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SUMMIT LIFE CORP
Form SB-2/A
May 07, 2001

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 7, 2001
Registration No. 333-55722

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1

to

FORM SB-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SUMMIT LIFE CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

OKLAHOMA
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

6311 73-1448244
(Primary Standard Industrial (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Classification Code Number)

3021 Epperly Dr.
P.O. Box 15808
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155
(405) 677-0781

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of
Registrants' principal executive offices)

CHARLES L. SMITH
President and Chief Operating Officer
Summit Life Corporation
3021 Epperly Dr.
P.O. Box 15808
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155
(405) 677-0781

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,
of agents for service)

COPIES TO:
JEANETTE C. TIMMONS, ESQ.
Day Edwards Propester & Christensen, P.C.
2900 Oklahoma Tower
210 Park Avenue
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
(405) 239-2121

Approximate date of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after
this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant
to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list
the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective
registration statement for the same offering. []

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. []

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

[RED HERRING LANGUAGE]

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Summit Life may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED MAY __, 2001

SUMMIT LIFE CORPORATION

200,000 Minimum, 1,000,000 Maximum Shares of Common Stock

Offering Price \$1.00 Per Share

We are offering a minimum of 200,000 shares and a maximum of 1,000,000 shares of our common stock. We will offer the shares ourselves and do not plan to use underwriters. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "SUMC." On April 17, 2001, the closing sales price of the common stock was \$1.05.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 5.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Per Share	Total Minimum	Total Maximum
-----	-----	-----

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Public Offering Price.....	\$1.00	\$ 200,000	\$1,000,000
Underwriting Discount.....	--	--	--
Proceeds to Summit Life (before expenses)	\$1.00	\$ 200,000	\$1,000,000

- o We will sell the units ourselves and no one has agreed to buy any of our shares. After the minimum offering is sold, we may enter into an agency agreement with one or more registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents for the sale of shares, in which event we may pay participating registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents commissions of up to 6% of the offering price of shares actually sold by them. However, we have no agreements with anyone to pay any such fees or commissions, and in no event will we utilize any broker-dealers or agents until at least the minimum offering is sold.
- o The offering is for a period of 360 days beginning with the date of this prospectus and, at our option, the offering period may be extended for an additional 90 days. The minimum number of shares one can purchase is 100 shares.
- o Proceeds from sales of the shares are being escrowed at UMB Oklahoma Bank, National Association, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, until the sale of the 200,000 minimum number of shares is achieved. If the minimum of \$200,000 in proceeds is not received prior to the expiration of the offering period, all escrowed funds will be promptly returned to subscribers, with interest.

Summit Life Corporation
3021 Epperly Dr.
P.O. Box 15808
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155
(405) 677-0781

The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2001.

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You should only rely on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this prospectus. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of common stock.

Summit Life Corporation, referred to in this prospectus as Summit Life, we or us, is an insurance holding company. We were incorporated in Oklahoma in April 1994. Our executive offices are located at 3021 Epperly Dr., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155. Our telephone number is (405) 677-0781. We refer to prospective investors as you or the investor(s).

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

In this prospectus, we make statements about our future financial condition, results of operations and business. These are based on estimates and assumptions made from information currently available to us. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable, they are uncertain. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified because the context of the statement includes words such as may, will, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, continue, believe or other similar words. Similarly, statements that describe our future expectations, objectives and goals or contain projections of our future results of operations or financial condition are also forward-looking statements. We wish to caution you that these forward-looking statements involve predictions. We cannot give you any assurance that the future results will be achieved or that, if achieved, such results will be indicative of the results in subsequent periods. The inclusion of forward-looking statements in this prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved or that our operating expectations will be realized. Our future results, performance or achievements, could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements, as a result of risks facing us as more fully described in the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus. Such risks include those associated with:

- [] actual execution of management's business plan;
- [] the condition of the insurance market;
- [] the pricing of products and services;
- [] overall economic trends, including interest rate trends;

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- [] stock market activity, employment levels, changes in technology, changes in insurance laws and regulations;
- [] other factors beyond our control.

We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained throughout this prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This section is only a summary and does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the section titled "Risk Factors" and the financial statements and the notes relating to those statements.

About Summit Life

Summit Life is an insurance holding company. Historically, our growth has been fueled primarily through acquisitions, starting 1994 when we commenced operations by acquiring an Oklahoma-chartered life insurance company. Since then, we have acquired three additional life insurance companies in Texas and Louisiana. Currently, our life insurance operations are conducted through our wholly owned subsidiary, Great Midwest Life Insurance Company, referred to in this prospectus as Great Midwest, a Texas-chartered insurer that issues life insurance and annuity products and operates in both Texas and Oklahoma.

Our operating strategy is to continue to make acquisitions of small, marginally profitable or unprofitable insurance companies, consolidate and streamline the administrative functions of these small companies, improve their investment yields through active asset management in a centralized investment operation and eliminate their unprofitable products and distribution channels. Because of the small size of these companies, we believe that they are unattractive acquisition candidates for many of our competitors. However, because we also are small compared to our competition, we believe that we are particularly well suited to make such acquisitions and to capitalize on the cost savings that can be realized by consolidating the administrative functions of the acquired companies.

We were incorporated as an Oklahoma corporation in April 1994. Our principal executive office is at 3021 Epperly Dr., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155. Our telephone number is (405) 677-0781.

Use of Proceeds

Assuming the minimum offering gross proceeds of \$200,000, net proceeds may be used to recruit agents, acquire life insurance companies or blocks of life insurance business, and for other, general corporate purposes. Any funds received above the minimum offering amount will be used for these purposes and

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also may be used to repay outstanding indebtedness. We are targeting companies in select markets with average books of business of \$300,000 in policy reserves.

The Offering

Common stock offered by Summit Life:

Maximum..... 1,000,000 shares
 Minimum..... 200,000 shares

Common stock outstanding:

Prior to this offering.. 2,267,605 shares

After this offering..... 3,267,605 shares assuming the maximum offering is sold
 2,467,605 shares assuming the minimum offering is sold

Offering price..... \$1.00 per share

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Summary Financial Data

Operating Data

The following table sets forth selected information regarding operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	1999	2000
----- (in thousands)		
Statement of Operations Data:		
Revenues	\$ 813	\$ 571
Benefits, losses and expenses	1,704	975
Net Loss	(884)	(404)

Balance Sheet Data

	As of December 31, 2000		
	Actual	As Adjusted (1)	
		Minimum Offering	Maximum Offering
----- (in thousands)			
Balance Sheet Data			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,436	\$1,596	\$2,159
Total assets	6,163	6,323	6,886
Total liabilities	5,187	5,187	5,010
Stockholders' equity	975	1,135	1,875

(1) Gives effect to the sale of the minimum and maximum number of shares of common stock offered hereby, and the application of the estimated proceeds therefrom. See "USE OF PROCEEDS" and "CAPITALIZATION."

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors and other information in this prospectus before deciding to invest in any of our securities.

We operate in a highly competitive industry, which could limit our ability to gain or maintain our position.

We are in direct competition with a large number of insurance companies, many of which offer a greater number of products through a greater number of agents and have greater resources than we do. In addition, we may be subject, from time to time, to new competition resulting from additional private insurance carriers introducing products similar to those offered by us. Moreover, as a result of recent federal legislation, commercial banks, insurance companies, and investment banks may now combine, provided certain requirements are satisfied, and we expect to encounter increased competition from these providers of financial services. This competitive environment could result in lower premiums, less favorable underwriting terms and conditions, loss of sales and reduced profitability.

Over the past three fiscal years, substantially all of our premiums were from sales of policies in Oklahoma and Texas. Our ability to compete successfully may suffer from competitive changes in these particular markets.

Our lack of a rating could adversely affect our ability to compete.

Ratings of insurance companies are typical within the industry. Increased public and regulatory concerns regarding the financial stability of insurance companies have resulted in policyholders placing greater emphasis upon company ratings and have created some measure of competitive advantage for insurance carriers with higher ratings. Rating organizations assign ratings based upon several factors. While most of the considered factors relate to the rated company, some of the factors relate to general economic conditions and circumstances outside the rated company's control. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not been rated by any rating organization. The absence of any rating could adversely affect our ability to sell our products or retain existing business, as well as our ability to compete for attractive acquisition opportunities.

We may not be able to compete successfully if we cannot recruit and retain insurance agents.

We continuously recruit and train independent agents to market and sell our products. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain independent agents to sell our products. We also engage marketing general agents from time to time to recruit independent agents and develop networks of agents in various

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states. Our business and ability to compete may suffer from the inability to recruit and retain insurance agents and from the loss of services provided by our marketing agents.

Our policy claims fluctuate from year to year, and future benefit payments may exceed reserves.

Our results may fluctuate from year to year due to fluctuations in policy claims received by our life insurance subsidiary. Great Midwest has established reserves for claims and future policy benefits based on accepted actuarial practices. By care in underwriting new policies and sharing risk with reinsurance companies, Great Midwest has attempted to limit the risk that its actual payments of death and other benefits will exceed its reserves. The reserves are, however, only actuarial estimates and it is possible that Great Midwest's claims experience could be worse than anticipated, so that its reserves may prove to be insufficient. If this were to happen, it could result in increased operating losses.

We could be forced to sell illiquid investments at a loss to cover policyholder withdrawals.

Many of the products offered by Great Midwest allow policyholders and contractholders to withdraw their funds under defined circumstances. Great Midwest manages its liabilities and configures its investment portfolio so as to provide and maintain sufficient liquidity to support anticipated withdrawal demands, contract benefits and maturities. While Great Midwest owns a significant amount of liquid assets, a certain portion of its assets are relatively illiquid. Unanticipated withdrawal or surrender activity could, under some circumstances, compel Great Midwest to dispose of illiquid assets on unfavorable terms, which could have an adverse effect on us.

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Interest-rate fluctuations could negatively affect our spread income.

Significant changes in interest rates expose insurance companies to the risk of not earning anticipated spreads between the interest rate earned on investments and the credited interest rates paid on outstanding policies. Both rising and declining interest rates can negatively affect our spread income. While we develop and maintain asset/liability management programs and procedures designed to preserve spread income in rising or falling interest rate environments, changes in interest rates could adversely affect such spreads.

Lower interest rates may result in lower sales of certain of our insurance and investment products. In addition, certain of our insurance products guarantee a minimum credited interest rates.

Our insurance subsidiary is highly regulated, and government regulation may affect profitability or market value.

Our insurance subsidiary is subject to government regulation in each of the states in which it conducts business. Such regulation is vested in state agencies having broad administrative power dealing with many aspects of the insurance business, which may include premium rates, marketing practices, advertising, policy forms, and capital adequacy, and is concerned primarily with the protection of policyholders rather than share owners. Changes in these regulations could affect our profitability or the market value of our shares.

Our insurance subsidiary acts as a fiduciary and is subject to regulation by the United States Department of Labor when providing a variety of

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products and services to employee benefit plans governed by the Employment Retirement Income Security Act, or ERISA. Severe penalties are imposed on insurers that breach their fiduciary duties to the plans under ERISA. If we were fined or a penalty was imposed on us by a governmental agency having jurisdiction over us, we might not have the financial resources to pay the fine or penalty.

We cannot predict the effect of recent insurance regulatory changes.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or the NAIC, has adopted the Codification of Statutory Accounting Principles, which we refer to as the "Codification." The Codification changes current statutory accounting rules in several areas. We have not estimated the potential effect that the Codification may have on the statutory capital of our insurance subsidiary. The Codification became effective January 1, 2001.

A tax law change could adversely affect our ability to compete with non-insurance products.

Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the "Code," income tax payable by policyholders on investment earnings is deferred during the accumulation period of certain life insurance and annuity products. This favorable tax treatment may give certain of our products a competitive advantage over other non-insurance products. To the extent that the Code is revised to reduce the tax-deferred status of life insurance and annuity products, or to increase the tax-deferred status of competing products, all life insurance companies, including Great Midwest, would be adversely affected with respect to their ability to sell such products, and, depending on grandfathering provisions, the surrenders of existing annuity contracts and life insurance policies. In addition, life insurance products are often used to fund estate tax obligations. If the estate tax were eliminated, the demand for certain life insurance products could be adversely affected. We cannot predict what tax initiatives may be enacted which could adversely affect us.

Our investments are subject to risks.

Our invested assets are subject to customary risks of credit defaults and changes in market values. The value of our investment portfolio depends in part on the financial condition of the companies in which we have made investments. Factors that may affect the overall market value of our invested assets include interest rate levels, financial market performance, and general economic conditions, as well as particular circumstances affecting the businesses of individual companies.

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Our growth from acquisitions involves risks.

Our acquisitions have benefited us in part by allowing us to enter new markets and to position us to realize certain operating efficiencies associated with economies of scale. There can be no assurance, however, that we will realize the anticipated financial results from our acquisitions or that suitable acquisitions, presenting opportunities for continued growth and operating efficiencies, or capital to fund acquisitions will continue to be available to us.

We are dependent on the performance of others.

Our results may be affected by the performance of others because we have entered into various arrangements involving other parties. For instance,

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many of our products are sold through independent distribution channels. Additionally, a portion of our life insurance sales comes from arrangements with unrelated marketing organizations. As with all financial services companies, our ability to conduct business is dependent upon consumer confidence in the industry and its products. Actions of competitors, and financial difficulties of other companies in the industry, could undermine consumer confidence and adversely affect our business.

A decline in our stock price may limit our ability to raise capital.

During 1999 and 2000, many financial services companies, including Summit Life, experienced a decrease in the market price of their common stock. Although we believe we have sufficient, internally generated cash flow to fund our day-to-day operations, a lower stock price may limit our ability to raise capital to fund other growth opportunities and acquisitions.

Our reinsurance program involves risks.

Great Midwest is able to assume insurance risks beyond the level which its capital and surplus would support by transferring substantial portions of such risks to other, larger insurers through reinsurance contracts. These reinsurance arrangements, which are the usual practice in the insurance industry, leave Great Midwest exposed to two risks:

- The credit risk, which exists because reinsurance does not fully relieve Great Midwest of its liability to its insureds for the portion of the risks ceded to reinsurers. Although Great Midwest places its reinsurance with reinsurers it believes to be financially stable, a reinsurer's subsequent insolvency or inability to make payments under the terms of a reinsurance treaty could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition.
- The amount and cost of reinsurance available to Great Midwest is subject, in large part, to prevailing market conditions beyond its control. Non-renewal or cancellation of a reinsurance arrangement affects only new business and the reinsurer remains liable on business reinsured prior to non-renewal or cancellation. If Great Midwest were to be unable to maintain or replace its reinsurance facilities on acceptable terms upon their expiration and were unwilling or unable to bear the associated increase in exposure on new business, it would have to reduce the amount of its new business.

We are dependent on dividends and management fees from our insurance subsidiary, Great Midwest, to fund our operations.

