corporate general partner of each of the SAC Partnerships. Notably, according to public records, the Secretary and Treasurer of each SAC Entity (usually a single individual) is an AREC employee who uses an AREC address to conduct the SAC Entities' business.

34. In 1997, in an effort to create an appearance of legitimacy (a few years after JOE and JAMES SHOEN transferred their shares in the SAC Entities to MARK SHOEN), MARK SHOEN stepped down from the AMERCO Board and assumed the seemingly innocuous title of President of Phoenix Operations of U-Haul. In reality, however, MARK SHOEN serves as the *de facto* Chief Operating Officer of AMERCO. AMERCO's recent public filings (*i.e.*, LATHAM & WATKINS LLP LA\1649412 1 ATTORNEYS AT LAW LOS ANGELES DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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AMERCO's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2005, among others) concede that MARK SHOEN, along with brothers JOE and JAMES SHOEN, remain in a position to exert considerable influence over the composition and decision-making of AMERCO's Board:

As of June 30, 2005, Edward J. Shoen, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of AMERCO, James P. Shoen, a director of AMERCO, and Mark V. Shoen, an executive officer of AMERCO, collectively control 8,890,224 shares (approximately 41.8%) of the outstanding common shares of AMERCO. Accordingly, Edward J. Shoen, Mark V. Shoen and James P. Shoen will be in a position to continue to influence the election of the members of the Board of Directors and approval of significant transactions. In addition, 2,130,134 shares (approximately 10.0%) of the outstanding common shares of AMERCO, including shares allocated to employees and unallocated shares, are held by our Employee Savings and Employee Stock Ownership Trust.

35. Prior to the formation of the SAC Entities, AMERCO pursued an aggressive campaign to add self-storage properties to its portfolio. During this period, AMERCO used AREC's expertise to purchase and build millions of square feet of storage centers, and it used U-Haul's goodwill to capitalize on the needs of consumers who were in the process of moving.

36. Since the formation of the SAC Entities, however, AMERCO has refocused these efforts to benefit the SAC Entities, rather than AMERCO. Specifically, AMERCO has transferred properties to the SAC Entities in three different ways:

- (1) AMERCO sold its existing self-storage facilities to the SAC Entities at unfairly low prices;
- (2) AMERCO identified self-storage facilities owned by third parties, and facilitated and financed the SAC Entities' purchase of the self-storage properties; and
- (3) AMERCO identified parcels of raw land, developed them into lucrative self-storage facilities and then sold them to the SAC Entities

37. Thus, rather than acquiring or developing self-storage properties for AMERCO, Defendants have transferred hundreds of valuable self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at unfairly low prices, and they have used AMERCO's subsidiaries to identify, finance and develop hundreds of other self-storage properties for the SAC Entities. As a result, the SAC Entities have

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developed a valuable self-storage business with very little money and virtually no risk that competes directly with AMERCO and its subsidiaries

III. AMERCO S TRANSACTIONS WITH THE SAC ENTITIES

38. Beginning in 1994, and continuing today, AMERCO entered into a series of loan, purchase, lease and management agreements with the SAC Entities. The transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities can be grouped into three general categories:

- (1) Sale agreements through which AMERCO has sold existing, mature self-storage facilities to the SAC Entities at below-market prices;
- (2) Loan agreements through which AMERCO has provided hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse financing to facilitate the SAC Entities acquisition and development of the self-storage properties; and
- (3) Management agreements, pursuant to which U-Haul has developed and currently operates the SAC Entities self-storage properties under the U-Haul trade name.

39. The agreements between AMERCO and the SAC Entities evince a concerted effort to transfer AMERCO s self-storage properties, and virtually all revenues generated by AMERCO s self-storage business, to the SAC Entities at a fraction of their value. Although none of these transactions was approved by the AMERCO Board or its shareholders, as explained below, each individual Defendant knowingly and intentionally participated in and approved this gross misappropriation of AMERCO s self-storage business and the exploitation of AMERCO s resources through their positions with AMERCO s subsidiaries.

A. AMERCO Sells Self-Storage Properties To The SAC Entities At Unfairly Low Prices

40. AMERCO began selling self-storage properties to the SAC Entities on June 4, 1994. These properties generally were owned by AREC, and were located throughout the United States and Canada. In fiscal year 1995, AREC sold the SAC Entities 24 self-storage properties for \$26,287,000. In fiscal year 1996, AREC sold the SAC Entities an additional 27 self-storage properties for an undisclosed purchase price. In fiscal year 1997, AREC sold the SAC Entities.

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seven self-storage properties for an undisclosed purchase price. In fiscal year 1998, AREC sold three self-storage properties to the SAC Entities for an undisclosed purchase price. In fiscal year 1999, AREC sold the SAC Entities 26 self-storage properties for \$99,685,000. In fiscal year 2000, AMERCO sold 24 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities for \$98,351,000.

41. In fiscal year 2001, although AMERCO's financial position had begun to deteriorate, AREC sold the SAC Entities 24 self-storage properties for approximately \$98,351,000. Moreover, on September 28, 2001, AMERCO purchased nine self-storage properties back from the SAC Entities for \$35.2 million. As discussed below, AMERCO's subsidiaries financed the SAC Entities' acquisition of these nine properties to begin with.

42. In fiscal year 2002, AMERCO sold more properties to the SAC Entities than in the first five years of the SAC Entities' existence combined. On January 11, 2002, AMERCO sold 37 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities for \$93.7 million. Less than one month later, on February 1, 2002, AMERCO sold an additional 62 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities for \$146.9 million. AMERCO's sales to the SAC Entities is illustrated by the following table:

Sales of Properties to SAC Entities

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43. Tellingly, in an effort to conceal AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities, Defendants significantly reduced AMERCO's sales of self-storage properties to the SAC Entities during the limited time when Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN served on the AMERCO Board. As noted above, Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN served on the AMERCO Board from January 17, 1997 until August 29, 1998. In 1996, shortly before PAUL SHOEN came onto the Board, AMERCO sold 27 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities. In 1999, shortly after PAUL SHOEN left the Board, AMERCO sold 26 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities. In 1997 and 1998, however, AMERCO sold a combined total of 10 properties to the SAC Entities. None of these transactions was presented to or even discussed by the AMERCO Board during this time.

44. AMERCO's public filings from 1995 through 2001 did not disclose the reason for any of these sales, did not set forth the addresses of any of the self-storage properties and failed to disclose the prices of the individual parcels of property. Moreover, AMERCO's public filings did not consistently disclose the total price at which AMERCO sold blocks of self-storage properties. However, AMERCO's annual reports from 1995 through 2001 do reveal how the prices were determined. The vast majority of AMERCO's sales to the SAC Entities were calculated at acquisition cost plus capitalized expenses. The prices at which AMERCO sold the remaining self-storage properties to the SAC Entities were determined by the Treasurer of U-Haul who reports directly to JOE and MARK SHOEN.

45. The acquisition cost method for determining the sale price of AMERCO's self-storage properties is an inappropriate and unfairly low measure of value because it ignores the expected earnings potential of the property and it fails to account for numerous other characteristics that would affect the purchase price in an arm's length transaction. For instance, by selling self-storage properties at prices based on AMERCO's acquisition costs, AMERCO and its subsidiaries were prevented from realizing any profits regardless of whether the properties had appreciated since AREC originally acquired them. Moreover, the prices at which AMERCO sold the self-storage properties to the SAC Entities failed to account for the value added by:

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- (1) The location of the storage facilities near U-Haul Centers, where potential customers go to pick up and drop off moving vehicles;
- (2) The goodwill associated with use of the U-Haul trade name; and
- (3) The increase in value which a new self-storage facility experiences when it is leased by the developer, U-Haul (discussed below)

46. MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities frequently took advantage of these unfair prices simply to turn a quick profit and thus usurp valuable corporate opportunities from AMERCO. For instance, on May 11, 1999, Defendant FIVE SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION used non-recourse financing from AMERCO's subsidiaries (as discussed below) to purchase a developed self-storage facility located at 2450 Rainbow Blvd., in Las Vegas, Nevada, for \$800,000. Defendant MARK SHOEN sold this property to Joseph Bliss of BMO Global Capital Solutions on December 23, 1999 for a \$273,741 profit. Similarly, on December 24, 1997, Defendant FOUR SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION used non-recourse loans obtained from Nationwide to purchase raw land in Littleton, Colorado, for \$719,176. After MARK SHOEN and BAYER used AREC's extensive resources to develop the land into a functioning self-storage property at no cost to the SAC Entities (as discussed below), MARK SHOEN sold the property to Michael Joyce of BMO Capital Solutions on March 30, 2001, for over \$4.3 million. A third example involves property located at 14523 Telegraph Road, Woodbridge, Virginia; on October 1, 1996, Defendant FOUR SAC SELF-STORAGE CORPORATION purchased a developed self-storage property at this address for \$1,750,000 using non-recourse loans provided by an undisclosed AMERCO subsidiary. MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities sold this property six months later, on March 31, 1997, for \$1,925,000, a \$175,000 profit.

47. These isolated examples illustrate the significance of the corporate opportunities that were diverted away from AMERCO shareholders to the SAC Entities. Perhaps more revealing, the sale prices of AMERCO's self-storage properties to the SAC Entities never were negotiated nor approved by any independent directors or outside auditors. Nor did Defendants put in place any procedural safeguards to ensure that AMERCO's interests and the interests of

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AMERCO's shareholders were protected. In sum, Defendants stripped AMERCO of its corporate assets at below-market prices, and they denied AMERCO the opportunity to enjoy the future earnings potential of these self-storage properties.

B. Amerco Finances The Acquisition Of Self-Storage Properties For The SAC Entities

48. During this same period of time, AMERCO, through its subsidiaries, provided the SAC Entities with over \$600 million dollars worth of non-recourse financing. The SAC Entities, in turn, used these loans to acquire and develop self-storage properties in direct competition with AMERCO's subsidiaries.

49. In fiscal year 1995, when AMERCO was in need of capital for its own business purposes, its subsidiaries loaned the SAC Entities \$54,671,000 for the purchase of 44 self-storage properties. In fiscal year 1996, AMERCO's subsidiaries funded additional loans to the SAC Entities in the principal amount of \$51,168,000. In fiscal year 1997, AMERCO's subsidiaries funded approximately \$43 million in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities. During fiscal year 1998, AMERCO's subsidiaries funded additional loans to the SAC Entities in the amount of \$24,574,000. During fiscal 1999, AMERCO's subsidiaries provided the SAC Entities with non-recourse loans for the purchase of property and construction costs in the amount of approximately \$26,116,000. In fiscal year 2000, AMERCO's subsidiaries funded \$44,934,000 in loans to the SAC Entities for the purchase of additional properties and construction costs.

50. By fiscal year 2001, AMERCO's involvement with the SAC Entities spiked considerably. During that year, AMERCO's subsidiaries loaned \$187,595,000 to the SAC Entities for the purchase of properties and construction costs. In fiscal 2002, just prior to AMERCO's restatement (the impact of which is discussed in detail below), AMERCO's subsidiaries provided the SAC Entities with an additional \$44 million in non-recourse loans. As AMERCO conceded in its SEC filings, the loans due from the SAC Entities constituted a significant portion of AMERCO's total assets during this time. The following table illustrates the loans AMERCO's subsidiaries provided to the SAC Entities from 1995 through 2002:

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Non-Recourse Loans

51. AMERCO's public filings frequently referred to these loans as having been funded by AMERCO's subsidiaries, without identifying which subsidiary actually provided the loan. However, public records and on-line databases indicate that Nationwide and U-Haul were the primary vehicles through which AMERCO provided over \$600 million in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities between 1994 and 2002. Upon information and belief, between 1994 and 2002, Nationwide provided the SAC Entities with approximately \$379,020,488 in non-recourse loans while U-Haul provided the SAC Entities with approximately \$316,305,252 in non-recourse loans.

52. The non-recourse loans provided by Nationwide and U-Haul were secured only by the value of the properties the SAC Entities acquired. Any reasonable lender would not issue a loan to an entity unless it was assured that the property securing the loan had the ability to service the debt. AMERCO and its subsidiaries, however, had no such assurances. Thus, the transfer of AMERCO's self-storage properties was a self-financing proposition: it provided a risk-free or arbitrage profit opportunity to the SAC Entities.

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53. In the end, all the benefits of property ownership such as appreciation, tax benefits, net cash flow and other value in the transferred properties resides with the SAC Entities. On the other hand, all of the risks associated with financing these acquisitions such as the possibility of cash flow not meeting debt service remained with AMERCO and its subsidiaries, the holders of the non-recourse loans.

C. The SAC Entities Exploit AREC And U-Haul s Human Resources To Locate And Acquire Self-Storage Properties

54. The SAC Entities also use AREC and U-Haul s employees and offices to conduct their business, without providing any consideration or remuneration to AREC or U-Haul. For example, according to online databases, the SAC Entities purchased 28 properties from third parties between 1996 and 2000. These transactions involved approximately \$48 million worth of property assets. On paper, neither AMERCO nor any of its subsidiaries were involved in any aspect of these 28 transactions.

55. Although AMERCO and its subsidiaries allegedly were not involved in the SAC Entities acquisition of these 28 properties,³ the names and addresses of AREC employees are set forth in the Buyer Information category. Specifically, Gail Ward, Cheryl Colbert, Bill Coleman, Paul Green, Treen Clark, George Eversole and Tracy Ginger all of whom worked for AREC at the time each of the transactions closed are listed in the section devoted to Buyer

³ These properties are located at the following addresses:
(1) 1600 Highland Ave., Chester, Pennsylvania,
(2) 3900 Whitetire Road, Landover, Maryland,
(3) 8501 Snouffer School Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland,
(4) 3995 Westfax Drive, Chantilly, Virginia,
(5) 14523 Telegraph Road, Woodbridge, Virginia,
(6) 311 N. Polk Street, Pineville, North

Carolina,
(7) 144 Dodd
Street,
Marietta,
Georgia,
(8) 7242
Georgia
Highway 85,
Riverdale,
Georgia,
(9) 5390 Old
National
Highway,
Atlanta,
Georgia,
(10) 7803
North Orange
Blossom,
Orlando,
Florida,
(11) 3850
Cleveland
Avenue,
Columbus,
Ohio, (12) 255
Remington,
Bolinbrook,
Illinois,
(13) 4100 West
Fullerton
Avenue,
Chicago,
Illinois,
(14) SW
Kathryn Lane
& Highway
121, Piano,
Texas,
(15) 2455 West
Tarrant Road,
Grand Prairie,
Texas, (16) W
IH 20 E of SH
360, Grand
Prairie, Texas,
(17) 3401 Alma
Road,
Richardson,
Texas,
(18) 1245

South Beckley
Avenue,
DeSoto, Texas,
(19) 11383
Amanda Lane,
Dallas, Texas,
(20) Route 10
SW State
Highway 114,
Roanoke,
Texas,
(21) 1750 East
County Line
Road, Littleton,
Colorado,
(22) 500 North
Scottsdale,
Tempe,
Arizona,
(23) 3450
South 40th
Street, Phoenix,
Arizona,
(24) SE Center
of Frye & Price
Road,
Chandler,
Arizona,
(25) 3527 Ivar,
Rosemead,
California,
(26) 6414 44th
Street,
Sacramento,
California,
(27) 11705-07
82nd Avenue,
Portland,
Oregon, and
(28) Highway
99 & North of
148th Street
SW,
Lynnwood,
Washington.

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information. Moreover, the address listed for the Buyer is an AREC office. In other words, the SAC Entities were using AREC employees and offices to perform the work entailed in acquiring and developing the self-storage properties.

56. Other than the management fee paid by the SAC Entities to U-Haul (which, as discussed below, is for a different purpose), AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1995 through 2001 do not disclose the SAC Entities' use of AREC's human resources, nor do they indicate that AMERCO receives any consideration in exchange for AREC's facilities, employees, development expertise or ability to access prime locations near U-Haul truck and trailer rental centers.

57. The SAC Entities' exploitation of the resources of AMERCO's subsidiaries did not stop with AREC. Instead, the SAC Entities also used U-Haul's personnel and facilities to assist in locating properties, managing construction and dealing with cities to obtain the proper zoning and other approvals. One former U-Haul President, who worked in three different states (Wisconsin, Washington and Arkansas) stated that he spent so much time locating self-storage properties for the SAC Entities, assisting in the acquisition of the properties, dealing with the government and overseeing constructing being performed by AREC employees (under BAYER'S direction) that he hardly had time to operate the U-Haul business.

D. The SAC Entities Use U-Haul To Operate A Competing Sell-Storage Business Under The U-Haul Trade Name

58. Once the SAC Entities acquire a self-storage property (either from AREC or a third party), the SAC Entities enter into a management agreement with U-Haul. The management agreements require U-Haul to upgrade and manage existing facilities on behalf of the SAC Entities.

59. Moreover, under the management agreements, U-Haul runs all aspects of the self-storage business and the properties operate under the U-Haul trade name. The terms of these management agreements provide that U-Haul is not a partner or joint venturer with the SAC Entities, U-Haul purchases all furniture, fixtures and equipment, U-Haul hires and maintains all employees, U-Haul covers all overhead expenses, U-Haul maintains all the books and records

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and the SAC Entities are permitted to use the U-Haul logo for the duration of the management agreement. In return, the SAC Entities pay

U-Haul a management fee, equal to six percent of the gross revenue generated from the self-storage property. The remainder of the revenue generated by the self-storage property, *i.e.*, 94% of the total gross revenue is kept by MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities.

60. Even though AMERCO or its subsidiaries identified, developed, financed and operated the self-storage facilities for the benefit of the SAC Entities, the management agreements are terminable at will by the SAC Entities on 30 days notice. Moreover, under the terms of the management agreements, U-Haul's management fee is subordinate to the SAC Entities' other creditors.

IV. THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' INVOLVEMENT

A. Defendants Orchestrated AMERCO's Transactions With The SAC Entities Through Their Roles With AMERCO's Subsidiaries

61. In addition to serving as current and former AMERCO Directors, JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, MARK SHOEN, BAYER, CARTY, DODDS and HERRERA were responsible for the day-to-day operations of AMERCO's subsidiaries. In these capacities, Defendants were involved in every aspect of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities.

62. JOE SHOEN helped establish the SAC Entities with brothers MARK and JAMES SHOEN. As member of AREC's Board, JOE SHOEN approved of the sale of at least 210 self-storage properties at prices that were fundamentally unfair to AMERCO. Moreover, as a member of the Nationwide and U-Haul Boards, JOE SHOEN authorized over \$600 million in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities; the SAC Entities used the loans to acquire and develop self-storage properties. As President of U-Haul, JOE SHOEN approved the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate a competing self-storage business under the U-Haul trade name and retain 94% of the revenues generated by the self-storage properties.

63. JAMES SHOEN, like brothers JOE and MARK SHOEN, helped establish the SAC Entities. As a Director of AREC and U-Haul, JAMES SHOEN approved of AREC's transfer of at least 63 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at prices that were unfair to

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AMERCO, and he approved hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse financing which the SAC Entities used to help establish a competing self-storage business. During his tenure as Executive Vice President of U-Haul, JAMES SHOEN approved the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate a competing self-storage business under the U-Haul trade name and retain 94% of the revenues generated by the self-storage properties.

64. MARK SHOEN, during varying times since 1993, has been involved in every aspect of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities. From 1994 through 1997, MARK SHOEN served as an AMERCO Director, an AREC Director *and* as the only alleged executive officer and sole shareholder of the SAC Entities. During this period of time, MARK SHOEN stood on both sides of the transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities. Thereafter, in 1997, MARK SHOEN assumed the title of President of Phoenix Operations of U-Haul where he continued to exercise managerial responsibility at AMERCO and U-Haul. In this capacity, MARK SHOEN approved of U-Haul's issuance of hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities, and the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate a competing self-storage business under the U-Haul trade name. MARK SHOEN not only deprived AMERCO of millions in self-storage business opportunities, but he usurped additional valuable corporate opportunities by preventing AMERCO from acquiring potentially lucrative self-storage properties from third parties.

65. In addition to serving on both the AMERCO and AREC Boards of Directors, BAYER served as the President of AREC from 1990 through 2000. During this time, Bayer authorized the sale of at least 111 self-storage properties to MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities. Under BAYER'S direction, AREC sold these properties to the SAC Entities at prices that were unfair to AMERCO, without any competitive bidding process or procedural safeguards to protect the interests of AMERCO and its shareholders. Furthermore, as set forth above, BAYER exploited AREC's personnel and offices to help MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities acquire, develop and operate a competing self-storage business without any consideration. Finally, as a member of the Nationwide Board from 1996 through 1998, Bayer approved over \$100 million dollars in non-recourse loans for the benefit of the SAC Entities. The SAC Entities,
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in turn, used the loans to purchase self-storage properties belonging to AREC at below-market prices during the time BAYER served as President of AREC.

66. CARTY, who is the uncle of JOE, MARK and Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN, also actively participated in AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities. While serving on the U-Haul Board from 1996 through 2002, CARTY approved of hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse loans and the management agreements through which the SAC Entities exploit U-Haul's resources to operate a competing self-storage business. CARTY also served on the AREC Board from 2000 through 2002, during which time he approved the transfer of approximately 210 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities. In fact, from 2000 through 2002 (when CARTY's service on the AREC and U-Haul Boards overlapped), CARTY authorized the SAC Entities' financing, acquisition and management of the self-storage properties.

