



Roadmap to Financial Success for Entrepreneurs

By
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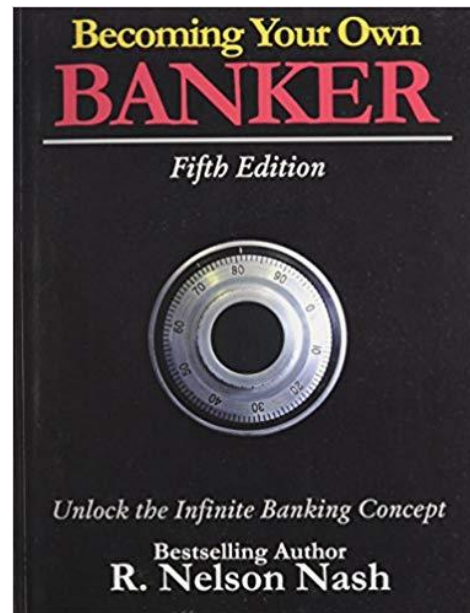




Alex Barrón

Presents

What is “Infinite Banking Concept”?



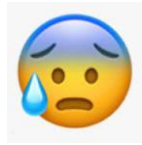


3 Types of Traditional Insurance

1.) Term Insurance



2.) Whole Life Insurance



3.) Indexed Universal Insurance (IUL)

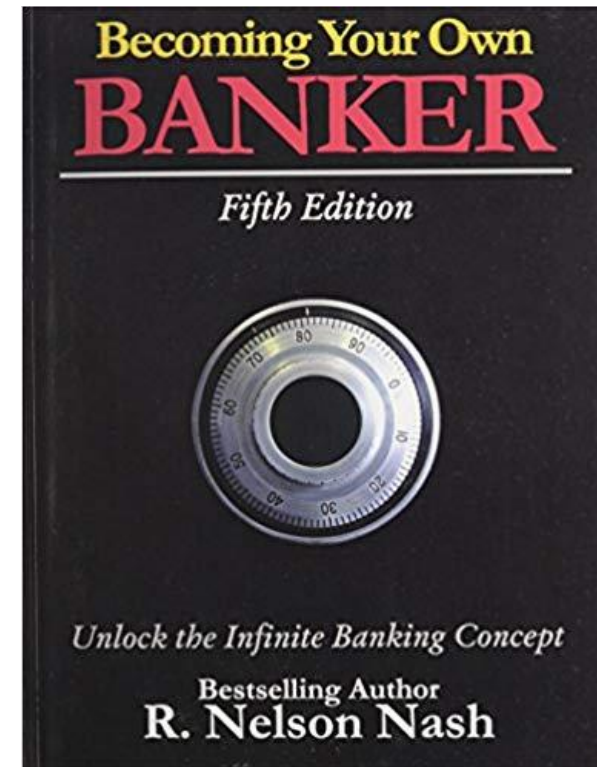




4. “Infinite Banking” Concept

Nelson Nash introduced the concept known as:

- **“Infinite Banking” or “Become Your Own Banker”**
 - A method of using permanent life insurance to finance all your large purchases.
 - It emphasizes the cash value use of the policy (“living benefits”, not the death benefit)
 - Requires a "Capitalization Period" to Accumulate Cash Value - This is your Capital that you can borrow.
 - You can borrow against your policy.
 - Pay back "To Yourself" with Interest instead of a bank.
 - It is called “infinite” because your imagination is the limit to the ways you can use it.





Other Names People Use

Other names people use are

- **“Private Bank”**
- **“Family Bank”**
- **“Perpetual Wealth Strategy”**
- **“Circle of Wealth”**
- **“Live Your Insurance”**
- **“Beat the Bank”**

- Regulators do NOT allow the use of the term “Bank” for anything other than an official bank.
- “Bank on Yourself” uses the word “Bank” as a verb, not a noun.
- We cannot market with the “Bank on Yourself” term without approval.




What is “Wealth Heritage”?


Alex Barron introduced the concept known as:

- **“Wealth Heritage” Account**

- We call this a “Wealth Heritage” account – because your beneficiaries Inherit (Heritage) a Death Benefit (Wealth).
- Wealth Heritage is not a company or a division.
- It is a marketing concept we use to describe the product in a unique way.
- We also refer to “Replacing the Bank”.

 **wealth**
/weɪθ/
noun
an abundance of valuable possessions or money.
"he used his wealth to bribe officials"
Similar: affluence prosperity opulence riches means

- the state of being rich; material prosperity.
"some people buy boats and cars to display their wealth"
- plentiful supplies of a particular resource.
"the country's mineral wealth"

 **her·it·age**
/'herɪdʒ/
See definitions in:
All Horticulture Religion
noun

1. property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance.
"they had stolen his grandfather's heritage"
Similar: inheritance birthright patrimony legacy bequest endowment
2. **ARCHAIC**
a special or individual possession; an allotted portion.
"God's love remains your heritage"

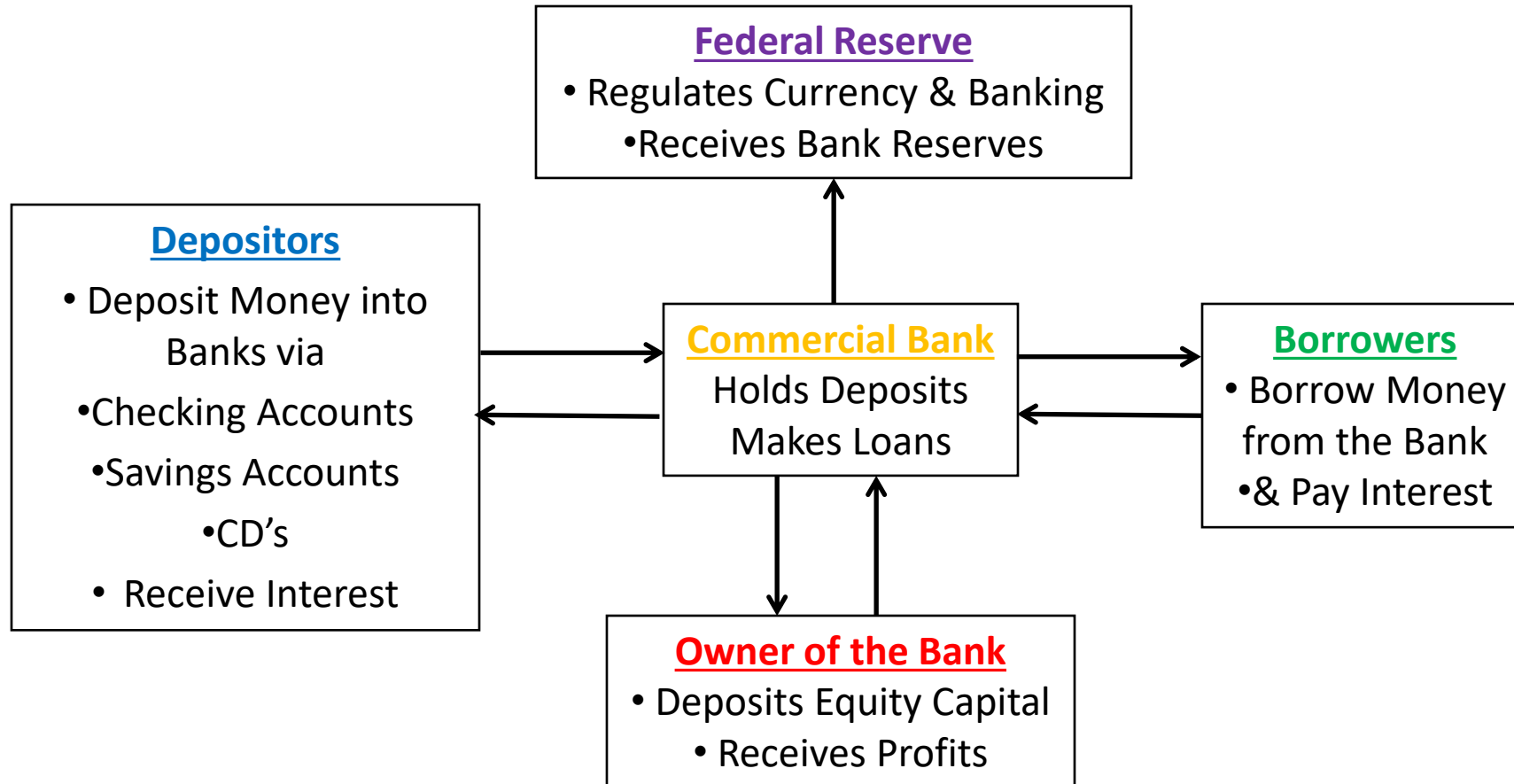


THE TRADITIONAL BANK VS. "YOUR OWN BANK"





How Do Traditional Banks Work?



"When you apply for a loan, whether it is a financial institution or a credit card, you are not in control of the terms of interest rates and amortization. The bank makes a loan offer and you accept its terms and conditions or not. If you don't accept the terms, you don't get the loan. "
- Dwayne Burnell



Your Loan is a Bank Asset

Your Income Statement

<u>Income</u> +CD Interest
<u>Expenses</u> -Mortgage Interest , - Credit Card Interest
= Net Income

Bank Income Statement

<u>Income</u> + Mortgage Interest + Credit Card Interest + Dues
<u>Expenses</u> -CD Interest
= Net Income

Your Balance

<u>Assets</u> •Deposits	<u>Liabilities</u> •Mortgage •Credit Cards
Net Value	

Bank Balance

<u>Assets</u> •Mortgage •Credit Cards	<u>Liabilities</u> •Deposits
Net Value	



What is the Problem with the Banks?

Banks consume your income through interest!

Have you ever tried to qualify for a loan?