Our ability to fund our operations is affected by the ability of our insurance company subsidiary, Great Midwest, to declare and distribute dividends to us as its sole shareholder, as well as on its ability to pay us management fees for the administrative services we provide to it. Insurance company subsidiaries like Great Midwest are subject to various state statutory and regulatory restrictions, applicable to insurance companies generally, that limit the amount of cash dividends, loans and advances that those subsidiaries may pay to their parent companies. Under Texas insurance laws, our principal operating subsidiary, Great Midwest, generally may pay dividends to us only out of its unassigned surplus as reflected in its statutory financial statements filed in that state. In addition, the Texas Commissioner of Insurance must approve, or not disapprove within 30 days of notice, payment of an "extraordinary" dividend from Great Midwest. Under Texas insurance laws, that term generally refers to a dividend that exceeds, together with all dividends paid by Great Midwest within

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the previous 12 months, the greater of:

- 10% of Great Midwest's statutory capital and surplus at the preceding December 31; or
- the net gain from operations of Great Midwest for the 12 months ended on such December 31.

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It is possible that more stringent restrictions will be adopted from time to time, which could have the effect, under certain circumstances, of significantly reducing dividends or other amounts payable to us by our insurance subsidiary without affirmative prior approval by state insurance regulatory authorities.

In the event of the insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up of an insurance subsidiary of Summit Life, all creditors of the subsidiary, including holders of life insurance policies, would be entitled to payment in full out of the assets of such subsidiary before Summit Life, as shareholder, would be entitled to any payment.

Our stockholders could be adversely affected if our management and larger stockholders use their influence in a manner adverse to other stockholders' interests.

Upon completion of this offering, and assuming the maximum 1,000,000 shares are sold, executive officers and directors and 5% stockholders will beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 46% of our outstanding common stock. While such a percentage is not sufficient to constitute control as a matter of law, it represents a percentage that is likely to result in effective control over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, which could delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us. These stockholders may use their influence to approve or take actions that are adverse to your interests. See "Principal Stockholders."

Our stockholders also could be adversely affected if existing change of control provisions prevented a potential suitor from buying us.

Anti-takeover provisions of our certificate of incorporation, as well as statutory change-of-control provisions, could operate to hinder a potential suitor from buying us, even if the sale of our company would be in the best interests of our stockholders:

- Our Certificate of Incorporation contains provisions that give the board of directors the ability to deter or prevent a merger with, or a sale of control to, a third party, even if the owners of a majority of the common stock were to favor such a transaction. Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the board of directors to issue a series of preferred stock without shareholder action. Such an issuance of preferred stock could discourage a third party from attempting to acquire, or make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, a controlling interest in Summit Life, and could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of holders of the common stock. In addition, the Certificate of Incorporation establish a board of directors classified such that only one-third of the members of our board of directors is elected each year and each director serves for a term of

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three years. These provisions make it difficult for a third party to achieve a change in control of Summit Life through the acquisition of a large block of common stock without approval of the board of directors. As a result of these anti-takeover provisions, you may be deprived of opportunities to sell some or all of your shares at prices exceeding market prices. See "Description of Capital Stock-Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions" at page 31.

-- We are also regulated as an insurance holding company in Texas, the jurisdiction in which our insurance company subsidiary is incorporated. These laws require prior approval by the Texas Department of Insurance of changes in control of an insurer. Under these laws, anyone acquiring a specified percentage of Summit Life's outstanding voting securities would be presumed to have acquired control of it, unless such presumption is rebutted. The specified percentage is 10% under Texas insurance law.

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There is a limited market for the shares of common stock.

Historically, there has been an extremely limited public market for our common stock issued in connection with our initial public offering in 1999. We cannot guarantee that the market will be sustained or will expand. The price of the common stock is highly volatile. Due to the limited trading volume and small capitalization of our common stock, many investors may not be interested in owning our securities because of the higher risks associated with limited trading volume and small market capitalization such as the inability to sell a substantial block of stock at one time without driving down prices. This could have an adverse effect on the market for our common stock. In addition, there is no assurance that an investor will be in a position to borrow funds using our securities as collateral because lenders may be unwilling to accept the pledge of these securities because of the limited market.

Additionally, the shares are defined as penny stock under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and rules of the SEC. These rules impose additional sales practice and disclosure requirements on broker-dealers who sell our shares to persons other than certain accredited investors. For covered transactions, a broker-dealer must make a suitability determination for each purchaser and receive a purchaser's written agreement prior to sale. In addition, the broker-dealer must make certain mandated disclosures in transactions of penny stocks. Consequently, these rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock and may affect investors' ability to resell shares purchased in this offering.

We have arbitrarily determined the offering price of the common stock included in this offering.

The offering price for the common stock in this offering was based upon our assessment of recent trading prices for the common stock, our history and prospects, and current conditions in the securities markets. There is no relationship between the offering price and our assets, book value, net worth or any other economic or recognized criteria of value.

Future sales of shares by our current stockholders could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

After completion of this offering, there will be 3,267,605 shares of

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our common stock outstanding if all the shares offered hereby are sold, of which 2,267,605 shares, or approximately 69.40%, will be held by our current stockholders. Of the amount held by the current stockholders, 163,770 shares were purchased in our initial public offering in 1999 and are freely tradable. The balance may be sold under Rule 144 in the public market from time to time, without registration, subject to limits on the timing, amount and method of these sales imposed by the securities laws. You should be aware that the possibility of sales may, in the future, have a depressive effect on the price of the common stock in any market which may develop and, therefore, the ability of any investor to market his shares may depend upon the number of shares that are offered and sold. Moreover, the perception in the public markets that these sales by principal stockholders might occur could also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to us from the sale of the common stock, after deducting offering expenses, are expected to be approximately \$160,000 if the minimum number of 200,000 shares are sold or \$900,000 if the maximum number of 1,000,000 shares are sold. The following table shows our expected net proceeds at minimum and maximum levels of funding and our proposed expenditure of these proceeds.

Use of Net Proceeds -----	Minimum Offering -----		Maximum Offering () -----	
	Amount -----	Percent -----	Amount -----	Perce -----
Increase surplus	\$ --	--	\$170,000	18.
Repayment of indebtedness	--	--	177,500	19.
Recruitment of agents	50,000	47.06%	42,500	4.
Purchase other blocks of business	100,000	47.06%	450,000	50.
Working capital and general corporate purposes	10,000	5.88%	60,000	6.
Total	\$160,000	100.00%	\$900,000	100.

- (1) After the minimum number of 200,000 shares are sold, we may enter into an agency agreement with one or more registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents for the sale of shares, in which event we may pay participating registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents commissions of up to 6% of the offering price of shares actually sold by them. However, we have no agreements with anyone to pay any such fees or commissions. If we enter into an agency agreement, as discussed above, commissions will be paid from the amount of proceeds allocated to working capital.

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- o The expenses of this offering, which include legal and accounting fees, blue sky fees of various states, printing, mailing and miscellaneous items, are estimated to be \$40,000 if only the minimum offering is sold, and \$100,000 if the maximum offering is sold. As of December 31, 2000, we had paid approximately \$2,000 of these expenses from funds on hand prior to the offering.
- o We plan to use a substantial amount of the net proceeds to (i) acquire other blocks of business, (ii) recruit agents, (iii) increase the surplus of our insurance subsidiary, which will enable that company to increase its sales of insurance products, and (iv) pay off debt. The actual allocation of net proceeds, however, will depend on the actual amount of funds raised by this offering, as well as the projected needs of surplus to write new business. If results do not meet our requirements, we may reallocate the proceeds among the other contemplated uses of proceeds. We may use a portion of the net proceeds to acquire the net assets of other insurance companies. Any decision to make an acquisition will be dependent on consideration of a variety of factors, including business prospects, purchase price and financial terms of the transaction. We have no agreements, understandings or arrangements with respect to any acquisition at this time. See "BUSINESS."
- o The amounts set forth above are estimates only. Consequently, the actual amounts are likely to vary from that described. To the extent proceeds are inadequate in any area of expenditure, supplemental amounts may be drawn from working capital, if available. Any additional proceeds necessary for operation will be obtained through debt financing or additional equity financing. However, we have no specific plans for future financing and the officers and directors have made no commitment to advance funds to us. Any proceeds not required for one or more of the proposed expenditures listed above we will retain and use as working capital which we will use for one or more of the other purposes specified in the above table as in our discretion will be beneficial to our operations and business. For example, we may use a portion or all of the amounts allocated to working capital to increase surplus or to purchase additional blocks of business.
- o Pending utilization, we may make temporary investments of the proceeds in interest bearing investments, including United States government securities, short-term certificates of deposit, money market funds or other short-term interest bearing investments. We do not intend to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, any investment by us will be made so as to avoid regulation as an investment company.
- o We anticipate, based on currently proposed plans and assumptions relating to our operations, that the proceeds from the offering, together with projected cash flow from operations, will be sufficient to meet estimated capital expenditures through 2001. If cash flows do not develop as anticipated, or if the Company's proposed plans or the basis for its assumptions change, the Company may be required to obtain additional sources of capital.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

The price of the shares was arbitrarily determined in order for Summit Life to raise up to a total of \$1,000,000 in this offering. The offering price bears no relationship whatsoever to our assets, earnings, book value, or other established criteria of value. We also did not consult finance professionals to help establish the offering price. There is no assurance that the price paid for a share in the offering will be recoverable by a sale of the share in the public market, or that a public market will value the company as we have determined its value.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock began trading on the OTC Bulletin Board on October 27, 1999, under the symbol "SUMC." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices of the common stock during the periods indicated, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board:

	High ----	Low ---
1999		
First Quarter	N/A	N/A
Second Quarter	N/A	N/A
Third Quarter	N/A	N/A
Fourth Quarter (commencing October 27, 1999)	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00
2000		
First Quarter	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Second Quarter	\$ 1.875	\$ 1.875
Third Quarter	\$.438	\$.438
Fourth Quarter	\$.531	\$.531
2001		
First Quarter	\$.531	\$.25
Second Quarter (through April 17, 2001)	\$ 1.05	\$.25

The above quotations, as reported, represent prices between dealers and do not include retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions. Such quotations do not necessarily represent actual transactions.

On April 17, 2001, the closing sales price for the common stock was \$1.05.

At April 17, 2001, there were approximately 1,424 registered holders of record of the common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We expect to retain all earnings generated by our operations, if any, for the growth of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends is dependent, in large measure, on our ability to receive dividends and management fees from our life insurance subsidiary, Great Midwest. The ability of Great Midwest to pay dividends and management fees, in turn, is limited pursuant to the insurance laws of the state of Texas, where Great Midwest is domiciled. Generally, such laws provide that dividends may be paid only from the earned

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surplus arising from the insurance company's business and must receive the prior approval of the Texas Insurance Commissioner to pay a dividend if such dividend would exceed certain statutory limitations. See "BUSINESS-Governmental Regulation."

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The payment of future dividends on the common stock, both as to timing and amount, will be determined by our board of directors in light of our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors. We may not pay dividends on the common stock unless we have paid dividends on our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock.

DILUTION OF THE PRICE PAID FOR THE SHARES

At December 31, 2000, we had a net tangible book deficit of (\$355,466) or (\$.16) per share of common stock. Net tangible book deficit is equal to total tangible assets minus total liabilities minus liquidation value of preferred stock. Our net tangible book deficit per share is calculated by dividing our net tangible book deficit by 2,267,605, the total number of shares of common stock outstanding.

At December 31, 2000, after giving pro forma effect to the sale of a minimum 200,000 shares and a maximum 1,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$1.00 per share and the receipt by us of the net proceeds from this offering, our pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) at December 31, 2000 would have changed from (\$355,466) to (\$195,466) and \$544,534, respectively. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible stockholders' equity of \$.08 and \$.33 per share, respectively, to current stockholders and an immediate dilution of \$1.08 and \$.83 per share, respectively, to new investors, as illustrated in the following table:

	Minimum Offering -----
Initial public offering per share.....	\$ 1.00
Pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) per share after this offering...	(.08) -----
Dilution per share to new investors.....	\$ 1.08 =====

The public offering price is substantially higher than the pro forma net tangible book value per share. Investors will incur immediate and substantial dilution.

The following table summarizes the number and percentage of shares purchased, the amount and percentage of consideration paid and the average price per share of common stock paid by our existing stockholders and by new investors in this offering:

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	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
Current Stockholders.....	2,267,605	69.40%	\$2,946,272	74.66%
New investors.....	1,000,000	30.60%	1,000,000	25.34%
Total.....	3,267,605	100.00%	3,946,272	100.00%

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth (i) our historical capitalization as of December 31, 2000; and (ii) our pro forma capitalization as adjusted to give effect to the sale of a minimum of 200,000 shares, and a maximum of 1,000,000 shares, of common stock at an assumed public offering price of \$1.00 per share and the application of the estimated net proceeds as described under "Use of Proceeds." This table should be read in conjunction with "Use of Proceeds," "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

	December 31, 2000	
	Actual	As Adjusted Minimum Offering
Liabilities:		
Policy reserves and policyholder funds	\$ 4,708,295	\$ 4,708,295
Unpaid claims	175,951	175,951
Accounts payable	39,458	39,458
Accrued liabilities	15,424	15,424
Notes payable	248,254	248,254
Total liabilities	\$ 5,187,382	\$ 5,187,382
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, \$.01 par value:		
5,000,000 shares authorized, 2,267,605 issued and outstanding, 2,467,605 as adjusted for the minimum aggregate offering, 3,267,605 as adjusted for the		

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maximum aggregate offering	22,676	24,676
Series A preferred stock, \$.001 par value, stated at liquidation value	500,000	500,000
Series B convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value	350,000	350,000
Series B convertible preferred stock subscribed	650,000	650,000
Less Series B convertible preferred stock subscriptions Receivable	(650,000)	(650,000)
Additional paid-in capital	2,923,596	3,081,596
Common stock of parent held by subsidiary	(95,000)	(95,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(19,882)	(19,882)
Accumulated deficit	(2,706,090)	(2,706,090)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	975,300	1,135,300
	-----	-----
Total capitalization	\$ 6,162,682	\$ 6,322,682
	=====	=====

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should also read "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION" contained later in this prospectus. The selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000 is derived from our financial statements that have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent certified public accountants. The selected financial data is not necessarily indicative of our future results of operations or financial performance. You should also read "RISK FACTORS" contained in this prospectus.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	1999	2000
	----	----
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)	
Statement of Operations Data:		
Total revenues	\$ 813	\$ 571
Net loss	(884)	(404)
Basic and diluted loss per share...	(.42)	(.20)
Shares used in computation	2,177,196	2,248,605

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As of December 31, 1999 As of December 31, 2000

(in thousands)

Balance Sheet Data:		
Invested assets.....	\$5,180	\$3,972
Total assets.....	7,016	6,163
Total policy liabilities.....	5,336	4,708
Stockholders' equity.....	1,016	975

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion and analysis reviews our operations for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000. Certain statements contained in this discussion are not based on historical facts, but are forward-looking statements that are based upon numerous assumptions about future conditions which may ultimately prove to be inaccurate and actual events and results may differ materially from anticipated results described in such statements. Our ability to achieve such results is subject to certain risks and uncertainties discussed in the "RISK FACTORS" section of this prospectus. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the discussion about such risk factors and our financial statements and the notes related thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Currently, our only business segment is our life insurance operations. However, in the past, we have also provided residential mortgage loan processing services to individuals and financing to medical accounts receivable factoring entities.