67. DODDS served on the U-Haul Board from 1990 through 2002, during which time he authorized hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities. DODDS also approved of the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate competing self-storage businesses under the U-Haul trade name, while at the same time, retain 94% of the revenues generated from the business. Moreover, while serving on the AREC Board from 1999 through 2002, DODDS approved of the transfer of approximately 210 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at below-market prices. Thus, at least from 1999 through 2002 (when DODDS's service on the AREC and U-Haul Boards overlapped), DODDS participated in every aspect of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities: he authorized the sale of the self-storage properties, approved hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse financing that the SAC Entities used to acquire and develop the properties and he authorized the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate a competing self-storage business under the U-Haul trade name.

68. HERRERA, in addition to serving on the AMERCO Board from 1991 through 2000, also served as a Director of U-Haul from 1990 and 2001, In this capacity, HERRERA authorized hundreds of millions of dollars in non-recourse loans for the benefit of the SAC Entities, and approved the management agreements through which the SAC Entities operate a

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competing self-storage business using U-Haul's trade name and resources, but at the same time, retain 94% of the gross revenues generated by the self-storage property.

69. Shortly after this lawsuit originally was filed, the individual Defendants conceded that although none of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities was approved by the AMERCO Board from 1994 through 2002, the individual Defendants personally approved, at the subsidiary level, the transactions at issue in this case. In AMERCO's Annual Report for fiscal year 2003, AMERCO disclosed for the first time:

Although the Board of Directors of the appropriate subsidiary which was party to each transaction with SAC Holdings approved such transaction at the time it was completed, the Company did not seek approval by AMERCO's Board of Directors for such transactions. However, AMERCO's Board of Directors, including the independent members, was made aware of and received periodic updates regarding such transactions from time to time. All future real estate transactions with SAC Holdings that involve the Company or any of its subsidiaries will have the prior approval of AMERCO's Board of Directors, even if it is not legally required, including a majority of the independent members of AMERCO's Board of Directors.

70. As set forth above, JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, MARK SHOEN, DODDS, CARTY, BAYER and HERRERA all served on the Boards of AMERCO's subsidiaries when AMERCO was engaging in the unfair transactions with the SAC Entities. The fact that the AMERCO Board decided to approve all future transactions with the SAC Entities only after this lawsuit originally was filed is further evidence of an effort to conceal the nature and magnitude of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities from 1994 until 2002. In the end, however, by the time AMERCO made this disclosure, it was too late. The SAC Entities already had acquired a thriving self-storage business at a fraction of its value, and AMERCO was spiraling towards bankruptcy.

B. AMERCO's Deficient Public Filings From 1995 Through 2002 Concealed The Nature And Magnitude Of The Transactions With The SAC Entities

71. Even though Defendants participated in the sales, financing and management components of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities and, therefore, were aware of the
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details surrounding these transactions, Defendants knowingly signed incomplete and misleading public filings from 1995 through 2002.

72. JOE SHOEN, who served on AMERCO's Audit Committee in 1994 and on Executive Finance Committees from 1994 to the present, signed every AMERCO annual report for fiscal years 1995 through 2002. MARK SHOEN signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1994 through 1996. CARTY, who served on AMERCO's Audit Committee from 1994 through 1999, signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. BAYER, who in addition to serving as the President of AREC also has served on the Executive Finance Committee since 1994, signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1995 through 2002. DODDS, who has served on the AMERCO Audit Committee since 1999, signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1994, and 2000 through 2002. BROGAN and GROGAN, both of whom also served on AMERCO's Audit Committee since 1998, signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 2000 through 2002. HERRERA signed AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1995 through 2000. Moreover, neither JOHNSON, who served on the AMERCO Board and the Audit Committee from 1994 until 1998, nor any other Defendant, did anything to clarify or remedy AMERCO's deficient disclosures.

73. None of AMERCO's annual reports for fiscal years 1995 through 2001 discussed the SAC transactions in the Management Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) sections. The MD&A is intended to provide a narrative that enables investors to look at the company through the eyes of management because a numerical presentation and brief accompanying footnotes alone are insufficient. It is the responsibility of management to describe, in plain English, any known trends that have had a material impact on revenues. See SEC Interpretive Release No. 6835 May 18, 1989, 17 C.F. R. § 229.303.

74. AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities which involved the sale of over \$500 million in self-storage properties and over \$600 million in non-recourse financing had a material impact on AMERCO's revenues. Moreover, AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities constituted a known trend that increased over time. Given the coordinated effort of AMERCO's subsidiaries (AREC, Nationwide and U-Haul) in facilitating the transactions with
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the SAC Entities, it was impossible for investors to discover the full extent of AMERCO's relationship with the SAC Entities without the proper context or a discussion of known trends and contingencies. In the annual report for fiscal year 2002 when the Company announced the restatement AMERCO discussed the SAC Entities at length in the MD&A for the first time. This discussion, however, occurred over eight years after AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities began, and after hundreds of millions of dollars worth of self-storage properties already had been transferred away from AMERCO to MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities.

75. Moreover, none of AMERCO's annual or quarterly reports between 1995 and 2001 disclosed that AREC's resources were being used by the SAC Entities to identify, purchase and develop self-storage properties. AMERCO's annual reports also failed to disclose that the financing that AMERCO's subsidiaries had provided to the SAC Entities were non-recourse loans. In addition, AMERCO's annual reports between 1995 and 2001 also omitted the total gross revenue that the SAC Entities earned through the operation of the self-storage properties under the auspices of management agreements.

76. Where the public filings did include some data about AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities, the descriptions often were vague and missing critical pieces of information. For example, in some instances (*i.e.*, AMERCO's Form 10-Qs for the periods ended September 30, 1995, December 31, 1995, June 30, 1996, September 30, 1996 and December 31, 1996, as well as AMERCO's Form 10-Ks for fiscal years 1996, 1997 and 1998), AMERCO failed to disclose the price at which AMERCO (or certain unidentified subsidiaries) sold self-storage properties to the SAC Entities.

77. In other instances (*i.e.*, AMERCO's Form 10-Qs for the periods ended December 31, 1998, June 30, 1999, as well as AMERCO's Form 10-Ks for fiscal years 1999 and 2000) AMERCO disclosed the total sale price of the self-storage properties, but failed to describe how the price was calculated. Indeed, many of these public filings (*i.e.*, AMERCO's Form 10-Qs for the periods ended December 31, 1999, June 30, 2000, September 30, 2000, December 31, 2000, June 30, 2001 and September 30, 2001, as well as AMERCO's Form 10-Ks for fiscal years 1999, LATHAM & WATKINS LLP LA\1649412 1 ATTORNEYS AT LAW LOS ANGELS DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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2000 and 2001), simply provided: Management believes that the foregoing transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

78. AMERCO's disclosures regarding the non-recourse loans were similarly deficient. For instance, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, AMERCO's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 1994 disclosed that an unidentified subsidiary loaned the SAC Entities which, as of 1994, still were owned and operated by all three Shoen Insiders \$32 million for the purchase of 21 self-storage properties. However, the public filing did not explain: (1) which AMERCO subsidiary made the loan, (2) whether the acquired properties (if any) belonged to AMERCO or its subsidiaries, (3) the price paid for (or the address of) any individual self-storage property, or (4) why AMERCO was loaning money and selling properties to a market competitor in the first place. AMERCO's other quarterly reports (*i.e.*, for periods ended December 31, 1994, June 30, 1995, June 30, 1996, December 31, 1996, December 31, 1998, June 30, 1999 and June 30, 2000, among others) suffered from similar maladies.

79. Making matters worse, it was impossible for AMERCO's investors to fill in the missing pieces simply by looking at the exhibits to AMERCO's public filings. A majority of the management agreements and loan documents were filed late, in some instances years late. Specifically, 32 of the 35 promissory notes executed between AMERCO's subsidiaries and the SAC Entities, and 15 of the 28 management agreements were filed late. In fact, until March 2002, when AMERCO filed its Form 10-Q/A for the period ended December 31, 2001, AMERCO had not consistently filed the management agreements or notes as exhibits to its public filings. The delinquent filing of these exhibits prevented investors from examining the operative documents in order to fill in the gaps left by the cursory and incomplete discussion of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities. Upon information and belief, AMERCO's deficient disclosures regarding the transactions with the SAC Entities were part of an intentional effort to obfuscate the relationship between AMERCO and the SAC Entities in order to obtain favorable financing from third-party lenders during a period of time when AMERCO was desperate for cash.

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80. Perhaps more importantly, by failing to consolidate AMERCO's financial statements with those of the SAC Entities, AMERCO disseminated materially false and misleading reports regarding its financial condition from 1995 until 2001. The notes issued by AMERCO's subsidiaries in connection with the \$600 million in non-recourse financing appeared as debts on the SAC Entities' balance sheets, and as assets on AMERCO's balance sheets. Thus, each time AMERCO consummated a transaction with the SAC Entities, AMERCO immediately recognized the gain on the sale of real estate on its income statement, boosting net income, as well as making the return on its assets and equity appear higher by not showing the real estate or debt on its balance sheet.

81. Defendants' improper financial reporting and disclosures between fiscal years 1995 through 2001 ultimately brought AMERCO into conflict with its outside auditors, PriceWaterhouseCoopers, LLP (PwC). At PwC's insistence, AMERCO announced in March 2002 that it would restate its previous year's audited financial statements, its interim unaudited financial statement to correct these omissions, and that its forthcoming annual report would include the SAC Entities on a consolidated basis. At the same time, PwC also disclosed years of unaddressed material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls, including the fact that AMERCO gave too many employees access to the general ledger and needed to fill financial positions on a timely basis with competent personnel. Defendants responded promptly by filing PwC, which had audited AMERCO's financial results for more than 20 years.

82. The firing of PwC sent Shockwaves through the industry. For instance, Alan Willenbrock, Vice President and Investment Manager at Northern Trust Bank, stated publicly that "[a] rule of thumb is it always is a red flag when they fire an auditor who looks like they're doing a decent job ... the most likely scenario is that the audit company made them consolidate (their financial statements)... they didn't want to do it... they didn't like it so they fired them." Jay Taparia, a Chicago-based financial analyst whose firm reviewed AMERCO's financial statements, stated publicly that by reading AMERCO's annual financial statements from 1998 through 2001, investors never would have been able to understand SAC Holdings or the impact of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities. Similarly, Philip Reckers, Director of the

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Arizona State University School of Accountancy and Information Management, publicly observed that [t]here is clear indication that PricewaterhouseCoopers believes that AMERCO exhibits sloppy internal controls and has not responded to past suggestions that they clean this up. Even with rumors swirling in the spring of 2002, however, it was difficult for AMERCO's investors to imagine the magnitude of the impending restatement or the resulting fallout.

83. On July 17, 2002, AMERCO restated its financial results for its fiscal years 2000 and 2001, in order to reflect the consolidation of the SAC Entities, The result was catastrophic for AMERCO and its shareholders. As a result of the consolidation, AMERCO reported that the net income actually was \$1 million for the year ended March 31, 2001, not \$13 million as previously reported, and \$63.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2000, not \$65.5 million as previously reported. AMERCO also stated that its liabilities actually were \$3.1 billion for the year ended March 31, 2001, not \$2.1 billion as previously reported, and \$2.8 billion for the year ended March 31, 2000, not \$2.5 billion as previously reported. Furthermore, AMERCO announced that its stockholders' equity actually was \$512.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2001, not \$615.4 million as previously reported, and \$532.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2000, not \$585.3 million as previously reported. The following table illustrates the drop in income and stockholders' equity coupled with the rise in liabilities following the restatement:

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84. At the time AMERCO announced its restatement, Defendants stated publicly that the consolidation of the financial statements of the SAC Entities and AMERCO would have no material effect on AMERCO's reported financial performance. Contrary to these assurances, however, the impact of the consolidation on AMERCO's 2001 financial statement (included for comparative purposes in the 2002 Form 10-K filed on July 17, 2002) was a 90% reduction in earnings and a \$103 million reduction in stockholders' equity. The restated results for AMERCO's fiscal years ended March 31, 2001 and 2000, showed less net income, plunging shareholder equity and increased liability as follows:

- (1) Net income fell precipitously in fiscal 2001, from \$12.9 million to \$1 million, and from \$65.5 million to \$63.2 million in fiscal 2000;
- (2) Earnings per share were negative in fiscal 2001 (a loss of \$0.56 a share) and fiscal 2002 (a loss of \$0.49 a share);
- (3) Liabilities jumped from \$2.7 billion to \$3.1 billion in fiscal 2001, and from \$2.5 billion to \$2.7 billion in fiscal 2000, which increased AMERCO's leverage, including off-balance sheet leases and SAC debt, from 3.21x at March 31, 2002, excluding the SAC liabilities, to 4.14x at March 31, 2002, including the SAC liabilities; and
- (4) Stockholders' equity dropped by \$153 million, from \$612 million to \$512 million in fiscal 2001 and from \$585 million to \$532 million in fiscal 2000.

85. As members of AMERCO's Audit Committee during the relevant time period, JOE SHOEN, DODDS, CARTY, BROGAN, GROGAN and JOHNSON had an elevated duty to ensure the accuracy of AMERCO's financial statements. However, AMERCO's financial statements for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 are presumed to be (and, in fact, are) misleading under federal law because they were restated. According to Generally Accepted Accounting Principals, previously issued financial statements should be restated only to correct material accounting errors that existed at the time the statements originally were issued. According to federal law, [f]inancial statements filed with the Commission which are not prepared in

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accordance with generally accepted accounting principles will be presumed to be misleading or inaccurate, despite footnote or other disclosures. 17 C.F.R. § 210.4-01

86. As a result of the revelations regarding the SAC Entities and Defendants' self-dealing, AMERCO's stock price fell precipitously. In part as a result of corporate governance practices, AMERCO was placed on credit watch by Moody's and Standard & Poors, and later downgraded. Commercial lenders reduced AMERCO's line of credit from \$400 million to \$200 million—the only significant reduction in the last 20 years. After consolidating SAC Entities on the balance sheet, AMERCO's total debt was \$1.6 billion, nearly six times earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

87. The fallout, however, continued. AMERCO defaulted on its payment of dividends on its preferred stock, and violated loan covenants. AMERCO became the focus of an SEC investigation and ultimately was forced to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. The steep decline in AMERCO's stock prices far exceeded the losses suffered by the marketplace as a whole, and it was attributable largely (if not entirely) to the revelations about Defendants' self-dealing.⁴

V. DEMAND ON AMERCO'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS WOULD BE FUTILE

88. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 87, above

89. Pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.520 and Nev. R. Civ. Pro. 23.1, a shareholder generally is required to make a demand on a corporation's board of directors, prior to commencing a derivative action on behalf of the corporation. At the time this lawsuit originally was filed, the AMERCO Board of Directors consisted of: (1) JOE SHOEN; (2) JAMES SHOEN; (3) WILLIAM CARTY; (4) CHARLES BAYER; (5) JOHN DODDS; (6) JOHN BROGAN; (7) JAMES GROGAN; and (8) M. Frank Lyons. As set forth below, the demand

⁴ After this action originally was filed, AMERCO announced (in connection with its fiscal year 2004 financial results) that it had deconsolidated its financial statements from those of the SAC Entities. The properties which AMERCO transferred to the SAC Entities, however, remain with the SAC Entities. To date,

AMERCO has
not received
adequate
consideration
for the
self-storage
properties or
use of
AMERCO's
resources and
goodwill.

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requirement is excused in this case because making a demand would be futile for three independent reasons.

A. A Majority Of The Board Has A Material Interest In The Subject Of The Demand.

1. JOE and JAMES SHOEN Have a Material Interest in the Demand

90. JOE and JAMES SHOEN (along with MARK SHOEN) established the SAC Entities. On the eve of filing personal bankruptcies, JOE and JAMES SHOEN transferred their interests in the SAC Entities to MARK SHOEN for \$100 each even though a contemporaneous appraisal valued the business at \$850,000. Thereafter, JOE and JAMES SHOEN have (through their respective positions with AMERCO, U-Haul, Nationwide and AREC) facilitated the transfer of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of self-storage properties to the SAC Entities. Based upon these facts, and the inadequate consideration for which MARK SHOEN obtained JOE and JAMES SHOEN's interests in the SAC Entities, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and therefore allege, that JOE and JAMES SHOEN have retained an undisclosed pecuniary interest in the SAC Entities.

91. JOE and JAMES SHOEN approved the transfer of hundreds of valuable self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at prices that were unfair to AMERCO. Furthermore, as AREC Directors, JOE and JAMES SHOEN allowed the SAC Entities to exploit AREC's human resources without compensation. Moreover, JOE and JAMES SHOEN served as Executive Officers of U-Haul, and they served on the Nationwide and U-Haul Boards, when these subsidiaries provided over \$600 million in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities (which were used to acquire properties from AREC while JOE and JAMES SHOEN served on the AREC Board). JOE and JAMES SHOEN also served as Directors and Executive Officers of U-Haul when U-Haul entered into multiple management agreements for the benefit of the SAC Entities. JOE and JAMES SHOEN face a substantial likelihood of personal liability for their participation in the self-dealing transactions.

92. Furthermore, despite their involvement in creating the SAC Entities and their orchestration of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities, JOE and JAMES SHOEN.

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knowingly signed incomplete and misleading annual reports designed to conceal the self-dealing scheme. These public filings concealed the nature and extent of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities and misrepresented AMERCO's financial condition. JOE and JAMES SHOEN ignored years of warnings from PwC regarding material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls. Thus, JOE and JAMES SHOEN violated Nevada and federal securities laws which prohibit signing and approving false and misleading financial statements.

93. Finally, JOE and JAMES SHOEN cannot be considered disinterested for purposes of considering a demand adverse to their brother, MARK SHOEN. As discussed below, JOE, JAMES and MARK SHOEN (along with CARTY, BAYER and DODDS) have remained closely aligned for decades, throughout the various battles for control over AMERCO. Their close family relationship with MARK SHOEN, standing alone, creates a disabling interest which prevents JOE and JAMES SHOEN from giving disinterested consideration to a demand adverse to MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities.

2. BAYER has a Material Interest in the Demand

94. BAYER participated in every aspect of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities. As a Director and President of AREC, BAYER approved the sales of at least 111 self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at below-market prices. Indeed, under BAYER's direction, AREC began the process of transferring all of AMERCO's self-storage properties to MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities, BAYER also used AREC's human resources and offices to help MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities locate, obtain and develop valuable self-storage properties without compensation, without disclosing these arrangements to AMERCO's stockholders. In addition, BAYER approved over \$100 million in non-recourse loans during his tenure as a Director of Nationwide. The SAC Entities used these loans to acquire self-storage properties from AREC at below-market prices during the same period of time BAYER served as President of AREC. Thus, BAYER faces a substantial likelihood of personal liability for his participation in AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities.

95. Furthermore, despite his extensive involvement in AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities, BAYER knowingly signed incomplete and misleading annual reports from 1995

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through 2002. These public filings concealed the nature and scope of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities and misrepresented AMERCO's financial condition. BAYER also ignored years of warnings from PwC regarding material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls. Thus, BAYER violated Nevada and federal securities laws which prohibit signing and approving false and misleading financial statements.

3. CARTY has a Material Interest in the Demand

96. CARTY participated in every aspect of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities. As a Director of AREC, CARTY approved the sale of approximately 210 self-storage properties at below market prices to the SAC Entities. As a Director of U-Haul, CARTY approved hundreds of million of dollars in non-recourse loans that the SAC Entities used to purchase self-storage properties from AREC at unfair prices. In addition, during CARTY's tenure on the U-Haul Board, he also approved of multiple management agreements through which U-Haul runs the day-to-day operations of the self-storage properties under the U-Haul trade name, but MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities retain 94% of the gross revenues. Thus, CARTY faces a substantial likelihood of personal liability for his participation in AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities.

97. Furthermore, despite his extensive involvement in AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities, CARTY who also served on AMERCO's Audit Committee from 1994 through 1999 signed incomplete and misleading annual reports from 1997 through 2002. As set forth above, these public filings concealed the nature and scope of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities and misrepresented AMERCO's financial condition. CARTY also ignored years of warnings from PwC regarding material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls. Accordingly, CARTY violated Nevada and federal securities laws which prohibit signing and approving false and misleading financial statements.

98. Finally, CARTY is JOE and MARK SHOEN's uncle CARTY is the brother of Anna Mary, L S Shoen's first wife and JOE and MARK SHOEN's mother. CARTY, JOE and MARK SHOEN share an intensely close and deep familial relationship, going back decades After the death of Anna Mary, JOE and MARK SHOEN spent much of their childhood and

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adolescent years with CARTY at CARTY's ranch. CARTY became a father figure to JOE and MARK SHOEN considering the fact that L.S. Shoen spent such a considerable amount of time traveling on business. CARTY, JOE and MARK SHOEN, collectively, were the first to turn against L.S. Shoen, first by accusing L.S. Shoen of murdering Anna Mary (JOE and MARK SHOEN's mother) and then by attributing U-Haul's success to Anna Mary, rather than L.S. Shoen. Indeed, CARTY and JOE SHOEN became so close over the years, JOE SHOEN's wife publicly commented that JOE SHOEN was beginning to closely resemble CARTY; she observed that JOE SHOEN had the same facial expression, carried his body in the same manner and was prone to engage in name petty calling, just like CARTY was known to do.

