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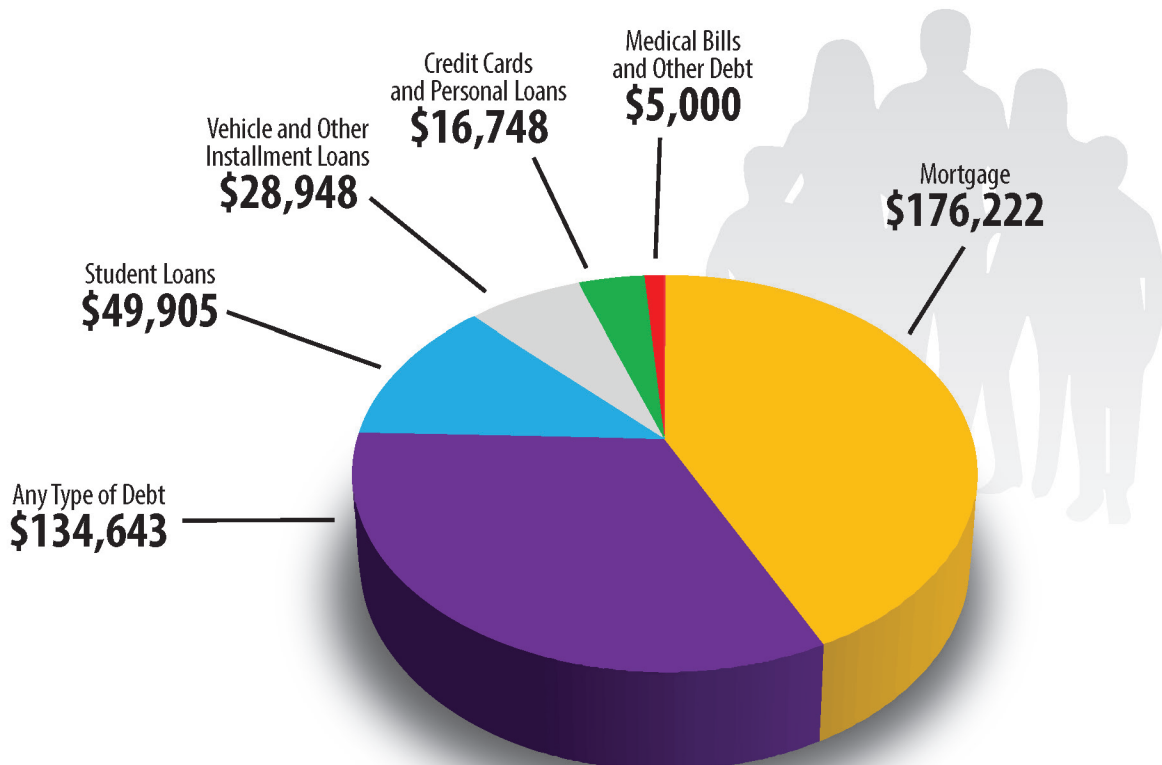
HOW MUCH DEBT DO YOU HAVE COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE AMERICAN?



In **2017**, Americans have **officially borrowed more money** than they had at the **height of the credit bubble** in 2008.

TYPES OF DEBT

The total owed by the average U.S. household, by debt type.



HOW MUCH DOES DEBT COST YOU?

Taking into consideration the **current average interest rates per type of debt**, and average debt per U.S. household, this is how much a consumer can expect to pay with **amortized interest, annually**.

CREDIT CARD

\$2,766.18
annually



Current average
interest rates:
15.59%

MORTGAGE

\$7,474.24
annually



Current average
interest rates:
3.95%

AUTO LOAN

\$921.00
annually



Current average
interest rates:
3.24%

STUDENT LOAN

\$2,228.05
annually

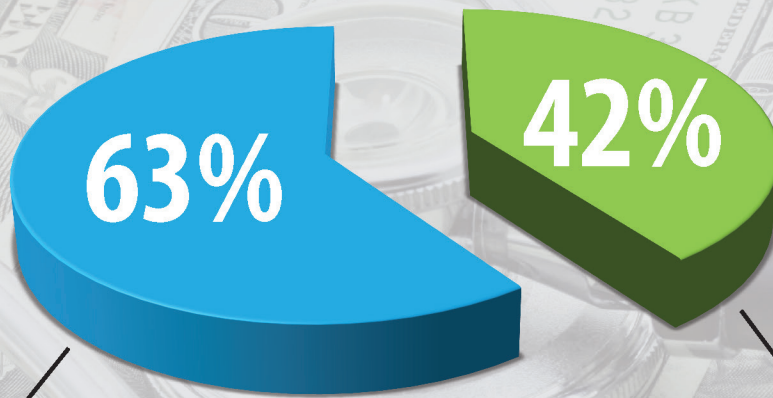


Current average
interest rates:
4.29%

If you are a consumer who pays each of the debts listed above, you could be paying more than \$13,000 each year on interest alone.