Operating Data

The following table sets forth selected information regarding operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	-----	-----
	1999	2000
	-----	-----
	(in thousands)	
Statement of Operations Data:		
Revenues	\$813	\$ 571
Benefits, losses and expenses	1,704	975
Net Loss	(884)	(404)

As of December 31, 2000

As Adjusted (1)

Actual	Minimum Offering	Maximum Offering
--------	------------------	------------------

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 (in thousands)

Balance Sheet Data:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,436	\$1,596	\$2,159
Total assets	6,163	6,323	6,886
Total liabilities	5,187	5,187	5,010
Stockholders' equity	975	1,135	1,875

 (1) Gives effect to the sale of the minimum and maximum number of shares of common stock offered hereby, and the application of the estimated proceeds therefrom. See "USE OF PROCEEDS" and "CAPITALIZATION."

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 1999

Assets/Liabilities/Stockholders' Equity. Total assets were \$6,162,682 at December 31, 2000, compared to \$7,015,821 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of 12%. The decrease was due to reductions in policy reserves and the continued reduction of our outstanding debt.

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Total liabilities, primarily insurance reserves for future policyholder benefits, were \$5,187,382 at December 31, 2000, compared to \$5,999,783 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of 14%. The decrease was due primarily to the surrender of annuity policies with a resulting decrease in reserves, and from repayment of a portion of our outstanding debt.

Total stockholders' equity was \$975,300 at December 31, 2000, compared to \$1,016,038 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of 4%. The decrease was primarily due to our net operating loss and unrealized loss on the available-for-sale investment portfolio. The decrease was reduced by the sale of Series B preferred stock during the year.

Our average gross yield on invested assets was approximately 7.2% for 2000 and 7.8% for 1999, while the average rate credited to policyowner accounts was approximately 5.35% and 5.5%, respectively.

At December 31, 2000, net deferred tax assets totaled \$37,241 and related primarily to net operating loss carryforwards. Realization of net operating carryforwards is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income. We believe that our operating strategy of continuing to make acquisitions of small insurance companies, consolidating and streamlining the administrative functions of these small companies, and improving unprofitable products and distribution channels, will generate future taxable income. Although realization of net deferred tax assets is not assured, we believe these sources will generate sufficient future taxable income during the available carryforward period and that it is more likely than not that the recorded net deferred tax assets will be realized.

Revenue. Total revenues decreased 30% to \$570,757 for the year ended December 31, 2000, compared to \$812,734 for the year ended December 31, 1999. Revenues attributable to life insurance decreased 28.5% from \$213,598 to \$152,624 for the comparable periods. The decrease was due primarily to the sale

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of Benefit Capital, which accounted for premium revenue of \$67,903, for the 1999 period, or approximately 111% of the total decrease. Premium increased 4.8% comparatively when Benefit Capital premium is excluded.

Investment income decreased 27%, from \$519,434 for the year ended December 31, 1999 to \$377,184 for the year ended December 31, 2000. This decrease was primarily as a result of a shift in our investment portfolio, which reduced both investment income and interest expense. The sale of Benefit Capital also contributed to a decrease in invested assets and a decrease in the investment income from those assets. For 1999, Benefit Capital contributed investment income of \$60,802, or approximately 43% of the total decrease.

Realized gains on the sale of available for sale investments offset the decreases in life insurance revenue and investment income, increasing 1662% from \$5,202 to \$91,679 for the years ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2000, respectively. We reclassified certain equity securities as trading securities during 2000, which required the reporting of all unrealized gains and losses in operations. Due to the recent decline in the stock market, we reported net losses on trading securities of \$159,755. We expect to recover a portion of these net losses during 2001.

Other income increased 46%, from \$74,500 for the year ended December 31, 1999 to \$109,025 for the year ended December 31, 2000, primarily due to the recognition of deferred gains on real estate sold in prior years. During 2000, we also began recognizing revenues from new administrative service contracts.

Costs and Expenses. Total expenses decreased 43% from \$1,703,951 to \$975,178 for the years ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2000, respectively. This decrease was primarily attributable to our sale of Benefit Capital and the elimination of the related expenses from its Louisiana operations. This included the amortization of the value of purchased insurance business relating to Benefit Capital. Amortization of value of purchased insurance business is expected to continue with respect to our 1999 acquisition of Great Midwest, but at reduced levels, over the premium-paying life of the acquired policies. Our cost containment programs helped reduce costs in other areas as well.

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Policy benefits decreased 61% from \$244,156 to \$96,397 for the years ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2000, respectively, as we benefited from more favorable experience. Policy reserves increased \$26,873 for the comparable periods. Interest expense decreased 77% from \$97,402 to \$22,838 for the comparable periods due to a repositioning of assets eliminating most of the related interest expense. Depreciation and amortization decreased 70% from \$308,803 to \$93,431 for the year ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 2000, respectively. This decrease was due to the sale of Benefit Capital and the write-off of goodwill during 1999, which reduced the amount of such assets subject to ongoing amortization and depreciation. General expenses decreased 34% from \$729,169 to \$484,408 as a result of eliminating the Louisiana operations and the continued success of our cost containment programs.

Losses. We reported a loss before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2000 of \$404,421, compared to a loss before income tax for the year ended December 31, 1999 of \$891,217, a 55% decrease. The decrease was due to an increase in realized gains on investment securities, recognition of deferred gains on the sale of property and the elimination of expenses related to Benefit Capital as well as other expense reductions. Our net loss was \$404,421 for the year ended December 31, 2000, compared to a net loss of \$883,679 for the year ended December 31, 1999, a decrease of 54%. The basic and diluted net loss per

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common share decreased to \$0.20 per share for the year ended December 31, 2000, compared to a loss of \$0.42 per share for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Total assets were \$6,162,682 at December 30, 2000, compared to \$7,015,821 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of approximately 12%. The decrease was due to the reduction of certain debt outstanding, and temporary declines in the value of our investment portfolio.

Total liabilities, including primarily insurance reserves for future policyholder benefits, were \$5,187,382 at December 30, 2000, compared to \$5,999,783 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of approximately 14%. The decrease was due primarily to repayment of a portion of our outstanding debt and reduction of outstanding insurance claims.

Total stockholders' equity was \$975,300 at December 30, 2000, compared to \$1,016,038 at December 31, 1999, a decrease of approximately 4%. The decrease was due primarily to an increase in accumulated deficit caused by the net loss of \$404,421, offset by the sale during 2000 of \$1,000,000 of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The investor has paid \$350,000 of the total subscription, with the remaining \$650,000 to be received pursuant to a one-year promissory note. The promissory note accrues interest at the rate of six (6%) per annum until maturity. Proceeds from the stock sale were used for general working capital purposes.

The principal requirements for liquidity in connection with our operations are in contractual obligations to policyowners and annuitants. Our contractual obligations include payments of surrender benefits, contract withdrawals, claims under outstanding insurance policies and annuities, and policy loans. Payment of surrender benefits is a function of "persistency", which is the extent to which insurance policies are maintained by the policyowner. Policyowners, at times, do not pay premiums, thus causing their policies to lapse, or policyowners may choose to surrender their policies for their cash surrender value. If actual experience of a policy or block of policies is different from the initial or acquisition date assumptions, a gain or loss could result. Depending on the nature of the underlying policy, a lapse or surrender may result in surrender charge revenue or surrender benefit expense. Such amounts may be less than, or greater than, unamortized acquisition expenses and/or the related policy reserves; accordingly, current period earnings may either increase or decrease. Additionally, policy lapses and surrenders may result in lost future revenues and possible profitability associated with the policy.

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Capital Resources

Although we currently have a \$150,000 bank line of credit, we fund most of our activity directly from cash flow from operations and cash flow from financing activities, which includes deposits to policyholders' account balances. The line of credit extends to July 2001, with amounts borrowed thereunder bearing interest at prime plus .5%. At December 31, 2000, \$130,000 was outstanding under the line of credit and, as of April 17, 2001, we have \$20,000 available under the credit facility.

On January 13, 1999, we acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of GMLIC, a Texas-chartered life insurance company. The total cost of the

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acquisition was approximately \$939,000. Of the purchase price, cash of \$607,000 was paid to seven of eight stockholders with the eighth stockholder receiving a promissory note for a principal amount of \$332,000, payable in three equal annual installments at an annual interest rate of 6% on the unpaid principal balance. We partially funded the cash portion of the purchase price with a \$350,000 loan from a bank. The loan accrued interest at an index rate plus .5%, payable monthly, and originally matured on July 9, 1999, at which time we paid \$100,000 of the principal amount owed and renewed the balance for a six-month term maturing January 9, 2000. The balance of the loan was paid December 31, 1999 using operating cash flow and the proceeds from the sale of BCLIC. In addition, as of April 30, 2001, we have paid two of the three installments due on the promissory note held by the former stockholder.

We have made and intend to make ongoing expenditures in connection with our subsidiary's marketing programs. Historically, we have funded these expenditures from cash flow from operations.

We believe that the liquidity resulting from the transactions described above, together with anticipated cash from continuing operations, should be sufficient to fund our operations and to make required payments under our credit facility, the required payments of principal and interest under the 6% promissory notes payable to a former stockholder of Great Midwest and the annual 10% dividend on the Series A Preferred Stock, for at least the next twelve months. We may not, however, generate sufficient cash flow for these purposes or to repay the notes at maturity. Our ability to fund our operations and to make scheduled principal and interest payments will depend on our future performance, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. We believe we will be able to meet our obligations for repayment or obtain refinancing at reasonable rates, however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to effect any such refinancing on favorable terms.

BUSINESS

General

Summit Life is a holding company whose subsidiary, Great Midwest, offers life insurance and annuity products in Oklahoma and Texas. As of December 31, 2000, we had approximately 820 life insurance policies and annuity contracts outstanding and individual life insurance in force of approximately \$14 million. Our operating strategy is to continue to make acquisitions of small, marginally profitable or unprofitable insurance companies, consolidate and streamline the administrative functions of these small companies, improve their investment yields through active asset management by a centralized investment operation and eliminate their unprofitable products and distribution channels. Because of their small size, such companies are often overlooked as potential acquisition candidates. We believe that we are particularly well suited to make such acquisitions and to capitalize on the cost savings that can be realized by consolidating the administrative functions of the acquired companies. We plan to use a portion of the proceeds of this offering to pursue more small company acquisitions and purchases of profitable blocks of business.

Since our inception in 1994, we have acquired four life insurance companies, three of which have been consolidated into Great Midwest. We intend to continue our strategy of pursuing similar acquisitions of blocks of insurance business and small insurance companies and other insurance-related opportunities. We believe that such acquisitions will lower unit costs by increasing the number of policies and the amount of premiums over which fixed expenses are spread.

We are an Oklahoma corporation; our wholly owned subsidiary, Great Midwest, is a Texas corporation licensed to do business as an insurance company in the states of Texas and Oklahoma. Our executive offices are located at 3021 Epperly Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155, and our telephone number is (405) 677-0781.

Operations

Insurance Products

General

Through Great Midwest, we sell a variety of permanent and term life insurance products, as well as flexible premium and single premium annuities. Through the sales of these insurance and annuity products, we collect premiums, which are invested by us in a variety of investments. Our primary objective is to price each of our products to earn an adequate margin, or spread, between the return we pay to the policyholder and the return we earn on our investments.

Fixed Rate Annuities

Annuities are long term savings vehicles that are particularly attractive to customers who are planning for retirement and seek a secure, tax deferred savings product. The individual annuity business is a growing segment of the savings and retirement market and among the fastest growing segments of the life insurance industry. Annuity products currently enjoy an advantage over certain other retirement savings products, because the payment of federal income taxes on interest credited on annuity policies is deferred during the investment accumulation period.

We market, issue and administer a variety of fixed rate deferred annuity products, including single premium and flexible premium deferred annuities. In a fixed rate deferred annuity, the insurance company assumes the risk of interest fluctuations and pays a minimum fixed rate of interest, usually 3% to 4% per year, with an excess amount payable based on investment yields of its investment portfolio. All of our annuities have a minimum guaranteed interest rate. Single premium deferred annuities, in general, are savings vehicles in which the policyholder makes a single premium payment to an insurance company. We also offer flexible premium deferred annuities in which the policyholder may elect to make more than one premium payment. Currently, we do not offer variable annuity products, which differ from fixed annuities in that the principal value may fluctuate, depending on the performance of assets allocated pursuant to various investment options chosen by the contract owner.

We periodically establish an interest crediting rate for our new annuity policies, taking into account such factors as the competitive position of the company, prevailing market rates and the profitability of the annuity product. We maintain the initial crediting rate for a minimum period of one year. Thereafter, we may adjust the crediting rate at our discretion, although historically such adjustments generally have been made on a quarterly basis. In establishing renewal crediting rates, we primarily consider the anticipated yield on our investment portfolio. Interest rates credited on our in force annuity policies ranged from 5.05% to 8.15% at December 31, 2000. All of our annuity products have minimum guaranteed crediting rates of 3.0% for the life of the policy.

Certain of our annuity policies have a "bonus" crediting rate for the first year of the policy, which typically exceeds the annual crediting rate by 1% to 3%. After the first year, the bonus interest portion of the initial

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crediting rate is automatically discontinued, and the renewal crediting rate is established.

The policyholder is typically permitted to withdraw all or part of the premium paid plus the accumulated interest credited to his or her account (the "accumulation value"), subject in virtually all cases to the assessment of a surrender charge for withdrawals in excess of specified limits. Most of our traditional annuities provide for penalty-free withdrawals of up to 10 percent of the accumulation value each year, subject to limitations. Withdrawals in excess of allowable penalty-free amounts are assessed a surrender charge during a penalty period which can range anywhere from five years to the term of the policy, with the majority of such policies being issued with a surrender charge period of more than seven years. The initial surrender charge is generally 8 percent of the accumulation value and decreases over the penalty period.

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Tax Qualified Annuities

We also market tax qualified retirement annuities to employees of public schools and certain other tax exempt organizations. We sell these tax sheltered annuities, or TSAs as they are called in the insurance industry, primarily to teachers and other school employees after securing the approval of a school district, which then generally provides a payroll deduction facility for premium payments and allows access to the individual teachers. The TSA products provide for significant penalties for early withdrawal which, when coupled with the other restrictions of Section 403(b) of the Code (the tax code section creating TSAs), act to minimize the risk of early surrender.