99. At one point, Mike Shoen, who had supported L.S. Shoen, fired CARTY from U-Haul in 1980 due to his combative personality. However, as soon as JOE SHOEN wrested power from L.S. Shoen, JOE SHOEN, with the assistance of MARK SHOEN, immediately placed CARTY back on the AMERCO Board as part of a concerted effort to stack the AMERCO Board with loyal supporters. Shortly after the Shoen Insiders appointed CARTY to the Board, CARTY told them that for \$10,000, he could hire a guy who would take care of anyone who stood in [their] way. Moreover, CARTY frequently was overheard commenting at AMERCO Board meetings that the Shoen Insiders should engage in inside deals with AMERCO because he believed that was the real benefit of owning a business. In other words, CARTY repeatedly encouraged the Shoen Insiders to funnel money out of AMERCO on a pre-tax basis. Unfortunately, AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities are only one example of the Shoen Insiders engaging in such self-dealing.

100. As discussed below, in the years that followed, AMERCO became the focus of an ongoing inter-family battle for control. CARTY, however, steadfastly sided with and supported JOE and MARK SHOEN even when the Shoen Insiders were engaging in conduct detrimental to AMERCO that courts and juries alike found to be reprehensible, illegal and warranting of massive judgments against AMERCO. The strength of CARTY's relationship with JOE and MARK SHOEN is illustrated by his prior service on the AMERCO Board. Given CARTY's

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unwavering allegiance to his nephews JOE and MARK SHOEN, he cannot be considered disinterested in a demand adverse to them.

4. DODDS has a Material Interest in the Demand

101. As a Director of AREC, DODDS approved the sales of approximately 110 self-storage properties at below market prices to the SAC Entities. In addition, as a U-Haul Director, DODDS approved hundreds of million of dollars in non-recourse loans to the SAC Entities, and he authorized the management agreements through which U-Haul runs the day-to-day operations of the self-storage properties, but MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities retain 94% of the gross revenue. Indeed, for at least two years (when DODDS service on the AREC and U-Haul Boards overlapped), DODDS orchestrated the financing, acquisition and management of the self-storage properties for the benefit of MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities Thus, DODDS faces a substantial likelihood of personal liability for his participation in AMERCO s dealings with the SAC Entities.

102. Furthermore, despite his extensive involvement in AMERCO s dealings with the SAC Entities, DODDS who also has served on AMERCO s Audit Committee since 1999 knowingly signed incomplete and misleading annual reports in 1994, and 2000 through 2002. These public filings concealed the nature and scope of AMERCO s dealings with the SAC Entities and misrepresented AMERCO s financial condition. DODDS also ignored years of warnings from PwC regarding material weaknesses in AMERCO s internal controls. Accordingly, DODDS violated Nevada and federal securities laws which prohibit signing and approving false and misleading financial statements.

103. DODDS also has a material interest in the subject of a demand in this case given his close, bias-producing relationship with JOE SHOEN. As discussed below, during JOE SHOEN s initial efforts to oust L.S. Shoen from power, DODDS actively solicited votes from other AMERCO Board members in support of JOE SHOEN and he even terminated AMERCO District Vice President John Fowler for not pledging his support for JOE SHOEN Thereafter, in an effort to thwart a takeover attempt, JOE SHOEN devised a plan to issue stock to five loyal employees on the condition that they give him proxies to vote their shares. JOE SHOEN chose

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DODDS as one of the five employees because he knew DODDS could be trusted to support JOE SHOEN. Because DODDS could not afford the stock, JOE SHOEN personally loaned DODDS \$162,000 from his children's trust, and JOE SHOEN convinced the AMERCO Board to loan DODDS the balance of the purchase price, \$4.2 million, on an unsecured basis. In return, DODDS gave JOE SHOEN proxies to vote the newly-issued stock. This transaction resulted in a staggering jury verdict against AMERCO and JOE SHOEN personally. As set forth below, however, this is not the only instance of DODDS elevating his loyalty to JOE SHOEN over his fiduciary duties to AMERCO and its shareholders.

5. BROGAN and GROGAN Have a Material Interest in the Demand

104. Both BROGAN and GROGAN served on AMERCO's Audit Committee since 1998. Notwithstanding the magnitude of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities, BROGAN and GROGAN knowingly signed incomplete and misleading annual reports for fiscal years 1998 through 2001. As set forth above, these public filings concealed the nature and scope of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities and misrepresented AMERCO's financial condition. BROGAN and GROGAN also ignored years of warnings from PwC regarding material weaknesses in AMERCO's internal controls. As a result, BROGAN and GROGAN violated Nevada and federal securities laws which prohibit signing and approving false and misleading financial statements. Accordingly, BROGAN and GROGAN also face a substantial likelihood of personal liability for their participation in AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities.

105. In sum, JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, CARTY, BAYER, DODDS, BROGAN and GROGAN helped orchestrate and conceal the wrongful conduct alleged herein and each faces a substantial likelihood of personal liability for his involvement in the self-dealing scheme. Because these Defendants represent seven of the eight members of the AMERCO Board at the time this action originally was commenced, it is impossible for the AMERCO Board to give disinterested consideration to a demand in this case. The demand requirement is thus excused on this basis alone. As set forth below, however, the demand requirement is excused for two additional reasons.

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B. The AMERCO Board Is Not Independent Of The Shoen Insiders

106. Even if a director is not interested in a demand, a director nevertheless is incapable of considering a demand if he or she is not independent of another director who is interested in the demand. Here, the Shoen Insiders dominate and control the AMERCO Board. It is precisely because of this domination and control that the other Directors knowingly and intentionally participated in the self-dealing transactions in the first place.

107. The Shoen Insiders have absolute power over the selection and election of AMERCO's Board. The Shoen Insiders have used their collective stock ownership and control over the votes of the ESOP Trust to pack the AMERCO Board with loyal subordinates. Indeed, BAYER, CARTY, DODDS and HERRERA were selected to serve on the AMERCO Board only after years of service under JOE SHOEN, during which time they demonstrated their unquestioning allegiance to the Shoen Insiders. The extent of the Shoen Insiders' influence over the AMERCO Board is demonstrated conclusively by a brief historical account of their prior abuses of their fiduciary duties, and the Board's repeated failure to intervene and protect the interests of AMERCO and its shareholders.

1. The Issuance of Stock to Five Key Employees

108. In the 1980s, U-Haul's founder, L.S. Shoen, was in charge of AMERCO and those aligned with him collectively owned 49.66% of AMERCO's stock. L.S. Shoen's sons JOE, MARK, JAMES and PAUL SHOEN also held blocks of stock, but slightly less in the aggregate than the group aligned with L.S. Shoen. In 1986, L.S. Shoen's children took control of the company and forced him out as President and CEO. Although L.S. Shoen and his children had agreed that AMERCO would be run jointly by JOE SHOEN and his brother Sam Shoen, JOE SHOEN ousted Sam Shoen and took control of AMERCO. The Shoen family was polarized, splitting into one faction led by L.S. Sam and Mike Shoen (the Insurgent Group) and another faction led by JOE SHOEN. At this time, JAMES SHOEN, DODDS and CARTY aligned themselves with JOE SHOEN.

109. In 1988, the Insurgent Group attempted to regain control of the Company. The Insurgent Group reached a tentative agreement with the trustee of a trust established for the

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benefit of L.S. Shoen's minor son (the Trustee), to seize control from JOE SHOEN and his faction. The Insurgent Group planned to obtain written consents from a bare majority of shareholders to expand and take control of the AMERCO Board of Directors.

110. JOE SHOEN discovered the Insurgent Group's plan a few days before an agreement could be finalized with the Trustee. In response, JOE SHOEN devised a scheme to issue 8,999 new shares (constituting 8% of AMERCO's stock) to five key employees to shift majority control of AMERCO's stock in favor of JOE SHOEN and his faction. Notably, JOE SHOEN selected DODDS as one of the five key employees who received stock.

111. JOE SHOEN personally loaned each of the five employees (including DODDS) \$162,000 for down payments for the stock. JOE SHOEN convinced the Board to authorize AMERCO to loan the employees the balance of the purchase price (\$4.2 million) on an unsecured basis, despite the employees' manifest inability to repay such a large loan. In return, the employees (including DODDS) gave JOE SHOEN proxies to vote their shares, giving his faction 50.2% control of the stock.

112. JOE SHOEN called an emergency meeting and persuaded the Board (which, at that time included JAMES SHOEN, DODDS and CARTY), to authorize the issuance of the new shares. JOE SHOEN then convinced the Board to change AMERCO's bylaws to require a two-thirds majority to institute the changes sought by the Insurgent Group. After defeating the Insurgent Group's effort to reclaim AMERCO, JOE SHOEN cut off L.S. Shoen's retirement benefits and terminated his lifetime employment contract (which was, in essence, his pension), citing insubordination..

113. The Insurgent Group filed suit in August 1988. By that time, however, the Board had deposited the stock issued to the five key employees into the ESOP Trust, and the judge held that the trust could not be dissolved. In the 1994 trial of their claims, an Arizona jury awarded \$1.47 billion to the Insurgent Group. The jury also levied \$70 million in punitive damages against JOE SHOEN personally, based upon a finding that he had acted with hatred and ill will and the deliberate and evil intent to injure plaintiffs.

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114. After the judgment was reduced to \$461 million (and \$7 million against JOE SHOEN personally), JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, DODDS and CARTY all filed personal bankruptcies. As noted above, JOE and JAMES SHOEN transferred their stock in the SAC Entities to MARK SHOEN for a nominal sum days before filing for bankruptcy. In the end, however, JOE SHOEN convinced the Board to settle the judgment by using AMERCO's funds to repurchase the Insurgent Group's stock, thereby relieving JOE SHOEN (as well as JAMES SHOEN, DODDS and CARTY) from having to pay any portion of the judgment. In fact, on December 31, 1998, JOE SHOEN caused AMERCO to pay the Insurgent Group \$6 million to satisfy JOE SHOEN's punitive damages judgment. AMERCO made this payment on JOE SHOEN's behalf even though the punitive damages award was based on a jury finding that JOE SHOEN acted with deliberate intent to injure stockholders.

115. This represents the first instance of the AMERCO Board failing to act independently of JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, CARTY and DODDS helped devise the scheme to issue new stock to the five key employees in an effort to entrench JOE SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, CARTY and DODDS participated in the emergency meeting during which they approved the issuance of the stock and the loans that the employees used to purchase the stock. Tellingly, DODDS was one of five employees JOE SHOEN entrusted with the stock, and to whom JOE SHOEN personally loaned money, because JOE SHOEN knew that DODDS would not betray him. JOE SHOEN's conduct resulted in a jury verdict against AMERCO for \$1.47 billion, and a \$70 million punitive damages award against JOE SHOEN personally JAMES SHOEN, CARTY and DODDS prior service on the AMERCO Board creates a reasonable doubt as to their ability to act independently of JOE SHOEN in considering a demand in this case.

2. JOE and MARK SHOEN Misappropriated AMERCO Resources to Prosecute a Defamation Action

116. JOE and MARK SHOEN also have misappropriated AMERCO's resources for their own purposes without any Board intervention. Following the 1993 publication of Birthright, a book in which author Ron Watkins suggested that JOE and MARK SHOEN were

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involved in the murder of Eva Shoen. (Sam Shoen's late wife), JOE and MARK SHOEN filed a defamation action against L. S. Shoen. JOE and MARK SHOEN claimed, among other things, that L.S. Shoen was a source that the author had used in attempting to connect them to the crime.

117. The defamation action purely was a personal lawsuit. Nevertheless, rather than fund the prosecution of this litigation on their own, JOE and MARK SHOEN used Richard Amoroso who, at the time, served as Assistant General Counsel / Litigation Counsel for U-Haul, to prosecute the matter on their behalf. In essence, JOE and MARK SHOEN caused AMERCO to foot the bill for the legal fees associated with prosecuting a personal action having nothing to do with AMERCO. Directors JAMES SHOEN, CARTY and DODDS again refused to intervene on AMERCO's behalf, and they allowed JOE and MARK SHOEN to treat AMERCO as their private war chest. This is another example of JAMES SHOEN, CARTY and DODDS' unwavering loyalty to the Shoen Insiders.

3. The Manipulation of Shareholder Voting Procedures

118. In 1994, Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN nominated himself as an AMERCO Director and proposed several pro-stockholder bylaw amendments. Faced again with the prospect of losing control, JOE SHOEN convinced the Board (which, at that time, included MARK SHOEN, JAMES SHOEN, DODDS, CARTY and BAYER) to advance the date of AMERCO's annual meeting. In addition, JOE SHOEN convinced the ESOP Trustees to refuse to distribute Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN's proxy materials to the ESOP participants. These actions prevented Plaintiff from obtaining a seat on the AMERCO Board.

119. In the litigation that followed, Judge Reed of the United States District Court enjoined the flagrant breaches of fiduciary duties committed by JOE SHOEN and his faction. Judge Reed found that JOE SHOEN had gone beyond the realm of predictable malfeasance in his attempts to manipulate shareholder voting on the proposed reforms. The Court concluded that JOE SHOEN's actions constitute[d] a flagrant breach of [his] fiduciary duties under any conceivable test.....

120. In order to settle the litigation before Judge Reed, AMERCO and the Shoen Insiders agreed to support the election of Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN to the AMERCO Board for a

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two-year term Even then, however, the Shoen Insiders were able to limit PAUL SHOEN s tenure on the Board by causing AMERCO to seek and obtain an injunction (in the bankruptcy proceedings) against the holding of AMERCO s annual meeting. As a result, PAUL SHOEN only was able to serve on the AMERCO Board from January 1997 until August 1998, instead of the normal two year term.

121. This is the third example of the AMERCO Board failing to act independently of JOE SHOEN. Thus, an overwhelming doubt surrounds CARTY, DODDS and BAYER s ability to consider a demand in AMERCO s best interest free from the undue influence of the Shoen Insiders,

4. JOE SHOEN s Treatment of Those Who Have Opposed Him

122. JOE SHOEN has solidified his control over the AMERCO Board by retaliating against or terminating anyone who opposes him. As set forth above, JOE SHOEN ousted his brother Sam Shoen and terminated his father, L.S. Shoen and out off his pension after the Insurgent Group unsuccessfully attempted to take control of AMERCO.

123. In 1991, PAUL SHOEN came into conflict with JOE SHOEN over PAUL SHOEN s desire to promote employee participation in AMERCO management. As a result, JOE and MARK SHOEN summarily fired PAUL SHOEN as the President of U-Haul, and he was not nominated to continue serving as a Director. Any question surrounding CARTY s loyalty was answered, conclusively, in 1991, By this time, he not only had sided with the Shoen Insiders to oust L.S. Shoen, but he sided with JOE and MARK SHOEN in terminating Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN as well. He had selected his faction, and his loyalty has never wavered.

124. In 2002, JOE SHOEN terminated PwC AMERCO s auditor for over 20 years after PwC required AMERCO to consolidate its financials with the SAC Entities. As set forth above, PwC had identified and disclosed numerous material weaknesses in AMERCO s internal controls shortly before being terminated by AMERCO.

125. CARTY, DODDS and BAYER each have enjoyed long and lucrative careers at AMERCO as a result of their loyalty to the Shoen Insiders. CARTY, DODDS and BAYER receive a salary and pension for their services on the AMERCO Board CARTY, DODDS and

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BAYER have witnessed JOE SHOEN's retaliation against those who have opposed him in the past. CARTY, DODDS and BAYER know that by considering a demand adverse to JOE SHOEN, they would jeopardize their continued salary and pension benefits. Thus, because the Shoen Insiders are in a position to influence or control CARTY, DODDS and BAYER, they cannot be considered independent for purposes of considering a demand adverse to the Shoen Insiders in this case.

126. Notably, CARTY has three children who currently are employed at U-Haul, under JOE SHOEN. Martin Carty works at the U-Haul Technical Center in Tempe, Arizona, Katie Carty works in the U-Haul Legal Department, and Timothy Carty, CARTY's step son, works at the U-Haul Purchasing Department. Thus, by considering a demand adverse to JOE SHOEN, CARTY not only would jeopardize his continued receipt of salary and pension benefits, but he also would jeopardize the continued employment of three of his children.

5. Other Instances of the Shoen Insiders Engaging in Self-Dealing

127. The Shoen Insiders have engaged in numerous other self-dealing transactions, which also is indicative of their control over the Board. In fiscal year 2002, U-Haul purchased \$3,238,000 worth of printing from Form Builders, Inc. (Form Builders), which is owned and operated by MARK SHOEN, MARK SHOEN's daughter and JOE SHOEN's sons. Form Builders earns all of its revenue through contracts with U-Haul. There is no competitive bidding, process nor review and approval of these agreements by independent directors or auditors.

128. Form Builders has run into trouble with the Internal Revenue Service in the past. Indeed, at one point, Form Builders was required to pay \$470,000 in back taxes when it claimed a \$1 million deduction for payments made to the trusts of the Shoen Insiders' children. Notably, Form Builders claimed the payments as business expenses. Notwithstanding the inherent suspiciousness of U-Haul's dealings with Form Builders and the size of these related-party transactions, AMERCO has failed to disclose any details regarding these agreements. In fact, it is unclear from AMERCO's public filings what printing U-Haul purchases from Form Builders,

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129. Similarly, in fiscal year 2001, U-Haul sold \$10,510,000 worth of remanufactured engine parts to Equipment Universe, and purchased \$53,671,000 worth of automotive parts and tools from Equipment Universe. During the time of the Equipment Universe transactions, JAMES SHOEN had an interest in Equipment Universe. Again, the details of U-Haul's transactions with Equipment Universe have never been disclosed to AMERCO shareholders. These related party transactions are further evidence of the Shoen Insiders' unbridled control over the AMERCO Board.

6. A Former Board Member Personally Witnessed JOE SHOEN's Control Over the AMERCO Board

130. As noted above, Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN served as a Director of AMERCO from December 1986 to August 1991, and from January 17, 1997 to August 28, 1998. During this period of time, he witnessed first hand JOE SHOEN's domination and control over the Board's deliberative process and decision making. Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN also observed the other Defendants' fear of retaliation by JOE SHOEN which effectively prevents them from independently considering a demand in this case.

131. In sum, the Board is not independent of the power and influence of the Shoen Insiders. As discussed above, the Shoen Insiders' repeated violations of their fiduciary duties, coupled with the Board's consistent acquiescence, active participation in the wrongdoing and fear of retaliation cast serious doubts over the Board's ability to independently consider a demand in this case.

C. AMERCO's Dealings With The SAC Entities Are Ultra Vires

132. The demand requirement is excused in this case for a third reason. Under Nevada law, the articles of incorporation limit the powers and authority conferred upon the board of directors in managing the business and affairs of a corporation. See, e.g., Nev. Rev. Stat. § 78.120 (1) Where a corporate act violates an express provision of the corporation's articles of incorporation, the act is *ultra vires*. Where a derivative action challenges an act as *ultra vires*, the demand requirement is excused.

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133. Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation requires approval by shareholders for: (A) Any agreement for the merger, consolidation, amalgamation or combination of this corporation with or into any other corporation which is an Interested Stockholder (as hereafter defined); [or] (B) Any sale, lease, exchange or other disposition to or with this corporation of any assets of any Interested Stockholder, Article 11 defines Interested Stockholder as the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly of more than five percent of AMERCO stock (calculated as of the transaction date), and any affiliates and associates of such person.

134. Defendant MARK SHOEN is an Interested Stockholder because he owns (and owned) more than five percent of AMERCO's common stock at all times relevant to this case MARK SHOEN also owns the SAC Entities, and acts as the President of the SAC Corporations and as the President of the general corporate partner of each of the SAC Partnerships. Because the SAC Entities are affiliates and associates of MARK SHOEN, they also are Interested Stockholders for purposes of Article 11.

135. AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities violated Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation in three different ways. First, AMERCO's SEC filings admit a prohibited sale of assets to AMERCO in violation of Section (B) of Article 11. As noted above, on September 28, 2001, AMERCO purchased nine self-storage properties from the SAC Entities for \$35.2 million. This transaction was an obvious sale to ... this corporation [*i.e.*, AMERCO] of assets of an Interested Stockholder, Nevertheless, no shareholder approval of the sale was sought or obtained.

⁵ See Nev, Rev. Stat § 78,412 (defining affiliate as a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, is controlled by, or is under common control with a specified person); Nev, Rev Stat. § 78,413 (defining affiliate as [a]ny corporation or organization of which that person is an officer or partner or is, directly or

indirectly, the
beneficial
owner of
10 percent or
more of any
class of voting
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136. Second, the transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities have resulted in a combination in violation of Subsection (A) of Article 11.⁶ In this case, AMERCO has sold over \$500 million worth of self-storage properties to MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities. None of these transactions ever was presented to (much less approved by) AMERCO's shareholders.