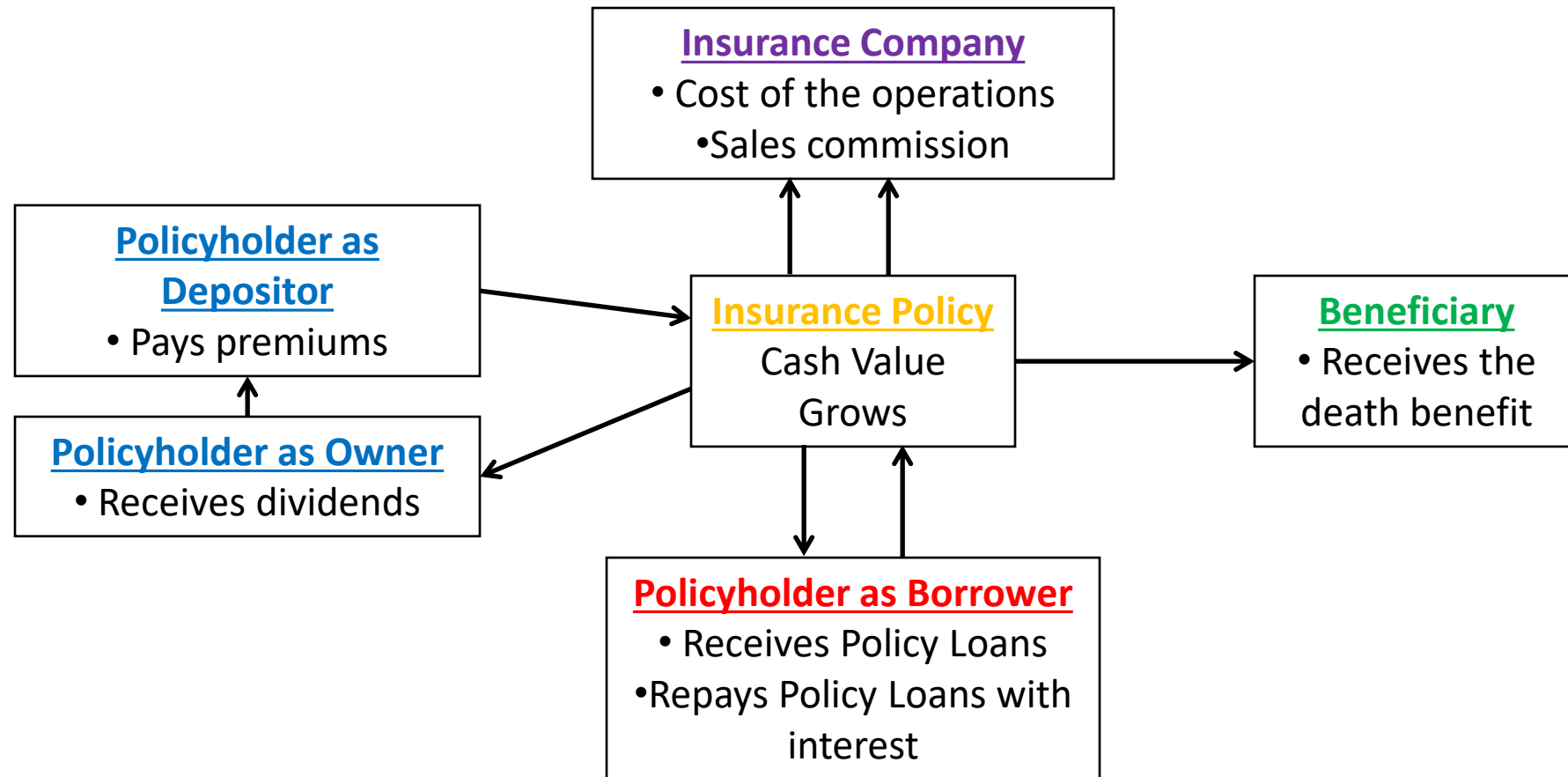
- You need a job
- You need enough income
- You need a good credit score and good credit history
- You need a W-2 and paystubs
- Provide other documentation – Bank Statements, K-1's, 1099's, tax returns, etc.
- Subjective Review (bank-to-bank human standards)
Requirements package is not flexible or business-friendly.
- An Appraisal - in the case of buying a house.
- Money in hand to pay for closing costs, liquidity.
- Title costs, closing costs, etc.



“Obtaining a loan from a financial institution is a process that requires time and a lot of documentation. You jump through hoops to meet the requirements your lender imposes so you can use their money. You borrow money from others and pay their fees, service charges, and possibly high loan interest because you don’t have access to your own money without even greater penalty.” – Dwayne Burnell



How “Become Your Own Bank” Works Using Life Insurance





The Owner is in Control – This is the KEY!

- *“It is the Stockholder (or Bank Owner) that makes all the difference. This is the party that puts up all the capital to start the business and earns the rewards or suffers the loss.*
- *To make the plan work the Owner must make payments into it and the Company (hired help) **must put the money to work** in order to produce the benefits that are promised.*
- ***You are the owner of the contract – not the company.** The Owner is the most important character in the scene.*
- *The **Owner outranks every potential borrower in access to the money that must be lent!***
- *This amounts to **absolute control** over the investment function of the company.” – R. Nelson Nash*
- **If you can grasp the depth of this concept, then you will have understood why a whole life insurance contract can work for you as the cornerstone of your financial plan and strategy to achieve financial freedom!**



4. “Be Your Own Bank” Concept

Pros:

- Peace of mind: the benefit is for life. It never expires, unlike Term.
- The initial cost is recovered after a few years, faster than in Whole Life.
- You don't lose all the money like IUL.
- The premium is flexible: One Minimum and One Maximum per Year.
- It pays dividends that can be reinvested.
- Cash value increases every year and faster over one's lifetime.
- You have it when you need it most, in your final years.
- Offers legal asset protection.
- You can borrow the cash value after a few months.
- Automatic “Forced” Savings Plan.
- The Death Benefit and Cash Value grows rapidly when you put more money into Paid Additions (PUA).
- You can replace the need for a 401 (k) retirement fund or IRA, traditional insurance, or a 529 education plan.
- The death benefit is tax free.
- There are no penalties to use your cash value.
- No credit score needed to qualify for a policy loan. Repayment is flexible.

Cons:

- Very few agents know that it exists or how it works and therefore they usually do not offer it.
- It requires a medical exam.
- It takes ~ 3-4 weeks to get approved.
- Sales process takes longer than selling Term or IUL



How does a “Become Your Own Bank” type Life Insurance plan work?

3 Components

1. Whole Life – (Base Insurance)
2. Term Life – (Temporary Insurance – Expands Coverage and PUA Capacity)
3. PUA Insurance (Paid-Up Additional Optional Coverage)

3 Functions

1. **Life Insurance** – It offers protection in case of death or a terminal illness.
2. **Savings Plan** – Base Insurance and PUA accumulate Cash Value – which grows constantly every year.
3. **Line of Credit** – You can borrow money against your Cash Value.



How to think of it?

3 Components

1. Whole Life – Provides the permanent portion of the policy – the Base, and from there you can grow it.
2. Term Life – Provides pure death benefit protection and gives you time (10, 20, 30 years) to build and create a permanent polity
3. PUA Insurance – Provides the cash value in the policy that you will use to grow your wealth (Save), and finance (Borrow) your purchases.

Building Analogy

1. Whole Life – Think of it like the foundation.
2. Term Life – Think of temporary structures while you build a building.
3. PUA Insurance – These are the floors (Walls and Ceiling) in a building that give the building its use and function.



What are Paid Up Additions (PUA)?

Paid-Up Additions (PUA's) are in essence a “mini-contract” which is paid one-time to buy additional insurance which also has a death benefit and also pays dividends.

PUA's allow the cash value of the policy to grow much faster because of the compounding effect of having dividends buy up more insurance which in turn will pay greater dividends over time. It is a virtuous circle that will greatly enhance the policy over time.

A life insurance policy that is designed to allow you to BECOME YOUR OWN BANK and is properly structured will enable you to have the opportunity and capacity, but not the obligation, to buy additional Paid Up Insurance each year on a flexible basis.

PUAs have no ongoing obligation to keep paying higher premiums over time. The majority of the money used to buy them goes straight into the cash value of the policy and can be borrowed.

PUA's pay little commissions to the agent vs. those earned in Term or Whole, so this means 94% of the cash value goes to work for you immediately in Year 1 and then 100% in future years.



Example: How "Your Own Bank" Works

1.) Insurance Base of \$100,000	\$289/mo
+ 2.) Term Insurance 30 years of \$1.2 Million	\$200/mo
+ 3.) Waiver of Premium	\$25/mo
+ 4.) Additional Insurance PUA (\$36,000/year max)	\$10/mo min - \$3,000/mo max



Example: "Your Own Bank" Insurance

Premium Information

Premiums in this illustration are assumed to be paid on a(n) Monthly basis.

Required Premiums

<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Coverage Amount</u>	<u>First Year Monthly Premium</u>	<u>Minimum Required Monthly Premium</u>
Base Policy(ICC14 LL-01 1404)	\$100,000	\$289.08	\$289.08
Waiver of Premium (WP-05)		\$5.44	\$5.44
30 Year Term Rider (ICC14 LLR-01 1408)	\$1,200,000	\$199.92	\$199.92
Waiver coverage for 30 Year Term		\$20.40	\$20.40
Level Premium PUA Rider (ICC19 LLR-15 1901)		\$3,000.00	\$10.00
Total Minimum Required Monthly Premium		\$3,514.84	\$524.84

Other Riders or Coverages included at no cost to you

Accelerated Death Benefit Plus Rider

Premium Deposit Fund Rider

Riders with Optional Premium

<u>Level Premium PUA Rider (ICC19 LLR-15 1901)</u>	
Illustrated First Year Premium	\$36,000.00
Minimum Required First Year Premium	\$500.00
Minimum Required Annual Premium	\$120.00
Maximum Allowed Premium Per Year, Years 1-7	\$36,000.00
Maximum Allowed Premium Per Year, Years 8+	\$36,000.00