TSA products tend to be purchased by customers who are younger than purchasers of our other annuity products. Therefore, our specialty TSA products tend to incorporate features that are attractive to customers in this younger age bracket who have longer to accumulate before retirement, such as combining a competitive crediting interest rate with a longer surrender charge period. TSAs are attractive to us because TSAs broaden our customer base and provide an ongoing source of premium renewals. Additionally, because of their tax features and transfer restrictions, TSAs are less likely to be surrendered, making them a more stable and dependable source of income for us. In addition to TSAs, we also sell other tax qualified retirement annuities such as "Individual Retirement Annuities" and "Simplified Employee Pension Plans." Tax qualified retirement annuity values totaled almost \$1,103,000 or approximately 26% of the total annuities sold by the Company since inception.

Life Insurance

In addition to annuities, we sell whole life and term insurance. These products accounted for \$153,000 of collected premiums in 2000. Under whole life policies, the policyholder generally pays a level premium over an agreed period or the policyholder's lifetime. The annual premium in a whole life policy is generally higher than the premium for comparable term insurance coverage in the early years of the policy's life, but is generally lower than the premium for comparable term insurance coverage in the later years of the policy's life. These policies combine insurance protection with a savings component that increases in amount gradually over the life of the policy. The policyholder may borrow against the savings generally at a rate of interest lower than that available from other lending sources. The policyholder may also choose to surrender the policy and receive the accumulated cash value rather than continuing the insurance protection. Term life products offer pure insurance protection for a specified period of time; typically 5, 10 or 20 years. Our term product is designed for and sold to individuals ages 20 through 60 and

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terminates at age 70.

Reinsurance

Consistent with the general practice of the life insurance industry, we reinsure portions of the coverage provided by our insurance products with other insurance companies under agreements of indemnity reinsurance.

Indemnity reinsurance agreements are intended to limit a life insurer's maximum loss on a large or unusually hazardous risk or to obtain a greater diversification of risk. Indemnity reinsurance does not discharge the original insurer's primary liability to the insured. While our reinsured business is ceded to numerous reinsurers, our largest reinsurer accounted for approximately 78% of our total insurance in force at December 31, 2000. We believe the assuming companies are able to honor all contractual commitments, based on our periodic reviews of their financial statements, insurance industry reports and reports filed with state insurance departments.

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As of December 31, 2000, our policy risk retention limit on the life of any one individual did not exceed \$10,000, while reinsurance ceded by us represented approximately 80% of gross combined life insurance in force.

Insurance Underwriting

We follow detailed, uniform underwriting practices and procedures in our insurance business that are designed to assess risks before issuing coverage to qualified applicants. We have professional underwriters who evaluate policy applications on the basis of information provided by applicants and others. We believe that our actual mortality results compare favorably to those of others in the industry, and that these favorable mortality results are attributable to, among other things, the geographic location of our customer base, as well as our consistent application of appropriate underwriting criteria to the processing of new customer applications.

Mortgage Loan Processing Services

Until 1998, we acted as a broker and performed the marketing and sourcing functions of loan origination, while the "upstream" companies which actually fund the mortgage loans performed the underwriting function. In December 1998, we sold the mortgage services segment to a then officer of our company.

Medical Receivable Financing

Until 2000, we also provided financing to medical receivable factoring entities. Medical receivables factoring involves the purchase of accounts receivable from doctors, hospitals, and other health care organizations. These accounts receivable are due from major insurance companies, and are purchased by factoring entities which specialize in the making of such investments, at prices equal to some discounted percentage of their face amount. Our operations in this area consisted of making secured loans to these factoring entities, or making direct purchase of receivables through such entities, which were collateralized by the medical accounts receivable. We discontinued these operations during 2000.

Investments

Investment activities are an integral part of our business, because

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investment income is a significant component of our total revenues. Upon the purchase by a policyholder of an annuity or life contract and payment of the premium, the policy is issued and delivered to the new policyholder. The funds are then invested as we determine based on certain guidelines, including those set by the NAIC, as to the percentage of investment that is placed in any one category of investments. Historically, we have invested a majority of our available assets in securities that are issued, secured, guaranteed or backed by federal, state or local governments, their agencies or instrumentalities.

Profitability is significantly affected by spreads between interest yields on investments and rates credited on insurance liabilities. Although all credited rates on single premium deferred annuities and flexible premium deferred annuities may be changed at any time after their first year, changes in credited rates may not be sufficient to maintain targeted investment spreads in all economic and market environments. In addition, competition and other factors, including the impact of the level of surrenders and withdrawals, may limit our ability to adjust or to maintain crediting rates at levels necessary to avoid narrowing of spreads under certain market conditions. As of December 31, 2000, our average gross yield on invested assets was approximately 7.2% and the average credited rate was 5.35%.

We balance the duration of our invested assets with the expected duration of benefit payments arising from insurance liabilities. At December 31, 2000, the adjusted modified duration of debt securities and short-term investments was 6.8 years and the duration of our insurance liabilities was 7.1 years.

For information regarding the composition and diversification of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2000, see Note B to our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Acquisitions and Consolidations

General

As previously stated, our operating strategy is to continue to make acquisitions of small insurance companies or their blocks of business, consolidate and streamline the administrative functions of these small companies, improve their investment yields through active asset management by a centralized investment operation and eliminate their unprofitable products and distribution channels. Since 1994, we have acquired four life insurance companies. We intend to continue this strategy of pursuing similar acquisitions, because we believe that such acquisitions will lower unit costs by increasing the number of policies and the amount of premiums over which fixed expenses are spread.

Historical Acquisitions

Our growth to date has been fueled primarily through acquisitions. In September 1994, we made our first acquisition, of Edmond National Life Insurance Company, an Oklahoma-domiciled life insurance company. Since then, we have continued to expand in both territory and product line, now offering annuities and life insurance in Texas and Oklahoma. Our assets have grown from \$1,032,000 in 1994 to approximately \$6,163,000 at December 31, 2000. According to A.M. Best (Best's Statistical Study 2000), in 1999 industry-wide individual annuity premiums and fund deposits, similar to those we offer, totaled over \$67 billion, and represented approximately 40% of overall premium dollars. We believe that this niche of the insurance industry will continue to grow as a percentage of

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total premium dollars and that this growth, coupled with the current consolidation of the insurance industry, presents us with good opportunities to achieve our operating strategy and make profitable acquisitions.

Targeted Future Acquisitions

We have typically sought companies that are underdeveloped, overly burdened with expenses or owned by financially troubled companies. We believe that the small insurance company marketplace is highly fragmented and faces numerous hurdles to its survival and growth over the coming years. Some of those hurdles include the need for additional capital and surplus due to the changing regulatory environment and lack of sufficient exit strategies for owners of small, closely-held companies. We believe that these factors have created acquisition opportunities often overlooked by the large insurance companies, and we intend to capitalize on these opportunities as we continue to execute our growth plans.

Operations and Administration

We have realized relatively low entry costs in our purchases of small insurance companies. We minimize operating expenses by centralizing, standardizing and more efficiently performing many functions common to most life insurance companies. The operations performed by us include underwriting and policy administration, accounting and financial reporting, marketing, regulatory compliance, actuarial services and asset management. We believe that we currently are utilizing less than 10% of our information technology systems capability in the administration of these back office operations.

Marketing

Our target markets are individuals in the middle and lower income brackets and small businesses in the states of Oklahoma and Texas. We believe that this market is severely underserved as more major companies target their products and agency force toward the upper income and jumbo policy sales. Many large companies no longer offer insurance in face amounts under \$100,000. Although we do write multi-million dollar policies, our average life policy is approximately \$40,000.

The pricing of our products is generally determined by reference to actuarial calculations and statistical assumptions principally relating to mortality, persistency, investment yield assumptions, estimates of expenses and our judgment as to market and competitive conditions. The premiums and deposits received, together with assumed investment earnings, are designed to cover policy benefits, expenses and policyowner dividends plus return a profit to us. These profits arise from the margin between mortality charges and insurance benefits paid, the margin between actual investment results and the investment income credited to policies (either directly or through dividends to policyowners) and the margin between expense charges and actual expenses. The level of profits also depends on persistency because policy acquisition costs, particularly agent commissions, are recovered over the life of the policy. Interest credited on policies may vary from time to time reflecting changes in investment, mortality, persistency, expenses and other factors. Interest rate fluctuations have an effect on investment income and may have an impact on policyowner behavior. Increased lapses in policies may be experienced if we do not maintain interest rates that are competitive with other products in the marketplace.

We market our products primarily through small independent property and

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casualty agencies and personal producing general agents. James L. Smith and Charles L. Smith, our founders as well as principal stockholders, also act as agents for us. James L. Smith and Charles L. Smith are the sole stockholders of the Smith Agency, which undertakes life insurance and financial planning for estates, trusts, and corporations and is presently a general agent for several insurance companies. Additionally, the companies acquired by us generally have had agents in place who are capable and qualified to generate the sales desired by us, thereby eliminating part of the expense of recruiting and training a new agency force.

Competition

The insurance business is highly competitive with numerous companies offering similar products through comparable marketing and distribution systems. Companies typically compete for policyholders on the basis of benefits, rates, financial strength and customer service and compete for agents and brokers on the basis of commissions, financial strength and customer service. Although we are smaller than most of our competitors, we provide competitive benefits and rates. We believe that our ability to administer our operations at a much reduced rate allows us to maintain low internal cost products.

We have identified additional areas where we have very little competition due to our size, as well as the size of our targets. That area is the consolidation field for companies of less than \$10 million in total assets. Our strategy has been to consolidate and streamline the administrative functions of small life insurance companies. Most large life companies have high fixed costs when performing acquisitions restricting them in the minimum size of purchase they can pursue. We believe that the consolidation of the industry will continue, and we intend to participate in the process.

Governmental Regulation

The federal government does not directly regulate the insurance business. However, federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas, including pension regulation, age and sex discrimination, financial services regulation and federal taxation, do affect the insurance business. Recently, increased scrutiny has been placed upon the insurance regulatory framework, and a number of state legislatures have considered or enacted legislative proposals that alter, and in many cases increase, the authority of state agencies to regulate insurance companies and holding company systems. In addition, on November 12, 1999, President Clinton signed into law the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, also commonly known as the "Financial Modernization Act," which significantly modifies the regulation of financial services companies. The enactment of the Financial Modernization Act, because of its provisions allowing combinations between insurance companies, banks and other entities, will undoubtedly result in the federal government assuming a more direct role in the regulation of the insurance industry. In addition, the Financial Modernization Act contains privacy provisions relating to the protection, transfer and use of the nonpublic personal information of consumers. Consumer privacy laws containing expanded provisions also have been adopted, or are under consideration, in a number of states.

Our insurance subsidiary is subject to regulation and supervision by the states in which it transacts business, presently Texas and Oklahoma. The laws of these jurisdictions generally establish agencies with broad regulatory authority, including powers to: (i) grant and revoke licenses to transact business; (ii) regulate and supervise trade practices and market conduct; (iii) establish guaranty associations; (iv) license agents; (v) approve policy forms;

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(vi) approve premium rates for some lines of business; (vii) establish reserve requirements; (viii) prescribe the form and content of required financial statements and reports; (ix) determine the reasonableness and adequacy of statutory capital and surplus; (x) perform financial, market conduct and other examinations; (xi) define acceptable accounting principles; (xii) regulate the type and amount of permitted investments; and (xiii) limit the amount of dividends and surplus debenture payments that can be paid without obtaining regulatory approval. As part of their routine regulatory oversight process, insurance regulatory departments conduct periodic detailed examinations approximately once every three years of the books, records and accounts of insurance companies domiciled in their states. These triennial examinations are generally conducted in cooperation with the departments of two or three other states, under guidelines promulgated by the NAIC, and Great Midwest is subject to periodic examinations by state regulatory authorities in accordance with these provisions. However, we do not expect the results of any such examinations to have a material effect on our financial condition.

Most states also have enacted legislation that regulate the activities of insurance holding companies, including acquisitions, extraordinary dividends, the terms of surplus debentures, affiliate transactions, and other related matters. Currently, we are registered as a holding company pursuant to such legislation in Texas and Oklahoma.

Most states have enacted legislation or adopted administrative regulations that affect the acquisition of control of insurance companies as well as transactions between insurance companies and persons controlling them. The nature and extent of such legislation and regulations vary from state to state. Most states, however, require administrative approval of: (i) the acquisition of 10 percent or more of the outstanding shares of an insurance company incorporated in the state; or (ii) the acquisition of 10 percent or more of the outstanding stock of an insurance holding company whose insurance subsidiary is incorporated in the state. The acquisition of 10 percent of such shares is generally deemed to be the acquisition of control for the purpose of the holding company statutes. It requires not only the filing of detailed information concerning the acquiring parties and the plan of acquisition, but also the receipt of administrative approval prior to the acquisition. In many states, however, an insurance authority may find that control does not, in fact, exist in circumstances in which a person owns or controls 10 percent or a greater amount of securities.

Under the solvency or guaranty laws of the states in which we do business, our insurance subsidiary also may be required to pay assessments (up to certain prescribed limits) to fund policyholder losses or the liabilities of insolvent or rehabilitated insurance companies. These assessments may be deferred or forgiven under most guaranty laws if they would threaten an insurer's financial strength. In certain instances, the assessments may be offset against future premium taxes. Although we have not been required to pay assessments in any significant amounts, the likelihood and amount of any future assessments cannot be estimated, as they are beyond our control.

State insurance regulators and the NAIC are continually re-examining existing laws and regulations and their application to insurance companies. From time to time the NAIC has adopted, and recommended to the states for adoption and implementation, several regulatory initiatives designed to decrease the risk of insolvency of insurance companies in general. These initiatives include risk-based capital requirements for determining the levels of capital and surplus an insurer must maintain in relation to its insurance and investment risks. The NAIC regulatory initiatives also impose restrictions on an insurance company's ability to pay dividends to its stockholders. These initiatives may be adopted by the various states in which we are licensed, but the ultimate content and timing of any statutes and regulations to be adopted by the states cannot be determined at this time. We cannot predict with certainty the effect that any

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proposals, if adopted, or legislative developments could have on our insurance businesses and operations.

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Federal Income Taxation

The annuity and life insurance products that we sell generally provide the policyholder with an income tax advantage, as compared to other saving investments such as certificates of deposit and bonds, in that income taxation on the increase in value of the product is deferred until receipt by the policyholder. Annuity benefits and life insurance benefits that accrue prior to the death of the policyholder are generally not taxable until paid. Life insurance death benefits are generally exempt from income tax, but not estate tax. Also, benefits received on immediate annuities (other than structured settlements) are recognized as taxable income ratably as opposed to economic accrual methods that may be required to be used for other investments, which tend to accelerate taxable income into earlier years. The tax advantage for annuities and life insurance is provided in the Code, and is generally followed in all states and other United States taxing jurisdictions. This favorable tax treatment may give our annuity policies a competitive advantage over other retirement products that do not offer this benefit. To the extent that the Code may be revised to eliminate or reduce the tax deferred status of life deferred payment annuity products, or to establish a tax deferred status to any competing policies, our competitive advantage may be adversely affected.

