

Traditional Life Insurance Premium Financing

An Advanced Planning Concept



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WEALTH PRESERVATION LLC

Cascade Wealth Preservation is the advanced planning destination.

For years, high net worth individuals have faced the challenge of weighing the need to purchase adequate life insurance against the cost of committing current capital/cash flow to make premium payments. Premium Financing is a planning tool that has assisted these high net worth individuals in meeting this challenge by using a third party lender to finance the purchase of a life insurance policy. Premium financing operates much like a personal loan with various fees, interest costs and/or pre-payment penalties.

In order to keep the proceeds of the policy out of your estate, an Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust (ILIT) or other entity such as a business or partnership (“Owner”) owns the policy on your life. The Owner then borrows the premiums from a third party lender. The policy cash values and other assets will be

required to collateralize the loan. The Owner either pays loan interest to the lender using annual gifts/contributions made to the ILIT or it can be added to the loan. If the interest is accrued, the life carrier or lender may require a level outlay or additional collateral. If the insured dies prior to the loan being repaid, the Owner will receive the estate tax free life insurance proceeds, net the loan repayment. However, it is critical to consider alternative ways of repaying the loan before death to minimize the risk.

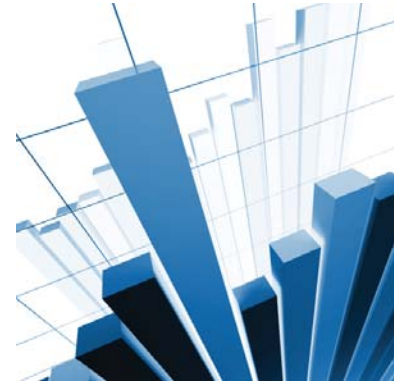
Estate & Business Planning Using Premium Financing for Life Insurance

This concept works well for the individual who:

- Needs personal life insurance for estate planning or business needs;
- Has significant wealth including highly appreciated assets;
- Doesn't find traditional methods of paying for life insurance appealing;
- Would like to purchase life insurance without liquidating other investments or otherwise changing their normal cash flow;
- Presently has trust owned life insurance and would like to reduce annual gifting requirements or save having to pay possible gift taxes in order to purchase the life insurance their estate requires;
- Is interested in the most tax efficient method of purchasing life insurance in order to benefit their heirs with little to no out-of-pocket outlay;
- Is willing to accept some risk in order to retain capital that can continue to be invested.

The current anomaly of very low interest rates charged by lenders and higher longer term crediting rates currently offered by insurance companies creates an attractive arbitrage for individuals to premium finance life insurance. High-Net Worth individuals should be made aware of this concept and take advantage of it especially during the existing low interest rate loan environment.

At its most basic, in premium finance, one borrows money to pay large premiums on a high face amount life insurance policy. For wealthy individuals with large estate liquidity needs, the premiums needed to fund a large life insurance policy can run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.



Why Premium Financed Life Insurance?

While you may have sufficient assets that could be liquidated to fund the premium, you may be reluctant to sell off assets that are appreciating significantly or currently generating income. You may have a significant portion of your wealth tied up in a business interest that you intend to pass on to the next generation, or you may hold assets that cannot easily be liquidated, such as real estate, or assets that, if sold, may trigger capital gains tax.

By borrowing the money needed to pay the premiums, high net-worth individuals can buy life insurance without fronting the cash or selling valued assets. By financing the premium instead of liquidating a valued asset, you can:

- Enjoy continued asset growth and income (ideally the return exceeds the loan interest);
- Postpone potential capital gain taxes;
- Retain control of the valued asset(s);
- Use “someone else’s money” rather than pay out-of-pocket monies;
- Avoid potential gift tax issues;

Certainly, the recent period of low interest rates has enhanced the appeal of premium finance. One potential reward of using premium financing relates to the spread between the loan interest rate and the rate of return on the asset that was not liquidated to pay premiums. The lower the loan rate, the higher the potential reward of the program. At least for the foreseeable future and in the current low-interest rate environment, premium financing is gaining respect and interest as a tool of choice for the affluent needing to acquire large amounts of life insurance protection.

The premium financing concept is simple, but the actual transaction itself can be quite complex. For this reason, it's critical to involve your own tax and legal advisors in the process. Working with our team of experts, you and your advisor(s) can design a premium financing package to fit your unique needs.