Example: "Your Own Bank" Insurance

		Guaranteed			Non-Guaranteed Assumptions 100% of Current Dividend Scale					
		Contract	Net Cash	Death	Increase in					
Age	Year	Premium	Value	Benefit	Contract	Cumulative	Annual	Net Cash	Net Cash	Death
					Premium	Premium	Dividend	Value	Value	Benefit
41	1	42,178	34,461	1,457,682	42,178	42,178	465	34,926	34,926	1,458,146
42	2	42,178	71,757	1,610,119	42,178	84,356	690	38,002	72,928	1,612,936
43	3	42,178	111,656	1,757,499	42,178	126,534	925	40,865	113,793	1,763,605
44	4	42,178	152,923	1,900,002	42,178	168,712	1,404	42,744	156,536	1,910,545
45	5	42,178	195,629	2,037,792	42,178	210,890	1,716	44,546	201,082	2,054,452
46	6	42,178	239,831	2,171,014	42,178	253,068	2,042	46,431	247,513	2,194,862
47	7	42,178	285,575	2,299,815	42,178	295,247	2,410	48,418	295,931	2,331,926
48	8	42,178	332,937	2,424,337	42,178	337,425	2,794	50,513	346,443	2,465,839
49	9	42,178	381,955	2,544,715	42,178	379,603	3,205	52,688	399,131	2,596,723
50	10	42,178	432,686	2,661,085	42,178	421,781	3,635	54,958	454,089	2,724,718
51	11	38,644	482,020	2,773,583	38,644	460,425	3,854	53,925	508,013	2,849,711
52	12	38,644	532,969	2,882,351	38,644	499,068	4,309	56,147	564,160	2,971,516
53	13	38,644	585,524	2,987,532	38,644	537,712	4,800	58,415	622,575	3,090,790
54	14	38,644	639,744	3,089,267	38,644	576,356	5,293	60,764	683,339	3,207,672
55	15	38,644	695,632	3,187,690	38,644	615,000	5,843	63,193	746,532	3,322,277
56	16	38,644	753,291	3,282,928	38,644	653,644	6,390	65,748	812,280	3,434,758
57	17	38,644	812,811	3,375,093	38,644	692,288	6,972	68,456	880,735	3,545,175
58	18	38,644	874,265	3,464,291	38,644	730,932	7,594	71,307	952,042	3,653,653
59	19	38,644	937,710	3,550,621	38,644	769,575	8,236	74,261	1,026,303	3,760,294
60	20	38,644	1,003,128	3,634,185	38,644	808,219	8,959	77,304	1,103,607	3,865,226
61	21	38,644	1,070,495	3,715,084	38,644	846,863	9,688	80,355	1,183,961	3,968,594
62	22	38,644	1,139,706	3,793,423	38,644	885,507	10,527	83,424	1,267,385	4,070,533
63	23	38,644	1,210,745	3,869,309	38,644	924,151	11,368	86,510	1,353,895	4,171,214
64	24	38,644	1,283,570	3,942,847	38,644	962,795	12,263	89,629	1,443,524	4,270,709
65	25	38,644	1,358,158	4,014,136	38,644	1,001,438	13,215	92,810	1,536,334	4,369,154
66	26	38,399	1,434,544	4,083,273	38,399	1,039,837	14,231	96,124	1,632,458	4,466,688
67	27	38,399	1,512,791	4,150,348	38,399	1,078,236	15,120	99,418	1,731,876	4,563,254
68	28	38,399	1,592,848	4,215,444	38,399	1,116,636	16,099	102,771	1,834,647	4,658,818
69	29	38,399	1,674,751	4,278,642	38,399	1,155,035	17,106	106,223	1,940,869	4,753,501
70	30	38,399	1,758,350	4,340,023	38,399	1,193,434	18,208	109,630	2,050,499	4,847,429
71	31	36,000	1,843,550	3,199,663	36,000	1,229,434	19,343	112,990	2,163,489	3,740,720
72	32	36,000	1,930,121	3,257,643	36,000	1,265,434	20,546	116,180	2,279,669	3,833,475
73	33	36,000	2,017,854	3,314,043	36,000	1,301,434	21,820	119,223	2,398,892	3,925,827

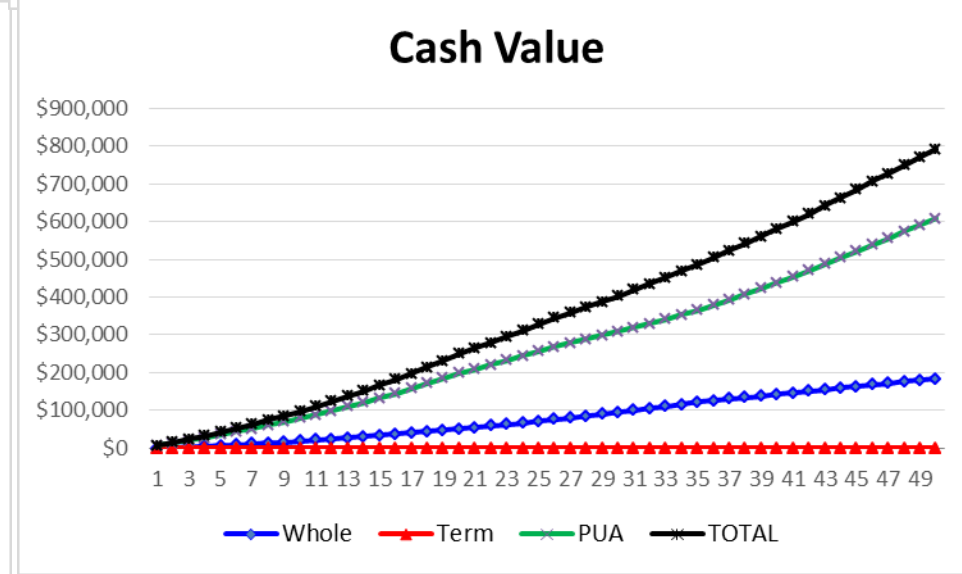
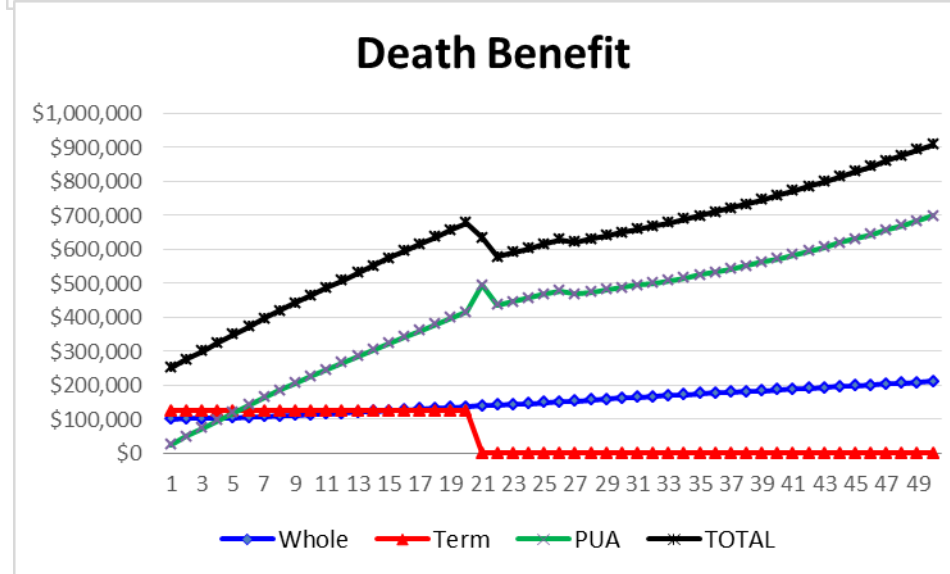
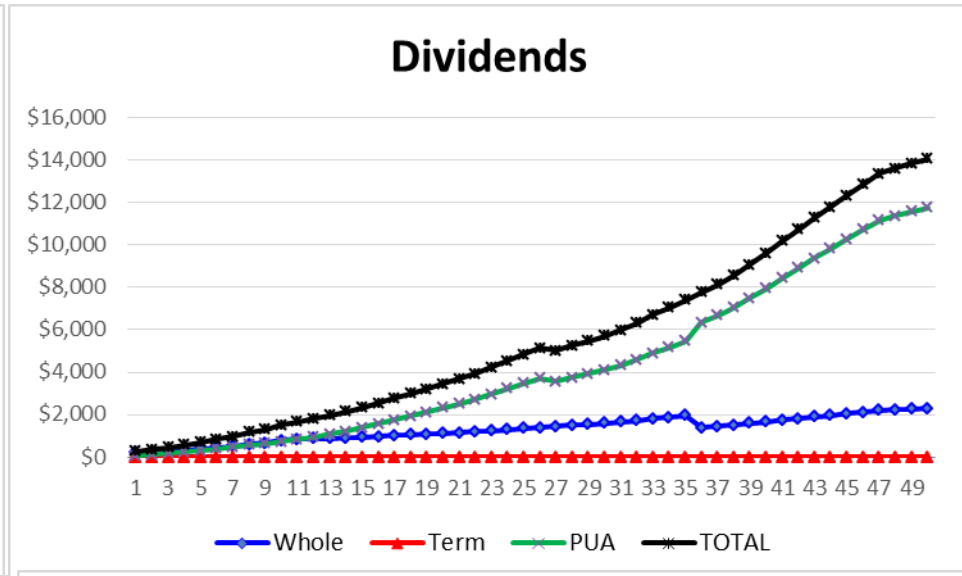
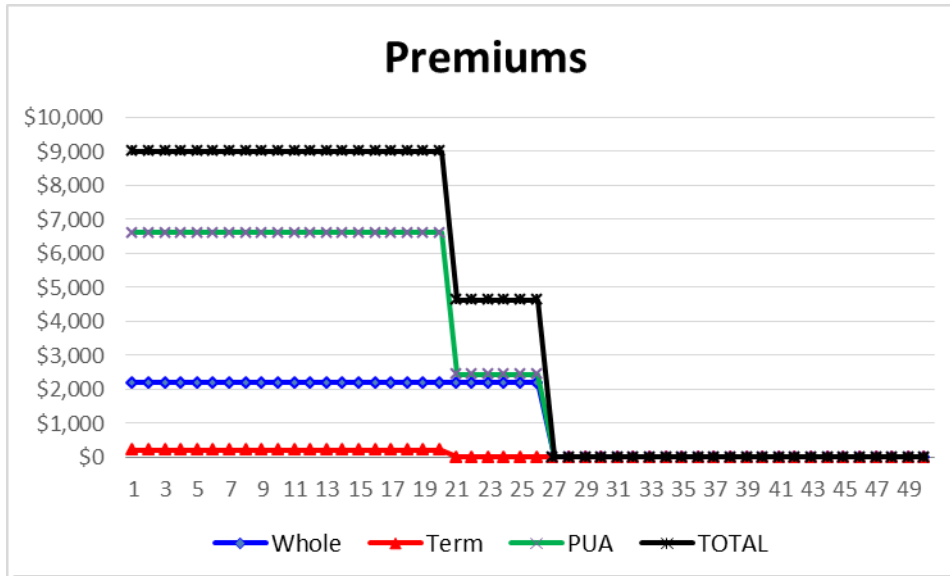