Additionally, our insurance company subsidiary is taxed under the life insurance company provisions of the Code. Provisions in the Code require a portion of the expenses incurred in selling insurance products to be deducted over a period of years, as opposed to immediate deduction in the year incurred. This provision increases the tax for statutory accounting purposes, which reduces statutory surplus and, accordingly, decreases the amount of cash dividends that may be paid by our life insurance subsidiary.

Facilities

Our administrative, marketing and production facilities consist of approximately 3,000 square feet at a single location in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. We own this facility and the approximate 30,000 square feet of raw land adjacent to the property. This facility will provide room for possible expansion, which will likely be utilized within the next few years.

Employees

As of the date of this prospectus, we have five employees, most of which perform both managerial duties and administrative functions. We expect that we will need more employees as the size of our business grows. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. Our employees also perform services for Great Midwest.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved from time to time in various legal proceedings and claims incident to the normal conduct of our business. However, we believe that such legal proceedings and claims, individually and in the aggregate, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

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MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors and executive officers, and their ages as of the date of this prospectus, are as follows:

Name ----	Age ---	Position -----
James L. Smith.....	62	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Charles L. Smith.....	42	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Quinton L. Hiebert.....	42	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Dean Brown.....	76	Director
Thomas D. Sanders.....	61	Director
Gary L. Ellis.....	57	Director

James L. Smith has served as our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer from our inception in 1994 until April 1998, at which time he was elected Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Smith has served as Chairman of the Board and President of the Smith Agency, an Oklahoma licensed insurance agency since 1980. Mr. Smith earned the designation of Chartered Life Underwriter and Chartered Financial Consultant from the American College in Bryn Mwar, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith is also registered with the NASD as a registered representative. Mr. Smith is the father of Charles L. Smith.

Charles L. Smith has served as our Director, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer from our inception in 1994 until April 1998, at which time he was elected President, Chief Operating Officer and a director. Mr. Smith also serves as President of Great Midwest Life Insurance Company, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. Mr. Smith served as Chairman and President of Charles L. Smith and Associates, Inc. from 1989 until April 1994, when it merged with the Smith Agency. Mr. Smith is Vice President and a director of the Smith Agency. Mr. Smith has been involved in the insurance industry for over 17 years. Mr. Smith is the son of James L. Smith.

Quinton L. Hiebert has been employed by us since March 1996, and was elected as our Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary in April 1998. From October 1989 to March 1996, he was employed as Chief Financial Analyst at the Oklahoma Department of Insurance. Mr. Hiebert holds a bachelors degree from Bethel College, Kansas and earned his MBA from Emporia State University, Kansas. Mr. Hiebert is also a Certified Public Accountant.

M. Dean Brown has served as a director of Summit Life Corporation since April 1997. Prior to Mr. Brown's retirement in December 1997, he practiced law at the law firm of Green, Brown and Stark, an Oklahoma City law firm. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Oklahoma and earned his Juris Doctor from Oklahoma City University. Mr. Brown is also a Certified Public Accountant.

Thomas D. Sanders has served as a director of Summit Life Corporation since April 1997. He served as the Executive Vice President of Marketing for the Lomas Life Group from 1986 to 1990 and as Executive Vice President for Union Life Insurance Company between 1978 and 1990. Mr. Sanders currently serves as Chief Executive Officer and Director of ReUnion Marketing, Inc. He is a graduate of Oklahoma State University.

Gary L. Ellis has, since 1994, served Summit Life in several positions.

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From 1994 until 1997, he served variously as Vice President and President of Equity Mortgage Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Summit Life until its merger with us in late 1997. Subsequent to the Equity Mortgage merger, Mr. Ellis was appointed Vice President-Mortgage Operations. Since 1988, Mr. Ellis has also owned and operated Gary L. Ellis & Associates, which provides tax and accounting services. Mr. Ellis graduated from Oklahoma University with a bachelors degree.

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Directors' Terms

The Board of Directors is divided into three classes, each of whose members will serve for a staggered three-year term. Upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors in such class will be elected for three-year terms at the annual meeting of shareholders in the year in which such term expires.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee. The Audit Committee's functions include: (i) reviewing and recommending to the Board of Directors (subject to stockholder approval) the independent auditors selected to audit our financial statements, including the review and approval of the fees charged for all services by the independent auditors; (ii) reviewing the scope of the annual audit plan; (iii) reviewing our audited financial statements; (iv) reviewing the management letter comments from our independent auditors, including management's responses and plans of action; (v) reviewing from time to time our general policies and procedures with respect to auditing, accounting and the application of resources; (vi) reviewing any other matters and making special inquiries and investigations referred to it by the Board of Directors; and (vii) making other recommendations to the Board of Directors as the committee may deem appropriate. The members of the Audit Committee are James L. Smith, M. Dean Brown and Thomas D. Sanders.

The Compensation Committee's functions include determining base salaries, annual incentive bonus awards and other compensation awards to the executive officers of Summit Life Corporation. Bonus amounts earned are based on the attainment of budgeted performance and asset quality goals, as determined by an objective review of the degree of attainment of such goals, as well as both an objective and subjective review of the respective executive officer's contribution thereto. Individual goals are established by the Board of Directors in consultation with each executive. Mr. James L. Smith serves as Chairman of the Compensation Committee, and Messers Brown and Sanders comprise the remaining committee members. The Company intends to maintain at least two independent, nonaffiliated directors on its Board.

Director Compensation

Each member of the Board of Directors is paid an annual stipend of \$1,200 and a fee of \$100 for each Board of Directors meeting attended. All directors will receive reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in attending Board and Committee meetings and otherwise carrying out their duties.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the total compensation of our Chief Executive Officer for the last three fiscal years. No officer or director of

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Summit Life Corporation received, during any of such periods, total compensation in excess of \$100,000.

Name and Principal Position -----	Year ----	Annual Comp -----
James L. Smith, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	2000	\$12,000
	1999	\$12,000
	1998	12,000

(1) Represents compensation attributable to Mr. Smith in connection with country club dues paid by us for the benefit of Mr. Smith.

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Stock Options Granted in Fiscal 2000

We do not have a stock option plan, nor have any stock options been granted by us outside a plan.

Employment Agreements

In April 1997, we entered into employment agreements with James L. Smith and Charles L. Smith, our Chief Executive Officer and President, respectively. The employment agreements provide, among other things, for six-year terms, base and maximum salaries, salary increases subject to Board of Directors approval, annual bonuses and benefits. For 2000, the Board of Directors approved base salaries to James L. Smith of \$12,000, and to Charles L. Smith of \$72,000. The amount of any bonus compensation payable to James L. Smith or Charles L. Smith is determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, in accordance with criteria set by such committee; no bonus compensation was granted for 2000.

The agreements may be terminated by mutual agreement, by Summit Life Corporation at its sole discretion without cause, or by Summit Life Corporation for cause, as defined. If the agreements are terminated for cause, severance payments of \$50,000 are payable to each employee. If the agreements are terminated without cause, severance payments to each employee will be equivalent to the maximum salary over the term of the agreement less amounts previously paid, but not less than \$360,000 for Charles L. Smith and \$450,000 for James L. Smith.

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS

Both James L. Smith and Charles L. Smith, as the original founders of Summit Life, are considered "promoters" under the Securities Act of 1933. We believe that any transactions entered into between us and these individuals have been on terms no less favorable to us as those generally available from unaffiliated third parties. All such transactions have been unanimously approved by our board of directors which, during 2000, included two independent, nonaffiliated directors. Such independent directors did not have any interest in the transactions approved and had access, at our expense, to our legal counsel or independent legal counsel. All future affiliated transactions and loans will be made or entered into on terms that are no less favorable to us than those that can be obtained from unaffiliated third parties and, in any event, must be

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approved by a majority of our independent directors who do not have any interest in the transactions approved and who have access, at our expense, to our legal counsel or independent legal counsel.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of April 17, 2001, and as adjusted to reflect the sale of the minimum and maximum number of shares of Common Stock offered by us, as to:

- o each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our outstanding Common Stock;
- o each of our directors;
- o each of our executive officers named in the table under the heading "MANAGEMENT - Executive Compensation"; and
- o all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

Except as otherwise indicated, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of Common Stock held by them. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities Exchange Commission. The number of shares beneficially owned by a person includes shares of Common Stock subject to conversion privileges held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days after the date of this prospectus. Shares issuable pursuant to such conversion privileges are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of ownership of the person holding such conversion privileges and for all officers and directors as a group, but are not deemed outstanding in computing the percentage of any other person.

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Applicable percentage ownership in the following table is based on 2,267,605 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 17, 2001.

Name and Address of Beneficial Holder(1)	Shares Beneficially Owned	Prior to Offering	Percent of Class Beneficially Owned	
			Minimum	Maximum
James L. Smith*	693,485	30.58%	28.10	21.22%
Charles L. Smith*	691,735	30.51%	28.03	21.17%
Dean Brown*	100,963	4.45%	4.09%	3.09%
Quinton L. Hiebert	5,350 (3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Thomas D. Sanders*	2,318	(2)	(2)	(2)

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Gary L. Ellis*	1,532	(2)	(2)	(2)
All executive officers and				
directors as a group (6 persons)	1,495,383	65.95%	60.60%	45.76%

- * Director
- (1) Address is c/o Summit Life Corporation, 3021 Epperly Drive, P.O. Box 15808, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155.
 - (2) Less than 1%.
 - (3) Mr. Hiebert holds 4,975 shares as Trustee of the Quinton and Samelia Hiebert Revocable Trust and holds 375 shares in his Individual Retirement Account.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Our certificate of incorporation was amended in September of 1998. The amendment eliminated the Class B common stock and redesignated the Class A common stock as, simply, "common stock." The amendment also lowered the par value of the common stock from \$.50 to \$.01 per share while increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. Additionally, our certificate of incorporation was further amended to create a new class of preferred stock. Following the amendment, our authorized capital stock included (a) 5,000,000 shares of common stock having a par value of \$.01 per share, and (b) 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$.001 per share. Prior to this offering 2,267,605 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding and 1,005,000 shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding. As of April 17, 2001, we have approximately 1,424 stockholders of record of the common stock.

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Common Stock

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by shareholders. Subject to any preference granted to holders of any outstanding preferred stock, holders of common stock are entitled to receive such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available for the payment of such dividends. Should we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, following the payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of holders of any class of preferred stock, holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets legally available for distribution. Holders of common stock have no cumulative voting, preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. Additionally, the rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to the rights of holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that has been issued and may be issued in the future.

On January 11, 1999, a registration statement relating to the initial public offering of 1,000,000 shares of our common stock was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The initial public offering price was \$5.00 per share, and the minimum purchase per subscriber was 100 shares. The offering was closed on June 30, 1999, resulting in the issuance of 163,770 shares of our common stock and gross proceeds of \$818,850. We used the proceeds of our initial public offering primarily to fund acquisitions, repay debt and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

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Preferred Stock

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors, from time to time, to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series. They may establish the designations, voting powers, if any, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, of the shares of each such series and any qualifications, limitations and restrictions on preferred shares. Shares of preferred stock may be issued for any general corporate purpose, including acquisitions and financing. The board of directors may issue one or more series of preferred stock with rights more favorable with regard to voting, dividends and liquidation than the rights of holders of common stock. Issuance of a series of preferred stock also could be used for the purpose of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of Summit Life. No preferred stock will be issued to officers, directors or other affiliates, including any 5% holders of common stock, except on the same terms and conditions offered to nonaffiliated persons.

On April 23, 1999, our board of directors approved the issuance of 5,000 shares of nonvoting Series A preferred stock. The Series A preferred stock provides for annual dividends of 10% which are cumulative and for a liquidation preference of \$100 per share. The Series A preferred stock is not redeemable and it ranks senior to the common stock.

On September 29, 2000, our board of directors approved the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of nonvoting Series B preferred stock. The Series B preferred stock provides for such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the board of directors pursuant to law, which shall be noncumulative. As long as any shares of the Series B preferred stock are outstanding, the Series B preferred stock will rank senior to the common stock as to the payment of dividends and distribution upon liquidation, winding-up and dissolution. Additionally, the Series B preferred stock will rank junior to the Series A preferred stock with respect to the payment of dividends and equal with the Series A preferred stock with respect to the payment of distributions upon liquidation, winding-up and dissolution.

The Series B preferred stock that was issued subject to a promissory note is redeemable, in whole or in part, at our option at any time after a default by the Series B preferred stockholder of his repayment obligation under the promissory note. Each share of Series B preferred stock may be converted, at any time after March 31, 2003, into fully paid and nonassessable whole shares of common stock on a 1-for-1 basis, subject to the conditions of the Certificate of Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

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Certain Anti-Takeover Provisions

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may be deemed to have anti-takeover effects and may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by stockholders.

Classified Board. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the board of directors will be divided into three classes serving staggered three-year terms, with each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible. Currently, James L. Smith and M. Dean Brown serve as Class 2 directors, whose terms expire at the 2001 annual meeting. Charles L. Smith and Thomas D. Sanders serve as Class 1 directors, whose terms expire at the 2002 annual meeting. Gary

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L. Ellis serves as Class 3 director, whose term expires at the 2003 annual meeting. This staggered classification of the board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control and management.

Board of Directors Vacancies. Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the board of directors to fill vacant directorships or increase the size of the board of directors. This may deter a shareholder from removing incumbent directors and simultaneously gaining control of the board of directors by filling the vacancies created by such removal with its own nominees.

No Stockholder Action by Written Consent; Special Meetings. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws further provide that stockholders may only take action at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders and stockholders may not take action by written consent, unless taking such action by written consent has been approved in advance by the board of directors. Special meetings of stockholders may only be held following a resolution of the board of directors.

Amendments to Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws. The provisions of our certificate of incorporation governing the attributes of our authorized stock, amendments to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the composition of the board of directors and indemnification of our directors and officers may not be amended, except in the manner from time to time prescribed by the laws of the State of Oklahoma. In addition, our bylaws may not be amended without the vote of 66-2/3% of our outstanding voting stock.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations. Our bylaws provide that stockholders seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of the stockholders, or to nominate candidates for election as directors at an annual meeting of the stockholders, must provide timely notice prior to the meeting at which the matters are to be acted upon or directors are to be elected. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be given in writing to our secretary and received at our principal executive offices not less than 40 days prior to the meeting, provided that if less than 45 days remain until the meeting, notice be given five days after notice of the meeting is given but not less than five days prior to the meeting with regard to stockholder proposals, and 10 days after notice of the meeting is given with regard to director nominations. This advance notice procedure does not apply to nomination of candidates for election as directors by or at the direction of our board of directors or a committee of the board.

Notice to Summit Life from a stockholder who proposes to nominate a person at a meeting for election as a director must contain all information about that person as would be required to be included in a proxy statement soliciting proxies for the election of the proposed nominee including the person's written consent to serve as a director, if so elected, and certain information about the stockholder proposing to nominate that person. Stockholder proposals must also include certain specified information.