How It Works

While each premium financing arrangement is custom designed to meet your unique financial goals, all premium financing transactions consist of two separate financial instruments: a life insurance policy from a life insurance company and a third party loan. The application process occurs in two stages:

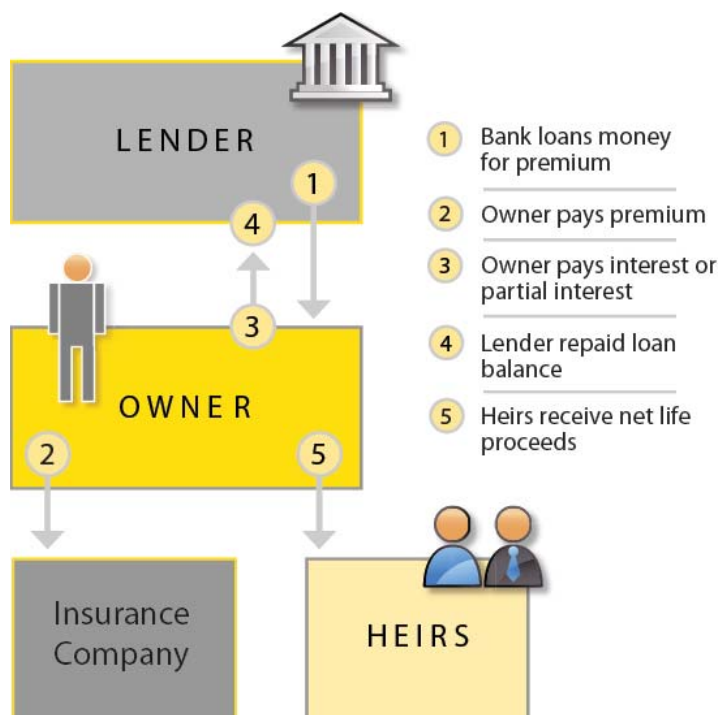
STAGE ONE – The Application for a Life Insurance Policy

You will be required to complete an application for a life insurance policy. You will also be required to have a medical exam completed along with having to provide financial underwriting to determine whether you qualify for the policy.

STAGE TWO – The Application to Borrow the Premiums

After the life insurance policy is approved, your case is submitted to a third party lender. The lender analyzes your credit and financial status, and decides whether or not to make the premium loans.

Assuming that both the life insurance company and the lender approve your premium financing arrangement, the lender will deliver funds for the life insurance premiums, and you will pay the lender interest charges and any loan fees or if elected these costs would be accrued and added to the loan.



Types of Premium Financing Plans

Again, premium financing plans are individualized to meet your needs, but there are a few general types of loans available. Not all lenders participate in all types, and different types of loans will vary in sensitivity to interest rate changes.

Interest Due in Cash

This type of premium financing plan requires that you pay the interest – in advance or in arrears – to the lender out of your own funds. The loan is for the amount of premiums only. In a properly designed and funded policy, cash-value distributions may cover the interest payment.

Interest Accumulated on the Loan

With this type of loan you do not pay the annual costs to the lender. Instead, the annual interest due is added back into the loan principal and paid out of the policy death benefit at the insured's death. Your only out-of-pocket costs are those related to the loan itself (loan origination fees, for example). However, the increasing amount of the loan generates increasing annual interest costs, which will reduce the amount of policy death benefit delivered to the beneficiary. These types of loans carry a greater financial risk, especially when the policy cash-value performance or loan-interest projections do not meet expectations.

Eligibility for Premium Financing

Because of its complexity, premium financing is not for everyone. If you are financially sophisticated and you have skilled tax and legal advisors, this strategy may be appropriate for you. Additionally, lenders require that you meet certain eligibility requirements. In general, to qualify for a premium financing arrangement you should:

- ✓ Have a need for life insurance.
- ✓ Have a net worth of at least \$5,000,000.
- ✓ Have a significant annual income (\$200,000/year for last 3 years).
- ✓ Have liquid assets sufficient to pledge as collateral for the loan.
- ✓ Meet life insurance policy underwriting guidelines.

