

How To Get

And

Stay RICH \$

By

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## How To Get And Stay RICH \$

The report will tell anyone with income how to get and stay rich. "Rich" means being able to not work and still live a happy lifestyle. This is a long term approach to riches.

There are four rules:

1. FOLLOW THE STEPS AND RULES
2. SAVE 10% OF ANY INCOME
  - a. it is not to be touched.
  - b. it can be moved to a better or safer investment only
3. LEARN ALL YOU CAN ABOUT THE DIFFERENT INVESTMENTS
  - a. no one will look after your investment program better than you.
  - b. you are your own advisor based on any information you find.
  - c. all mistakes are yours.
4. DEFINE WHEN YOU ARE RICH
  - a. so you can stop.

### STEP 1. DEFINE WHERE YOU ARE AND WHAT YOU WANT

- A. Determine your goals(What makes you rich?).
  1. Consider all parts of your life:
    - \* SPOUSE
    - \* CHILDREN
    - \* PERSONAL GOALS-LONG & SHORT TERM
    - \* HOW YOU WANT TO LIVE
    - \* HOW MUCH MONEY YOU WILL NEED TO CONSIDER YOURSELF RICH
    - \* HOW LONG IT WILL TAKE TO GET RICH

### STEP 2. START A 10% SAVING PROGRAM

- A. Examples:
  - \* 10% INVESTING FUND
  - \* EMERGENCY ACCOUNT(minimum 3 months income)
  - \* HOUSE FUND
  - \* CAR FUND
  - \* INSURANCE FUND
  - \* COLLEGE FUND

### STEP 4. EVALUATION

- A. At this step take 10% of your monthly take-home pay and subtract it from take-home pay.
  1. What is left pays the bills and funds the different necessity funds.
- B. Example: (PAY YOURSELF FIRST)  
Take-home pay = \$2000.00  
10% take-home = \$200.00 (INVESTING FUND)  
What is left = \$1800.00
- C. Examples: (MONTHLY BILLS)
  - \* 10% INVESTING FUND
  - \* HOUSING COST
  - \* CAR PAYMENT
  - \* LIFE INSURANCE
  - \* ELECTRIC BILL
  - \* PHONE BILL
  - \* CHARGE CARDS
  - \* ENTERTAINMENT
  - \* FOOD

- \* CLOTHING
- \* GASOLINE
- \* HEALTH INSURANCE
- \* CAR INSURANCE
- \* HOME INSURANCE
- \* TAXES
- \* NECESSITY FUNDS

D. After you have a breakdown on where you spend your money, you can start planning your investments programs.

E. Ideal Practices:

- \* establish an emergency fund for the unexpected (minimum 3 months income, to be funded in full as soon as possible and kept full)
- \* pay off all charge cards every month
  - (1) only pay interest if your return on the money is greater than the interest charged
- \* life insurance
  - (1) get decreasing term
    - (a) lowest cost
    - (b) invest the difference between decreasing term and whole life (as time goes by you will not need life insurance)
  - (2) formula for life insurance:
    - total income = husband's income + wife's income
    - insurance need = total income - one spouse's income / 0.15
    - husband = \$20,000 wife = \$10,000 total income = \$30,000
    - Wife's insurance need:
      - \$30,000 - \$10,000 = \$20,000
      - \$20,000 / 0.15 = \$133,333.33
      - (a) get the insurance you need - not want
      - (b) insurance helps you survive the short to mid-term needs after the death of a spouse
- \* car insurance
  - (1) to protect yourself once you have assets
    - (a) 100,000/300,000/50,000 property damage liability (means \$100,000 liability damage per person no more than \$300,000 combined for all parties and \$50,000 for others people's property damage) (umbrella policy covers above \$300,000)
    - (b) raise the deductible for collision and comprehensive to \$500
    - (c) get an umbrella liability policy to start at \$300,000 and cover to \$1,000,000 (cost \$100/year)
- \* home insurance
  - (1) replacement cost of property ( not depreciated cost )
  - (2) liability up to \$300,000 ( umbrella policy covers over \$300,000 )
  - (3) reasonable amount to replace personal property
- \* budget your month to month expenses
- \* housing
  - (1) cheaper to rent
  - (2) start house fund ( wife usually will demand it )