Example: "Your Own Bank" Insurance

		Guaranteed			Non-Guaranteed Assumptions 100% of Current Dividend Scale					
Age	Year	Contract Premium	Net Cash Value	Death Benefit	Contract Premium	Cumulative Premium	Annual Dividend	Increase in		
								Net Cash Value	Net Cash Value	Death Benefit
74	34	36,000	2,106,533	3,368,943	36,000	1,337,434	23,130	122,071	2,520,963	4,017,874
75	35	36,000	2,196,030	3,422,421	36,000	1,373,434	24,555	124,909	2,645,872	4,109,768
76	36	0	2,251,987	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	25,657	93,076	2,738,948	4,149,137
77	37	0	2,307,772	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	26,861	94,709	2,833,657	4,189,332
78	38	0	2,363,387	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	28,048	96,336	2,929,993	4,230,354
79	39	0	2,418,727	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	29,301	97,909	3,027,902	4,272,224
80	40	0	2,473,623	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	30,621	99,343	3,127,245	4,315,005
81	41	0	2,527,800	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	31,967	100,459	3,227,704	4,358,717
82	42	0	2,581,087	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	33,297	101,338	3,329,042	4,403,327
83	43	0	2,633,245	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	34,741	102,013	3,431,056	4,448,922
84	44	0	2,683,999	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	36,218	102,350	3,533,406	4,495,552
85	45	0	2,732,974	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	37,860	102,334	3,635,740	4,543,376
86	46	0	2,779,758	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	39,538	101,777	3,737,517	4,592,466
87	47	0	2,823,976	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	41,269	100,722	3,838,239	4,642,876
88	48	0	2,865,114	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	43,087	98,999	3,937,238	4,694,708
89	49	0	2,902,966	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	44,992	97,008	4,034,246	4,748,081
90	50	0	2,937,429	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	46,992	94,886	4,129,133	4,803,124
91	51	0	2,968,573	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	49,045	92,824	4,221,957	4,859,928
92	52	0	2,996,706	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	51,246	91,256	4,313,213	4,918,672
93	53	0	3,022,203	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	53,410	90,109	4,403,322	4,979,363
94	54	0	3,045,715	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	55,487	89,744	4,493,066	5,041,923
95	55	0	3,068,440	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	57,373	90,897	4,583,963	5,106,158
96	56	0	3,090,548	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	58,854	91,883	4,675,845	5,171,631
97	57	0	3,111,494	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	59,754	91,443	4,767,289	5,237,705
98	58	0	3,131,036	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	60,615	90,556	4,857,845	5,304,291
99	59	0	3,148,969	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	61,533	89,357	4,947,201	5,371,465
100	60	0	3,165,089	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	62,411	87,736	5,034,937	5,439,219
101	61	0	3,179,463	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,037	85,903	5,120,840	5,507,330
102	62	0	3,192,537	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,343	84,399	5,205,239	5,575,490
103	63	0	3,204,378	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,583	82,890	5,288,129	5,643,634
104	64	0	3,215,227	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,757	81,662	5,369,791	5,711,718
105	65	0	3,225,460	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,750	80,840	5,450,631	5,779,577
106	66	0	3,236,001	3,422,421	0	1,373,434	63,611	81,424	5,532,055	5,847,081



3 Components of Your Own Bank Insurance





The Infinite Banking Concept: It's About Financing, Not Investing

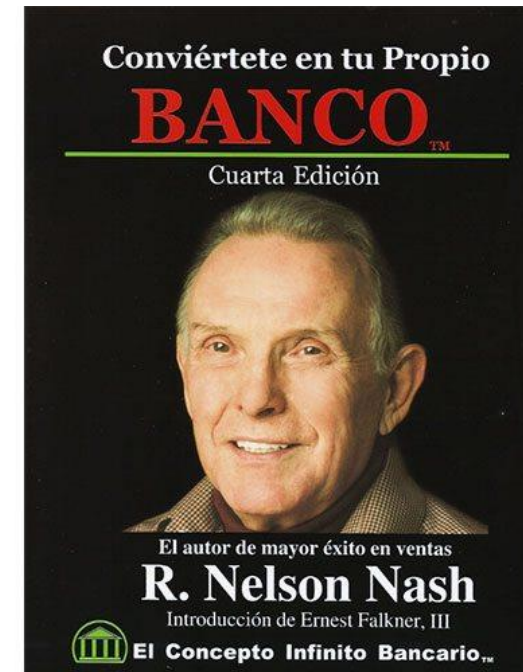
- *“This is not about investing. It's about how we finance things in life. It is not a "get rich" quick procedure. On the contrary, it requires a lot of planning. Learn to think beyond that of the current generation.”*

– R. Nelson Nash

“The whole truth goes through three stages. First, they ridicule it. Second, it is violently opposed. Third, it is accepted as obvious.”

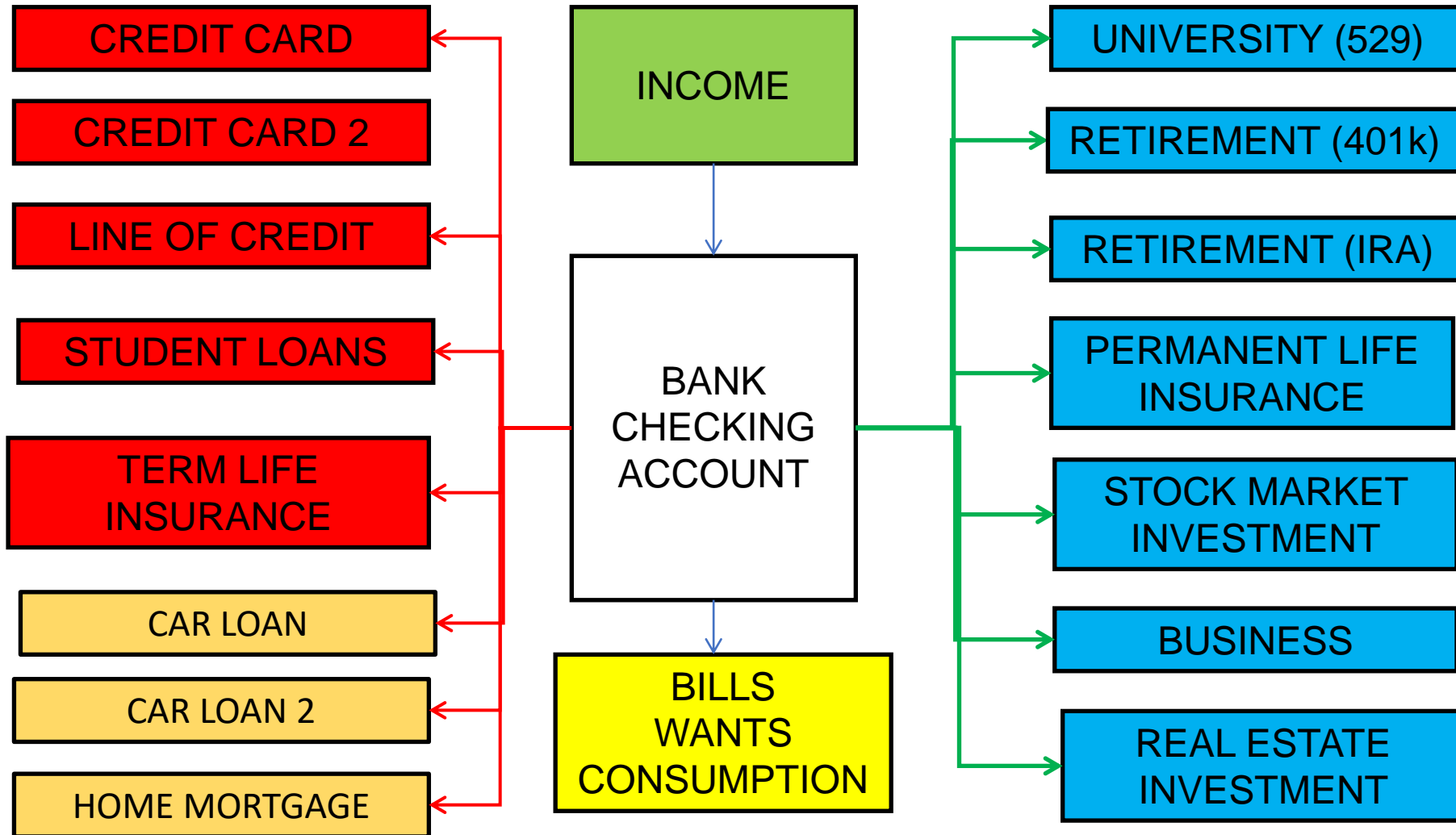
- Arthur Schopenhauer

- www.infinitebanking.org



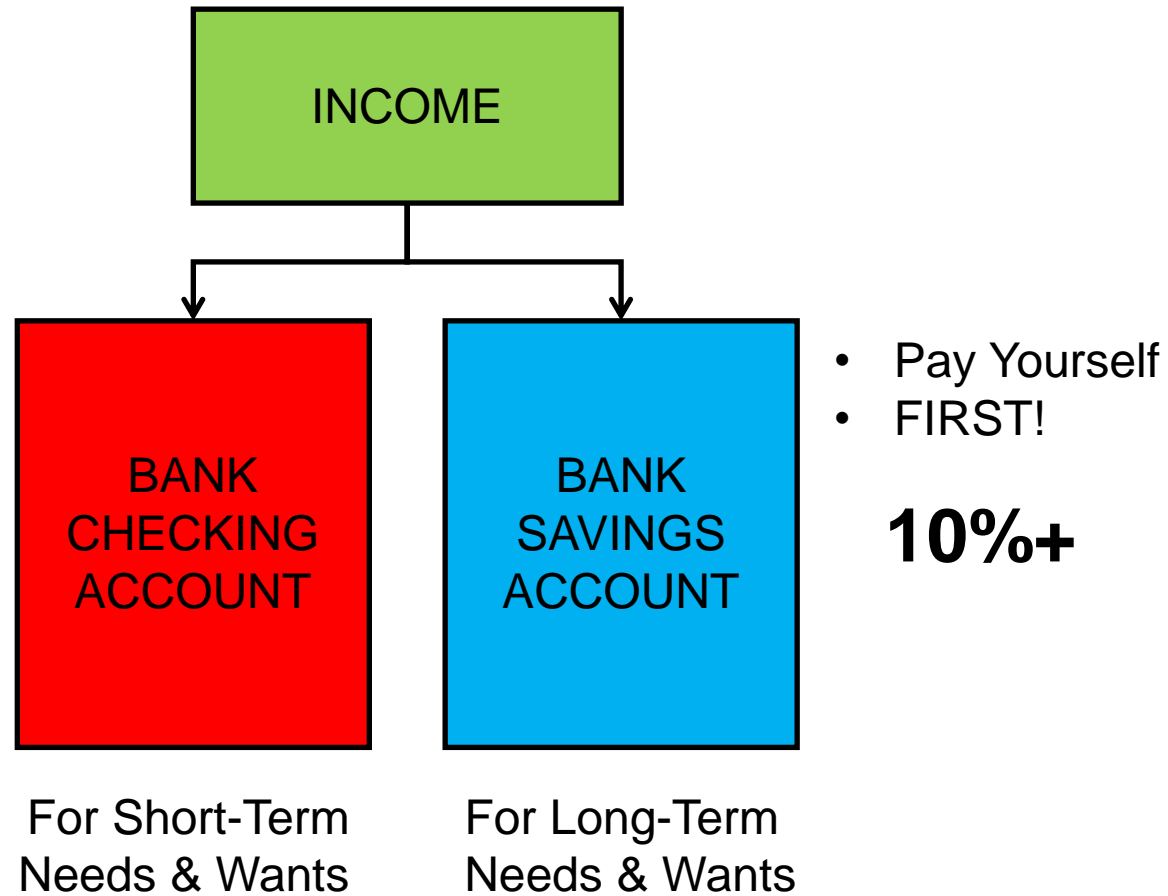


Most People try to Save, Invest, Spend and Get out of Debt in many separate places at the same time