These limitations on stockholder proposals do not restrict a stockholder's right to include proposals in our annual proxy materials pursuant to rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Oklahoma Takeover Statute. We are subject to Section 1090.3 of the Oklahoma General Corporation Act. In general, Section 1090.3 prevents an "interested stockholder" from engaging in a "business combination" with an Oklahoma corporation for three years following the date that person became an interested stockholder, unless:

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- o prior to the date such person became an interested stockholder, our board of directors approved the transaction in which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder or approved the business combination;
- o upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the interested stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owns at least 85% of our voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding stock held by directors who are also officers of the corporation and stock held by certain employee stock plans; or
- o on or subsequent to the date of the transaction in which such person became an interested stockholder; the business combination is approved by the board of directors of the corporation and authorized at a meeting of stockholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 1090.3 defines a "business combination" to include:

- o any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and an interested stockholder;
- o any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition involving an interested stockholder of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation;
- o subject to certain exceptions, any transaction which results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to an interested stockholder;
- o any transaction involving the corporation which has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or
- o the receipt by an interested stockholder of any loans, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

For the purposes of Section 1090.3 the "corporation" also includes our majority-owned subsidiaries. In addition, Section 1090.3 defines an "interested stockholder" as an entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by such entity or person. The effect of Section 1090.3 may be to discourage certain types of transactions involving an actual or potential change in control of Summit Life.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

UMB Bank, N.A. serves as the transfer agent and registrar for our common stock.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Upon completion of the offering, and assuming the maximum number of shares offered is sold, we will have 3,267,605 shares of common stock outstanding. Of these shares, all of the 1,000,000 shares sold in the offering

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(assuming the maximum number of shares offered is sold) will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Of the remaining amount of shares outstanding, 163,770 shares were purchased in our initial public offering in 1999 and are freely tradable, with the balance eligible for public sale without registration pursuant to Rule 144.

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In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, any person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who beneficially owns restricted securities for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner except an affiliate, would be generally entitled to sell within any three month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of (i) 1% of the number of then outstanding shares of the common stock or (ii) the average weekly trading volume of the common stock in the public market during the four calendar weeks preceding the sale. Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to manner of sale provisions, notice requirements and the availability of current public information about the company. Any person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of the company at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned shares for at least two years (including any period of ownership of preceding nonaffiliated holders), would be entitled to sell shares under Rule 144(k) without regard to the volume limitations, manner-of-sale provisions, public information requirements or notice requirements.

In connection with our initial public offering in 1999, James L. Smith and Charles L. Smith were required to enter into a Promotional Share Lock-In Agreement with the State of Oklahoma, pursuant to which 658,185 shares of our common stock held by James L. Smith and 658,185 shares of our common stock held by Charles L. Smith (the "Promotional Shares") may not be released for sale until one year from the termination date of the offering, or June 30, 2000. After such date, the Promotional Shares may be released in quarterly increments of 2.5% per quarter, with the remainder of the Promotional Shares available for sale on the second anniversary of the termination of the initial public offering, June 30, 2001.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

General

We will sell shares of our common stock according to this prospectus directly to any and all suitable investors in approved states in which these securities are registered or are exempt from registration. Currently, the common stock has not been registered for sale in any states other than Oklahoma and Louisiana. This is a self-underwritten offering with a minimum offering amount of 200,000 shares and a maximum of 1,000,000 shares at a price of \$1.00 per share.

Shares of the common stock will be marketed through Charles L. Smith, our president, who will not receive any commissions or other form of remuneration based on the sale of the shares. After the minimum offering is sold, we may enter into an agency agreement with one or more registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents for the sale of shares, in which event we may pay participating registered broker-dealers or registered sales agents commissions of up to 6% of the offering price of shares actually sold by them. However, we have no agreements with anyone to pay any such fees or commissions, and in no event will we utilize any broker-dealers or agents until at least the minimum offering is sold. In order to purchase shares in this offering, you must subscribe to purchase a minimum of at least 100 shares, unless in our sole

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discretion, we decide to accept a subscription for a lesser number of shares. We have set no maximum purchase amount.

This offering will commence on the date of this prospectus and continue until midnight, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma time, on _____, 2002. If the minimum number of shares is sold, we may terminate the offering at any time and at less than the maximum offering. However, in no event will the offering extend beyond _____, 2002. See "Conditions to the Offering and Release of Funds" below.

Following our acceptance, subscriptions are binding on subscribers and may not be revoked by the subscriber except with our consent. We reserve the right to cancel an accepted subscription at any time and for any reason until the proceeds of the offering are released from escrow or, in our sole discretion, reject, in whole or in part, any subscription. Additionally, we may, in our sole discretion, allocate shares of common stock among subscribers in the event of an over-subscription of the shares to be offered in this offering.

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Certificates for the shares purchased will be issued and distributed, as soon as practicable after subscription funds are released to Summit Life Corporation from the subscription escrow account.

Conditions to the Offering and Release of Funds

Subscription proceeds, accepted by Summit Life Corporation, for the first 200,000 shares subscribed for in the offering will be promptly deposited in an escrow account with UMB Oklahoma Bank, National Association, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as escrow agent, until the conditions to the offering have been satisfied or the offering has been otherwise terminated. The offering will be terminated, no shares will be issued and no subscription proceeds will be released to us from escrow unless on or before _____, 2002, we have accepted subscriptions and payment in full for an aggregate of at least 200,000 shares. If a minimum of at least 200,000 shares has not been sold by _____, 2002, we will promptly return all investors' funds, with interest. Interest on subscriptions is not otherwise payable. Any subscription proceeds we accept after we have accepted subscriptions for the initial 200,000 shares, but before this offering is terminated, will not be deposited in the escrow account but will be available for immediate use by Summit Life Corporation. If the minimum number of shares is sold, we may thereafter terminate the offering at any time and at less than the maximum offering. In no event, however, will the offering extend beyond _____, 2002.

The escrow agent has not investigated the desirability or advisability of an investment in shares of common stock by prospective investors and has not approved, endorsed or passed upon the merits of an investment in such shares. We may direct the escrow agent to invest subscription funds held in escrow in short-term United States Treasury securities, banker's acceptances, federal funds, insured or fully collateralized certificates of deposit and/or insured money market accounts, including those of the escrow agent, until released from escrow. In no event will the subscription proceeds held in escrow be invested in instruments that would mature after the termination of the offering. Our management presently expects that all subscription funds held in escrow will be invested in short-term United States Treasury securities.

How to Subscribe

Subscriptions to purchase shares of common stock can be made by completing the subscription agreement attached to this prospectus and mailing

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the same, with first class mail postage prepaid, to Summit Life Corporation, P.O. Box 15808, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155 or delivering the same to Summit Life Corporation, 3021 Epperly Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73155. Full payment of the purchase price must accompany the subscription. Unless otherwise agreed, all subscription amounts must be made in United States dollars by cash, check, bank draft or money order payable to "Summit Life Corporation," in the amount of \$1.00 multiplied by the number of shares subscribed for. Subscribers should retain a copy of the completed subscription agreement and form of payment for their records. Any subscriber who intends to purchase shares through a self-directed retirement plan should contact Summit Life Corporation at (405) 677-0781 for directions as to how to subscribe and pay for shares.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, as well as proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 or at its Regional Offices in Chicago, Illinois or New York, New York. You may obtain further information about the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our SEC filings are also available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>, which contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding registrants like us that file electronically with the SEC.

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This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form SB-2 filed by us with the SEC under the Securities Act. As permitted by SEC rules, this prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement and the accompanying exhibits filed with the SEC. You may refer to the registration statement and its exhibits for more information. Copies of the registration statement may be inspected, without charge, at the offices of the SEC, or obtained at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at the address set forth above.

You should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the cover of the prospectus. We are not making this offer of securities in any state or country in which this offer or the acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

LEGAL OPINIONS

Day, Edwards, Propester & Christensen, P.C., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma will pass upon the validity of the securities.

EXPERTS

Our financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000 have been included in this prospectus and registration statement in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent certified public accountants, given on the authority of this firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

SUMMIT LIFE CORPORATION
REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM SB-2

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 24. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 1006(B)(7) of the General Corporation Act of the State of Oklahoma (the "OGCA") authorizes a corporation in its certificate of incorporation to eliminate or limit the personal liability of members of its board of directors to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for violations of a director's fiduciary duty of care, including acts constituting gross negligence. Such a provision would have no effect on the availability of equitable remedies, such as an injunction or rescission, for breach of fiduciary duty. In addition, no such provision may eliminate or limit the liability of a director for breaching his duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders, failing to act in good faith, engaging in intentional misconduct or knowingly violating a law, paying an unlawful dividend or approving an illegal stock repurchase, or executing any transaction from which the director obtained an improper personal benefit.

Section 1031 of the OGCA empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party to or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation), by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorney's fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. With respect to actions or suits by or in the right of the corporation, such indemnification is limited to expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit. Further, no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the court shall deem proper. Additionally, a corporation is required to indemnify its directors and officers against expenses to the extent that such directors or officers have been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to above or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein.

An indemnification can be made by the corporation only upon a determination made in the manner prescribed by the statute that indemnification is proper in the circumstances because the party seeking indemnification has met the applicable standard of conduct as set forth in the OGCA. The indemnification provided by the OGCA shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which

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those seeking indemnification may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise. A corporation also has the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person covering any liability incurred by such person in his capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability. The indemnification provided by the OGCA shall, unless otherwise provided when authorized or ratified, continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

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The Registrant's Charter and Bylaw Provisions

The Registrant's First Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (i) limits its directors' liability for monetary damages to the Registrant and its shareholders for breach of fiduciary duty except under the circumstances outlined in Section 1006(B)(7) of the OGCA as described above, (ii) provides for elimination or limitation of liability to the fullest extent permitted should the OGCA be amended to authorize corporation action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors and (iii) provides for indemnification to the fullest extent permitted by Section 1031 of the OGCA.

Item 25. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

The following table sets forth the various expenses in connection with the sale and distribution of the securities being registered. All expenses of registration of the Shares will be borne by the Company. All of the amounts shown are estimates, except the registration fee.

Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee...	\$ 250.00
Legal fees and expenses.....	\$40,000.00
Accounting fees and expenses.....	\$30,000.00
Printing and engraving expenses.....	\$25,000.00
Blue sky fees and expenses.....	\$ 4,750.00

TOTAL EXPENSES	\$100,000.00
	=====

Item 26. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

The following sets forth certain information regarding sales of securities of the Company issued within the past three years, which were not registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

On January 13, 1998, pursuant to the terms of that certain acquisition agreement between the Company and Benefit Capital Life Investment Corporation, a Louisiana corporation, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock for all of the issued and outstanding stock of BCLIC. It is the Company's belief that Benefit Capital Life Investment Corporation was a "sophisticated investor" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and that, pursuant to the negotiations by which BCLIC was acquired by the Company, it had access to

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information regarding the Company and the proposed transaction.

In February 1998, the following directors, as compensation for services rendered to the Company, were issued the following shares of common stock: (i) 462 shares to Dean Brown; (ii) 962 to Gary Ellis; (iii) 962 to Thomas Sanders; (iv) 500 to Gary Skibicki; (v) 961 to Charles L. Smith; and (vi) 961 to James L. Smith. No sales commissions were paid in connection with such issuances. In April 1998, the following directors, as compensation for services rendered to the Company, were issued the following shares of common stock: (i) 500 shares to Dean Brown; (ii) 570 to Gary Ellis; (iii) 1,355 to Thomas Sanders; (iv) 570 to Gary Skibicki; (v) 1,392 to Charles L. Smith; (vi) 1,393 to James L. Smith; (vii) 820 to Randal Beach; and (viii) 285 to Russell Graham. The securities were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In April 1998, pursuant to the provisions of the convertible debentures of the Company held by Quinton Hiebert, an executive officer of the Company, Mr. Hiebert was issued 3,000 shares of common stock. No sales commissions were paid in connection with such issuance. The securities were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

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In April 1998, in lieu of commissions payable, an agent received 262 shares of common stock. No sales commissions were paid in connection with such issuance. The securities were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In April of 1999, the Company issued 4,892 shares of a newly created class of preferred stock, resulting in gross proceeds of approximately \$489,200. In October 1999, the Company issued an additional 108 shares of preferred stock, resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of \$10,800. It is the Company's belief that each of the individuals to whom the preferred stock was issued was a "sophisticated investor" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and that each such investor had access to information regarding the Company and the proposed transaction. No sales commissions were paid in connection with the sale of the preferred stock and the securities were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

On September 30, 2000, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of a newly created class of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock to an accredited investor for an aggregate consideration of \$1,000,000. The Company has collected \$350,000 of the aggregate consideration, with the remaining \$650,000 of the purchase price to be paid to the Company pursuant to a one-year promissory note. The promissory note accrues interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum until maturity. No sales commissions were paid in connection with the sale of the Series B Convertible Preferred stock and the securities were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) and Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933. Each share of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock may be converted, at any time after March 31, 2003, into fully paid and nonassessable whole shares of the Company's common stock on a 1-for-1 basis, subject to the conditions of the Certificate of Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

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Item 27. Exhibits.

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Exhibit Number -----	Name of Exhibit -----
3.1*	First Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.2*	First Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.1*	Specimen Certificate of the Common Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.2*	See Articles V and X of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation and Article VI of the Company's Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.3*	Form of Promotional Shares Lock-In Agreement (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.4*	Specimen Certificate of the Series A Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the Quarter ended June 30, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.5*	Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the Quarter ended June 30, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference)
4.6**	Specimen Certificate of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock
4.7*	Certificate of Designation of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the Quarter ended September 30, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference)
5.1**	Opinion of Day, Edwards, Propester & Christensen, P.C. as to the legality of the securities being registered
10.1*	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and James L. Smith (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.2*	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Charles L. Smith (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)

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Exhibit Number -----	Name of Exhibit -----
10.3*	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Company and BCLIC (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4*	Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and Orville Homer Miller et al. (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5**	Escrow Agreement between the Company and UMB Bank
10.6*	Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and CLS Enterprises, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7*	Designated Agency Officer Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-65097 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8*	Stock Purchase Agreement between Summit Life Corporation, Seller, and First Alliance Insurance Company, Buyer, dated November 10, 1999 (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 24, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9*	Stock Purchase Agreement between Texas Savings Holding Company and Great Midwest Life Insurance Company, dated February 15, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999, file number 000-25253 and incorporated herein by reference)
21.1*	List of subsidiaries (filed as Exhibit 21.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, file number 333-55722 and incorporated herein by reference)
23.1**	Amended Consent of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Certified Public Accountants
23.2**	Consent of Day, Edwards, Propester & Christensen, P.C. (included in Exhibit 5.1)
99.1**	Amended Form of Subscription Agreement
*	Previously filed.
**	Filed herewith.