137. Third, the management agreements between U-Haul and the SAC Entities violate Section (B) of Article 11 because they are *de facto* leases of the SAC Entities' assets to AMERCO. Although title to the self-storage facilities is vested with the SAC Entities, the properties are operated by AMERCO in return for a fee equal to six percent of the gross rental revenue. The management agreements therefore constitute a lease... with this corporation [*i.e.*, AMERCO] of any assets of any Interested Stockholder [*i.e.*, Mark Shoen and the SAC Entities], in violation of Subsection (B) of Article 11. None of the management agreements ever was approved by AMERCO's shareholders.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of the Fiduciary Duty of Loyalty (Against All Defendants)

138. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

139. All Defendants (other than the SAC Entities) owe a duty of loyalty to AMERCO and its stockholders. That duty of loyalty requires them to act in the utmost good faith. Where a director or officer has a self-interest in a transaction, the transaction must be fair and serve the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders. See N.R.S. § 78.140(2)(d) (The circumstances in which a contract or other transaction is not void or voidable [are]... [t]he contract or transaction is fair as to the corporation at the time it is authorized or approved)

⁶ Although Article 11 does not define combination, under Nevada law a combination includes any sale or lease to an interested stockholder of assets of the corporation (a) having an aggregate market value equal to five percent or more of... the assets of the corporation, (b) having an aggregate market value equal to five percent or more of the... market value of all the outstanding shares of the corporation, or (c) representing 10 percent or more of the earning power or net income of the corporation. See Nev. Rev. Stat. §78.416.

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140. Defendant MARK SHOEN is an AMERCO Executive Officer who currently holds the title of President of U-Haul Phoenix Operations. He has a material self-interest in the transfers of AMERCO assets to the SAC Entities because he owns and controls the SAC Entities. Defendants JOE and JAMES SHOEN also have a self-interest in the transfers because they have retained an undisclosed pecuniary interest in the SAC Entities, and because they are MARK SHOEN's brothers.

141. The transfers of real estate from AMERCO to the SAC Entities are not fair and do not serve the best interests of AMERCO or its stockholders. The prices paid do not reflect the true value of the properties sold, and AMERCO resources are exploited in accomplishing the transfers.

142. Defendants DODDS, CARTY, BAYER, HERRERA, JOHNSON, BROGAN and GROGAN breached their duty of loyalty by knowingly orchestrating, participating, facilitating and aiding and abetting the self-dealing transactions. Each of these Defendants helped the SAC Entities misappropriate AMERCO's self-storage business and they knowingly signed misleading and incomplete public filings. In doing so, these Defendants elevated their loyalty to the Shoen Insiders over their loyalty to AMERCO and its shareholders. Moreover, Defendants DODDS, CARTY, BAYER, HERRERA, JOHNSON, BROGAN and GROGAN also failed to clarify years' worth of incomplete and misleading public filings. As a result, it was impossible for Plaintiffs (and AMERCO's other shareholders) to determine the nature and scope of Defendants' self-dealing transactions.

143. The SAC Entities are liable for aiding and abetting these breaches of fiduciary duties. The SAC Entities (acting through Defendant MARK SHOEN) knowingly participated in the breaches of fiduciary duties by facilitating the transfer of AMERCO's assets at below-market prices, and by relying upon AMERCO's extensive resources to develop and market properties to the detriment of AMERCO and its stockholders.

144. Because the transfers of AMERCO real estate to SAC Entities were unfair and represent a breach of fiduciary duty by the Officers and Directors of AMERCO, Plaintiffs are

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entitled to a judgment declaring all such transfers to be void and quieting title to the properties in AMERCO.

145. Plaintiffs, AMERCO, and AMERCO's other stockholders have been damaged by the Defendants' breaches of the fiduciary duty of loyalty because those transactions have reduced the value of AMERCO and, accordingly, Plaintiffs' stock. These misdeeds were intentional and thus warrant the imposition of personal liability on the individual Defendants for the damages they have caused.

146. In breaching their fiduciary duties, Defendants JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN acted maliciously and fraudulently, and they oppressed AMERCO and its stockholders, thus warranting the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages.

147. By reason of Defendants' actions, AMERCO and its stockholders have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable injury consisting of past financial losses, future losses of the opportunity to profit from AMERCO's position in the self-storage market, and the loss of the stockholders' democratic rights. Plaintiffs have no adequate or speedy remedy at law for these irreparable injuries and therefore are entitled to injunctive relief.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of the Fiduciary Duty of Loyalty: Usurpation of Corporate Opportunities (Against Mark Shoen)

148. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

149. In his capacity as an Executive Officer of AMERCO and U-Haul, MARK SHOEN learned of the self-storage real estate opportunities alleged herein. He failed to offer these opportunities to AMERCO, or caused AMERCO to reject them, even though he knew or should have known the opportunities would be of interest to AMERCO. He then usurped the opportunities for himself by causing the SAC Entities, which he purportedly owns and controls, to buy the properties. This usurpation of corporate opportunities is a breach of his fiduciary duty of loyalty.

150. Plaintiffs, AMERCO, and AMERCO's other stockholders have been damaged by MARK SHOEN's breaches of fiduciary duty because the transactions with the SAC Entities.

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have reduced substantially the value of AMERCO and, accordingly, Plaintiffs' stock. MARK SHOEN's misdeeds were intentional and thus warrant the imposition of personal liability for the damages he has caused.

151. In breaching his fiduciary duties, MARK SHOEN acted maliciously and fraudulently, and oppressed AMERCO and its stockholders, thus warranting the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages.

152. By reason of MARK SHOEN's actions, AMERCO and its stockholders have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable injury consisting of past financial losses, future losses of the opportunity profit from U-Haul's position in the self-storage market, and the loss of stockholders' democratic rights. Plaintiffs have no adequate or speedy remedy at law for these irreparable injuries and therefore are entitled to (among other relief) injunctive relief.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Fiduciary Duty: Ultra Vires Acts

(Against All Defendants)

153. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

154. AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation limit the actual authority of the Company's Officers and Directors. AMERCO's Officers and Directors also have a fiduciary duty of loyalty and care which requires them to act in a manner consistent with the Articles of Incorporation.

155. Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation (which has remained unchanged at all times relevant to this suit) requires approval by shareholders for: (A) Any agreement for the merger, consolidation, amalgamation or combination of this corporation with or into any other corporation which is an Interested Stockholder (as hereafter defined); [or] (B) Any sale, lease, exchange or other disposition to or with this corporation of any assets of any Interested Stockholder. Article 11 defines an Interested Stockholder as the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly of more than five percent of AMERCO stock (calculated as of the transaction date), and any affiliates and associates of such person. As set forth above, Defendant MARK SHOEN and the SAC Entities are Interested Stockholders for purposes of Article 11.

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156. AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities violated Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation in three different ways. First, AMERCO's SEC filings admit a prohibited sale of assets to AMERCO in violation of Section (B) of Article 11. Second, the transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities have resulted in a combination in violation of Subsection (A) of Article 11. Third, the management agreements between U-Haul and the SAC Entities violate Section (B) of Article 11 because they are *de facto* leases of the SAC Entities' assets to AMERCO. None of these transactions ever was presented to (much less approved by) AMERCO's shareholders.

157. Defendants exceeded the limits of their authority and breached their fiduciary duty of care to AMERCO and its stockholders by failing to comply with the requirements of Article 11. This renders AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities *ultra vires*.

158. The SAC Entities (acting through Defendant MARK SHOEN) knowingly participated in the breach of fiduciary duties by facilitating the transfer of AMERCO's assets at below-market prices, in violation of the Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation.

159. Plaintiffs, AMERCO, and AMERCO's other stockholders have been damaged by Defendants' breaches of fiduciary duty and *ultra vires* acts because AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities have reduced the value of AMERCO and its outstanding stock. Defendants' misdeeds were intentional and thus warrant the imposition of personal liability on the individual Defendants for the damages they have caused.

160. In breaching their fiduciary duties and violating Article 11, Defendants JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN acted maliciously and fraudulently, and they oppressed AMERCO and its stockholders, thus warranting the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages.

161. By reason of Defendants' actions, AMERCO and its stockholders have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable injury consisting of past financial losses, future losses of the opportunity to profit from U-Haul's position in the self-storage market and the loss of stockholder democratic rights. Plaintiffs have no adequate or speedy remedy at law for these irreparable injuries and therefore are entitled to injunctive relief.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Wrongful Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage

(Against all Defendants)

162. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

163. AMERCO had prospective economic or contractual relationships with customers who would have rented self-storage units in the U-Haul facilities. In addition, AMERCO had prospective economic or contractual relationships with third parties who owned and sold properties which could be used as self-storage locations. Defendants, by virtue of their positions as Directors and Officers of AMERCO, knew of AMERCO's prospective economic relationships. By seizing upon the economic opportunities that otherwise would have been available to AMERCO, Defendants acted for the benefit of the SAC Entities, with the intent to harm AMERCO. No privilege excuses Defendants' acts. AMERCO has been damaged as a result of Defendants' conduct because it has lost significant assets, lost the opportunity to obtain the appreciation in value of the self-storage properties transferred to the SAC Entities and missed the chance to capitalize on the economic opportunities usurped by Defendants.

164. Plaintiffs, AMERCO, and AMERCO's other stockholders have all been damaged by Defendants' wrongful interference. Defendants' wrongful interference was intentional, warranting the imposition of personal liability on the individual Defendants for the damages they have caused.

165. In wrongfully interfering with AMERCO's prospective economic advantage, Defendants JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN acted maliciously and fraudulently, and they oppressed AMERCO and its stockholders, thus warranting the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages.

166. By reason of Defendants' actions, AMERCO and its stockholders have suffered and continue to suffer irreparable injury consisting of past financial losses, future losses of the opportunity profit from U-Haul's position in the self-storage market, and the loss of stockholder democratic rights. Unless restrained by this Court, this injury will continue. Plaintiffs have no

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adequate or speedy remedy at law for these irreparable injuries and therefore are entitled to injunctive relief.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unjust Enrichment

(Against the SAC Entities)

167. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

168. As a result of the misconduct alleged in this Complaint, the SAC Entities have received, and they retain, money and property of AMERCO against the fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience. The SAC Entities have been unjustly enriched at the expense of AMERCO and its stockholders.

169. Conversely, AMERCO, Plaintiffs, and AMERCO's other stockholders have suffered irreparable injuries for which they have no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs therefore are entitled to a constructive trust on (a) all real properties that were transferred to the SAC Entities, (b) any proceeds from those properties, and (c) any stockholder distributions paid by any of the SAC Entities to any of the individual Defendants.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Abuse of Control

(Against All Defendants)

170. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 137, above.

171. The Defendants owed duties, as controlling persons, to AMERCO's public shareholders not to use their positions of control within the Company for their own personal interests and contrary to the interest of AMERCO's public shareholders or permit their own bias and prejudice to influence decisions they make affecting the Company so as to cause the Company or its subsidiaries to violate the law.

172. The conduct by Defendants has amounted to an abuse of their abilities to control AMERCO in violation of their obligations to AMERCO and AMERCO's public shareholders. As a result of Defendants' abuse of control, AMERCO has sustained and will continue to sustain

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irreparable injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law and therefore is entitled to injunctive relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of AMERCO, pray for judgment as follows:

A. Declaring that the individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to AMERCO and its stockholders through the misconduct alleged herein;

B. Declaring the transfers of self-storage properties from AMERCO to the SAC Entities to be void, and quieting title to those properties in AMERCO;

C. Declaring that the transfers of self-storage properties from AMERCO, and the exploitation of AMERCO resources in locating and developing those properties, have resulted in the unjust enrichment of the SAC Entities at the expense of Plaintiffs and AMERCO's other stockholders and imposing a constructive trust on all assets which those Defendants cannot, in equity and good conscience, be allowed to retain;

D. Declaring that MARK SHOEN usurped AMERCO's corporate opportunities;

E. Awarding damages against all Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount representing the monetary damage suffered by AMERCO by reason of the misconduct alleged herein;

F. Imposing punitive damages on Defendants JOE, MARK and JAMES SHOEN for their oppressive, fraudulent and malicious acts;

G. Awarding to Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable attorneys' and experts fees;

H. Imposition of a constructive trust in favor of the Company for the amount of profits each of the Defendants received since 1994 by diverting funds and assets away from AMERCO as alleged herein;

I. Granting extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, equity, and state statutory provisions used hereunder;

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J. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining (1) any further transfers of AMERCO assets to the SAC Entities; (2) any further use of AMERCO (or its subsidiaries) resources, including employees, to identify, purchase or develop properties on behalf of the SAC Entities; (3) any disposition of self-storage properties by the SAC Entities to third parties; and (4) any disbursement of assets from the SAC Entities to MARK SHOEN; and

L. For such other and further relief as the Court may determine is just and proper.

Dated: November 8, 2006

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EXHIBIT C

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

In re AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION Master File No. CV02-05602 Dept. No. 6

This Document Relates To: ALL ACTIONS

NOMINAL DEFENDANT AMERCO S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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AMERCO hereby moves for judgment on the pleadings or, in the alternative, summary judgment based on the following memorandum of points and authorities and the supporting affidavit of AMERCO's Corporate Secretary, Jennifer M. Settles, as well as the other pleadings and papers of record in this action. AMERCO requests oral argument to be scheduled at the Court's convenience.

INTRODUCTION

The plaintiffs in this action purport to act on behalf of AMERCO's stockholders. But the State of Nevada has enacted a procedure that allows the exercise of corporate democracy, through which stockholders can speak for themselves. On August 20, 2007, AMERCO's stockholders cast a vote of approval of the SAC transactions and a group of related transactions, covering all that has been challenged in this case. The votes in favor of approval constitute 72% of AMERCO's shares entitled to vote. Of votes cast for or against the proposal, 83% were votes to approve the transactions; and the vote to approve would have been a majority without counting the votes of trusts controlled by Joe Shoen, James Shoen, and Mark Shoen but Nevada law specifically requires that their votes must be counted, as is discussed below.

The stockholder vote of approval disposes of plaintiffs' contentions in this case. Ordinarily, the actions of corporate officers and directors cannot be second-guessed in litigation because they are protected by the business judgment rule. As the Nevada Supreme Court has noted in this case.

The business judgment rule is a presumption that in making a business decision the directors of a corporation acted on an informed basis, in good faith and in the honest belief that the action taken was in the best interests of the company. In 1991, the Nevada Legislature codified the business judgment rule at NRS 78.138.

Shoen v. SAC Holding Corp., 137 P.3d 1171, 1178-79 (Nev. 2006) (footnotes omitted). A shareholder seeking judicial review of a corporate business decision or transaction must show in his complaint that the business judgment rule presumption of good faith is not applicable to the decision or transaction, or else the case will be dismissed. *See, e.g., In re Santa Fe Pac. Corp. S. holder Litig.*, 669 A.2d 59, 71 (Del. 1995) (where the business judgment rule attaches *ab* sf-2387153

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initio,... to survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, a plaintiff must allege well-pleaded facts to overcome the presumption.)

Plaintiffs in this case have relied on two arguments as to why the business judgment rule is not applicable: the assertion that the SAC transactions involved self-dealing by officers and directors; and the argument that the transactions were ultra vires because the stockholders had not approved. Both those arguments are no longer available, in view of the August 20 stockholder vote. Nevada Revised Statute 78.140(2)(b) provides that transactions between the corporation and directors and officers may be approved by a majority vote of stockholders who are aware of the fact that officers or directors have a financial interest in the transactions.

The stockholder vote also moots plaintiffs' contention that the SAC transactions were ultra vires. Plaintiffs have contended (erroneously) that Article 11 of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation applies to the SAC transactions, and that the absence of stockholder approval of the SAC transactions renders them ultra vires. Article 11 requires approval by holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of AMERCO stock for certain types of transactions. Assuming for purposes of argument that the SAC transactions are within these categories, the vote on August 20 would more than satisfy the requirement of Article 11.

After the stockholder vote, there is no basis for finding that the business judgment rule does not apply; and as a consequence, this action must be dismissed. AMERCO's stockholders have spoken for themselves; and the plaintiffs can no longer purport to speak for them. These plaintiffs are, after all, Paul Shoen, a dissident brother with a score to settle precisely because he does not control the family voting block; Glenbrook Capital Limited Partnership, an entity controlled by Paul Shoen's attorney; and Ron Belec, who owns a grand total of eight shares of AMERCO stock. The desire of these plaintiffs to cause AMERCO continued expense through this litigation is exactly what AMERCO's stockholders voted overwhelmingly to preempt.

The only facts necessary for the Court to grant this *motion* are: (1) that when the stockholders voted they were on notice of the fact of the common directorship, office or financial interest on behalf of officers or directors (NRS 78.140(2)(b)); and (2) that a majority of stockholders voted in favor of ratifying the transactions. Both are matters beyond good faith

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dispute. The AMERCO Proxy Statement which posed the motion to the stockholders itself clearly stated that Mark Shoen and James Shoen have had interests in the challenged transactions. Thus, the Court should dispose of this matter by judgment on the pleadings or, in the alternative, summary judgment dismissing the action with prejudice.

BACKGROUND AND CONCISE STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

1. A group of 86 employee stockholders submitted to AMERCO's corporate secretary a proposal that they requested be put to a vote of all stockholders at the Company's 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. They proposed: That the shareholders vote to approve and affirm the actions taken by all AMERCO and its subsidiaries' Boards of Directors, officers and employees in entering into, and all resulting contracts with SAC and ratify all SAC transactions amended or entered into by AMERCO and any of its subsidiaries between 1992 and March 31, 2007. (the Stockholder Proposal). See AMERCO's Definitive Proxy Statement filed July 10, 2007 (the Proxy Statement) for the Company's 2007 Annual Meeting, which is attached to the Affidavit of Corporate Secretary Jennifer M. Settles In Support of Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (Settles Aff.), Ex. B at 25. The stockholders said the pending litigation and a desire to protect the potential diminishment of shareholder equity prompted their proposal. (*Id.*)

2. In light of the pendency of this litigation, AMERCO's Board of Directors appointed a Special Committee consisting of two Directors, Daniel R. Mullen and Michael L. Gallagher, who are not named in any of the complaints filed in these actions and are not accused of being interested in the SAC transactions. The Board delegated to the Special Committee the authority to independently consider the relevant issues and advise the AMERCO Board as to whether it was appropriate to include the Stockholder Proposal on the agenda for the Annual Meeting, and include appropriate disclosures about the Stockholder Proposal in the Proxy Statement. (Settles Aff. Ex. A.). The Special Committee advised the AMERCO Board that it was appropriate to include the Stockholder Proposal on *the* agenda for the Annual Meeting, and reviewed draft disclosures in the Proxy Statement regarding the Stockholder Proposal. (Settles Aff., ¶ 4.)

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3. The Proxy Statement set forth the Stockholder Proposal. (Settles Aff., Ex. B at 25.) Among other things, it disclosed that Defendants Mark Shoen and James Shoen held financial interests in the SAC transactions and that Mark Shoen substantially owns and controls SAC and that Mark Shoen is a director and officer of SAC. (Id. at 20-21; 25.) The Proxy Statement also provided a ten page discussion of the SAC transactions. (Id. at 25-34.) This discussion included a description of 230 properties sold to SAC; their purchase prices, and appraised values. (Id. at 26-31.) It disclosed the range of interest rates 8% to 9% undertaken by SAC on the debt; and included specific notes as exhibits. The Proxy Statement set out the management fees collected by the Company s subsidiaries totaling \$111,553,000 in addition to the interest on the debt received by Company subsidiaries. (Id. at 31-32.) The Proxy Statement also described the transfers between SAC and the Company of equity interests and purchase options. It disclosed key terms of leases, loans, property management agreements, and dealership agreements. (See generally id. at 20-22, 25-34.) joe Proxy Statement also appended 204 pages of related agreements and debt instruments. (Id. at Proxy Statement Exs. F-Z.) All transactions referred to in the Second Amended Consolidated Derivative Complaint (and some other transactions not mentioned) were covered by the Stockholder Proposal and the Proxy Statement.

4. Consistent with the recommendations provided by the Special Committee, the Company took no position as to whether that proposal should be approved or rejected by the stockholders. (Id. at 25.)

5. On August 20, 2007, AMERCO stockholders approved the Stockholder Proposal. Of the 20,059,314 voting shares outstanding as of the June 22, 2007 record date, the total of shares voted For the Stockholder proposal is 14,404,454; 2,944,200 shares were voted Against the Stockholder Proposal; 2,167,075 shares were recorded as Abstain; and 3,866 shares were recorded as Broker Non-Votes. . (Settles Aff., ¶ 6.) The votes to approve were 72% of shares entitled to vote, and 83% of votes cast For or Against. (Id.)

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

A court should grant a motion for judgment on the pleadings where there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 12(c);
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Bonicamp v. Vazquez, 120 Nev. 377,379,91 P.3d 584, 585 (2004); *Duff v. Lewis*, 114 Nev. 564, 568, 958 P.2d 82, 85 (1998). A motion for judgment on the pleadings succeeds where the allegations in the complaint, if true, would not entitle plaintiff to relief. *Duff*, 114 Nev. at 568, 958 P.2d at 85. In considering a motion for judgment on the pleadings, the court can properly consider the pleadings and matters subject to judicial notice, *Occhiuto v. Occhiuto*, 97 Nev. 143, 145, 625 P.2d 569-70; otherwise, the court shall treat the motion as one for summary judgment. NRCP 12(c); *Kopicko v. Young*, 114 Nev. 1333,1335-36, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998).