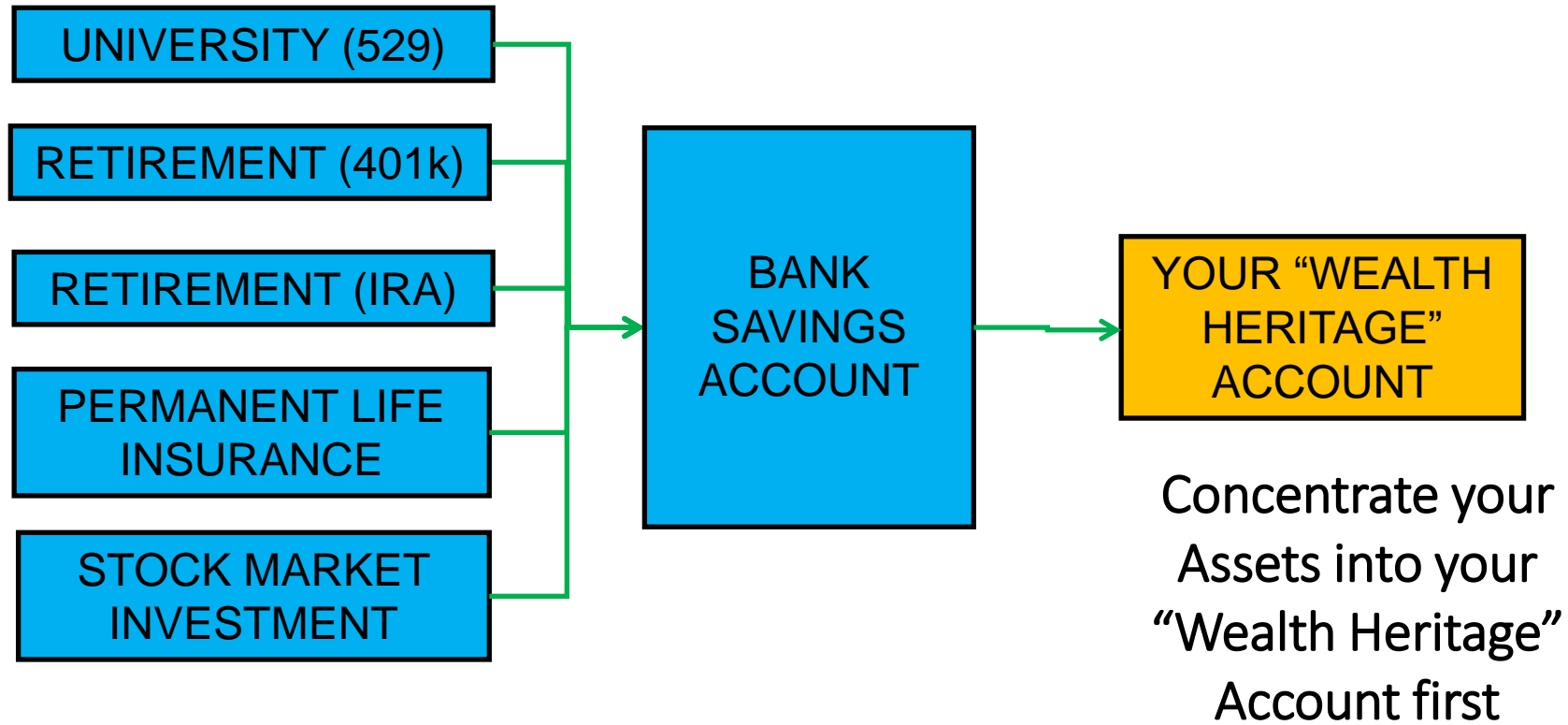
Key Lesson #1 is to Save Before You Spend



Use 2 Separate Accounts



Key Lesson #2: Concentrate Your Assets into One “Wealth Heritage” Account

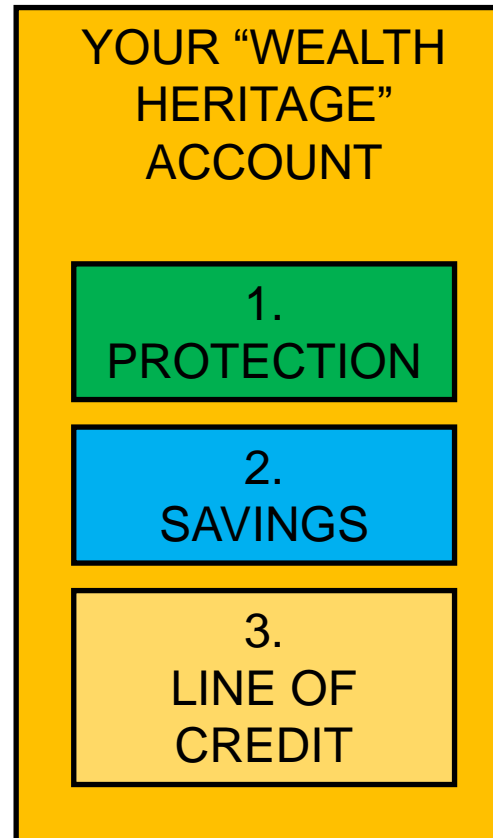




Your “Wealth Heritage” Account has 3 Functions

1. PROTECTION – This Comes From Life Insurance:
Whole + Term + Paid Up Additions (PUA)

2. SAVINGS – This Replaces the Need for Bank Savings Accounts, College Savings Accounts & Retirement Accounts

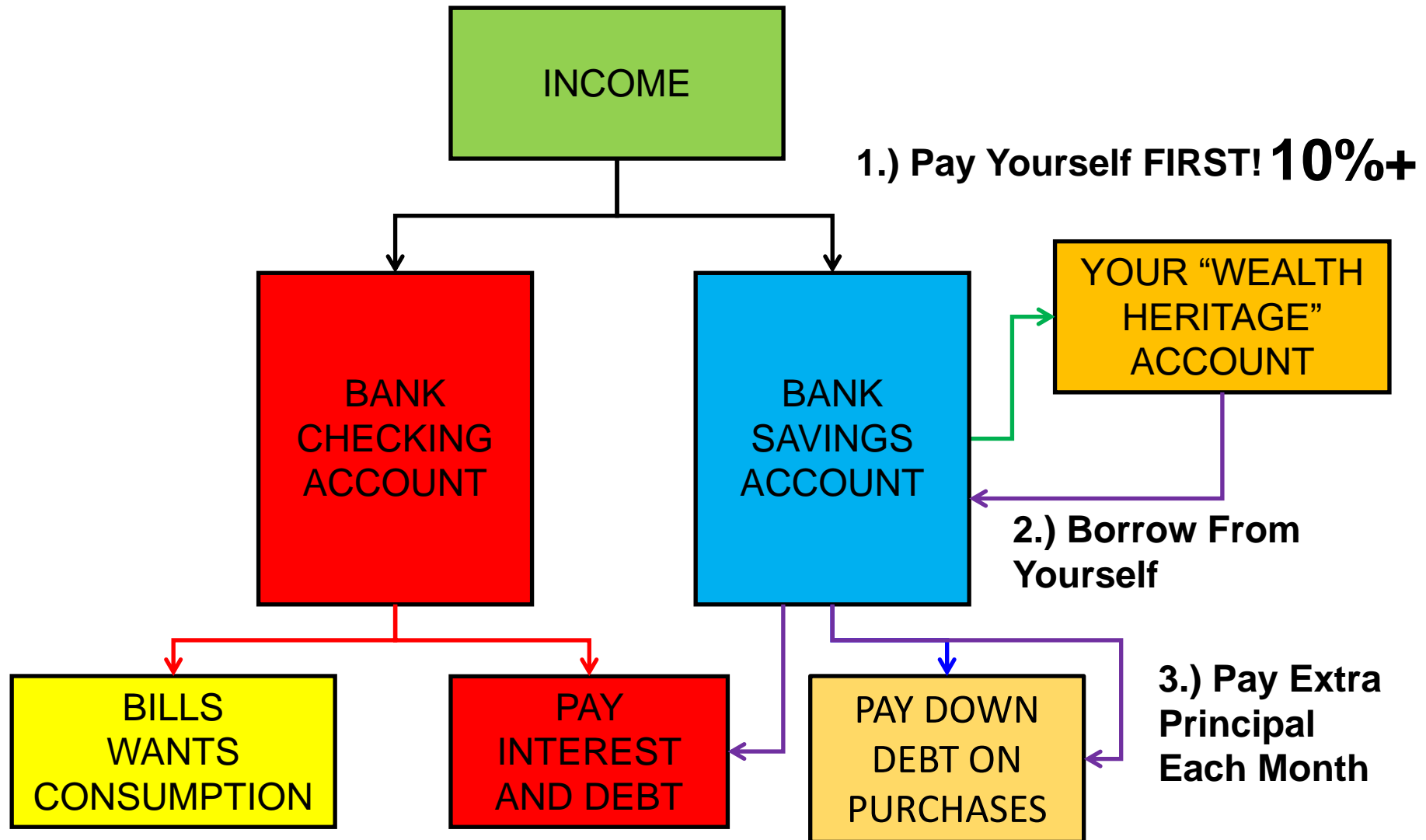


3. LINE OF CREDIT - This Replaces the Need for Borrowing From Commercial Banks

➤ This “Wealth Heritage” Account becomes the Foundation of your Financial Security Strategy