Comparison of Alternatives to Premium Financing

Prepared for: Valued Client - Male Age 50 - Preferred Non-Smoker

Initial Face Amount Of \$10,000,000

Using An Indexed UL Product
Assuming an Average 7.30%
Indexed Crediting Rate

Using An Indexed UL Product
Assuming an Average 7.30%
Indexed Crediting Rate

Year	Age EOY	30-Year Term Premium		No Lapse Guarantee Prem To 100			Traditional Premium Finance				Traditional Premium Finance			
		Term Premium	Net Death Benefit	No Lapse Guarantee Premium	End of Yr Cash Surr Value	Net Death Benefit	Out of Pocket Outlay	Optional Letter of Credit Fees	Additional Collateral Required	Net Death Benefit	Out of Pocket Outlay	Optional Letter of Credit Fees	Additional Collateral Required	Net Death Benefit
1	51	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	0	10,000,000	15,000	4,260	(426,035)	9,898,365	25,000	4,180	(418,035)	9,908,365
2	52	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	0	10,000,000	15,000	4,721	(472,087)	9,832,553	25,000	4,515	(451,537)	9,853,103
3	53	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	0	10,000,000	15,000	5,107	(510,743)	9,772,137	25,000	4,791	(479,063)	9,803,817
4	54	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	0	10,000,000	15,000	5,431	(543,130)	9,717,990	25,000	4,997	(499,708)	9,761,412
5	55	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	47,012	10,000,000	15,000	5,680	(568,015)	9,671,345	25,000	5,122	(512,204)	9,727,156
6	56	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	96,995	10,000,000	15,000	6,380	(637,964)	9,579,636	25,000	5,688	(568,804)	9,648,796
7	57	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	146,984	10,000,000	15,000	6,688	(668,752)	9,527,088	25,000	5,854	(585,443)	9,610,397
8	58	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	196,842	10,000,000	15,000	6,928	(692,802)	9,481,278	25,000	5,945	(594,494)	9,579,586
9	59	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	246,776	10,000,000	15,000	7,088	(708,781)	9,443,529	25,000	5,946	(594,585)	9,557,735
10	60	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	298,363	10,000,000	15,000	6,770	(677,039)	9,453,521	25,000	5,460	(545,980)	9,584,580
11	61	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	349,032	10,000,000	15,000	5,660	(566,039)	9,542,761	25,000	4,171	(417,117)	9,691,683
12	62	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	398,246	10,000,000	15,000	4,402	(440,233)	9,646,807	25,000	2,724	(272,375)	9,814,665
13	63	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	445,628	10,000,000	15,000	2,978	(297,796)	9,767,484	25,000	1,099	(109,867)	9,955,413
14	64	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	490,832	10,000,000	15,000	1,367	(136,719)	9,906,801	25,000	0	0	10,116,006
15	65	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	533,599	10,000,000	15,000	0	0	10,066,974	25,000	0	0	10,298,730
16	66	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	571,447	10,000,000	0	0	0	10,235,433	0	0	0	10,481,095
17	67	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	594,799	10,000,000	0	0	0	10,426,251	0	0	0	10,686,653
18	68	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	615,927	10,000,000	0	0	0	10,642,491	0	0	0	10,918,517
19	69	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	633,664	10,000,000	0	0	0	10,885,921	0	0	0	11,178,508
20	70	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	645,881	10,000,000	0	0	0	11,157,440	0	0	0	11,467,583
21	75	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	491,437	10,000,000	0	0	0	12,984,065	0	0	0	13,399,106
22	80	44,375	10,000,000	89,567	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	15,867,361	0	0	0	16,422,780
23	85	44,375	0	89,567	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	20,212,349	0	0	0	20,955,624
24	90	44,375	0	89,567	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	26,544,215	0	0	0	27,538,882
25	95	44,375	0	89,567	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	36,029,893	0	0	0	37,092,998
26	100	44,375	0	89,567	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	48,954,797	0	0	0	50,377,466
Totals		1,331,250		4,478,350			225,000	73,461			375,000	60,492		

If client would post existing liquid assets as collateral in lieu of obtaining a Letter of Credit they could eliminate the LOC fees
Alternative premium finance plan designs are available if additional collateral required needs to be lower in the earlier years.