Summary judgment is appropriate whenever the pleadings, discovery, and affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c); see *Wood v. Safeway*, 121 P.3d 1026, 1029 (Nev. 2005). The pleadings and evidence must be construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, but that party bears *the* burden to do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the operative facts. *Wood*, 121 P.3d at 1031 (quoting *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986)).

ARGUMENT

I. AMERCO S STOCKHOLDERS HAVE RATIFIED THE CHALLENGED SAC TRANSACTIONS.

A. Nevada Law Empowers Stockholders to Ratify Self-Interested Transactions.

Nevada s Legislature created a procedure for stockholders to approve transactions challenged on the basis of interest on the part of corporate officers... or directors. NRS 78.140 of the Nevada General Corporations Law provides that such a transaction is neither void nor voidable where stockholders, aware that such a financial interest exists, ratify the transaction by a majority vote.

Specifically, the statute provides that:

A contract or other transaction *is* not void or voidable solely because: (a) The contract or transaction is between a corporation and... [o]ne or more of its directors or officers... or another corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers or are financially interested.

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NRS 78.140(1)(a)(2).

Subsection 2 of NRS 78.140 then delineates [t]he circumstances in which a contract or other transaction is not void or voidable because of self-interest. Under that Subsection 2, a contract is not voidable because of self-dealing if: (b) The fact of the common directorship, office or financial interest is known to the stockholders, and they approve or ratify the contract or transaction in good faith by a majority vote of stockholders holding a majority of the voting power. The votes of the common or interested directors or officers must be counted in any such vote of stockholders. NRS 78.140(2)(b).

Nevada has chosen to make stockholder ratification of corporate transactions with officers and directors more readily available, and subject to clearer and simpler standards, than *is* true under the laws of other states. NRS 78.140 carries out a state policy, articulated repeatedly over the years, to make Nevada a more favorable place to conduct business and attract new business into the state. *Minutes of the Nev. State Leg., Joint S. & Assem. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 66th Sess, at 2 (1991). In 1969, this specific section, NRS 78.140(2)(b), was amended.¹ Assem. Bill No. 112, ch. 94, Stats. of Nev., 55th Sess., at 113 (1969). Describing this amendment, the Legislative Minutes state that it liberalized the law in allowing the officers and directors to operate more freely. *Nev. S. Judiciary Minutes*, 55th Sess., at 3 (1969).

Nevada provides the option of allowing an exercise in corporate democracy to decide that the corporation may validly do business with its officers and directors. By so doing, Nevada allows corporations a range of business strategies that elsewhere would involve the risk of litigation.

¹ The amendment provided that transactions between the corporation and financially interested officers, as well as directors, could be ratified; and that a ratification vote requires only a majority vote... of stockholders *holding a majority of shares*. Assem. Bill No. 112, ch. 94, Stats, of Nev., 55th Sess., at 113 (1969) (emphasis original). The previous

language had required a majority vote... of shareholders entitled to vote. S. Bill No. 148, ch. 220, Stats. of Nev., 45th Sess., at 328 (1951). Before the 1969 change, approval by holders of an absolute majority of shares would have been required, even if the shares voted were lower. Significantly, either standard would be met by the August 20 vote.

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B. The Proxy Statement Disclosed the Fact of Mark Shoen's and James Shoen's Financial Interests in the SAC Transactions.

As noted above, Nevada requires disclosure of the fact of an officer's or director's interest in a challenged transaction. NRS 78.140(2)(b). In adopting this standard, the Nevada Legislature rejected the murky disclosure requirements of Delaware's statute, which obliges a transaction's proponents to identify all material facts concerning the transaction and the director's interest in it. 8 Del. C. § 144(a)(2). Because Delaware's analogous statute does not contain anything equivalent to NRS 78.140(2)(b), Delaware courts gauge materiality under the amorphous standard of whether there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable stockholder would deem a fact important in deciding their vote, *Skeen v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, 750 A.2d 1170, 1172 (Del. 2000) (citations omitted). Accordingly, proxy disclosures are a source of endless controversy. See, e.g., *In re Santa Fe Pac. Corp. S. holder Litig.*, 669 A.2d at 67 (ratification ineffective where merger and not defensive measures were disclosed); *Lewis v. Vogelstein*, 699 A.2d 327,331 (Del. Ch. 1997) (plaintiffs argued ratification ineffective because disclosures were ineffective).

Under the straightforward and objective disclosure standard set by Nevada's statute, the requirement was fully satisfied by the Proxy Statement's disclosures that Mark Shoen and James Shoen have financial interests in the challenged transactions. (*Settles Aff.*, Ex. B at 20-21, 25.) Indeed, as discussed above, the Proxy Statement disclosure went much further, disclosing, among other things, key elements and terms of the transactions, and providing copies of significant agreements. (See generally *id.* at 26-34 and Proxy Statement Exs. G-Z.) As such, the Proxy Statement exceeded NRS 78.140(2)(b)'s requirements.² A lawyer for one of the plaintiffs in this case, Ron Belec—owner of eight shares of AMERCO stock—wrote a letter that was obviously intended to hedge against a stockholder vote in favor of ratifying the transactions. The letter criticizes the Proxy Statement for failing to disclose facts about the lawsuit and the transactions.

² Of course, in weighing whether to ratify the SAC transactions, AMERCO stockholders were not limited to the Proxy Statement. Stockholders could have reviewed the Company's reported results and they could have considered the performance of AMBRCO's common stock price, which has increased more than

180% since the
Company
emerged from
Chapter 11
protection. (Id.
at ¶ 12.)

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(The letter is discussed in detail in Section II below.) The short but sufficient answer to Mr. Belec is that the disclosures were more than sufficient to meet the requirement of NRS 78.140(2)(b).

C. Holders of a Majority of AMERCO's Stock Voted Ratify the Challenged Transactions.

NRS 78.140(2)(b)'s voting provisions are similarly straightforward, requiring approval by a majority vote of stockholders holding a majority of the corporation's voting power. NRS 78.140(2)(b). Once again, the statute reflects the Nevada Legislature's rejection of Delaware's impediments to ratification of self-interested transactions. For unlike Delaware, which requires approval of self-interested transactions by a majority of disinterested stockholders, 8 Del. C. § 144(a), Nevada explicitly requires that votes of interested stockholders be counted. NRS 78.140(2)(b) ("The votes of the... interested directors or officers must be counted in any such vote of stockholders") (emphasis added). Importantly, the statute does not disqualify votes by controlling interested stockholders.

Here, stockholders holding a majority of the voting power cast votes on the proposal and a majority vote of those stockholders approved and ratified the SAC transactions; and that My satisfies the requirements of NRS 78.140(2)(b). Indeed, the approval vote far exceeded the statutory requirement, in that, as discussed above, holders of 72% of the Company's common stock voted in favor of the Stockholder Proposal. This total includes proxies cast by defendants Joe Shoen, James Shoen, and Mark Shoan as the statute provides but the Stockholder Proposal would have received majority approval by those voting, without including their votes.³ In sum, the stockholders on whose behalf plaintiffs purport to act have soundly rejected further pursuit of this case.⁴

³ Based on the final official vote count, as set forth in Settles Aff. ¶6, without including their shares and assuming that all their shares held by brokers were voted in favor of the proposal (although some may have been voted abstain or not voted), the approval vote would have been at least 56% of other shares voted for or against the Stockholder Proposal.

⁴ Over 14 million shares were

voted in favor
of ratification.
(Settles Aff.,
Ex. C.) Plaintiff
Ron Belec, by
contrast, owns
eight shares of
AMERCO
stock. (Settles
Aff., Ex. G.)

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D. Because of Stockholder Ratification, the Business Judgment Rule's Presumption of Good Faith Applies to the Transactions.

The Nevada Legislature wrote key provisions of the State's corporate governance statutes to permit Nevada corporations to be free of regulation and judicial scrutiny imposed by other states, such as Delaware. Ratification of transactions involving interested officers and directors is exactly such a provision. Although the Nevada Supreme Court has yet to speak to the effect of ratification under NRS 78.140, the statute's disclosure and voting provisions manifest the Legislature's determination to depart from Delaware standards and give stockholders undiluted authority to approve self-interested transactions.

Uniform application of the business judgment rule to ratified transactions avoids a problematic area of Delaware corporate governance law. The legal effect of shareholder ratification, as it relates to alleged breaches of the duty of loyalty, may be one of the most tortured areas of Delaware law. *Solomon v. Armstrong*, 747 A.2d 1098, 1114 (Del. Ch. 1998) *aff'd*, 746 A.2d 277 (Del. 2000). The Delaware Chancery Court has noted that it must apply a different rule for every permutation of facts that fall under the broad umbrella of duty of loyalty claims. *Id.* at 1115.

In cases of self-dealing, after ratification of self-dealing transactions by shareholders without the participation of interested controlling shareholders, Delaware courts apply the business judgment rule presumption of good faith. In *re Wheelabrator Techs., Inc. S'holders Litig.*, 663 A.2d 1194, 1202 (Del. Ch. 1995) (business judgment rule applies where shareholders have ratified transaction with interested party and there is no controlling shareholder); *In re Gen. Motors Class H S'holders Litig.*, 734 A.2d 611,616 (Del. Ch. 1999) (business judgment rule applies where shareholders were afforded tie opportunity to decide for themselves on accurate disclosures and in a non-coercive atmosphere). If, however, the transaction involves a controlling stockholder, the Delaware courts subject the ratified transaction to judicial review of

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the fairness of the transaction, with the burden of proof on the plaintiff to prove that the transaction was not fair.⁵

The Nevada Legislature deliberately eased stockholder ratification in precisely the circumstance Delaware would subject transactions to judicial review of their fairness. As discussed above, NRS 78.140(2)(b) mandates that a corporation count the vote of *interested stockholders, regardless of whether they maintain a controlling interest*. As a contemporary commentator noted, under the plain language of the statute, a substantial stockholder may vote to ratify a transaction in which he is interested. *See, e.g., Keith P. Bishop, The Delaware of the West: Does Nevada Offer Better Treatment for Directors than Delaware?*, 7 No. 3 Insights, 20 (1993).

Nevada's consciously permissive ratification statute is more accommodating to stockholder democracy in ratifying transactions between the corporation and its officers or directors than a legal standard, like Delaware's, that subjects such ratified transactions to judicial review of their fairness to the corporation. In Nevada, after stockholder ratification the business judgment rule's presumption of good faith applies.

E. Plaintiffs Fail to Allege Facts That Could Overcome the Presumption of the Business Judgment Rule.

Plaintiff's claims must be dismissed on the pleadings because plaintiff has not alleged facts that show that the self-dealing allegation has been eliminated by stockholder ratification that could overcome the business judgment rule presumption of good faith. *In re Santa Fe Pac. Corp. S. Holder Litig.*, 669 A.2d at 71; *see also In re BHC Communs. S. Holder Litig.*, 789A.2d 1, 4 (Del. Ch. 2001) (it is a bedrock principle of Delaware corporate law that, where a claim for breach of fiduciary duty fails to contain allegations of fact that, if true, would rebut the

⁵ *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, 457 A.2d 701, 703 (Del. 1983) (where corporate action [involving a controlling shareholder] has been approved by an informed vote of a majority of the minority shareholders, we conclude that the burden entirely shifts to the plaintiff to show that the transaction was unfair to the minority).

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presumption of the business judgment rule, that claim should ordinarily be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) ¶.

Nevada's statutory business judgment rule provides: Directors and officers, in deciding upon matters of business, are presumed to act in good faith, on an informed basis and with a view to the interests of the corporation. NRS 78.138(3). To proceed beyond the pleadings in this action, plaintiffs must allege well-pleaded facts demonstrating that the decision under attack is so far beyond the bounds of reasonable judgment that it seems essentially inexplicable on any ground other than bad faith. *Panes v. Bally Entm t Corp.*, 722 A.2d 1243,1246 (Del. 1999) (internal quotation and citation omitted). Where a plaintiff fails to meet this burden, such as here, the business judgment rule attaches to protect corporate officers and directors and decisions they make. *Cede & Co. v. Technicolor*, 634 A.2d 345, 361 (Del. 1993). In applying the business judgment rule, courts will not overturn action taken by directors unless [the action] cannot be attributed to any rational business purpose. *Id.* at 361 (quoting *Sinclair Oil Corp. v. Levien*, 280 A.2d 717, 720 (Del. 1971)). Delaware courts will not second-guess these business judgments. *Id.*

Dismissal is proper where the plaintiff fails to rebut the presumption of the business judgment rule because the purpose of the rule is to preclude a court from imposing itself unreasonably on the business and affairs of a corporation. *Cede & Co.*, 634 A. 2d at 360. See also *While v. Panic*, 783 A.2d 543, 553 (Del. 2001) (failing to plead facts indicating the challenged decisions were anything other than routine business decisions held insufficient to overcome business judgment rule presumption); *Solomon*, 747 A.2d at 1118 (plaintiff failed to allege allegations sufficient to overcome presumption of business judgment rules); *In re Gen. Motors Class H S holders Litig.*, 734 A.2d at 616 (same).

Nothing in the Third Amended Complaint concerning the SAC transactions, however, satisfies this standard. Shorn of the self-dealing arguments (presented under several legal

6 The Nevada Supreme Court has relied on Delaware cases regarding the business judgment rule and its procedural consequences. *Shoen v. SAC Holding Corp.*, 137 P.3d 1178-79, and *fns. 7-10, 12.*

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rubrics), plaintiffs' allegations simply complain that the terms of the SAC transactions should have been more favorable to the Company. Merely complaining about the soundness of business transactions, though, is insufficient to rebut the business judgment rule. For a court to inject itself in the business dealings of a company because a plaintiff questions to rationale behind a decision of management—or, here, a decision of a majority of the shareholders—would defeat the purpose of the rule and its presumption.

Moreover, plaintiffs' allegations of purported ultra vires acts consisted of the absence of stockholder approval pursuant to Article 11 of the AMERCO Articles of Incorporation. That contention was legally baseless, but in any event the stockholder approval vote on August 20 exceeded the stockholder approval percentage that would satisfy Article 11. 7

Plaintiffs have not alleged any facts sufficient to rebut the presumption of the business judgment rule. They have not alleged (and cannot ultimately prove) that the decisions to engage in the SAC transactions are—so far beyond the bounds of reasonable judgment—that only bad faith can explain them. *Parnes*, 722 A.2d at 1246 (internal quotation and citation omitted). Because plaintiffs have not met their burden, the Court should grant AMERCO's motion.

II. PLAINTIFF BELEC'S LETTER COMPLAINING ABOUT THE PROXY STATEMENT FAILED TO ACKNOWLEDGE WHAT NRS 78.140 PROVIDES.

On August 6, 2007, just two weeks before the Company's Annual Meeting, counsel for plaintiff Ron Belec wrote a letter to the Company's counsel listing purported deficiencies in the Proxy Statement (Settles Aff., Ex. D.) The letter asserted that the Proxy Statement. (1) should have described the anticipated effect of ratification on the derivative action; (2) should have included findings by the Special Committee; (3) improperly omitted the allegations of the Third Amended Complaint; (4) failed to disclose facts about property sales and related appraisals and

7 The Complaint's Third Cause of Action asserts that the SAC transactions were ultra vires because they had not been approved by the holders of two-thirds of the Company's common stock. (Compl., ¶¶ 153-61.) Plaintiffs allege that such approval is required by Article 11 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. (Id.) This contention rests on a

misinterpretation
of what
Article 11 covers.
But even
assuming
Article 11
applied, fee
approval of the
Stockholder
Proposal by the
holders of 72%
of the Company's
common stock
exceeds the
approval
percentage in that
provision.
(Settles Aff., ¶
6.)

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lending; and (5) failed to explain why the Company's strategic business plan had not been published.

As an initial matter, as discussed above, Nevada does not require disclosure relating to self-interested transactions beyond the fact of such interest NRS 78.140; *see supra* Section I.B. Tellingly, in arguing that the Proxy Statement was materially misleading, plaintiff Belec cited exclusively to Delaware cases applying that state's all material facts standard. (Settles Aff. Ex. D at 3-4.)

Under Nevada law, the fulsome disclosure of the Proxy Statement was more than adequate. Plaintiff's complaints were without substance and should be rejected for the following reasons:

1. *Effect on Derivative Litigation.* Plaintiff Belec argued that the Proxy Statement's failure to describe the impact, if any, the Company believes shareholder ratification will have on the litigation rendered the Proxy Statement misleading. (*Id.* at 2.) But companies are not required to anticipate the Court's legal conclusions. If the Company had made any prediction of the consequences of ratification, plaintiffs no doubt would have assailed that as misleading and improper.

2. *Findings by the Special Committee.* Plaintiff Belec faults the Special Committee for failing to report findings in the Proxy Statement. (*Id.*) But Nevada does not require a Board of Directors, or a committee with delegated authority on behalf of the Board, to make findings. Moreover, the Proxy Statement accurately and affirmatively stated that the Special Committee took no position on the Stockholder Proposal. (Settles Aff, Ex. Bat 25.)

3. *Allegations of the Derivative Complaint.* The Proxy Statement describes this derivative litigation and its procedural history. (See *id.* at 22-23.) This did not, however, satisfy plaintiff Belec. Because the Proxy Statement failed to repeat the key allegations of the Third Amended Complaint, he asserted, the Company was obligated to make [the Third Amended Complaint] publicly available and accessible. The Third Amended Complaint, however, is a public document, on file with the Court, and readily accessible to anyone interested enough to

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request a copy. Moreover, disclosure of the plaintiffs' allegations was not necessary to satisfy the requirement of NRS 78.140(2)(b).

4. *Facts Concerning Property Sales, Appraisals, and Lending.* Plaintiff Belec claimed that the Proxy Statement omitted facts relating to SAC real property sales, appraisals, and loans. Some of plaintiff's complaints were cryptic. He said, for example, that the Proxy Statement omitted SAC transactions but plaintiff failed to specify which were missing. Some facts plaintiff said had been omitted were, in fact, included. Plaintiff charged, for example, that there is no mention of the SAC Entities' sale of real property back to AMERCO. Plaintiff was incorrect. (*See id.* at 33 (describing conveyance of real property to two Company subsidiaries).) Sometimes plaintiff faulted the Company for failing fully to reveal the obvious, implied, or unimportant, such as the alleged participation of Company employees in SAC transactions or the methodology by which purchase prices, appraisal values, and loans were calculated. (Settles Aff., Ex. D at 3.) Other questions posed by plaintiff were simply rhetorical. (*See, e.g., id.* (explain how AMERCO concluded that these terms were, in all material respects, fair to the Company); *id.* (why would the Company assume the risk of making loans to SAC).) None of these purported defects, however, altered the fact that the Proxy Statement disclosed what NRS 78.140(2)(b) requires and far more, including the fundamental business terms, and many of the details, of every challenged transaction.

5. *Strategic Business Plan.* Finally and, according to his letter, most importantly, plaintiff Belec laments the Proxy Statement's failure to explain why the referenced strategic business plan was never disclosed previously, or why it has never been approved by the Board. But this again is mere rhetoric. The Company's business operations and plans are the subject of many public statements, and a description of the SAC corporate structure and transactions has been included regularly in quarterly and annual statements during the whole period covered by the Third Amended Complaint.

CONCLUSION

Using the procedure for stockholder democracy provided by Nevada's corporate governance law, AMERCO's stockholders have affirmed the very transactions which plaintiffs

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have sought to halt and unwind. (Third Amended Complaint, ¶ 1.) Nevada law, and the State's policy favoring direct stockholder democracy in such matters, require that the stockholders' decision be given full effect. Thus, the Court should dismiss this litigation with prejudice.

Dated: September 12, 2007

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EXHIBIT D

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

In re AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION Case no.CV02-05602 Consolidated with: (1) Case No. CV02-06331; (2) Case No. CV03-02486; and (3) Case No. CV03-02617

This Document Relates to: ALL ACTIONS Dept. No. B6

PLAINTIFFS OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT AMERCO S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT; PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR A CONTINUANCE TO TAKE LIMITED DISCOVERY PURSUANT TO NEV. R. CIV. P. 56(f) IN THE ALTERNATIVE

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PLAINTIFFS OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS/SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Motion is Defendants' latest effort to avoid having to establish the entire fairness of the transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities. Fifteen years after AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities began, over five years after this litigation commenced and only after the Court determined that the demand requirement was excused as futile, Defendants attempted to seek shareholder ratification of all of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities. This belated and highly suspect maneuver does not merit entry of judgment as a matter of law. Moreover, Defendants cannot possibly demonstrate that the SAC transactions were fair to AMERCO. Indeed, the proxy statement that Defendants filed in anticipation of the shareholder vote admitted that the properties that AMERCO sold to the SAC Entities had an appraised value that exceeded the sale prices by over \$15 million.