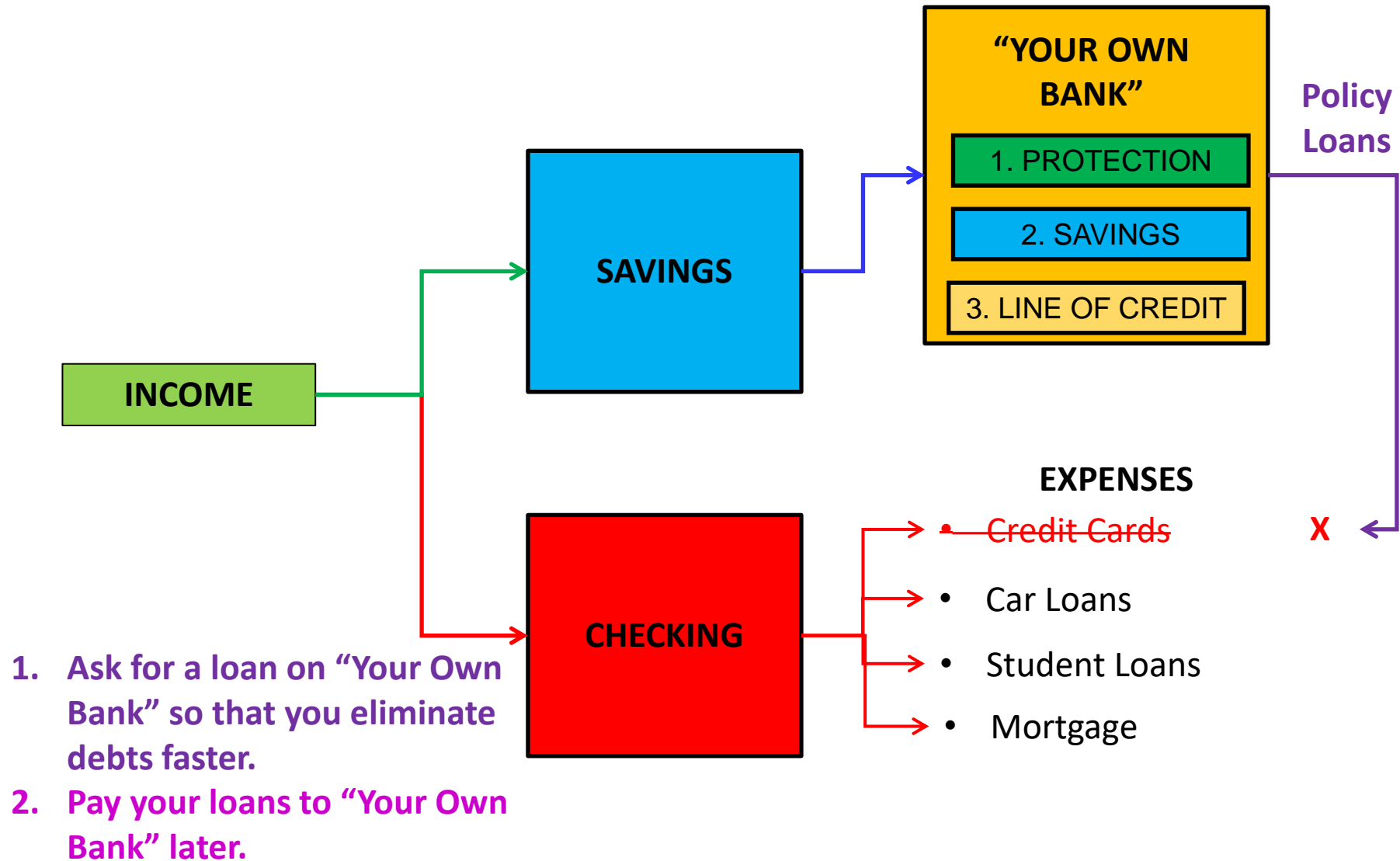


Turn your WH Account into “Your Own Bank”