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Item 28. Undertakings.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that:

(1) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, treat the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act as part of this Registration Statement as of the time the Commission declared it effective.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, treat each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus as a new registration statement of the securities offered in the registration statement, and that offering of the securities at that time as the initial bona fide offering of those securities.

(3) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement to:

- (a) include any prospectus required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;
- (b) reflect in the Prospectus any facts or events which, individually or together, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement; notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high and of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement. and
- (c) include any additional or changed material information on the plan of distribution.

(4) To file a post-effective amendment to remove from registration any of the securities that remain unsold at the termination or end of the offering.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all the requirements of filing on Form SB-2 and has authorized this Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, in the City of Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma, on May 7, 2001.

SUMMIT LIFE CORPORATION
an Oklahoma corporation

By: /s/ Charles L. Smith

Charles L. Smith, President

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement was signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates stated:

NAME AND TITLE -----	DATE ----
/s/ *James L. Smith ----- James L. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	May 7, 2001
/s/ Charles L. Smith ----- Charles L. Smith, President, Chief Operating Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 7, 2001
/s/ *M. Dean Brown ----- M. Dean Brown, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ *Thomas D. Sanders ----- Thomas D. Sanders, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ *Gary L. Ellis ----- Gary L. Ellis, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ Quinton L. Hiebert ----- Quinton L. Hiebert, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	May 7, 2001

* By: Charles L. Smith

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Attorney-in-fact

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all the requirements of filing on Form SB-2 and has authorized this Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, in the City of Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma, on May 7, 2001.

SUMMIT LIFE CORPORATION
an Oklahoma corporation

/s/ Charles L. Smith
By: _____
Charles L. Smith, President

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement was signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates stated:

NAME AND TITLE -----	DATE ----
/s/ *James L. Smith _____ James L. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	May 7, 2001
/s/ Charles L. Smith _____ Charles L. Smith, President, Chief Operating Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 7, 2001
/s/ *M. Dean Brown _____ M. Dean Brown, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ *Thomas D. Sanders _____ Thomas D. Sanders, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ *Gary L. Ellis _____ Gary L. Ellis, Director	May 7, 2001
/s/ Quinton L. Hiebert _____ Quinton L. Hiebert,	May 7, 2001

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Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summit Life Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 1999 and 2000

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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors
Summit Life Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 1999 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and

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significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries, as of December 31, 1999 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 21, 2001

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31,

ASSETS	1999	2000
	-----	-----
INVESTMENTS		
Debt and equity securities	\$3,286,869	\$2,939,740
Notes receivable	312,864	941,878
Short-term investments	1,470,000	--
Policy loans	37,947	33,382
Investment real estate, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,080 in 1999	72,580	--
Investments in limited partnerships	--	57,300
	-----	-----
	5,180,260	3,972,300
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	935,746	1,436,338
RECEIVABLES		
Accrued investment income	85,753	41,984
Advances to affiliates	10,000	9,928
Other	4,808	--
	-----	-----
	100,561	51,912
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - AT COST		
Building and improvements	129,419	129,419

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Furniture and equipment	114,470	116,570
Automobiles	54,015	22,015
	-----	-----
	297,904	268,004
Less accumulated depreciation	88,573	102,638
	-----	-----
	209,331	165,366
Land	56,000	56,000
	-----	-----
	265,331	221,366
OTHER ASSETS		
Cost in excess of net assets of business acquired, less accumulated amortization of \$5,000 in 1999 and \$ 10,000 in 2000	45,000	40,000
Deferred policy acquisition costs	42,226	57,527
Value of purchased insurance business, less accumulated amortization of \$52,965 in 1999 and \$101,872 in 2000	370,758	321,851
Deferred income taxes	37,241	37,241
Other	38,698	24,147
	-----	-----
	533,923	480,766
	-----	-----
	\$7,015,821	\$6,162,682
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - CONTINUED

December 31,

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	1999	2000
	-----	-----
LIABILITIES		
Policy reserves and policyholder funds	\$ 5,335,971	\$ 4,708,295
Unpaid claims	107,000	175,951
accounts payable	74,742	39,458
accrued and other liabilities	28,713	15,424
Advances from affiliates	11,138	--
Notes payable	442,219	248,254
	-----	-----
	5,999,783	5,187,382
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
	--	--

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STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock, \$.01 par value - authorized, 5,000,000 shares; issued 2,267,605 shares	22,676	22,676
Series A cumulative preferred stock, \$.001 par value - authorized, issued, and outstanding, 5,000 shares; stated at liquidation value	500,000	500,000
Series B convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value - authorized, 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 350,000 shares in 2000; stated at liquidation value	--	350,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,923,596	2,923,596
Common stock of parent held by subsidiary - 19,000 shares	(95,000)	(95,000)
Series B convertible preferred stock subscribed	--	650,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(83,565)	(19,882)
Accumulated deficit	(2,251,669)	(2,706,090)
	-----	-----
	1,016,038	1,625,300
Less stock subscriptions receivable	--	650,000
	-----	-----
	1,016,038	975,300
	-----	-----
	\$ 7,015,821	\$ 6,162,682
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31,

	1999	2000
	----	----
Revenues		
Insurance premiums and other considerations	\$ 213,598	\$ 152,624
Investment income	519,434	377,184
Net realized gains on sale of available for sale securities	5,202	91,679
Net losses on trading securities	--	(159,755)
Other	74,500	109,025
	-----	-----
	812,734	570,757
Benefits, losses, and expenses		
Policy benefits	244,156	96,397
Increase in policy reserves	208,160	235,033
Interest	97,402	22,838
Taxes, licenses, and fees	58,437	43,071

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Depreciation and amortization	308,803	93,431
General, administrative, and other operating	729,169	484,408
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	57,824	--
	-----	-----
	1,703,951	975,178
	-----	-----
Loss before income taxes	(891,217)	(404,421)
Income tax benefit - current	(7,538)	--
	-----	-----
Net loss	(883,679)	(404,421)
Preferred stock dividends	28,830	50,000
	-----	-----
NET LOSS TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ (912,509)	\$ (454,421)
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (.42)	\$ (.20)
	=====	=====
Weighted average outstanding common shares, basic and diluted	2,177,196	2,248,605
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000

	Total	Common stock		Series A cum preferred	
		Shares issued	Par value	Shares issued	Li
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at January 1, 1999	\$ 776,830	2,054,735	\$ 20,547	--	\$
Sale of common stock, net of offering expenses of \$110,488	711,934	163,770	1,638	--	
Sale of preferred stock	500,000	--	--	5,000	
Collection of stock subscriptions receivable	39,130	30,100	301	--	
Issuance of common stock of parent to subsidiary	--	19,000	190	--	

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Dividends on Series A preferred stock	(18,627)	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss					
Net loss	(883,679)	--	--	--	
Other comprehensive loss					
Unrealized loss on investments, net	(109,550)				

Comprehensive loss	(993,229)				

Balance at December 31, 1999	1,016,038	2,267,605	22,676	5,000	
Sale of preferred stock	350,000	--	--	--	
Dividends on Series A preferred stock	(50,000)	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss					
Net loss	(404,421)	--	--	--	
Other comprehensive income					
Unrealized gain on investments, net	63,683				

Comprehensive loss	(340,738)				

Balance at December 31, 2000	\$ 975,300	2,267,605	\$ 22,676	5,000	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
		Common stock of parent held by subsidiary		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Ac
	Additional paid-in capital		Stock subscribed		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at January 1, 1999	\$ 2,079,661	\$ --	\$ 39,130	\$ 25,985	\$ (
Sale of common stock, net of offering expenses of \$110,488	710,296	--	--	--	
Sale of preferred stock	--	--	--	--	
Collection of stock subscriptions receivable	38,829	--	(39,130)	--	
Issuance of common stock of parent to subsidiary	94,810	(95,000)	--	--	
Dividends on Series A preferred stock	--	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss					
Net loss	--	--	--	--	
Other comprehensive loss					
Unrealized loss on investments, net				(109,550)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss					
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 1999	2,923,596	(95,000)	--	(83,565)	(
Sale of preferred stock	--	--	650,000	--	

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Dividends on Series A preferred stock	--	--	--	--
Comprehensive loss				
Net loss	--	--	--	--
Other comprehensive income				
Unrealized gain on investments, net				63,683
Comprehensive loss	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2000	\$ 2,923,596	\$ (95,000)	\$ 650,000	\$ (19,882)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31,

Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash flows from operating activities

Net loss	\$ (88
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities	
Depreciation and amortization	30
Deferral of policy acquisition costs	(2
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	23
Gain on sale of investment securities, other than trading	(
Gain on sale of assets	(
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	5
Other	(2
(Increase) decrease in	
Trading securities	
Accrued investment income	14
Other receivables	(
Other assets	(2
Increase (decrease) in	
Policy reserves	(2
Unpaid claims	
Accounts payable	15
Accrued and other liabilities	(12

Net cash used in operating activities (23

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Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchases of investment securities, other than trading	(2,62
Proceeds from disposition or maturities of investment securities, other than trading	1,83
Net investment in limited partnerships	
Issuance of notes receivable	(7
Payments received on notes receivable	1,01
Increase (decrease) in policy loans	(1
Payments on advances to affiliates	
Purchase of property and equipment	(
Proceeds from sale of assets	16
Net cash paid in acquisition of business	(40
Net cash acquired on disposal of subsidiary	8

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2
Cash flows from financing activities	
Deposits to policyholder account balances	6
Withdrawals from policyholder account balances	(39
Payments on notes payable	(1,49
Payments on advances from affiliates	(
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	51
Proceeds from stock subscriptions receivable	3
Proceeds from sale of common and preferred stock	1,03
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(1
Initial public offering costs	(4

Net cash used in financing activities	(29

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(55
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,49

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 93
	=====

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - CONTINUED
Year ended December 31,

Cash paid (received) during the year for:	
Interest	\$ 2
Income taxes	

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Noncash investing and financing activities:

Notes receivable acquired on sale of investment real estate	\$
Purchase of an automobile by the incurrence of a note payable	
Conversion of convertible notes, other notes payable, and accrued interest to common stock	2
Acquisition of Great Midwest Life Insurance Company in exchange for issuance of note payable and cash (note M)	3
In conjunction with the acquisition, assets were acquired and liabilities were assumed as follows:	
Estimated fair value of assets acquired, including	
cash and cash equivalents of \$250,546	\$ 1,349,905
Liabilities assumed	(360,786)
Issuance of note payable	(331,807)

Cash paid	\$ 657,312
	=====
Disposal of Benefit Capital Life Insurance Company in exchange for stock and cash (note N)	
In conjunction with the disposal, assets were sold and liabilities were transferred as follows:	
Book value of assets sold, including cash and	
cash equivalents of \$432,460	\$ 1,597,816
Liabilities transferred	(958,163)

Net assets sold	639,653
Proceeds from sale	
Cash received	519,329
First Alliance Corporation common stock received	62,500

	581,829
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	\$ 57,824
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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1. Basis of Consolidation and Nature of Operations -----

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Summit Life Corporation (SLC) and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company). Wholly owned subsidiaries included Summit Life and Annuity Company (SLAC), Family Benefit Life Insurance Company (FBLIC), Benefit Capital Life Insurance Company (BCLIC), and Great Midwest Life Insurance Company (GMLIC). BCLIC was acquired on January 13, 1998 and was sold on December 30, 1999. GMLIC was acquired on January 13, 1999. FBLIC was merged into GMLIC with an effective date of February 1, 1999. In October 1999, GMLIC and SLAC received the necessary regulatory approvals to complete a reinsurance agreement which transferred all of SLAC's insurance business to GMLIC. Effective November 24, 1999, SLAC was merged into SLC. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

SLC is a holding company which specializes in the sale of life insurance products through its life insurance subsidiary, GMLIC. GMLIC is licensed in Oklahoma and Texas and primarily sells fixed rate annuities and life insurance products.

2. Use of Estimates -----

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions ___ that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents -----

cash equivalents include time deposits and certificates of deposit with maturities when acquired of three months or less and money market funds.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in accounts which may not be federally insured. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on such accounts.

4. Investments -----

The Company accounts for certain investments in debt and equity securities as follows:

- o Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and reported at amortized cost.
- o Debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

4. Investments - Continued

- o Debt and equity securities not classified as either held to maturity securities or trading securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from operations and reported as other comprehensive income (loss).

For individual securities classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity, declines in the fair value below cost or amortized cost that are other than temporary result in write-downs included in operations. The specific identification method is followed in determining the cost of securities sold.

Generally, notes receivable are stated at the aggregate of the unpaid balances less estimated uncollectible amounts.

Short term investments are carried at cost, which approximates market. At December 31, 1999, short-term investments consisted primarily of interests in medical receivables.

Investment real estate is carried at depreciated cost.

Investments in limited partnerships are accounted for on the equity method. Accordingly, the consolidated statements of operations include the Company's share of the partnerships net operating results.

5. Property and Equipment

Depreciation is provided in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives on the straight-line method. Useful lives range from five to 40 years.

Long-lived assets to be held and used, including investment real estate, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses are recognized based upon the estimated fair value of the asset.

6. Cost in Excess of Net Assets of Business Acquired

Cost in excess of net assets of business acquired is amortized on the straight-line method over ten years.

If impairment indicators exist, management reviews the valuation and amortization of cost in excess of net assets of business acquired. As part of this review, the Company estimates the value and future benefits of the net income to be generated by the related subsidiary to determine whether impairment has occurred.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

7. Income Taxes

SLC and its subsidiary file separate income tax returns.

The Company recognizes current tax expense based on estimated amounts payable or refundable on tax returns for the year.

Deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards based on provisions of the enacted tax law. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

8. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

The costs of writing new business, consisting primarily of commissions and certain costs of policy issuance, are deferred. Deferred policy acquisition costs for life insurance products, including immediate annuities with life contingencies, are amortized over the estimated lives of the policies. Deferred policy acquisition costs for investment products, principally single premium deferred annuities, are amortized with interest in relation to the present value of the expected gross profits, based on estimated investment yields, mortality, persistency, and surrender charges, over the lives of the policies. Deferred policy acquisition costs are reviewed periodically to insure that the unamortized balance does not exceed those amounts recoverable from future profits.

9. Value of Purchased Insurance Business

Value of purchased insurance business represents the actuarially determined present value of estimated net cash flows embedded in existing insurance contracts when acquired and is amortized with interest based on the incidence of the related cash flows. At December 31, 2000, approximately 13% of the unamortized value of purchased insurance business is expected to be amortized in each of the next five years, based on current conditions and assumptions as to future events on acquired policies in force.