This admission aside, the proxy statement was woefully deficient. Defendants failed to inform shareholders that an affirmative vote would be used in an attempt to dispose of this litigation and foreclose the possibility of the Company ever recovering hundreds of millions of dollars in self-storage properties from the SAC Entities. Similarly, Defendants stated that a Special Committee reviewed the proposal, but failed to disclose what the Special Committee considered or concluded. Finally, Defendants claimed that the proposal was spontaneously submitted by 86 AMERCO employees, but failed to explain how these employees reached a decision to sponsor the proposal or whether Defendants solicited or encouraged their efforts.

From a legal standpoint, Defendants' assertion that the shareholder vote relieves them of the burden of establishing entire fairness is unsupported by any authority. The entire fairness test remains the governing standard whenever a derivative action challenges a transaction between a corporation, and a director or officer who also is a controlling shareholder. The only question is which party has the burden of demonstrating the entire fairness, or unfairness, of the challenged transaction. In this case, because the shareholder proposal was *not* approved by a fully-informed majority of non-interested shareholders, Defendants bear the burden of establishing the entire fairness of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities. Defendants have not even attempted to satisfy this burden.

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In the alternative, if the Court concludes that the shareholder vote defeats Plaintiffs' derivative claims, Plaintiffs request a brief continuance to seek limited discovery to oppose the Motion. Plaintiffs have not conducted any discovery in this case. If Defendants improperly manipulated shareholder voting procedures, or if the disclosures in the proxy contain material omissions or misrepresentations (in addition to those discussed below), the vote on the shareholder proposal is invalid. Permitting Plaintiffs to conduct limited discovery into the accuracy and completeness of Defendants' disclosures and the fairness of the shareholder voting procedures will allow Plaintiffs to create a genuine issue of material fact and defeat the Motion.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The Self-Dealing Scheme

Defendants Joe, Mark and James Shoen (the "Shoen Insiders"), AMERCO's highest ranking executive officers and controlling shareholders, along with the other Defendants in this case, stripped AMERCO of its lucrative self-storage business through a series of self-dealing transactions with special purpose entities owned and controlled by Mark and James Shoen (the "SAC Entities"). (See Affidavit of James E. Berchtold in Support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion (Aff.) at Ex. A at ¶¶ 32-35.) Through sale contracts, lease arrangements and so-called management agreements, Defendants transferred AMERCO's self-storage properties, and virtually all revenues generated by AMERCO's self-storage business, to the SAC Entities at a fraction of their fair market values. (Id. at ¶¶ 38-60.) The terms of these agreements were not fair, they were not negotiated or reviewed by independent third parties or analyzed by any independent committee, and Defendants never imposed any procedural safeguards to ensure that AMERCO's interests or the interests of its minority shareholders were protected. (Id.) As a result, the SAC Entities acquired one of the nation's largest and most profitable self-storage businesses with very little money and virtually no risk. (Id.)

B. The Proxy and the Shareholder Vote

On July 10, 2007, AMERCO filed a Definitive Proxy Statement (the "Proxy") with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for AMERCO's August 20, 2007 Annual Shareholder Meeting. (See Affidavit of Jennifer Settles in Support of the Motion (Settles Dec.),

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at Ex. B.) The Proxy contained a proposal purportedly submitted by 86 employees of AMERCO who sought to ratify all of Defendants' actions involving the SAC Entities over a 15-year period, including hundreds of self-dealing transactions (the Stockholder Proposal). (*Id.* at 24-34.)

The exhibits attached to the Proxy demonstrate that the Stockholder Proposal was not submitted to AMERCO until June 1, 2007. (*See* Settles Dec. at Ex. A.) Under AMERCO's by-laws and the Company's Meeting Procedures, the deadline for submitting proposals was March 16, 2007. (*Aff.* at Exs. D at 2, E at 19-20 and F at 3-4.) At that time, AMERCO's motion to dismiss on demand futility grounds was still pending. On March 29, 2007, the Court denied AMERCO's motion to dismiss, holding that the particularized allegations in the amended pleading demonstrated that a majority of the members of the AMERCO Board of Directors were interested parties in the SAC transactions. (*Id.* at Ex. B.) Only *after* the Court concluded that the demand requirement was excused, Defendants attempted to gain a strategic advantage in this lawsuit (and avoid having to establish the entire fairness of the transactions) by seeking shareholder approval for the transactions with the SAC Entities. Tellingly, AMERCO filed the Proxy over 15 years after Defendants launched the scheme, and over five years after Plaintiffs initiated this litigation.

The Proxy explained that the reason behind the Stockholder Proposal was [p]ending litigation and to protect diminishment of shareholder equity. (*See* Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 25.) The Proxy stated that [a] majority vote of stockholders in favor of the Stockholder Proposal may have an effect on the disposition of such litigation. (*Id.*) However, the Proxy failed to describe what this effect might be. Notably, Defendants did not disclose that AMERCO intended to use a shareholder vote in favor of the Stockholder Proposal as a basis for filing a dispositive motion seeking to end the derivative action, to foreclose any possibility of AMERCO recovering the properties that wrongfully were transferred to the SAC Entities, to forego the recovery of any damages from the self-dealing scheme and to release the individual Defendants from personal liability for egregious breaches of their fiduciary duties.

Defendants' description of this derivative litigation was equally deficient. (*Id.* at 22.) Defendants failed to explain the reasons why Plaintiffs alleged that the terms of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities were unfair, nor did Defendants explain the potential benefits to

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AMERCO and its shareholders if the derivative action were to succeed in unwinding over \$500 million in real property transactions and return over \$200 million in equity. (*Id.*) The Proxy stated that this Court determined that the AMERCO Board of Directors had the requisite independence required to have these claims resolved by the Board, but that the Nevada Supreme Court subsequently reviewed and remanded that decision. (*Id.*) Defendants admitted that the Court ultimately denied AMERCO's motion to dismiss, but failed to mention that in doing so, the Court concluded that the particularized allegations established that a majority of the members of the AMERCO Board of Directors were interested parties in the SAC transactions. (Aff. at Ex. B; *cf.* Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 23.)

The Proxy identified a Special Committee that purportedly had evaluated the proposal; the Proxy did not, however, disclose the Special Committee's findings or analysis. Furthermore, while the Company purportedly [made] no recommendation with respect to the Stockholder Proposal, AMERCO included with the Stockholder Proposal selected background information on certain transactions for the stated purpose of helping stockholders make an informed decision. (Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 25-34.) This background information was incomplete and inaccurate. By way of illustration, but not limitation:

The Proxy sought approval of all AMERCO transactions with the SAC Entities from 1992 through 2007, yet the Proxy did not disclose the terms of all such transactions. Instead, the Proxy merely contained a summary of certain transactions that Defendants selected. (*Id.*)

The Proxy failed to disclose that the terms of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities never were reviewed or approved by an independent body, special committee or third party. (*Id.*)

The Proxy referred to certain independent appraisals, but failed to identify who conducted and commissioned the appraisals, nor did it explain why some properties either never were appraised or were appraised over a year *after* the properties were sold to the SAC Entities. (*Id.*)

¹ Defendants have since conceded that the Special Committee was appointed solely to determine whether to include the Stockholder Proposal in the Proxy Statement. (*See* Motion, at 3.) Thus, it appears that the terms of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities still have never

been analyzed
nor approved
by any
independent
body.

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The Proxy described AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities as part of a strategic business plan. (*Id* at 25.) Defendants failed to disclose why this so-called strategic business plan was never approved by the Board, or why the strategic business plan was never disclosed to shareholders in the 15 years since these transactions began.

The Proxy failed to describe how the prices of the properties sold or the terms of the loans made to the SAC Entities were determined, or how AMERCO concluded that these terms were fair to the Company. The Proxy also did not disclose whether the properties were listed publicly for sale, were the subject of a competitive bidding process or, instead, were made available exclusively to the SAC Entities.

Tellingly, the Proxy did contain one critical concession substantiating what Plaintiffs have said all along: the sale prices at which AMERCO sold the properties to the SAC Entities were fundamentally unfair, and did not reflect the fair market value of the properties. (*See id.* at 26 (conceding that the ***appraised values of the properties exceeded the prices at which they were sold by over \$15 million***).)²

While the Proxy solicitation was pending, Defendants hosted a web-based message board on AMERCO's website, on which it appears they selectively posted anonymous messages purportedly submitted by AMERCO stockholders. (Aff. at ¶ 8.). The messages posted on the board overwhelmingly favored the Stockholder Proposal. Indeed, one message stated:

I want to see if I am getting this right...

One of the possible benefits to voting in favor of the proposal would be to add defense to a pending derivative lawsuit. The suit appears to be a business disruption rather than a business dispute. It's very clear that the many listed shareholder sponsors of the proposal believe in the value of passing this proposal. The lawsuit has the potential to diminish shareholders equity (legal fees, distraction of key personnel, etc.); with final judgment not likely many more years. The suit does not appear to provide any benefit to the shareholders?

It appears to me that the Amerco shareholder proposal (Item #3) is a no brainer with all upside potential and no downside for shareholders. Does anyone see this differently?

² After Defendants filed the Proxy, Plaintiffs acknowledged that the increased disclosure of AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities was a step in the right direction, but Plaintiffs informed Defendants that the disclosures surrounding the derivative litigation and

the terms of the transactions with the SAC Entities were materially deficient. (*See* Settles Dec. at Ex. D.) Rather than respond to the merits of Plaintiffs concerns, Defendants requested proof of Plaintiff Ron Belec's stock ownership. (*Id.* at Ex. E.)

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With such a benefit and no risk, it seems obvious that this would get a majority vote, although I believe, and would appreciate confirmation if anyone knows for sure, that this proposal would require a 2/3 vote in favor to continue? (Id.)

The Stockholder Proposal was put to a vote during AMERCO's Annual Meeting, on August 20, 2007. The Shoen Insiders used their voting control to force the passage of the Stockholder Proposal. Of the 14,404,454 shares that voted for the proposal, at least 9,485,449 votes in favor of the proposal were cast by the Shoen Insiders. (See Settles Dec. at ¶ 6.) Of the remaining votes, approximately 4,919,005 voted for the proposal (including the votes of the ESOP), while 5,654,860 shares voted against the proposal, voted to abstain, were recorded as broker non-votes, or did not cast a vote on the Stockholder Proposal. (Id.) Three weeks after the vote, and before Plaintiffs conducted any discovery, Defendants filed this Motion.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment is appropriate only if the pleadings and other evidence on file, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, demonstrate that no genuine issue of material fact remains in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. See Nev. R. Civ. P. 56; see also Schmidt v. Washoe County, 159 P.3d 1099, 1103 (Nev. 2007). The party moving for summary judgment has the burden of establishing the non-existence of any genuine issue of material fact. Dennison v. Allen Group Leasing Corp., 110 Nev. 181, 186-87, 871 P.2d 288, 291 (1994).³

Defendants have not come remotely close to meeting their burden to obtain summary judgment. However, if the Court is not inclined to deny the Motion outright, Plaintiffs request that the Motion be continued to permit limited discovery. A party opposing a motion for summary judgment may move for a continuance to seek discovery needed to oppose the pending motion. See Nev. R. Civ. P. 56(f); Aviation Ventures, Inc. v. Joan Morris, Inc., 110 P.3d 59, 62 (Nev. 2005) (holding that the trial court abused its discretion in granting defendant's motion for summary

³ Defendants have styled their motion as a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings or, in the Alternative, Summary Judgment. However, pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 12(c), a party may move for judgment on the pleadings only after the pleadings are closed. In this case, Defendants have not yet filed an answer,

and therefore, a
motion for
judgment on
the pleadings is
premature.

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judgment before plaintiff had any opportunity to conduct discovery). A continuance is appropriate when the requesting party demonstrates how further discovery will lead to the creation of a genuine issue of material fact. *Id.*

IV. THE SHAREHOLDER VOTE IS INVALID BECAUSE THE PROXY FAILED TO DISCLOSE MATERIAL FACTS

Defendants claim that N.R.S. § 78.140 limits their obligation to disclose material facts in a proxy solicitation. (*See* Motion, at 7.) Defendants' fiduciary duty to disclose all material facts when seeking shareholder action, however, exists independently of *and in addition to* the disclosure requirements contemplated by N.R.S. § 78.140. Because Defendants failed to disclose multiple material facts in the Proxy, the vote on the Stockholder Proposal has no effect.

A. Defendants' Independent Duty of Disclosure

To have any effect, stockholder ratification must be by a majority of the disinterested and *fully-informed* stockholders. *Carlson v. Hallinan*, 925 A.2d 506, 530 (Del. Ch. 2006) (emphasis added). Indeed, the Nevada Supreme Court has long recognized the duty of *full* disclosure as one of the core fiduciary duties of a corporate officer or director. *See Leavitt v. Leisure Sports Inc.*, 103 Nev. 81, 86, 734 P.2d 1221, 1224 (1987) (A corporate officer or director stands as a fiduciary to the corporation... [t]his fiduciary relationship requires a duty of good faith, honesty and full disclosure.); *Western Industs., Inc. v. Gen. Ins. Co.*, 91 Nev. 222, 228, 533 P.2d 473, 476 (1975) (same). The duty of disclosure attaches to proxy statements and any other disclosures in contemplation of stockholder action. *Arnold v. Society for Sav. Bancorp, Inc.*, 650 A.2d 1270, 1280 (Del. 1994). In fact, even where fiduciaries are not otherwise required to disclose information, once defendants travel-down the road of partial disclosure... they [have] an obligation to provide the stockholders with an accurate, full, and fair characterization of whatever they disclose. *Id.* at 1277. *See also Zirn v. VLI Corp.*, 681 A.2d 1050, 1056-58 (Del. 1996).

In *Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc.*, 119 Nev. 1, 11, 62 P.3d 720, 727 (2003), a case involving alleged violations of fiduciary duties in connection with a proposed merger, the Nevada Supreme Court (relying on Delaware law), acknowledged corporate directors' general duties ... to fully disclose material information to the shareholders before a vote is taken on a proposed merger,

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even though no such requirement is set forth in the corresponding merger statute. *Id.* (citing N.R.S. § 92A. 120(2)). See also *In re General Motors Class H Shareholders Litig.*, 734 A.2d 611, 621 (Del. Ch. 1999) (imposing duty to disclose all material information with respect to proposed charter amendment despite the fact that the corresponding statute, 8 Del. C. § 242(b)(1), only required notice to shareholders set[ting] forth such amendment in full or a brief summary of the changes to be effected thereby[.]). Thus, the duty of full disclosure exists independently of, and in addition to, any applicable disclosure requirements contemplated by N.R.S. § 78.140.⁴

B. Defendants Failed to Disclose Multiple Material Facts in the Proxy

The Supreme Court has held that an omitted or misrepresented fact is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable shareholder would consider it important in deciding how to vote. *TSC Indus., Inc. v. Northway, Inc.*, 426 U.S. 438, 449 (1976). The Nevada Supreme Court has adopted the same test for determining whether a fact that was omitted from or misrepresented in a proxy statement is material. See *Cohen*, 119 Nev. at 18 (acknowledging that [i]nformation is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable shareholder would consider it important in deciding how to vote) (quoting *Bershad v. Curtiss-Wright Corp.*, 535 A.2d 840, 846 (Del. 1987)).

In *Lichtenberg v. Besicorp Group Inc.*, 43 F. Supp. 2d 376, 384-390 (S.D.N.Y. 1999), the court enjoined a merger that effectively would have terminated two derivative actions and released the individual defendants from liability. *Id.* The proxy statement contained only the most general information about the derivative actions and gave no indication of the potential value of these claims to the company. *Id.* at 386. The court reasoned that the fact that shareholders would be

⁴ Nothing in Section 78.140 permits corporate fiduciaries to ignore their independent duty of disclosure and circumvent bedrock principles governing the shareholder voting process. Indeed, under Defendants interpretation of the law, the extent of a corporation s disclosure obligations would turn on the identities of the parties to the transactions, and would require less disclosure regarding interested party transactions. Thus, the disclosure provisions of Section 78.140(2)(b)

must be viewed as a
necessary but not
sufficient obligation
for obtaining
shareholder
ratification of an
interested party
transaction. See, e.g.,
Weatherhead v.
Griffin, 851 P.2d
993, 995 (Idaho Ct.
App. 1992)
(requiring interested
directors to fully and
fairly disclose the
facts surrounding
[the interested]
transactions under a
statute identical, in
relevant part, to
Section 78.140)

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barred from recovering on the claims would have been viewed by the reasonable shareholder as having significantly altered the total mix of information made available. Id. at 386. The proxy's description of the impact of the merger i.e., that Plaintiffs in the [derivative lawsuits] may not [be] able to maintain their actions also was materially misleading. Id. at 387. The court noted that the word may implies a possibility that the plaintiffs will be able to continue the actions as shareholder derivative suits. Id. at 387. Finally, the court held that the proxy's disclosure that certain officers and directors may benefit from the merger also was misleading because the merger would release defendants from personal liability and ensure that they never had to return the assets at issue in the derivative actions. Id. at 388; see also *Beatty v. Bright*, 318 F. Supp. 169, 172-73 (S.D. Iowa 1970).

The Proxy in this case fails for the same reasons. Here, Defendants failed to inform shareholders that AMERCO intended to use the Stockholder Proposal in an attempt to dispose of this litigation, foreclose the possibility of the Company ever recovering hundreds of millions of dollars in self-storage properties from the SAC Entities and release the individual Defendants from potential liability for egregious violations of their fiduciary duties. Defendants failed to disclose any potential benefits that AMERCO would receive if Plaintiffs succeeded in unwinding over \$600 million in unfair real estate sales, and returned over \$200 million in equity to AMERCO. Defendants failed to explain why Plaintiffs allege that the transactions with the SAC Entities were unfair to begin with, or the fact that the Court has determined, based upon particularized pleadings, that a majority of the members of the AMERCO Board of Directors were interested parties in the SAC transactions. (Aff. at Ex. B.)

Moreover, while the Stockholder Proposal purportedly sought ratification of all transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities between 1992 and March 31, 2007, it failed to disclose the terms of all such transactions. The summaries of the transactions that were included in the Proxy were incomplete and misleading. Among other things, the Proxy failed to disclose that the terms of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities were never reviewed for fairness by an independent committee or third party. The Proxy identified a Special Committee that was appointed in June 2007, but did not disclose the Special Committee's findings regarding either the

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Stockholder Proposal or the fairness of the transactions. The Proxy also failed to disclose how AMERCO determined that the prices of the properties or the terms of the loans with the SAC Entities were entirely fair to AMERCO. In addition, the Proxy failed to disclose that the SAC Entities use AREC employees and resources, without compensation, to conduct day-to-day operations. Defendants cannot credibly argue that there is no genuine issue of material fact regarding whether these disclosures would be viewed by a reasonable shareholder as important in deciding how to vote. See, e.g., TSC Indus., 426 U.S. at 448.

V. DEFENDANTS' ARGUMENTS REGARDING SECTION 78.140 AND THE BUSINESS JUDGMENT RULE ARE UNSUPPORTABLE

Defendants also contend that compliance with Section 78.140 effectively immunizes self-dealing transactions by automatically restoring the business judgment rule. (See Motion, at 8.) Under Defendants' view of the law, an interested director who also is a controlling shareholder essentially can overcome a derivative attack concerning the fairness of a self-dealing transaction simply by exercising his voting control to force the approval of the transaction. No court has ever endorsed this analysis.

A. Compliance With Section 78.140 Does Not Automatically Restore the Business Judgment Rule

Section 78.140 does not even mention the business judgment rule. Instead, Section 78.140 provides only that [a] contract or other transaction is not void or voidable solely because . . . [t]he contract or transaction is between a corporation and . . . [o]ne or more of its directors or officers . . . if one of the circumstances specified in subsection 2 exists. Id. at (1). Subsection 2, in turn, sets forth four procedures, including a good faith vote approving the transaction by stockholders holding a majority of the voting power. Id. at (2)(b). The plain language of Section 78.140 makes clear that the statute merely protects a transaction from being rendered void or voidable solely by virtue of the fact that it was consummated between a corporation and one or more of its directors or officers. Id. at (1)(a).

Although Nevada courts have not yet interpreted Section 78.140, Delaware has enacted (and its courts have analyzed extensively) an interested director transaction statute containing

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precisely the same limiting language as that found in Section 78.140. See 8 Del. C. § 144.⁵ Section 144 of the Delaware Code provides that “[n]o contract or transaction between a corporation and 1 or more of its directors or officers . . . shall be void or voidable solely for this reason . . . if [one of three procedures are followed]. Id. Prior to the enactment of Section 144, self-dealing transactions were considered constructively fraudulent, and therefore, per se voidable if they were not ratified by shareholders. See *Marciano v. Nakash*, 535 A.2d 400, 403 (Del. 1987). Section 144 was passed to ameliorate this potentially harsh result by providing a device to prevent nullification of potentially beneficial transactions simply because of director self interest. *Valeant Pharm. v. Jenrey*, 921 A.2d 732, 745 (Del. Ch. 2007).