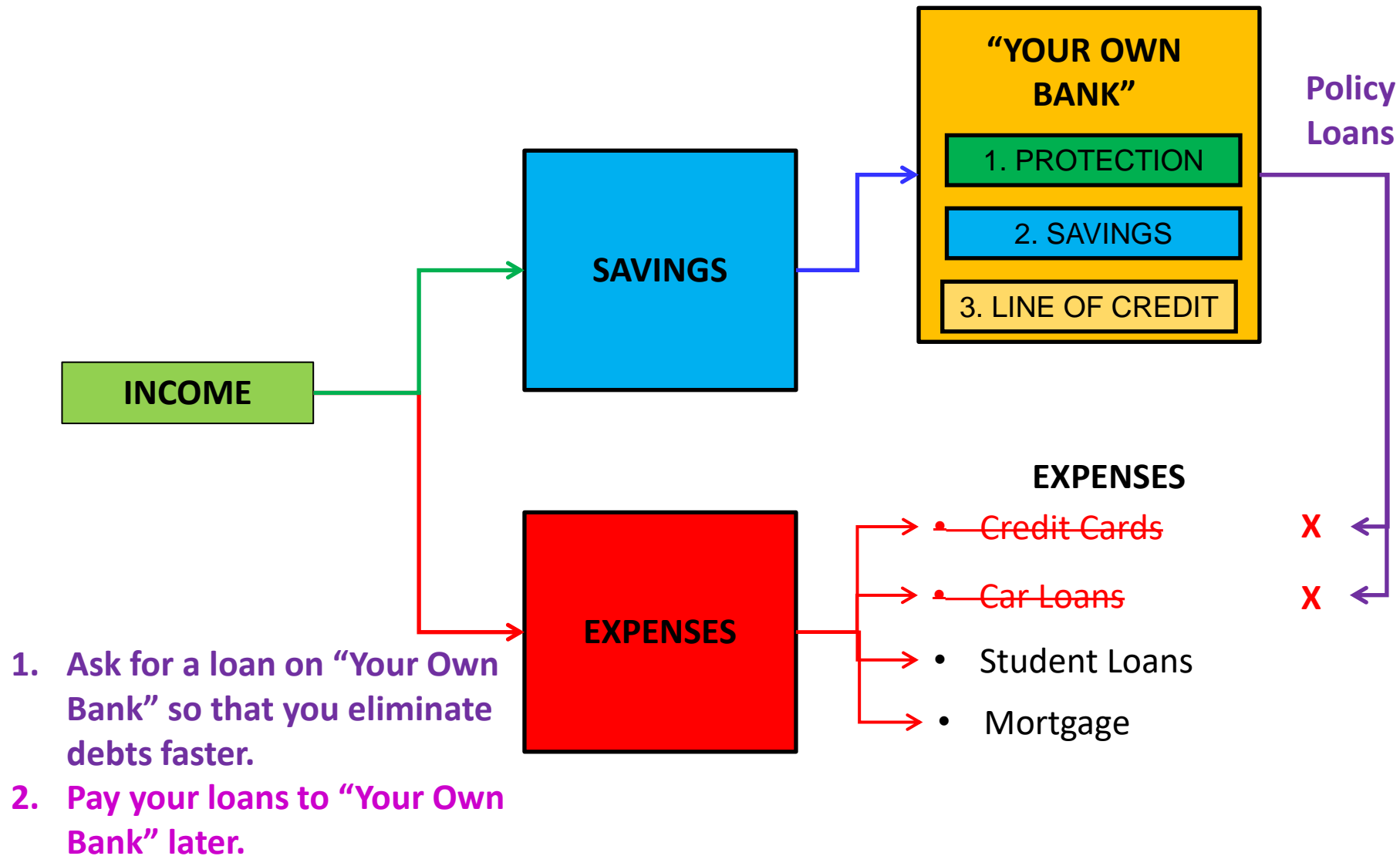


Key Lesson #3: Lend to Yourself and Focus On Paying Off One Debt at a Time



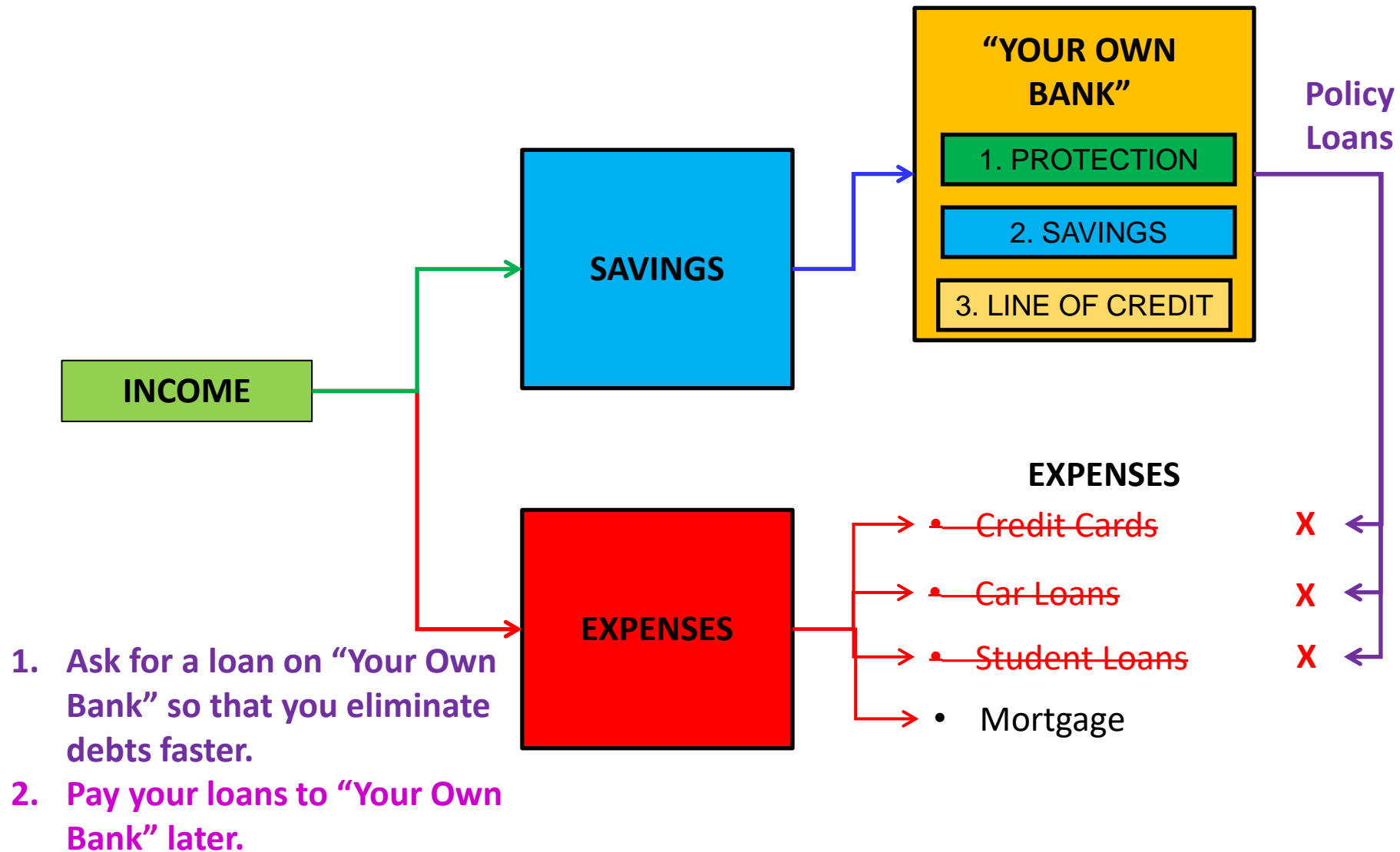


Key Lesson #3: Lend to Yourself and Focus On Paying Off One Debt at a Time



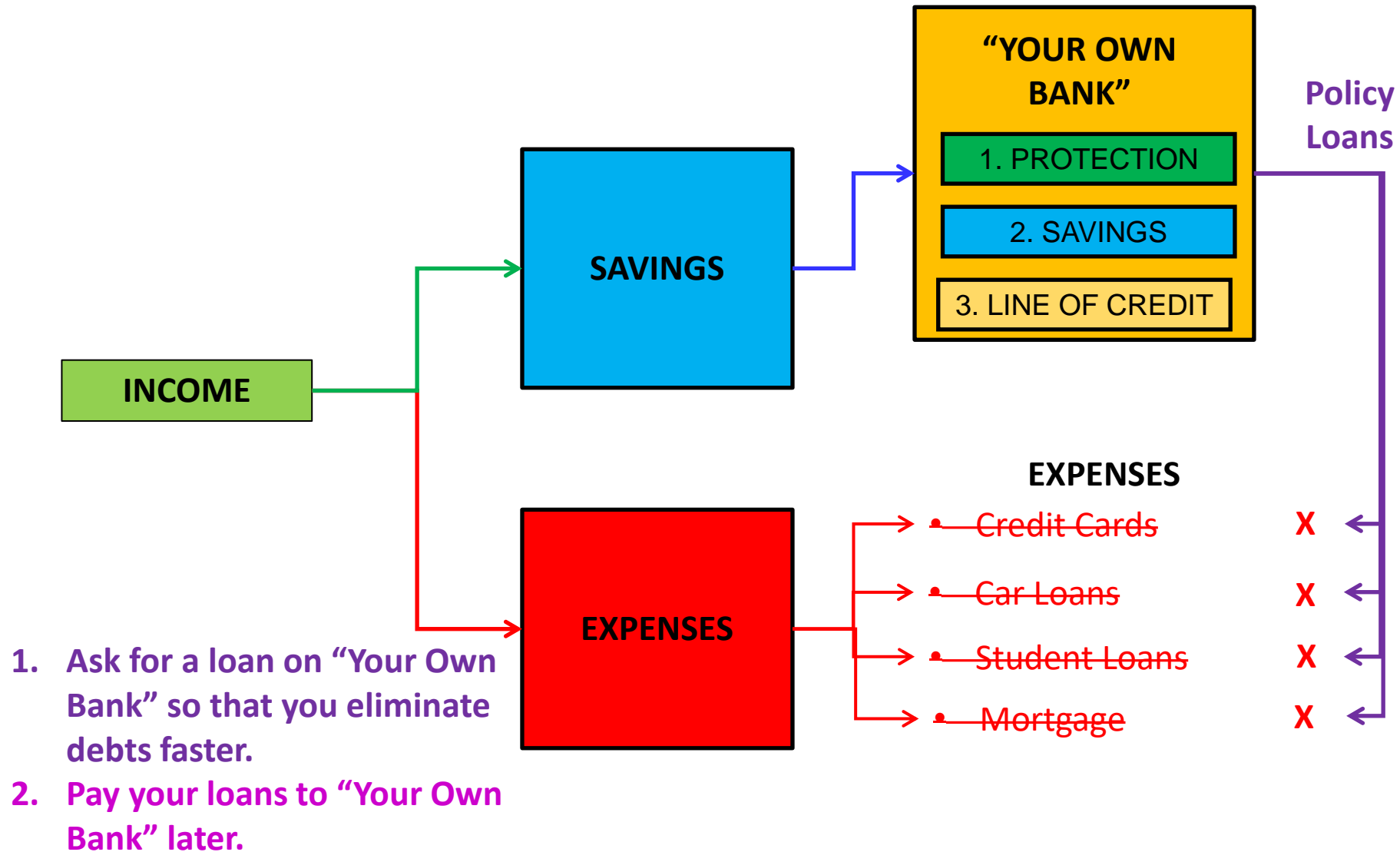


Key Lesson #3: Lend to Yourself and Focus On Paying Off One Debt at a Time



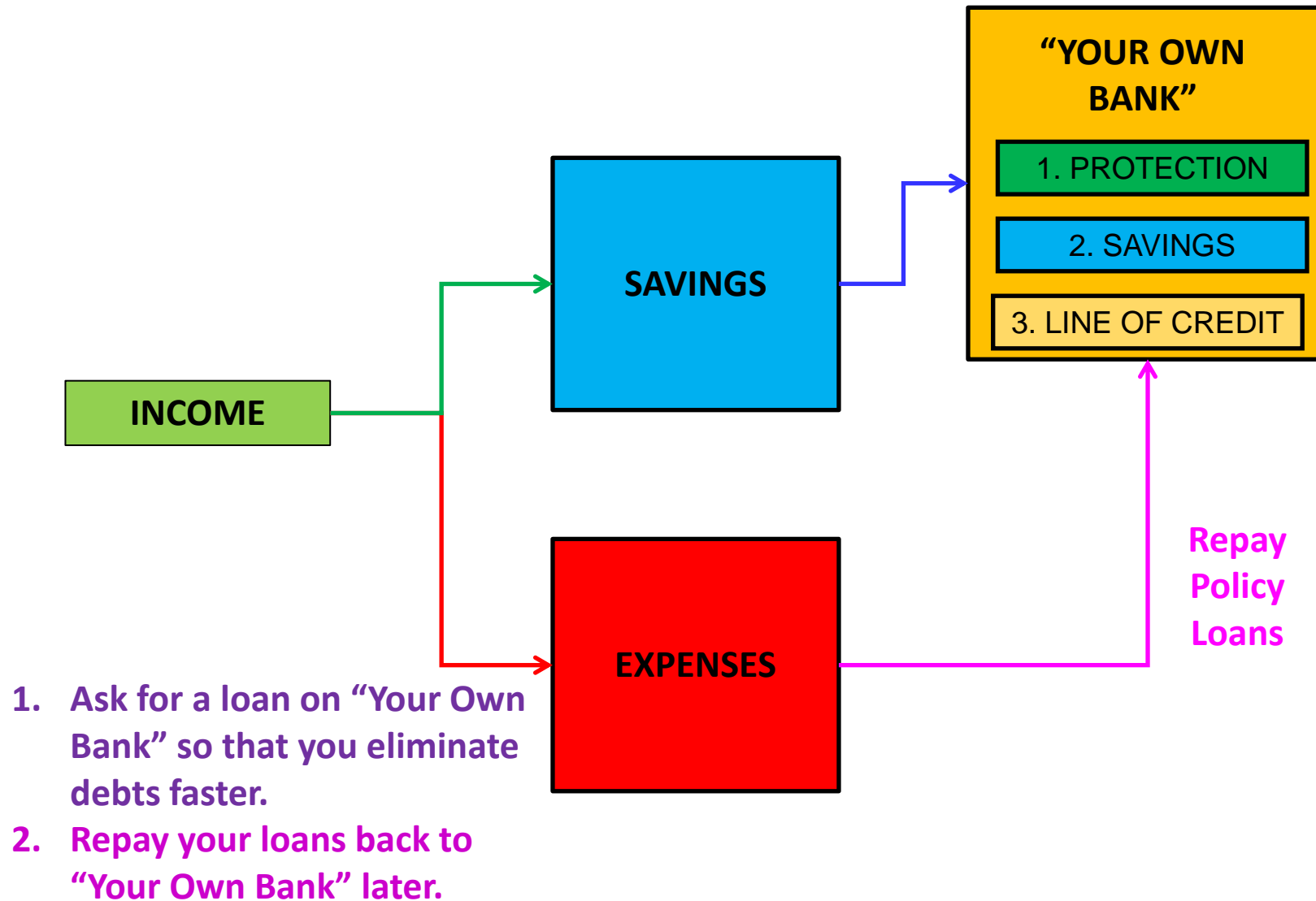


Key Lesson #3: Lend to Yourself and Focus On Paying Off One Debt at a Time





Key Lesson #4: Once you are Bank Debt Free, Repay the Policy Loan





Benefits of “Becoming Your Own Bank”

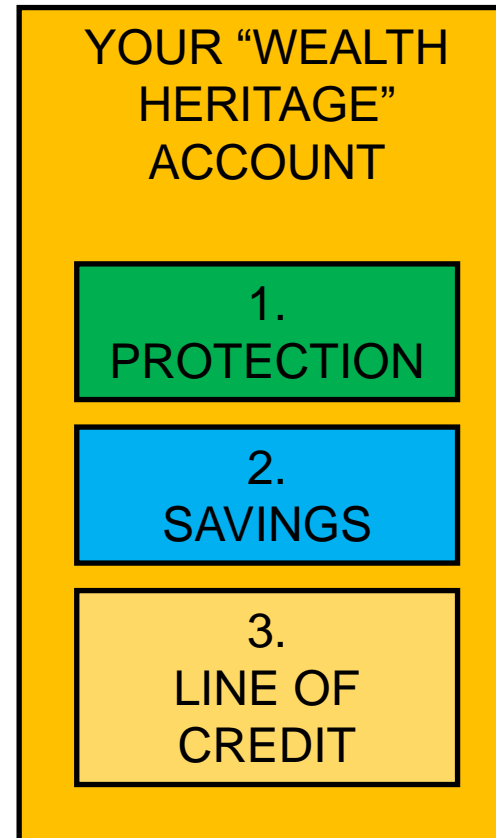
- 1.The Initial Benefit is Protecting your Family.**
- 2.Your Savings Will Grow Constantly and will Pay you Dividends and Interest.**
- 3.Your Line of Credit will Replace your Bank Loan and Save you Interest.**
- 4.Your Debt starts to get eliminated and this Accelerates the Process to Get Out of Debt!**
- 5.Your “Wealth Heritage” account Replaces your Bank and from here on out you don’t need it.**



Your “Wealth Heritage” Account Grows Over Time

1. PROTECTION – As Time Goes By Your Life Insurance Will Grow

2. SAVINGS – As Time Goes By Your Savings (Cash Value) Will Grow



3. LINE OF CREDIT – As Time Goes By Your Ability to Borrow Will Grow

➤ Your “Tree of Wealth” Account Grows and Grows!