MEDICAL DEBT ON THE RISE

A **2016** study conducted by the **Kaiser Family Foundation** and the **New York Times** says, **medical debt in a rising issue.**

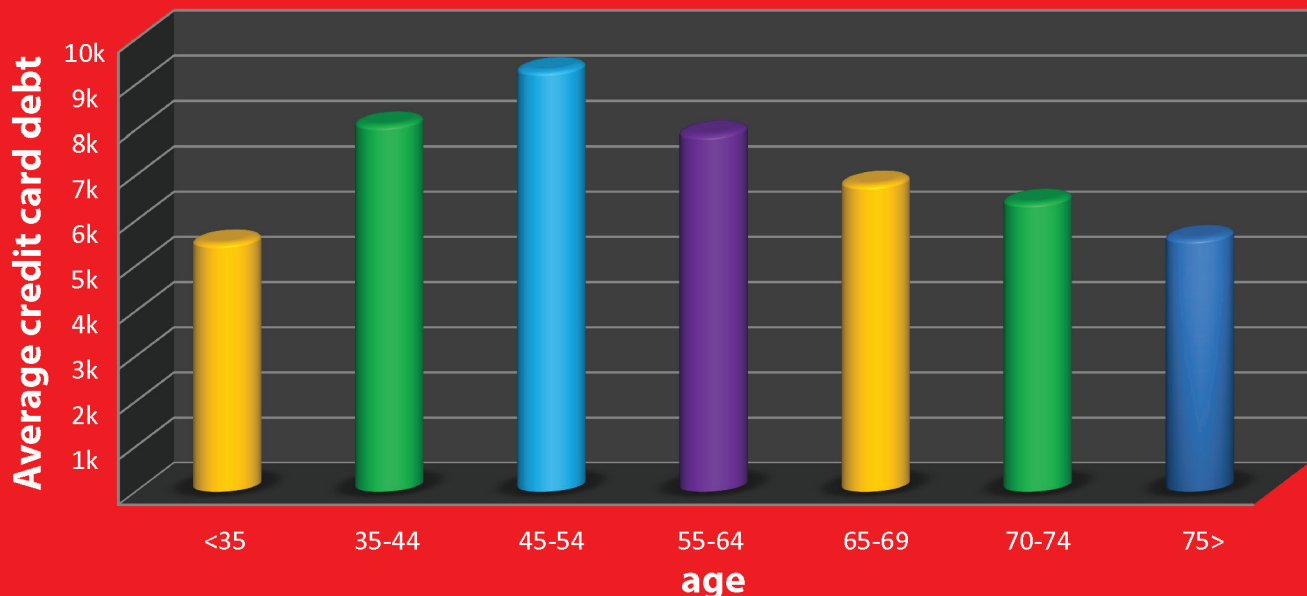


of insured people with medical bill problems have used up most or all of their savings for medical costs.

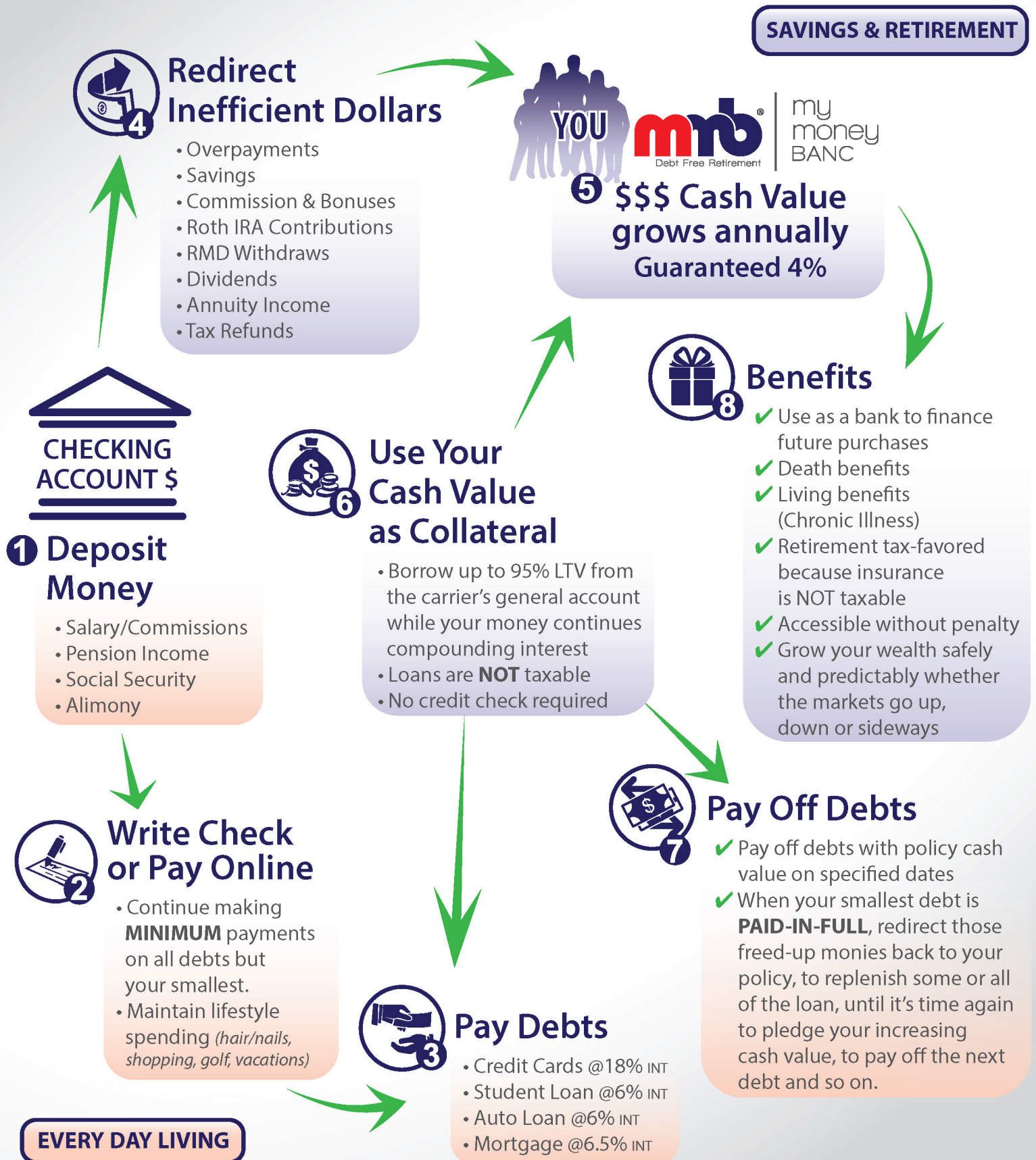
took on extra job or worked more hours to cover the mounting bills.