The Benefits of Premium Financing

If premium financing is right for you, it may provide you with several benefits:

- + Potential lower out-of-pocket expenses as compared with traditional costs of paying for life insurance premiums.
- + Elimination or reduction of gift tax savings when the policy is owned by your Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust.
- + Lower impact on your existing personal assets because you are not required to liquidate assets in order to fund the life insurance premiums.
- + Greater leverage of existing assets by continuing to be able to employ them in your existing financial plan.

At the same time, you need to be aware of potential disadvantages of premium financing:

- There is a risk that more assets than initially anticipated will need to be pledged in order to continue the arrangement.
- If policy values are insufficient, the pledged collateral in a non-recourse loan may be used to satisfy the loan. With a full recourse loan, additional out-of-pocket contributions may be necessary to satisfy the loan.

Disadvantages of Premium Financing

Understanding Interest Rate Relationships

In order to make an informed decision on a premium finance arrangement, you need a clear understanding of interest rate relationships. While no future interest rate predictions can be made, looking into the past can help demonstrate earlier interest rate relationships. Interest rate charges on premium finance loans are generally set for a period of time and are determined by the prevailing free-market interest rates at the time of funding the loan. Understanding

the interaction between these rates is important for long-term performance. Most lenders base their loan rates on using LIBOR plus with an additional spread being added. Depending upon the type of life insurance product being used for the premium finance arrangement, it is equally important to understand the relationship (although not a direct one) between the policy crediting rate and the loan rate the lender is using.

Comparison of Historical LIBOR Rates vs A Life Insurance 1-Yr Point-to-Point Indexed Crediting Rate Strategy

Based on using an individual life policy capped at either 12% or 14% for the 1-year point-to-point index crediting strategy
(Figures based on the last 21 years of what actually would have been the average rates for each year and most recent caps are assumed for all years.)

Average of 1-Year LIBOR Rates (Jan - Dec)					S&P 500 Annual Returns			
Year	1- Yr Avg. LIBOR (a)	1-Yr LIBOR Plus 1.50% Spread	1-Yr LIBOR Plus 1.75% Spread	1-Yr LIBOR Plus 2.00% Spread	Percentage Change	Returns w/o Dividends	1-Yr Pt-to-Pt Indexed Strategy Capped at 12% (b)	1-Yr Pt-to-Pt Indexed Strategy Capped at 14% (c)
1989	8.45%	9.95%	10.20%	10.45%	27.25%	31.39%	12.00%	14.00%
1990	6.33%	7.83%	8.08%	8.33%	(6.56%)	(3.10%)	0.00%	0.00%
1991	4.25%	5.75%	6.00%	6.25%	26.31%	30.47%	12.00%	14.00%
1992	3.69%	5.19%	5.44%	5.69%	4.46%	7.62%	7.62%	7.62%
1993	5.60%	7.10%	7.35%	7.60%	7.06%	10.08%	10.08%	10.08%
1994	6.23%	7.73%	7.98%	8.23%	(1.54%)	1.32%	1.32%	1.32%
1995	5.78%	7.28%	7.53%	7.78%	34.11%	37.58%	12.00%	14.00%
1996	5.78%	7.28%	7.53%	7.78%	20.26%	22.96%	12.00%	14.00%
1997	6.06%	7.56%	7.81%	8.06%	31.01%	33.36%	12.00%	14.00%
1998	5.62%	7.12%	7.37%	7.62%	26.67%	28.58%	12.00%	14.00%
1999	5.79%	7.29%	7.54%	7.79%	19.53%	21.04%	12.00%	14.00%
2000	6.85%	8.35%	8.60%	8.85%	(10.14%)	(9.10%)	0.00%	0.00%
2001	3.74%	5.24%	5.49%	5.74%	(13.04%)	(11.89%)	0.00%	0.00%
2002	2.17%	3.67%	3.92%	4.17%	(23.37%)	(22.10%)	0.00%	0.00%
2003	1.37%	2.87%	3.12%	3.37%	26.38%	28.69%	12.00%	14.00%
2004	2.19%	3.69%	3.94%	4.19%	8.99%	10.88%	10.88%	10.88%
2005	4.09%	5.59%	5.84%	6.09%	3.00%	4.91%	4.91%	4.91%
2006	5.35%	6.85%	7.10%	7.35%	13.62%	15.79%	12.00%	14.00%
2007	5.17%	6.67%	6.92%	7.17%	3.53%	5.49%	5.49%	5.49%
2008	3.18%	4.68%	4.93%	5.18%	(38.49%)	(37.00%)	0.00%	0.00%
2009	1.62%	3.12%	3.37%	3.62%	23.45%	26.46%	12.00%	14.00%
21-Yr Totals:	99.31%	130.81%	136.06%	141.31%	182.49%	233.43%	160.30%	180.30%
21-Yr Avg:	4.73%	6.23%	6.48%	6.73%	8.69%	11.12%	7.63%	8.59%