Example 1a. of how to Properly Use a BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Policy

Customized BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Life Insurance Policy

- Mom pays \$35,000 Annual Premiums
- \$15,000 Policy Loan used to pay for college tuition
- Daughter pays back loan once she gets a job.
- Excess Premiums paid in drop over time

Age Insured	Policy Year	Annual Premium	Annual Loan Repayment	Loan	Cumulative Loan&Interest	Total Premiums Contributed	Net Cash Value	Net Death Benefit
41	1	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ 26,463	\$ 899,150
42	2	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ 54,396	\$ 996,431
43	3	\$ 35,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 15,750	\$ 105,000	\$ 74,911	\$ 1,076,197
44	4	\$ 35,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 32,288	\$ 140,000	\$ 96,930	\$ 1,153,536
45	5	\$ 35,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 49,652	\$ 175,000	\$ 120,094	\$ 1,228,483
46	6	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 67,885	\$ 195,000	\$ 129,585	\$ 1,254,756
47	7	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,279	\$ 215,000	\$ 155,230	\$ 1,295,504
48	8	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,843	\$ 235,000	\$ 182,092	\$ 1,335,857
49	9	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,585	\$ 255,000	\$ 210,184	\$ 1,375,881
50	10	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 74,639	\$ 275,000	\$ 247,394	\$ 1,423,603
51	11	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 7,500	\$ 70,496	\$ 290,000	\$ 281,359	\$ 1,458,755
52	12	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 64,571	\$ 305,000	\$ 318,434	\$ 1,496,116
53	13	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 58,350	\$ 320,000	\$ 357,230	\$ 1,534,194
54	14	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 51,817	\$ 335,000	\$ 397,849	\$ 1,572,996
55	15	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 44,958	\$ 350,000	\$ 440,355	\$ 1,612,630
56	16	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 37,856	\$ 360,000	\$ 479,899	\$ 1,642,422
57	17	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 30,194	\$ 370,000	\$ 521,215	\$ 1,673,661
58	18	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000	\$ 22,253	\$ 380,000	\$ 564,360	\$ 1,706,519
59	19	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,366	\$ 390,000	\$ 599,995	\$ 1,731,709
60	20	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,534	\$ 400,000	\$ 637,262	\$ 1,758,302



Example 1b. of how to Properly Use a BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Policy

Customized BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Life Insurance Policy

- Assume Mom pays Premiums until 65.
- At age 61 she takes policy loans to supplement her income.
- Age 66-80 she borrows until she passes away.
- Daughter gets death benefit.

Age Insured	Policy Year	Annual Premium	Annual Loan Repayment	Loan	Cumulative Loan&Interest	Total Premiums Contributed	Net Cash Value	Net Death Benefit
61	21	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 57,261	\$ 408,000	\$ 643,226	\$ 1,451,882
62	22	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 91,624	\$ 416,000	\$ 649,222	\$ 1,444,928
63	23	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 127,705	\$ 424,000	\$ 655,262	\$ 1,437,359
64	24	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 165,590	\$ 432,000	\$ 661,364	\$ 1,429,068
65	25	\$ 8,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 205,370	\$ 440,000	\$ 667,495	\$ 1,420,033
66	26	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 268,138	\$ 440,000	\$ 644,249	\$ 1,375,412
67	27	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 334,045	\$ 440,000	\$ 619,400	\$ 1,329,207
68	28	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 403,247	\$ 440,000	\$ 592,785	\$ 1,281,412
69	29	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 475,910	\$ 440,000	\$ 564,332	\$ 1,231,819
70	30	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 552,205	\$ 440,000	\$ 533,963	\$ 1,180,220
71	31	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 619,190	\$ 440,000	\$ 514,588	\$ 1,139,452
72	32	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 689,525	\$ 440,000	\$ 493,586	\$ 1,096,939
73	33	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 763,376	\$ 440,000	\$ 470,754	\$ 1,052,663
74	34	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 840,920	\$ 440,000	\$ 445,881	\$ 1,006,632
75	35	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 922,341	\$ 440,000	\$ 418,751	\$ 958,761
76	36	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 1,007,833	\$ 440,000	\$ 389,158	\$ 908,953
77	37	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 1,097,600	\$ 440,000	\$ 356,952	\$ 857,044
78	38	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 1,191,855	\$ 440,000	\$ 322,001	\$ 802,742
79	39	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 1,290,823	\$ 440,000	\$ 284,052	\$ 745,854
80	40	\$ -	\$ 37,500	\$ -	\$ 1,394,739	\$ 440,000	\$ 242,906	\$ 686,280



Example 2 of how to Properly Use a BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Policy

Customized BECOME YOUR OWN BANK Life Insurance Policy

- Man funds policy with IRA.
- He pays \$50,000 Annual Premiums.
- He borrows for business loans and repays with interest.
- At age 66 he takes policy loans to retire.
- At age 71 he gets tax free death benefit.
- At age 76 he sells his home.
- At age 80 he passes away and leaves behind a death benefit.

Age Insured	Policy Year	Annual Premium	Annual Loan Repayment	Loan	Cumulative Loan&Interest	Total Premiums Contributed	Net Cash Value	Net Death Benefit
51	1	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 38,964	\$ 915,627
52	2	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 80,041	\$ 1,029,687
53	3	\$ 50,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 53,487	\$ 1,063,621
54	4	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 42,500	\$ 38,063	\$ 200,000	\$ 148,959	\$ 1,215,818
55	5	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 38,063	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ 244,405	\$ 1,364,352
56	6	\$ 11,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 157,500	\$ 261,000	\$ 108,816	\$ 1,220,166
57	7	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 90,000	\$ 70,875	\$ 272,000	\$ 218,235	\$ 1,320,611
58	8	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 70,875	\$ -	\$ 283,000	\$ 312,829	\$ 1,405,804
59	9	\$ 11,000	\$ 175,000	\$ -	\$ 183,750	\$ 294,000	\$ 153,760	\$ 1,236,861
60	10	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192,938	\$ 305,000	\$ 170,257	\$ 1,243,013
61	11	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 192,938	\$ -	\$ 355,000	\$ 428,848	\$ 1,235,911
62	12	\$ 50,000	\$ 225,000	\$ -	\$ 236,250	\$ 405,000	\$ 261,333	\$ 1,099,482
63	13	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 143,063	\$ 416,000	\$ 387,925	\$ 1,214,109
64	14	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 45,216	\$ 427,000	\$ 520,574	\$ 1,334,231
65	15	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 45,216	\$ -	\$ 438,000	\$ 602,030	\$ 1,402,586
66	16	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 78,750	\$ 449,000	\$ 561,073	\$ 1,348,059
67	17	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 161,438	\$ 460,000	\$ 517,769	\$ 1,290,771
68	18	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 248,260	\$ 471,000	\$ 472,001	\$ 1,230,583
69	19	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 339,423	\$ 482,000	\$ 423,671	\$ 1,167,419
70	20	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 435,144	\$ 493,000	\$ 372,664	\$ 1,101,180
71	21	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ 194,401	\$ 504,000	\$ 659,871	\$ 1,372,605
72	22	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 282,871	\$ 515,000	\$ 619,698	\$ 1,316,089
73	23	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 375,764	\$ 526,000	\$ 576,987	\$ 1,256,481
74	24	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 473,303	\$ 537,000	\$ 531,593	\$ 1,193,568
75	25	\$ 11,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 575,718	\$ 548,000	\$ 483,337	\$ 1,127,167
76	26	\$ 11,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 646,504	\$ 559,000	\$ 468,660	\$ 1,094,102
77	27	\$ 11,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 720,829	\$ 570,000	\$ 452,238	\$ 1,059,531
78	28	\$ 11,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 798,870	\$ 581,000	\$ 433,983	\$ 1,023,283
79	29	\$ 11,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 880,814	\$ 592,000	\$ 413,835	\$ 985,132
80	30	\$ 11,000	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 966,855	\$ 603,000	\$ 391,606	\$ 945,001



How to Turn \$1,000/Month into \$10 Million

If a person deposits \$12,000 per year (\$1,000 per month) into a fund that compounds continuously at a 4% per year rate.

Key assumptions and observations:

- **Time Invested:** The earlier this process starts the more the money can grow.
- **Consistency Requires Vision:** The discipline of saving and investing \$1,000 consistently month after month, year after year, decade after decade requires a long-term vision and understanding of the end goal.
- **The Power of Compound Interest:** Many people chase after high returns in the stock market, year after year enduring the volatility of the ups and downs of the market. All along people dismiss getting a 4% steady rate of return in favor of the 10%+ annual returns they are promised.

Interest Rate	Years Invested	One Time Investment	Cumulative Invested	Cumulative Value
4%	0	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
	1	\$ 12,480	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,480
	2	\$ 12,979	\$ 36,000	\$ 37,459
	3	\$ 13,498	\$ 48,000	\$ 50,958
	4	\$ 14,038	\$ 60,000	\$ 64,996
	5	\$ 14,600	\$ 72,000	\$ 79,596
	6	\$ 15,184	\$ 84,000	\$ 94,780
	7	\$ 15,791	\$ 96,000	\$ 110,571
	8	\$ 16,423	\$ 108,000	\$ 126,994
	9	\$ 17,080	\$ 120,000	\$ 144,073
	10	\$ 17,763	\$ 132,000	\$ 161,836
	20	\$ 26,293	\$ 252,000	\$ 383,630
	30	\$ 38,921	\$ 372,000	\$ 711,940
	40	\$ 57,612	\$ 492,000	\$ 1,197,918
	50	\$ 85,280	\$ 612,000	\$ 1,917,285
	60	\$ 126,236	\$ 732,000	\$ 2,982,124
	70	\$ 186,859	\$ 852,000	\$ 4,558,345
	80	\$ 276,598	\$ 972,000	\$ 6,891,537
	90	\$ 606,059	\$ 1,092,000	\$ 10,345,232
	100	\$ 1,327,951	\$ 1,212,000	\$ 15,445,544