- \* use a fund to save for any item ( tv, furniture etc. )
  - (1) it is always cheaper ( no finance cost & your money earns interest )
  - (2) never use a store's financing ( unless it is less interest than you can earn )
  - (3) only finance a house or car

\* taxes

- (1) subject to change
- (2) learn as much as possible
- (3) in the 40% tax bracket a dollar interest paid means you are still out sixty cents ( a dollar interest earned means you keep sixty cents )
- (4) use the tax laws for your benefit

STEP 5. INVESTING YOUR 10% INVESTMENT FUND

- A. A minimum of 3 months take home pay should be kept in this account.
  1. to use for opportunities
  2. excess over 3 months to be invested in predetermined investments
- B. Age bracket investing

<u>AGGRESSIVE</u> (18-35 YRS)	<u>MODERATE</u> (35-50 YRS)	<u>CONSERVATIVE</u> (50 & UP)
20% MUTUAL FUNDS	10% CERT. OF DEPOSIT	50% CERT. OF DEPOSIT
30% STOCKS(GROWTH)	10% SAVING BONDS	20% SAVING BONDS
20% LIMITED PTRNSHP	10% TREASURY BILLS	30% TREASURY BILLS
10% STOCK OPTIONS	10% SILVER, GOLD, ETC	<u>SLOWEST AND SAFEST</u>
20% PRI. BUSINESS	20% MUTUAL FUNDS	<u>WAY TO GET RICH</u>
<u>FASTEST WAY, GREATEST</u>	10% PRI. BUSINESS	
<u>RISK</u>	20% STOCK(UTILITIES)	
	10% STOCK(GROWTH)	
	<u>LESS RISK, GOOD BALANCE</u>	

- C. Age bracket investing is a guide.
  1. if you have something that works continue to use it
  2. aggressive growth for younger years ( you are still able to recover from a loss )
  3. moderate growth is the time to start moving to safer investments and greater diversification ( take less risk and lock in profits )
  4. conservative growth is the time you cannot afford to take risk ( if you lose there is not enough time left to make up your losses )
- D. How large an investment ?
  1. the cost of 2 packs of cigarettes a day over forty years invested at 15% turns into over \$ 1,000,000.00
  2. see table 1

STEP 6. DECISIONS

- A. Review steps 1-5 and the rules.
- B. Decide where you fit in.
- C. Build your get rich program and stay there.
  1. include your spouse's wishes
  2. do not take chances you cannot sleep with

- (a) if you are a worrier be a conservative investor
- (b) invest in areas you have researched
- (c) you are your own investment advisor ( you decide the directions you go in )
  - (1) use all sources of information (banks, brokers, investment classes, library, etc. )
- (d) mistakes and errors are your fault ( do not share the blame )

STEP 7. REVIEW (THIS TELLS YOU IF YOU ARE SUCCEEDING )

- A. Review your program every 1 to 3 months or as necessary.
- B. If you are not on course make changes.
- c. Decide where you want to be the next time you review the program.

STEP 8. PLAN BEING RICH

- A. Plan your life-style.
  - 1. decide what you will do
  - 2. you will be truly free
- B. Enjoy life as you become rich. ( smell the roses )
- C. The closer you get to your goal the better you feel.

STEP 9. 20-40 YEARS LATER---SUCCESS

- A. Live happily ever after.

INVESTMENT TABLE

No. years	Dollars added per year	5%	10%	15%
20	\$4,000	\$138,719	\$252,008	\$471,240
30	4,000	279,044	723,772	1,999,832
40	4,000	507,360	1,947,404	8,183,836
*****				
20	2,000	69,438	126,004	235,620
30	2,000	139,522	361,886	999,916
40	2,000	253,680	937,702	4,091,918
*****				
20	1,000	34,719	63,002	117,810
30	1,000	69,761	180,943	499,958
40	1,000	126,840	486,851	2,045,959
*****				
20	500	17,359.50	31,501	58,905
30	500	34,880.50	90,471.50	249,979
40	500	63,420.00	243,425.50	1,022,979
*****				
20	250	8,679.75	15,750.50	29,452.00
30	250	17,440.25	45,235.75	124,599.50
40	250	31,710.00	121,712.75	511,489.75
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TABLE 1