AVERAGE CREDIT CARD DEBT BY AGE

Credit card debt is typically the most expensive and consumes the longest span of a consumer's life. What does credit card debt look like by age?



HOW TO USE YOUR MONEY TWICE METHOD



STEPS TO PAY OFF ANY DEBT

Let's say YOU have the following 4 debts:

1. \$4,080 VISA (17%) - \$200 PMT
2. \$13,116.00 Student Loan (5%)- \$150 PMT
3. \$20,841.00 Auto Loan (5%) - \$500 PMT
4. \$249,543.00 Primary Residence (5.50%) - \$1,419 (P&I)



1

Using your money twice method, you would make the minimum payments on everything except the VISA. For this example, let's say we identify that we have an extra **\$600** each month from overpayments (**\$400**) and savings (**\$200**). These inefficient dollars would be redirected to your family MMB, a high dividend paying, high cash value, whole life insurance policy. These monies will grow uninterrupted compounding interest each year on a tax-deferred basis.



2

Let's assume that your monthly premium to your MMB is **\$600** per month; with a permanent death benefit of **\$521,343** to age **121**. Your strategy is to pay off **ALL** debts from smallest to largest by collateralizing your policy's cash value on predetermined calendared dates.



3

In the **FIRST YEAR**, when your policy's cash value exceeds the outstanding balance of your VISA, you're going to pledge that cash value, and borrow money from the carrier's general account (@ 5% INT only) while your money continues to grow uninterrupted. Since you're paying **\$200** a month against your VISA, plus taking out a collateralized loan from the insurance carrier, that debt will be paid off early in under **4 months**.



4

After your VISA is **PAID-IN-FULL**, you're going to move on to your student loan debt. You will continue paying your **\$600** premiums to your policy to replenish some or all the **LOAN**, while paying the minimum **\$150** payment. And again, by simply collateralizing your increasing cash value, you'll pay-off your student loan balance in about **9 months**.



5

Next, you'd eliminate the auto loan. With increased cash flow from two debts being paid off, you can now redirect those freed-up monies of **\$750** (**\$600** plus the newly freed-up **\$150**) back to your policy to replenish some or all the loans, while continuing to pay the minimum payments towards any remaining debt.



6

By the time you reach your mortgage—which is your biggest debt—you will be putting a whopping **\$1,250** a month towards your compounding cash value savings. That means you'll have more leverage and collateralization to take out another carrier loan to pay-off your 30-year mortgage in **9-years or less**. With no more debt, the entire **\$2,669 monthly** would continue compounding interest annually creating more tax-free savings for retirement.



7

Self-financing by collateralization of cash value eliminates the need to borrow money from banks because you are the bank. No more need for credit approval to qualify for a loan! Just use your bank to finance future purchases tax-favored without penalty.



8

This strategy makes perfect sense to any insurance carrier because should you die too soon any outstanding loans would be automatically deducted from the death benefit. **BUT** while you're still living you can use your savings for tax-favored retirement income. And as the cash value balance grows, so does your death benefit for your beneficiaries. Win-Win!



Thanks to your hard work and sacrifice, you have successfully paid off nearly \$300,000 of debt in **9-years or less** utilizing the **USING YOUR MONEY TWICE METHOD!** Congratulations!

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NOTES



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