(a) Based on the Historical Chart of 1-Yr LIBOR Yearly Average Rates for the past 21 years (January - December) of each year.

(b) Based on the Historical Returns of the S&P 500 Index (Excluding Dividends) capped at 12.0% based on using a Life Insurance Company product with the 1-year Point-to-Point (Pt-to-Pt) Indexed Crediting Rate Strategy.

(c) Based on the Historical Returns of the S&P 500 Index (Excluding Dividends) capped at 14.0% based on using a Life Insurance Company product with the 1-year Point-to-Point (Pt-to-Pt) Indexed Crediting Rate Strategy.



General Guidelines and Processes for Premium Finance

The following couple of pages will provide you with a general outline of the steps involved in transacting a premium financed life insurance sale. These steps outlined below are general in nature. Each individual lender and carrier will have their own nuances.

I. Preliminarily Underwrite the Case

Before submitting any formal paperwork to either the carrier or lender, all premium finance cases should be preliminarily underwritten. This process involves obtaining a HIPAA authorization from the client and all medical records. This process usually takes between two and four weeks to complete. It may take longer in certain circumstances where large amounts of records and MD's are involved. In some cases it becomes beneficial for the client to contact their practitioner in order to expedite the process.

In addition to the medical portion of the underwriting process, the broker should obtain (at the very least) a rough evaluation of the client's net worth. A balance sheet approach listing the client's assets and liabilities is an advisable way to begin the process.

It is also advisable that the client begin drafting the trust that will become both the owner of the policy and borrow of the premiums. This process can take some time and may involve input from the insured's family members. Most attorneys like to have the trust drawn up before the formal insurance application is submitted to the carrier. During this initial stage it is very important to engage the client's advisors (investment, CPA, attorney) to get all parties on board with the strategy and design.

II. Formal Application and Preliminary Loan Docs

After an acceptable preliminary offer has been obtained from a carrier the next step would be to obtain both a formal application for the carrier along with any exam and labs needed. Simultaneously, the preliminary loan docs should be completed and sent to the lender. The following is a brief list of likely pieces of information needed by the lender up front:

- Copy of the insured and trustees drivers license
- Contact information and license number for insured's CPA
- Three years previous tax returns
- Basic outline of clients net worth (Balance sheet statement validated by client's CPA)
- Agent cover letter accompanying the life insurance application

In addition to this general information, lenders may also require a second proof of identification. A copy of a social security card or recent utility bill will many times suffice. This portion of the financing usually does not take much longer than a week to perform.

III. Formal Loan Documents

Once the initial loan documents and formal insurance applications have been submitted, the formal loan documents are sent to the client to be reviewed and signed. This portion of the transaction will often require several signatures and possibly multiple visits by the producer. While each lender is different, the following pieces of information are generally required:

- Compilation letter from the clients CPA
- Letter of Credit provided by a bank rated A+ or better by S&P
- Agent statement (on brokers letter head, referencing the client, and explaining the transaction)
- Memo from the insured's legal counsel acknowledging the financed arrangement

IV. Delivery of policy and funding

This stage of the financed transaction is, for the most part, solely orchestrated by our Firm with the carriers, funders, and trustees. The producer is, of course, responsible for obtaining any client signatures required. (Possible good health statement)

V. Annual review and maintenance

After the policy has been placed and paid, it is still necessary to review the premium finance transaction on at least an annual basis. The broker is required to provide the financing company with an inforce illustrations and low point letter each year. It may also become necessary for the client to post additional collateral if needed.

As with all life insurance policies, annual maintenance and diligence may uncover a superior insurance product or lender in the future.