Consistent with the plain language of Section 78.140, the Delaware courts have interpreted Section 144 of the Delaware General Corporation Law as merely providing a means of preventing automatic nullification of a transaction simply because it is between a corporation and one or more of its officers or directors. As the Delaware Court of Chancery observed:

While non-compliance with §§ 144(a)(1), (2) s disclosure requirement by definition triggers fairness review rather than business judgment rule review, the satisfaction of §§ 144(a)(1) or (a)(2) alone does not always have the opposite effect of invoking business judgment rule review that one might presume would flow from a literal application of the statute s terms. Rather, satisfaction of §§ 144(a)(1) or (a)(2) simply protects against invalidation of the transaction solely because it is an interested one. As such, § 144 is best seen as establishing a floor for board conduct but not a ceiling.

HMG/Courtland Properties v. Gray, 749 A.2d 94, 114 n.24 (Del. Ch. 1999) (emphasis added and internal citations omitted). See also *Fliegler v. Lawrence*, 361 A.2d 218,222 (Del. 1976) (“[Section 144] merely... provides against invalidation of an agreement solely because such a director or officer is involved.... [n]othing in the statute sanctions unfairness to [the corporation] or removes the transaction from judicial scrutiny.).

⁵ Nevada generally follows Delaware in matters of corporate law. See, e.g., *Shoen v. SAC Holding Corporation*, 137 P.2d 1171, 1184 (Nev. 2006) (adopting Delaware s standard for establishing demand futility); *Hilton Hotels Corp. v. ITT Corp.*, 978 F. Supp. 1342, 1346 (D. Nev. 1997) (Where, as here, there is

no Nevada
statutory or
case law on
point for an
issue of
corporate law,
this Court finds
persuasive
authority in
Delaware case
law.).

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Defendants attempt to distance themselves from this case law by claiming that Nevada's adoption of Section 78.140 represents a reject[ion] of Delaware's analogous statute. (Motion, at ~~D~~) Defendants cite no authority in support of this argument. Considering the substantial similarities between the two statutes, there is no basis for contending that Nevada rejected Delaware's approach. Compare 8 Del. C. § 144 with N.R.S. § 78.140. In any event, while Defendants claim (incorrectly) that Nevada's statute does not require disclosure of all material facts concerning the transaction, and Delaware requires approval of self-interested transactions by a majority of disinterested stockholders, these differences are beside the point. (See Motion, at 7-8.) Regardless of the extent of the disclosures and irrespective of whether interested votes are counted, both statutes unequivocally provide that compliance merely protects an interested transaction from being rendered void or voidable solely by virtue of the fact that the transaction involves a corporation and one or more of its officers or directors.

In this case, Plaintiffs never have argued that Defendants' dealings with the SAC Entities are void or voidable solely because they were interested transactions. To the contrary, Plaintiffs always have contended that the transactions are void or voidable because the underlying terms of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities were fundamentally unfair to AMERCO and its minority shareholders. (See Aff. Ex. A at ¶¶ 38-60.) Defendants conceded the truth of these allegations in the Proxy, by acknowledging that AMERCO sold the self-storage properties to the SAC Entities at prices that were over \$15 million less than their appraised values. (See Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 26.)

6 While Defendants claim on one hand that Nevada rejected Delaware's standards for evaluating interested director transactions, Defendants rely exclusively upon Delaware law in articulating the purported impact of shareholder approval and the application of the business judgment rule. (Motion, at 9.) Defendants cannot have it both ways.

7 Notably, in 1951, when the Nevada legislature first enacted the predecessor statute to N.R.S. § 78.140, Delaware had not yet enacted any law articulating the circumstances under

which interested
director transactions
would not be void or
voidable. Delaware
first enacted such a
statute in 1967 (56
Del. Laws ch. 50),
16 years later. (See
Aff. Exs. I and J.)
Thus, the
language of Nevada's
statute cannot be
viewed as a
rejection of
Delaware law.

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B. Defendants Bear the Burden of Establishing the Entire Fairness of the Challenged Transactions

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that when an interested fiduciary's transactions are challenged, the fiduciary bears the burden of establishing good faith and the transaction's fairness. *Shoen*, 137P.3d at 1184n.61; *Foster v. Arata*, 74 Nev. 143, 155, 325 P. 2d759, 765 (Nev. 1958). See also *Onnan v. Cullman*, 794 A.2d 5, 20 (Del. Ch. 2002) (A controlling or dominating shareholder standing on both sides of a transaction... bears the burden of proving its entire fairness.) (Quoting *Kahn v. Lynch Comrn. Sys., Inc.*, 638 A.2d 1110, 1115 (Del. 1994)).

The question presented by the Motion, therefore, is what impact does the purported shareholder approval of the Stockholder Proposal assuming the shareholders were fully informed have on the application of the entire fairness test. Although Defendants describe this as a problematic area of the law requiring a different rule for every permutation of the facts (Motion, at 9), the proper application of the law to the facts of this case is well-settled and straightforward. At most, the impact of an informed shareholder vote approving an interested transaction between a corporation on one hand, and a director who also is a controlling shareholder on the other hand, may operate to shift the burden of establishing entire fairness to the plaintiff. See *Solomon v. Armstrong*, 747 A.2d 1098, 1116-17 (Del. 1999) ([I]n the context of a duty of loyalty claim where plaintiff minority shareholders can state a claim of self-dealing at their expense, an informed shareholder ratification by the minority shifts the burden of proof of entire fairness to the plaintiff.); *Kahn*, 638 A.2d at 1116 (Del. 1994) (Entire fairness remains the proper focus of judicial analysis in examining an interested [transaction], irrespective of whether the burden of proof remains upon or is shifted away from the controlling ... shareholder, because the unchanging nature of the underlying interested transaction requires careful scrutiny.).

To effect this shift of the burden, however, the challenged transaction must be approved by a majority of the minority shareholders. See *Carlson*, 925 A.2d at 530-31 (refusing to shift burden in the absence of evidence that challenged transaction was approved a majority of the

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minority shareholders); *Emerald Partners v. Berlin*, 787 A.2d 85, 95 n.63 (Del. 2001) ([T]he approval of the transaction by a fully informed vote of a majority of the minority shareholders will shift the burden.) (Internal quotations omitted); *Solomon*, 747 A.2d at 1116 ([A]n informed ratification by a majority of minority shareholders of a transaction between a controlling shareholder and a corporation has the effect of shifting the burden of proof on the issue of entire fairness from the controlling shareholder to the challenging shareholder.); *Kahn*, 638 A.2d at 1117 (same); *In re Wheelabrator Tech., Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 663 A.2d 1194, 1203 (Del. 1995) (same).

As the court explained in *Fliegler v. Lawrence*, 361 A.2d at 221, [t]he entire atmosphere is freshened and a new set of rules invoked where formal approval has been given by a majority of independent, fully informed [shareholders]. *Id.* (quoting *Gottlieb v. Heyden Chemical Corp.*, 91 A.2d 57, 59 (Del. 1952)). However, in the *Fliegler* case like this case the majority of the shares that voted in favor of the challenged transaction were cast by defendants in their capacity as shareholders. *Id.* The court pointed out that only about one-third of the disinterested shareholders voted, and the court refused to assume that the non-voting shareholders either approved or disapproved the challenged transaction. *Id.* In concluding that defendants carried the burden of proof, the court observed that [u]nder these circumstances, we cannot say that the entire atmosphere has been freshened and that departure from the objective fairness test is permissible. *Id.*

In this case, the Shoen Insiders own or control 53.1% of AMERCO s voting stock. (Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 7.) Moreover, Mark and James Shoen admittedly stand on both sides of AMERCO s dealings with the SAC Entities, and the Court already has concluded that the Shoen Insiders (and others) have an interest in AMERCO s transactions with the SAC Entities. (Aff. at Exs. B and C at 104:3-13.) Defendants also have admitted that the Stockholder Proposal was not, in fact, approved by a majority of the minority shareholders. (See Motion, at 4.) According to the Settles Affidavit, only 4,919,005 for votes were cast by purportedly disinterested shareholders (including the votes of the ESOP). (See Settles Dec. at ¶ 6.) In contrast, 5,654,860 voted against the Stockholder Proposal, voted to abstain, were LEWIS AND ROCA LLP 50 WEST LIBERTY STREET, STE. 410 RENO, NV 89501 (775) 823-2900
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recorded as broker non-votes or did not cast a vote. (Id.) Accordingly, Defendants still carry the burden of establishing the entire fairness of AMERCO's dealings with the SAC Entities. See Fliegler, 361 A.2d at 221 ("[W]e cannot assume that... [n]on-voting shareholders either approved or disapproved [of the challenged transaction].). Far from supporting judgment in Defendants' favor, the Proxy's disclosure that Defendants sold self-storage properties to the SAC Entities for more than \$15 million less than their appraised values demonstrates that Defendants cannot possibly satisfy their burden. (See Settles Dec. at Ex. B at 26.) See Cinerama, Inc. v. Technicolor, Inc., 663 A.2d 1156, 1162-63 (Del. 1995) ("The concept of entire fairness has two basic aspects: fair dealing and fair price. ") (Emphasis added).

VI. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, THE COURT SHOULD CONTINUE THE MOTION AND PERMIT PLAINTIFFS TO CONDUCT LIMITED DISCOVERY

In the event the Court is inclined to grant the Motion, Plaintiffs request a brief continuance in order to conduct limited discovery into the accuracy of the statements in the Proxy and the process surrounding the shareholder vote. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that when litigation is still in its early stages and no dilatory motive is shown, a court should grant additional time for the opposing party to conduct discovery. See Halimi v. Blacketor, 105 Nev. 105, 106, 770 P.2d 531, 532 (1989). Plaintiffs have not conducted any discovery in this case.

8 In addition to the deficient disclosures in the Proxy, and the limited impact of compliance with Section 78.140, Defendants' arguments regarding Article 11 fail for an additional reason. (See Motion, at 2.) Article 11 provides, among other things, [t]he affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of common stock of this corporation entitled to vote shall be

required to
approve, adopt
or authorize ...
[a]ny
agreements for
the ...
combination of
this corporation
with or into any
other
corporation
which is an
Interested
Stockholder.
(Aff. at Ex. G at
7.) Plaintiffs
have alleged
that the
transactions
between
AMERCO and
the SAC
Entities resulted
in a
combination in
violation of
Subsection
(A) of
Article 11. (Id.
at Ex. A at
136.) Under
both Nevada
and Delaware
law, the votes
of an Interested
Stockholder
cannot be
counted in
approving a
combination.
See N.R.S. §
78.439(3) (A
combination
[must be]
approved by the
affirmative vote
of the holders of
stock
representing a
majority of the

outstanding
voting power
not beneficially
owned by the
interested
stockholder ...
or any affiliate
or associate of
the interested
stockholder.)
(Emphasis
added); 8 Del.
C. § 203(3)
(requiring the
affirmative vote
of at least 66
2/3% of the
outstanding
voting stock
which is not
owned by the
interested
stockholder,)
(Emphasis
added).
Excluding the
shares owned
by the Shoen
Insiders, the
Stockholder
Proposal did not
acquire a 2/3
vote of the
outstanding
shares.

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In this case, the circumstances surrounding the submission of the Stockholder Proposal are extremely suspicious. Plaintiffs believe that discovery will quickly establish that Defendants played a key role in encouraging the submission of the Stockholder Proposal, actively suppressed facts that would have undermined support for the proposal and manufactured support for the proposal on AMERCO's message board. Plaintiffs therefore request the following limited discovery in order to oppose the Motion: (i) one-day depositions of two of the Shoen Insiders regarding AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities; (ii) one-day depositions of five employees, to be selected by Plaintiffs, who are identified in the Proxy as having proposed the Stockholder Proposal; (iii) the identities of the individuals who posted messages about the Stockholder Proposal on AMERCO's website leading up to the Annual Meeting, the content of all messages submitted by each individual and one-day depositions of three of these individuals, to be selected by Plaintiffs; (iv) 25 special interrogatories concerning the disclosures contained in the Proxy; and (v) 25 document requests relating to the transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities. (*See Aff.* at ¶¶ 13-15.) In the event the voting process was tainted or manipulated, this limited discovery will allow Plaintiffs to establish a genuine issue of material fact and defeat the Motion.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court deny AMERCO's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings or, in the Alternative, Summary Judgment. In the alternative, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court continue the Motion and permit Plaintiffs an opportunity to conduct limited discovery in order to oppose the Motion.

Dated: November 6, 2007

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JUDGMENT

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b), I hereby certify that service of the foregoing PLAINTIFFS OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT AMERCO S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT; PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR A CONTINUANCE TO TAKE LIMITED DISCOVERY PURSUANT TO NEV. R. CIV. P.56(f) IN THE ALTERNATIVE was made this date by depositing a copy for mailing, first class mail, postage prepaid, at Las Vegas, Nevada. to the following:

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DATED this 6th day of November, 2007.

/s/ Anegla Shadrick
An Employee of Lewis AND ROCA LLP

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Plaintiff PAUL SHOEN

**THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF
NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE**

In re AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION

Case No. CV02-05602

Consolidated with:

(1) Case No. CV02-06331;

(2) Case No. CV03-02486; and

(3) Case No. CV03-02617

This Document Relates to:

ALL ACTIONS

Dept. No. B6

**AFFIDA VIT OF JAMES E. BERCHTOLD IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS
OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS
OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT; PLAINTIFFS REQUEST
FOR A CONTINUANCE TO TAKE LIMITED DISCOVERY PURSUANT TO NEV. R.
CIV. P. 56(f) IN THE ALTERNATIVE**

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AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES E. BERCHTOLD IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR JUDGMENT
ON THE PLEADINGS OR, IN THE
ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF CLARK)

I, James E. Berchtold, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before all of the courts of the State of Nevada. I am a partner at the law firm of Lewis & Roca, LLP, and counsel of record for Plaintiff Paul Shoen in the above-captioned matter. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and, if called upon, I could and would competently testify thereto.

2. Plaintiffs filed this derivative lawsuit in this Court on September 24, 2002. The operative complaint is the Amended Consolidated Verified Stockholders Derivative Complaint for Damages and Equitable Relief, dated November 16, 2006, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3. The parties briefed motions to dismiss brought by nominal Defendant, AMERCO, and the individually-named Defendants, and a hearing on the motions occurred on March 30, 2007. The day before the hearing, the Court issued an Order denying AMERCO's motion to dismiss, holding that the particularized allegations in the Amended Complaint demonstrated that a majority of the members of AMERCO's Board of Directors were interested parties in the SAC transactions. A true and correct copy of the Court's March 29, 2007 Order is attached hereto as Exhibit B. In addition, attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of an excerpt of the Transcript of Proceedings, dated March 30, 2007. The Court has not yet ruled on the other pending motions to dismiss. Accordingly, pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 16.1 and 26, no discovery has taken place in this case.

4. On or about July 10, 2007, Defendants filed a Definitive Proxy Statement (Proxy) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) for AMERCO's 2007 Annual Shareholder Meeting. (See AMERCO Definitive Proxy Statement (Def 14A) (July 10, 2007). attached as Ex. B to the Affidavit of Jennifer M. Settles in Support of Nominal Defendant AMERCO's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings or, in the Alternative, Summary Judgment (Settles Aff.).) The Proxy contained, among other things, a shareholder proposal purporting to

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ratify all of the Defendants' actions over a 15-year period involving the SAC Entities (the Stockholder Proposal). (*See Settles Aff.*, Ex. B, at 25.) A vote on the Stockholder Proposal was scheduled for AMERCO's 2007 Annual Shareholder Meeting, which took place on August 20, 2007. (*See Settles Aff.*, Ex. B, at 2.)

5. The exhibits submitted by Defendants demonstrate that the Stockholder Proposal was not submitted to AMERCO until June 1, 2007. (*See Settles Aff.* at Ex. A.) According to AMERCO's Meeting Procedures for the August 20, 2007 meeting, AMERCO's proxy statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting, and the Company's by-laws, shareholder proposals were required to have been submitted no later than March 16, 2007, in order to be presented at the August 2007 meeting. Attached hereto respectively as Exhibits D, E and F are true and correct copies of AMERCO's Meeting Procedures (originally filed as Exhibit A to the Definitive Proxy Statement) (*see* p. 2 at § (F)(a)); the Definitive Proxy Statement filed July 17, 2006 (*see* pp. 19-20), and AMERCO's by-laws (*see* pp. 3-4 at Art. II, § 5). In addition, attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of AMERCO's Articles of Incorporation.

6. On or about August 6, 2007, Plaintiffs sent a letter to AMERCO requesting additional disclosures regarding, among other things, the SAC transactions, this derivative litigation and the impact of a shareholder vote on the underlying derivative claims. (*See* letter from Brian J. Robbins to Jack Londen, dated August 6, 2007, attached as Ex. D to the Settles Aff.) Defendants responded by requesting confirmation of Plaintiff Ron Belec's stock ownership. (*See* letter from Jennifer M. Settles to Brian J. Robbins, dated August 7, 2007, attached as Ex. E to the Settles Aff.) Plaintiff Ron Belec complied with Defendants' request for confirmation of his stock ownership. (*See* letter from Brian J. Robbins to Jennifer M. Settles and Jack Londen, dated August 14, 2007, attached as Ex. G to the Settles Aff.)

7. On or about August 14, 2007, Defendants responded to the substantive concerns raised in Plaintiffs' August 6, 2007 letter, merely by stating that a Special Committee had been appointed to review the Stockholder Proposal. (*See* letter from Jennifer M. Settles to Brian J. Robbins, dated August 14, 2007, attached as Ex. F to the Settles Aff.) The Special Committee, however, did not make any recommendation either for or against the Stockholder Proposal, but

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instead, merely decided to include the Stockholder Proposal in the Proxy. (*Id.*)

8. I am informed and believe that in the weeks leading up to the vote on the Stockholder Proposal, Defendants hosted a web-based message board on AMERCO's website. Based on the content of the messages, it appears that Defendants selectively posted anonymous messages purportedly submitted by AMERCO stockholders. One message stated:

I want to see if I am getting this right...

One of the possible benefits to voting in favor of the proposal would be to add defense to a pending derivative lawsuit. The suit appears to be a business disruption rather than a business dispute. It's very clear that the many listed shareholder sponsors of the proposal believe in the value of passing this proposal. The lawsuit has the potential to diminish shareholders equity (legal fees, distraction of key personnel, etc.); with final judgment not likely many more years. The suit does not appear to provide any benefit to the shareholders?

It appears to me that the Amerco shareholder proposal (Item #3) is a no brainer with all upside potential and no downside for shareholders. Does anyone see this differently?

With such a benefit and no risk, it seems obvious that this would get a majority vote, although I believe, and would appreciate confirmation if anyone knows for sure, that this proposal would require a 2/3 vote in favor to continue?

I am informed and believe that shortly following the Annual Meeting the message board was removed from AMERCO's website. I have recently checked AMERCO's website and saw no reference to this message board.

9. On August 20, 2007, at the Annual Shareholder Meeting, AMERCO's shareholders voted on the Stockholder Proposal. Attached hereto as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy of the AMERCO Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on September 14, 2007. Defendants filed their Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings or, in the Alternative, Summary Judgment (the Motion) on September 12, 2007, approximately three weeks after the Annual Meeting. The Motion was based on the shareholder vote on the Stockholder Proposal. As noted above, because this Motion was filed before any Defendant filed an answer in this case, Plaintiffs have not been permitted to take any discovery.

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10. Nevada's interested director transaction statute, N.R.S. § 78.140, was originally enacted in 1951, over 16 years before Delaware enacted its corollary statute. A true and correct copy of Senate Bill 148, enacting Section 78.140, is attached hereto as Exhibit I. A true and correct copy of 8 Del. Code § 144, with comments reflecting the fact that the statute was enacted in 1967, is attached hereto as Exhibit J.

11. If the Court is inclined to grant the Motion, Plaintiffs request that the Court continue the hearing on the Motion and permit Plaintiffs to conduct limited discovery focused on the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures in the Proxy, and the fairness of the shareholder voting procedures, as described in more detail below.

12. Defendants provided only the following evidence related to the Stockholder Proposal in support of their Motion: (i) the Secretary's Certificate creating the Special Committee to review the Stockholder Proposal; and (ii) the report of the tabulator that included the number of votes For, Against, Abstain, and Broker Non-Votes for the Stockholder Proposal. Based on this record, Plaintiffs cannot determine if the Stockholder Proposal was proper, whether the voting procedures were fair, or to what extent the contents of the Proxy were incomplete or inaccurate. To the extent the Proxy contained additional incomplete or inaccurate information, or Defendants improperly manipulated shareholder voting procedures (by, for instance, improperly soliciting shareholder votes), the vote on the Stockholder Proposal is invalid. Such evidence will allow Plaintiffs to establish a genuine issue of material fact and overcome the Motion.

13. Plaintiffs request the following limited discovery in connection with opposing the Motion: (i) one-day depositions of five of the employees, to be selected by Plaintiffs, who were identified in the Proxy as having proposed the Stockholder Proposal; (ii) one-day depositions of two of the Shoen Insiders (the group comprised of Joe, Mark and James Shoen) concerning the disclosures in the Proxy and AMERCO's transactions with the SAC Entities; (iii) the identities of the individuals who posted messages about the Stockholder Proposal on AMERCO's website in the weeks leading up to the August 20, 2007 Annual Meeting, the content of all messages submitted by each individual and one-day depositions of three of the individuals who posted

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such messages, to be selected by Plaintiffs; (iv) 25 special interrogatories concerning the disclosures contained in the Proxy; and (v) 25 document requests relating to the terms of the underlying transactions between AMERCO and the SAC Entities.