An analysis of the value of purchased insurance business is presented below for the years ended December 31:

	1999	2000
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 272,465	\$ 370,758
Acquisition	423,723	--
Imputed interest on unamortized balance at 6.5%	45,252	24,099
Amortization	(182,842)	(73,006)

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Disposal of subsidiary	(187,840)	--
	-----	-----
Balance, end of year	\$ 370,758	\$ 321,851
	=====	=====

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

10. Revenues and Policy Reserves and Policyholder Funds

Premiums received on deferred annuities and annuities without life contingencies (i.e., investment contracts) are recorded as deposits into the policyholder's account balance. Revenues relating to these contracts consist primarily of withdrawal and administrative charges. Premiums for life insurance products and for certain annuities with life contingencies, including selection of annuity settlement options with life contingencies, are recognized as revenues when due.

Policyholder account balances include amounts deposited by policyholders plus interest credited, less withdrawals and any administrative charges deducted by the Company. The liabilities for future policy benefits for annuities with life contingencies are computed as the present value of future benefit payments, including assumptions as to investment yields and mortality.

Policy reserves for life insurance products are computed using assumptions as to investment yields, mortality, morbidity, withdrawals, and other assumptions based on the Company's experience, modified as necessary to give effect to anticipated trends and to include provisions for possible unfavorable deviations. Reserve interest assumptions range from 5.5% to 3%. Such liabilities are, for some plans, graded to equal statutory values or cash values at or prior to maturity. Policy benefit claims are charged to expense in the period that the claims are incurred. All insurance-related benefits, losses, and expenses are reported net of reinsurance ceded.

11. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Earnings (loss) per common share is computed based upon net earnings (loss), after deduction of preferred stock dividends, divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. For 2000, Series B convertible preferred stock (see Note D) is antidilutive; therefore, basic and diluted loss per common share are the same.

12. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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 Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists solely of net unrealized investment gains (losses).

Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net consists of the following for the years ended December 31:

	1999 ----	2000 ----
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments arising during period	\$(104,348)	\$ 155,362
Less reclassification adjustment for gains included in net loss	5,202	91,679
	-----	-----
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	\$(109,550)	\$ 63,683
	=====	=====

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE A - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

13. Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 1999 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2000 presentation.

NOTE B - INVESTMENTS

Investments in securities are summarized as follows:

Type of investment -----	Cost/ amortized cost	Gross unrealized losses	December 31, -----
Debt securities - available for sale			
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 327,065	\$ 134	\$
Mortgage-backed securities	2,623,905	526	
Industrial and miscellaneous	331,002	-	
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 3,281,972	\$ 660	\$

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		December 31,	
		Cost/ amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains
Type of investment			
Equity securities - available for sale		\$ 25,962	\$ -
Equity securities - other		\$ 62,500	
Debt securities - held to maturity			
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies		\$ 177,788	\$ 14,312
Mortgage-backed securities		150,287	-
		\$ 328,075	\$ 14,312
Debt securities - available for sale			
Mortgage-backed securities		\$ 2,158,672	\$ 11,576
Industrial and miscellaneous		281,732	-
		\$ 2,440,404	\$ 11,576
Equity securities - available for sale		\$ 15,000	\$ -
Equity securities - trading			
Equity securities - other		\$ 62,500	

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE B - INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of debt securities, by contractual maturity, at December 31, 2000 are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or

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prepayment penalties.

	Held to maturity		Available for sale	
	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due six to ten years	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 182,690	\$ 171,796
Due after ten years	177,788	192,100	99,042	97,220
	177,788	192,100	281,732	269,016
Mortgage-backed securities	150,287	149,625	2,158,672	2,157,591
	\$ 328,075	\$ 341,725	\$2,440,404	\$2,426,607

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities were approximately \$446,000 for 1999 and \$3,609,000 for 2000. Gross gains of \$7,387 for 1999 and \$146,958 for 2000 and gross losses of \$2,185 for 1999 and \$55,279 for 2000 were realized on those sales.

Net losses on trading securities include \$118,763 relating to trading securities held at December 31, 2000.

For 2000, gross losses of \$18,789 were included in net losses on trading securities as a result of transfers of securities from the available-for-sale category to the trading category.

Equity securities - other consist of First Alliance Corporation (FAC) common stock carried at cost because fair value is not readily determinable. These securities are restricted as to sale or transfer through December 30, 2000 and FAC retains the right of first refusal to purchase the shares through December 30, 2001.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE B - INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

Notes receivable consist of the following at December 31:

1999

Three promissory notes from an individual; due in monthly installments

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through May and November 2010, including interest at 6.5% and 7%; collateralized by real estate mortgages	\$ -
Two promissory notes from an individual; one with principal and interest at 7.5% due December 2001, the other with interest due monthly at 7.5% with principal due February 2010; collateralized by a real estate mortgage	-
Uncollateralized promissory note from a corporation; due with interest at 10% in August 2001	-
Two promissory notes from a corporation (1)	183,428
Promissory note from an individual; renegotiated during 2000 to provide for monthly installments of \$1,000 through October 2005, including interest at 9.75%; collateralized by real estate mortgage	53,425
Promissory note to an individual; renegotiated during 2000 to provide for monthly installments of \$990 through December 2004, including interest at 7%; collateralized by certain commissions and life insurance policy proceeds	47,892
Other	28,119

	\$312,864
	=====

(1) During 1998, an 8%, \$240,000 ten-year first mortgage and an 8%, \$50,000 ten-year second mortgage were received in conjunction with the sale of a building and related land for \$300,000 which had a carrying value of \$220,000. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$80,000 which was deferred and recognized on the installment method. In 2000, adequate down payment was received and the remaining gain of \$67,000 was recognized. Notes receivable at December 31, 1999 are net of deferred gain of \$67,000.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE C - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following at December 31:

1999

Uncollateralized note payable to stockholder, interest payable annually

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at 6.75%, due February 1, 2000	\$ 50,000
Uncollateralized note payable to stockholder, interest payable at 6.75%, due with principal on April 30, 2000	50,000
Bank line of credit, interest payable quarterly at the Wall Street Journal prime (8.5% and 9.5% at December 31, 1999 and 2000, respectively) plus .5%, due July 1, 2001; guaranteed by certain officers and directors	110,000
Note payable to corporation, interest payable at 6%, due with annual principal installments of approximately \$111,000 through June 1, 2001	221,205
Note payable to bank, payable in monthly installments of \$337 through January 2003, including interest at 6.95%; collateralized by vehicle	11,014

	\$442,219
	=====

The aggregate maturities of notes payable for years subsequent to December 31, 2000 are as follows:

Year ending December 31	
2001	\$244,211
2002	3,873
2003	170

	\$248,254
	=====

NOTE D - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On April 23, 1999, nonvoting Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock was created. Semiannual dividends of \$5 per share are cumulative. The Series A preferred stock has priority as to liquidation value (\$100 per share) and dividends in arrears over common stock upon dissolution.

On September 29, 2000, Series B convertible preferred stock was created. The Series B preferred stock is noncumulative, nonvoting, and is convertible into one share of common stock at the option of the holders after March 31, 2003. The Series B preferred stock is ranked senior to common stock and junior to Series A preferred stock as to payment of dividends. Upon the Company's dissolution, the Series B preferred stock is ranked equivalent to the Series A preferred stock as to liquidation value (\$1 per share) and unpaid dividends.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

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NOTE E - INCOME TAXES

The components of net deferred tax assets and changes in the related valuation allowance are as follows:

	December 31,	
	1999	2000
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 203,852	\$ 284,002
Capital loss carryforward	62,494	63,501
Policy reserves and policyholder funds	38,782	14,835
Other	14,767	18,170
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(229,519)	(293,666)
	90,376	86,842
Deferred tax liabilities		
Value of purchased insurance business	(51,906)	(43,772)
Depreciation	--	(2,182)
Other	(1,229)	(3,647)
	(53,135)	(49,601)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 37,241	\$ 37,241
Increase in valuation allowance	\$ 65,508	\$ 64,147

A reconciliation of income tax benefit at the statutory rate to the Company's effective rate is as follows at December 31:

	1999	2000
Expected statutory rate	34%	34%
Small life insurance company deduction	(20)	(20)
Increase in valuation allowance	(7)	(17)
Other	(6)	3
	1%	- %

At December 31, 2000, the following operating loss carryforwards, which begin expiring in 2010, were available for tax purposes:

SLC	\$1,595,000
GMLIC	329,000

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE F - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is affiliated with an insurance agency by common ownership and management. During 1999, commissions of approximately \$1,000 were paid to this agency from SLAC under an agreement with the Oklahoma Insurance Department.

From time to time, the Company makes advances to and receives advances from affiliates, generally officers and stockholders. Such advances have no specified repayment terms but are generally short-term in nature.

NOTE G - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under its annuity contracts, the Company is committed to credit interest on policyholder account balances at guaranteed rates. During the first policy year, the guaranteed rates range up to 8.5%. After the first year, the lowest guaranteed rate is 3%.

Most states have established guaranty fund associations to ensure that policyholders receive the benefit of the insurance products they have purchased. The guaranty funds receive their funding through assessments to companies which write business in the respective states. The Company is liable for such mandatory assessments upon notification by the states; however, such assessments may be partially recovered through a reduction in future premium taxes.

Certain investments with carrying values of \$277,979 were pledged to regulatory authorities in accordance with statutory requirements at December 31, 2000.

The Company leases certain equipment used in operations and storage space. Rent expense under these leases for 1999 and 2000 was \$16,322 and \$1,851, respectively. At December 31, 2000, there are no future commitments due to terms being on a month-to-month basis.

The Company is involved in various legal actions relating to its operation. Management believes that losses, if any, arising from such actions will not be material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE H - STATUTORY CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

SLC's insurance company subsidiary prepares its statutory-basis financial statements in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the domiciliary state insurance department. "Prescribed" statutory accounting practices include state laws, regulations, and general administrative rules, as well as a variety of publications of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). "Permitted" statutory accounting practices encompass all accounting practices that are not prescribed; such practices may differ from state to state, may differ from company to company within a state, and may change in the future. The NAIC has approved the Codification of Statutory Accounting Practices (the Codification). The Codification will be effective on January 1, 2001. The Company has not yet determined what effect, if any, the Codification will have on its subsidiary's statutory financial statements.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE H - STATUTORY CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - CONTINUED

GMLIC is required to maintain statutory capital and surplus of at least \$800,000. GMLIC's statutory capital and surplus, as reported at December 31, 1999, was adjusted to \$732,000 as the result of a regulatory examination in 2000. The Company and GMLIC took certain actions during 2000, with regulatory approval, to increase statutory capital and surplus above the minimum required amount, and at December 31, 2000, GMLIC's statutory capital and surplus amounted to \$812,000. Failure to meet the capital requirements in the future could expose GMLIC to regulatory actions that may include restrictions on operations and growth, among other things. GMLIC cannot declare dividends which exceed the greater of 10% of statutory capital and surplus or the gain from operations of the preceding 12 months without the prior consent of the Texas Commissioner of Insurance. The maximum dividend which may be paid in 2001 without prior consent is \$12,000.

NOTE I - REGULATORY MATTERS

At periodic intervals, the domiciliary state insurance department routinely examines the insurance company subsidiaries' statutory financial statements as part of their legally prescribed oversight of the insurance industry. Based on these examinations, the regulators can direct that the subsidiaries' statutory financial statements be adjusted in accordance with their findings.

NOTE J - REINSURANCE

The Company reinsures that portion of insurance risk which is in excess of its retention limits, generally under yearly renewable term contracts. Retention limits range up to \$5,000 on life policies. Rein-surance premiums are recognized as a reduction of insurance premiums and other considerations over the policy term and totaled \$52,000 and \$37,000 for 1999 and 2000, respectively.

Reinsurance does not discharge or diminish the primary liability of the Company on the risks reinsured; however, it does serve to limit the Company's maximum loss on risks. The Company would be liable for the reinsurance risks ceded to other companies in the event that reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations.

At December 31, 1999 and 2000, reinsurance recoverables on policy reserves were not significant.

NOTE K - EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

The Company has employment agreements with its Chief Executive Officer and President, both Company stockholders. The employment agreements provide, among other things, for terms through March 2003, base and maximum salaries, increases to base salaries subject to Board of Director approval, annual bonuses, and benefits.

Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE K - EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS - CONTINUED

The agreements may be terminated by mutual consent, by the Company at its sole discretion without cause, or by the Company for cause, as defined. If the agreements are terminated for cause, as defined, severance payments of \$50,000 are payable to each employee. If the agreements are terminated without cause, severance payments to each employee will be equivalent to the maximum salary over the term of the agreements less amounts previously paid, but not less than \$360,000 for the President and \$450,000 for the Chief Executive Officer.

NOTE L - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments as of December 31, 1999 and 2000. Such information, which pertains to the Company's financial instruments, does not purport to represent the aggregate net fair value of the Company. The carrying amounts in the table are the amounts at which the financial instruments are reported in the consolidated financial statements.

Except as identified, all of the Company's financial instruments are held for purposes other than trading. The fair values of debt and equity securities are estimated based on quoted market prices for those or similar investments. The carrying value of certain notes receivable and policy loans approximate fair value due to nominal interest rate changes subsequent to issuance. The fair value of other notes receivable is based on discounted future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans with similar maturities would be made to borrowers with similar credit risk. The carrying amounts of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, and receivables approximate fair values because of the short maturity of those assets. Cash surrender value is used in determining the fair value of investment contracts. Estimated fair value of notes payable is the discounted amount of future cash flows using the Company's current incremental rate of borrowing for similar liabilities.

	1999		Ca a
	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Financial assets			
Debt securities - held to maturity	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Debt securities - available for sale	3,202,369	\$3,202,369	2,
Equity securities - available for sale	22,000	22,000	
Equity securities - trading	-	-	
Equity securities - other	62,500	(*)	
Notes receivable	312,864	370,957	

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Short-term investments	1,470,000	1,470,000	
Policy loans	37,947	37,947	
Cash and cash equivalents	935,746	935,746	1,
Receivables	100,561	100,561	
Financial liabilities			
Policyholder account balances -			
investment contracts	\$4,886,903	\$4,673,874	\$4,
Notes payable	442,219	440,987	

(*) Sales prices for these securities are not quoted on an exchange or over-the-counter; therefore, fair value is not readily determinable.

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Summit Life Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

December 31, 1999 and 2000

NOTE M - BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

In January 1999, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of GMLIC in a business combination accounted for as a purchase. GMLIC was primarily engaged in the sale of life insurance products in the state of Texas. The results of operations of GMLIC have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. The total cost of the acquisition was approximately \$939,000. Of the purchase price, cash of \$607,000 was paid to seven of eight stockholders with the eighth stockholder receiving a promissory note for a principal amount of \$332,000, payable in three equal annual installments at an annual interest rate of 6% on the unpaid principal balance.

NOTE N - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

On December 30, 1999, the Company sold 100% of the outstanding common stock of BCLIC for \$62,500 of First Alliance Corporation common stock (25,000 shares) and \$519,329 in cash, resulting in a loss of \$57,824. BCLIC's 1999 operating results included in the consolidated statements of operations were revenues of \$142,705 and benefits, losses, and expenses of \$159,330.

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