Producer Information

Name: _____

Company: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Does the agent have experience in selling Premium Finance Yes No

Client Information

Insured Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Risk: Smoker Standard Preferred Rating? _____

State of Residence: _____

Second Insured Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Risk: Smoker Standard Preferred Rating? _____

State of Residence: _____

Any known health conditions: _____

Life Insurance Information

Life Insurance Need (Purpose): _____

Life Insurance Death Benefit Need (Amount): _____

Level "Net" Death Benefit Desired: Yes No

How was death benefit determined? _____

Policy Owner: _____

Product Preference: Single Life Survivorship Life
 Universal Life Indexed Universal Life
 Other: _____

Premium Amount: _____

Number of Years to Pay Premium: _____

Current Crediting Rate Assumption: _____ % 1035 Amount: _____

Other Design Requests: _____

Current Insurance In Force: _____

Will any coverage be replaced? _____

Premium Finance Fact Finder

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Premium Financing Information

Interest Options: In Advance In Arrears

Loan Payment Options: _____

Repay at Death

Year of Repayment: _____ (a pre-payment penalty may apply)

Repayment from Policy Loans

Repayment from Retained Capital

Repayment from Walton GRAT _____

Other (Please specify) _____

Assumed After-tax Retained Capital Growth Rate (Max 6%):

(Premium finance sales assume that the premiums are borrowed, instead of being paid out of pocket, because the retained funds have the potential to grow at an attractive rate of return.)

Collateral Assets Available: _____

(Many premium finance arrangements require the loans to be fully collateralized. What assets can the client provide in the early years of the arrangement when the policy's cash surrender values may not equal the total loan balance?)

What is the client's tolerance for out of pocket expenses? _____

(Premium finance arrangements include the interest costs. Does the client have the capacity to pay the interest? Are there gifting limits (where the policy is owned by an Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust) that would affect those payments?)

Additional Financial Data

Cash/Cash Equivalents: _____ Gross Income: _____

Marketable Securities: _____ Expenses: _____

Real Estate: _____ Net Income: _____

Business: _____

Qualified Retirement Plan: _____ Additional Information: _____

Other Assets: _____

Total Net Worth: _____

Premium Finance Fact Finder

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Please e-mail to acoravos@casca dewp.com

Below is a list of the most common forms of documentation that lenders often request from borrowers:

Individual

- Signed and dated current personal financial statement (less than 6 months old)
- Signed and dated past 3 years of complete tax returns
- Signed lender application
- Premium finance illustration
- Insurance company illustration
- Brokerage statements to verify net worth

Trust

Same as individual plus the following:

- Signed and dated current Trust financial statement (less than 6 months old)
- Signed and dated past 3 years of complete Trust tax returns
- Copy of executed Trust (signed, dated and notarized)

Corporation

Same as individual plus the following:

- Signed and dated current Corporate financial statement (less than 6 months old)
- Articles of incorporation and bylaws (include list of Officers and Directors)
- Copy of audited Corporate tax returns - last 3 years (complete with all schedules, signed and dated by the Tax Filer(s))

Partnership

Same as corporation plus the following:

- Copy of the Partnership agreement (include complete list of Partners)
- Copy of certificate of Limited Partnership

LLC

Same as corporation plus the following:

- Copy of Operating Agreement (include complete list of Officers and Directors)
- Copy of Certificate of Formation

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There are complex legal and tax implications associated with the various strategies that Cascade Wealth Preservation, LLC illustrates, and clients must consult their own tax and/or legal advisors to determine whether or not any plan or program illustrated is appropriate for them.

Cascade Wealth Preservation, LLC is not authorized to practice law or to provide legal or tax advice and are not doing so with these materials or otherwise. The material contained in any illustration is not a substitute for consultation with a competent legal advisor and should only be relied upon in conjunction with his or her advice.

Furthermore, the results indicated by any of these strategies are dependent upon our understanding of current federal and state income, gift and estate tax laws as presently interpreted by the Internal Revenue Service and state tax authorities. Any change in such laws or interpretations (or in tax rates) could affect the results illustrated.

Materials provided by Cascade Wealth Preservation, LLC discuss the application of various estate planning strategies. These techniques are extremely complex, and clients must consult their own tax, legal and accounting advisors to determine the appropriateness and effectiveness of each of these strategies as applied to their own particular circumstances.