14. Defendants have stated that they were not involved in the Stockholder Proposal, that they provided all necessary information to the shareholders and that the vote on the Stockholder Proposal effectively ratified the self-dealing transactions at issue in this litigation. Permitting Plaintiffs to conduct the requested limited discovery will provide Plaintiffs (and AMERCO's other minority shareholders) with the information necessary to assess the veracity of these statements and establish a genuine issue of material fact regarding, among other things, to what extent AMERCO's shareholders received complete and accurate information relating to the Stockholder Proposal and whether the voting procedures were fair.

15. Considering the importance of the issues presented by this litigation, as well as the limited nature of the requested discovery, any burden on Defendants of complying with these discovery requests is greatly outweighed by the potential benefits of permitting such discovery. For these reasons, the Court should grant a brief continuance in accordance with Rule 56(f), to allow Plaintiffs to conduct the requested limited discovery.

I state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 6th day of November, 2007, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

James E. Berchtold, Esq.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 6th day of November, 2007.

NOTARY PUBLIC

ANGELA SHADRICK Notary Public State of Nevada No. 03-85552-1 My appt. exp. Nov. 12, 2007

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AFFIRMATION

The undersigned hereby affirms that the foregoing document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED: this 6th day of November, 2007.

/s/ Jasmine K. Mehta
Jasmine K. Mehta, Esq.

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EXHIBIT E

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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FILED Electronically 11-20-2007:01:39:52 PM Howard W. Conyers Clerk of the Court Transaction # 90133

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

In re AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION Master File No. CV02-05602 Dept. No. 6

This Document Relates To: ALL ACTIONS

NOMINAL DEFENDANT AMERCO S REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, SUMMARY JUDGMENT

sf-2420684

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INTRODUCTION

AMERCO's stockholders voted overwhelmingly to ratify the transactions that plaintiffs have, for five years, tried to unwind. Although plaintiffs seek to reject this decision and insist on yet more litigation, NRS 78.140 gives stockholders the last word. The stockholders' decision is entitled to enforcement and finality because AMERCO belongs to them.

Plaintiffs concede that the August 2007 ratification complied with NRS 78.140. They do not dispute that the proxy more than satisfied the statute's disclosure requirements and that stockholders holding a majority of AMERCO's shares voted to endorse the transactions.

Instead, plaintiffs offer two objections. First, they claim a challenged transaction may be ratified only if a proxy statement includes disclosures in addition to those required by NRS 78.140. The statute's narrow requirements, however, reflect the Legislature's determination to avoid precisely the sort of disclosure squabbles plaintiffs would provoke here. The Proxy Statement more than satisfied duties owed by the independent directors who reviewed it.

Second, plaintiffs claim that the transactions remain subject to the entire fairness test, relying on interpretations of Delaware's ratification statute. But Nevada, unlike Delaware, has enacted a statutory presumption that directors and officers act in good faith. NRS 78.138. Plaintiffs have relied on allegations of self-dealing to overcome this presumption. But NRS 78.140 provides that a majority vote by stockholders with notice of the fact of a director or officer financial interest eliminates the self-dealing issue, restoring the statutory presumption that the Company's officers and directors acted in good faith.

The 84% stockholder vote ratifying the SAC transactions with notice of the fact of financial interest on the part of Mark Shoen and James Shoen therefore leaves plaintiffs with only the assertion that the terms of the challenged transactions should have been more favorable to AMERCO. Disagreements about the soundness of business decisions, however, have never been sufficient to rebut the presumption of the business judgment rule. Accordingly, this litigation should be dismissed with prejudice.

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ARGUMENT

I. THE PROXY SATISFIED THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEVADA LAW.

NRS 78.140(2)(b) requires disclosure of only the fact of an interested director or officer's financial interest in a challenged transaction. AMERCO's opening brief established that the Proxy Statement disclosed that Mark Shoen and James Shoen held financial interests in the transactions. Indeed, the Proxy Statement also included discussion of transaction terms, and provided copies of significant agreements. (AMERCO's Mem. of P. & A. in Supp. of Mot. (Mem.) at 4.)

Plaintiffs do not dispute this. But they complain that the Proxy Statement should have said more. (Pls. Opp. to Def. AMERCO's Mot. (Opp.) at 7-10.) The Plaintiffs would require, among other things, a prediction of the Court's ruling on this motion (Opp. at 3), a recitation of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint (id.), a discussion of the potential benefits of unwinding the transactions, (id. at 3-4), a discussion of the Special Committee's review of the disclosures (id. at 4), and detailed descriptions of other, unspecified transaction terms, appraisals, and business plans. (Id.; see also id. at 9-10.)

Although plaintiffs concede that NRS 78.140 requires none of these items,¹ they assert that by permitting these omissions, the non-defendant directors on the Special Committee who reviewed the Proxy Statement violated Nevada fiduciary law.² (Opp. at 7-8.) In support, plaintiffs cite a Delaware case, *Carlson v. Hallinan*, 925 A.2d 506 (Del. Ch. 2006), for the proposition that stockholder ratification requires approval by fully-informed stockholders.³ But

¹ Plaintiffs also incorrectly assert that Defendants sought the ratification. The Proxy Statement states that the proposal was made by a number of stockholder employees, and that management made no recommendation. In any event, the sponsorship of the proposal is irrelevant to any requirement of NRS 78.140.

² Although plaintiffs seek to understate the role of the Special Committee, they do not challenge the directors' independence or disinterestedness. (Compare Opp. at 4 n.1 with *Settles Aff.* ¶ 4.)

³ Plaintiffs rely on the Delaware rule requiring ratification by a majority of the minority stockholders. That rule was expressly rejected by the Nevada Legislature. But, contrary to plaintiffs' bald assertion, a majority of the minority stockholders did approve the proposal here. There were 9,416,728 AMERCO shares not held by insiders and 4,919,005 of those shares were voted in favor of the proposal. (See *Settles Aff.* 6.)

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Delaware's ratification statute explicitly requires disclosure of [t]he material facts relating to an officer's or director's interest in a challenged transaction. Del. Code Ann. tit. 8, § 144(a)(2). Shortly after Delaware enacted this standard, the Nevada Legislature re-enacted and expanded the reach of Nevada's different standard requiring disclosure only of the fact that directors or officers have a financial interest.

Plaintiffs spend much time on the uncontroversial proposition that officers and directors owe duties of good faith and candor. But plaintiffs fail to identify or allege *a single false or misleading statement* in the Proxy Statement's disclosures. To the contrary, plaintiffs say the Proxy Statement's critical concession, that appraised values exceeded sales prices by \$15 million, reveals that the challenged transactions were fundamentally unfair. (Opp. at 5.) And even as to that point, plaintiffs' position is undercut by the fact that they raised these issues before the vote but did nothing to seek relief that might have been available then, if their rationale had been correct.⁵

Rather than showing any misstatements, plaintiffs have simply speculated about *additional* facts or contentions they believe stockholders might have liked to have known.⁶ But the Legislature delineated precisely the information that stockholders were required to receive in order to effect ratification. Having more than satisfied those requirements with undisputed

⁴ Plaintiffs assert that Nevada originally enacted what is now NRS 78.140 in 1951, and Delaware enacted Section 144 in 1967. (Opp. at 12 n.7). But they do not mention that Nevada amended and reenacted the section in 1969, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, and 2003. The 1969 amendment expanded the coverage of the statute from directors only to directors *and officers*. (The 1969 amendment thus made the statute applicable to

officers such as Mark Shoen.)
The Senate Judiciary Committee said the following about this amendment:

AB 112 Clarifies restrictions upon corporate transactions involving interested directors or officers. Mr. McDonald explained this merely liberalized the law *in allowing the officers and directors to operate more freely.* Nev. S. Judiciary Minutes, 55th Sess., at 3 (1969) (emphasis added)),

5 Nor did plaintiffs even make the assertion, before the vote, that the proposal was untimely. (*See Settles Aff. Exs. D-G.*) That determination was for the Board to make, relying on the Special Committee. It

has nothing to do with the finality of the stockholder vote under NRS 78.140. In any event, if he believed the Proxy Statement to be deficient, Paul Shoen could have sought to enjoin the vote, a remedy he has sought in the past. Having failed to do so, he should not be heard to complain now.

6 These complaints were, in any event, anticipated and disposed of in AMERCO's opening brief. (See Mem. at 12-14.)

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accuracy, the Special Committee discharged its obligations.⁷ In sum, the Proxy Statement provides no basis for overturning the stockholder vote.

II. THE BUSINESS JUDGMENT PRESUMPTION OF VALIDITY DISPOSES OF THIS CASE.

A. The Presumption of the Business Judgment Rule Applies To Self-Dealing Transactions That Have Been Ratified.

Plaintiffs also contend that the Legislature did not really intend to give stockholders the power to authorize or ratify interested transactions. Relying on cases interpreting the effect of Delaware’s Section 144, plaintiffs assert that compliance with NRS 78.140 simply shifts the burden of an entire fairness inquiry. (Opp. at 11-12 *citing HMG/Courtland Props, v. Gray*, 749 A.2d 94 (Del. Ch. 1999) and *Fliegler v. Lawrence*, 361 A.2d 218 (Del. 1976).)

Plaintiffs ignore a fundamental difference between Nevada and Delaware law: Nevada has a *statutory presumption* that the actions of officers and directors are in good faith, on an informed basis and with a view to the interests of the corporation. NRS 78.138(3). Delaware has no such statute.

Seeking to overcome this presumption and impose an entire fairness analysis, plaintiffs rely solely on allegations of self-dealing by defendants. But in NRS 78.140, the Legislature implicitly recognized that there may be advantages to corporations from transactions in which officers and directors have a financial interest, and allowed stockholders to remove the issue of self-dealing by majority approval by stockholders informed of the fact of the directors’ and officers’ interests. The vote of the AMERCO stockholders complied with the statute. The SAC transactions are therefore no longer void or voidable based on director or officer financial interest.

Stripped of self-dealing as a basis for unwinding the transactions, then, plaintiffs are left with allegations that the Company should have received more favorable business terms. Such

⁷ Thus, plaintiffs cases concerning partial or incomplete disclosure are inapposite. (*See* Opp. at 7-8 *citing Leavitt v. Leisure Sports, Inc.*, 103 Nev. 81, 734 P.2d 122 (1987); *W. Indus., Inc. v. Gen. Ins. Co.*, 91 Nev. 222, 533 P.2d 473 (1975); *Arnold v. Soc. for Sav. Bancorp, Inc.*, 650 A.2d 1270 (Del. 1994), *Zirn v. VLI Corp.*, 681 A.2d 1050 (Del. 1996); *Cohen v. Mirage Resorts,*

Inc., 119 Nev. 1,
62 P.3d 720
(2003); *In re*
Gen. Motors
Class H
S holders
Litig., 734 A.2d
611 (Del. Ch.
1999).) The
dicta on which
plaintiffs rely in
the Idaho
opinion,
Weatherhead v.
Griffin, 851
P.2d 993 (Idaho
Ct. App. 1992),
is neither
binding nor
persuasive.
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allegations are not sufficient to impose an entire fairness test under Nevada law. Indeed, were the law otherwise, NRS 78.138(3) and its presumption of good faith would be rendered meaningless.⁸

B. Plaintiffs Fail to Plead Facts Overcoming the Business Judgment Rule.

As noted in AMERCO's opening brief, to overcome the statutory presumptions of Nevada's business judgment rule and avoid dismissal, plaintiffs must allege well-pleaded facts demonstrating that the transactions are so far beyond the bounds of reasonable judgment that bad faith is the only explanation. *Parnes v. Bally Entertainment Corp.*, 722 A.2d 1243, 1246 (Del. 1999).⁹ It is flatly insufficient to rely on the facts plaintiffs now present. For example, the fact that the \$601 million in aggregate sale prices was \$15 million (2%) below the aggregate of appraisal amounts and 82% higher than aggregate book values was known to AMERCO's stockholders when they voted. In the context of transactions that also contained revenue and gain-sharing provisions, these amounts reflect business judgments that are presumed to be in good faith, given the stockholder vote.

For the reasons set forth in AMERCO's opening memorandum, plaintiffs' allegations do not satisfy plaintiffs' burden, and the Court should dismiss the Complaint with prejudice.¹⁰ (*See Mem.* at 10-12.)

⁸ Plaintiffs ignore that NRS 78.140 provides that fairness is an *alternative* defense to nullification, not a prerequisite. Specifically, the statute provides that a transaction may be ratified by a vote of the board of directors, a stockholder vote, *or* a showing that the *transaction is fair as to the corporation at the time it is authorized or approved.* NRS 78.140(2)(d) (emphasis added). Had the Legislature intended to make a showing of fairness mandatory for ratification, it

could have
easily done so.

9 Plaintiffs
complain that
this motion is
premature
because the
pleadings have
not yet closed.
(Opp. at 6 n.3.)
Judicial
economy could
not possibly be
served by
deferring this
motion. Indeed,
the Court may
treat this as a
motion to
dismiss or, as
set out in
AMERCO's
moving papers,
a motion for
summary
judgment. *See*
Nev. R. Civ. P.
12(b)(5), 56(c).

10 Plaintiffs insist
that ratification
does not cure
the allegedly
ultra vires
nature of the
transactions,
which plaintiffs
say violated
Article 11 of
AMERCO's
Articles of
Incorporation.
Plaintiffs claim
that because the
transactions
resulted in a
combination,
defendants' votes
could not be
counted. (Opp.

at 15 n.8 *citing*
NRS 78.493(3).)
Plaintiffs theory
fails on several
independent
grounds. First,
Article 11 does
not disqualify
certain
stockholders
from voting.
Second, NRS
78.140(2)(b),
which is the
basis of
AMERCO s
motion,
explicitly allows
them to vote and
their votes to be
counted. And
finally, even
applying the
standards
plaintiffs
propose,
plaintiffs fail to
allege facts
showing that
any single sale,
loan, or
management
agreement

[Footnote continues on following page.]

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III. PLAINTIFFS PROPOSED DISCOVERY IS UNNECESSARY AND SHOULD BE REJECTED.

Because the facts underlying AMERCO's motion are essentially undisputed, plaintiffs' proposed discovery should be rejected. Allowing this suit to proceed, even to limited discovery, gives plaintiff Paul Shoen precisely what he seeks: harassment of AMERCO's officers and directors. Plaintiffs' request goes to the merits of the litigation rather than discovery aimed at addressing this motion.

For example, plaintiffs would depose defendants and seek documents concerning the challenged transactions. Similarly, although it is beyond dispute that the fact of insiders' financial interests, and more, was disclosed in the Proxy Statement, plaintiffs would propound 25 special interrogatories inquiring into all material facts relating to those interests which is the Delaware standard that the Nevada Legislature declined to enact. (Opp. at 15-16.) It would be immaterial, and therefore wasteful of AMERCO's resources, to do more than confirm that stockholders holding a majority of AMERCO's shares voted in favor of the stockholder proposal.

CONCLUSION

The AMERCO stockholders have spoken. This case is no longer and never was a proper vehicle for Paul Shoen and his supporters to attempt to continue the saga of major litigation by brother against brothers. AMERCO's stockholders have made it clear that Paul Shoen and the other plaintiffs are opposing the interests of the corporation that they purport to represent. The time for finality has come. No more of AMERCO's money should be spent on *[Footnote continued from previous page.]*

transacted over a 14-year period was a combination for purposes of Article 11, much less met the value requirements of Nevada law. (See Am. Compl. ¶ 136 citing NRS 78.416.)

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this litigation. Dismissal of this case would be precisely the result that the Legislature intended to achieve in enacting NRS 78.138(3) and NRS 78.140.

Dated: November 20, 2007

LAXALT & NOMURA, LTD.
DANIEL HAYWARD

By: Daniel Hayward
Daniel Hayward
Attorneys for Nominal Defendant
AMERCO

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LAXALT & NOMURA, LTD., and that on November 20, 2007, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing to be served by mail to the following:

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/s/ Illegible
An Employee of Laxalt & Nomura, Ltd.

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**SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA
AFFIRMATION**

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in case number CV02-05602.

Document does not contain the social security number of any person

-OR-

Document contains the social security number of a person as required by:

A specific state or federal law, to wit:

_____ (State specific state or federal law) _____

-OR-

For the administration of a public program

-OR-

For an application for a federal or state grant

DATED this 20 day of November, 2007.

LAXALT & NOMURA, LTD.

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EXHIBIT F

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Code 3370

EXHIBIT F

FILED

DEC 17 2007

HOWARD W CONYERS CLERK

By: /s/ Illegible

DEPUTY CLERK

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

In re

Case No. CV02-05602

AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION,

Dept. No. 6

_____ /

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

_____ /

ORDER

Amerco filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings or, in the alternative, motion for summary judgment. Plaintiffs filed an opposition, or in the alternative, a request to conduct discovery pursuant to NRCP 56(f).

Plaintiffs allege that Joe Shoen, Mark Shoen and James Shoen, along with other officers and controlling shareholders of Amerco, engaged in self-dealing transactions to transfer Amerco's self-storage business to entities owned and controlled by Mark and James Shoen. Subsequently, Amerco obtained a proxy statement approving a stockholder proposal to ratify the disputed transactions and filed the instant motion for summary judgment.

Summary judgment is appropriate under NRCP 56 when the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, admissions, and affidavits, if any, that are properly before the court demonstrate that no genuine issue of material fact exists, and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Wood v. Safeway, Inc.*, 121 P.3d 1026, 1031 (Nev. 2005).

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A factual dispute is genuine when the evidence is such that a rational trier of fact could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *Id.*

Amerco argues that, due to the ratification, the business judgment rule applies to the disputed transaction and Plaintiffs have failed to allege sufficient facts to overcome the business judgment rule.

Plaintiffs contend the proxy is invalid because it fails to disclose all material facts.¹ Plaintiffs further assert that even if the proxy is valid, Defendants still must demonstrate the underlying fairness of the disputed transaction. Finally, Plaintiffs dispute the fairness and disinterested nature of the circumstances surrounding the shareholder proposal and proxy.

Amerco argues the proxy complied with the requirements of NRS 78.140 and therefore Plaintiffs cannot challenge the disputed transactions.

NRS 78.140 provides:

1. A contract or other transaction is not void or voidable solely because:

(a) The contract or transaction is between a corporation and:

(1) One or more of its directors or officers; or

(2) Another corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers or are financially interested;

...

if one of the circumstances specified in subsection 2 exists.

2. The circumstances in which a contract or other transaction is not void or voidable pursuant to subsection 1 are:

...

(b) The fact of the common directorship, office or financial interest is known to the stockholders, and they approve or ratify the contract or transaction in

¹ Plaintiffs contend the proxy should have informed the shareholders: (1) that the proposal was an attempt to dispose of this litigation and preclude the company from recovering funds from the SAC entities; (2) of potential the benefits of the litigation to the company; (3) why Plaintiffs believe the transactions were unfair;

(4) of the specific terms of the disputed transactions;
(5) that the transactions were not reviewed for fairness by an independent party; (6) how the terms of the disputed transactions were settled; and (7) that the SAC entities use the company's employees and resources without compensating the company.

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good faith by a majority vote of stockholders holding a majority of the voting power. The votes of the common or interested directors or officers must be counted in any such vote of stockholders.

The Court finds genuine issues of material fact remain in dispute regarding the sufficiency of the disclosure to the shareholders of the common directorship, office or financial interest. Plaintiffs' allegations of irregularities in the shareholder proposal and proxy process create issues of fact which, at this time, preclude entry of summary judgment.

Accordingly, Amerco's motion for judgment on the pleadings or summary judgment is denied.

DATED: This 14th day of December, 2007.

/s/ Brent Glenn
DISTRICT JUDGE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Washoe; and that on this 17th day of December, 2007, I deposited in the County mailing system for postage and mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the attached document addressed as follows:

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Heidi Boe

Administrative Assistant

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EXHIBIT G

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EXHIBIT G

Code 3370 FILED APR 07 2008 HOWARD W. CONYERS. CLERK By /s/ HOWARD W. CONYERS
deputy clerk

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE
COUNTY OF WASHOE

In re Case No. CV02-05602 Dept. No. 6

AMERCO DERIVATIVE LITIGATION,

_____/

AND ALL RELATED MATTERS.

_____/

ORDER

On November 8, 2006, Plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated derivative complaint, alleging Defendants improperly transferred certain self-storage properties (hereafter the Property), from Amerco to the SAC entities, for less than fair value.

Defendants, Mark Shoen and the SAC entities filed a motion to dismiss. Defendants, Charles J. Bayer, John P. Brogan, John M. Dodds, James J. Grogan, Richard Herrera and Aubrey Johnson (collectively the Outside Directors) filed a motion to dismiss. Defendants, William Carty, Edward Shoen and James Shoen also filed a motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs filed oppositions.

Claims Against Amerco

With respect to Plaintiffs derivative claims against the officers and/or directors of Amerco, the Court finds the settlement stipulation, reached in the Goldwasser litigation, precludes Plaintiffs from bringing this action.

Copy of original document on file with the Clerk of Court Second Judicial District Court, County of Washoe, State of Nevada