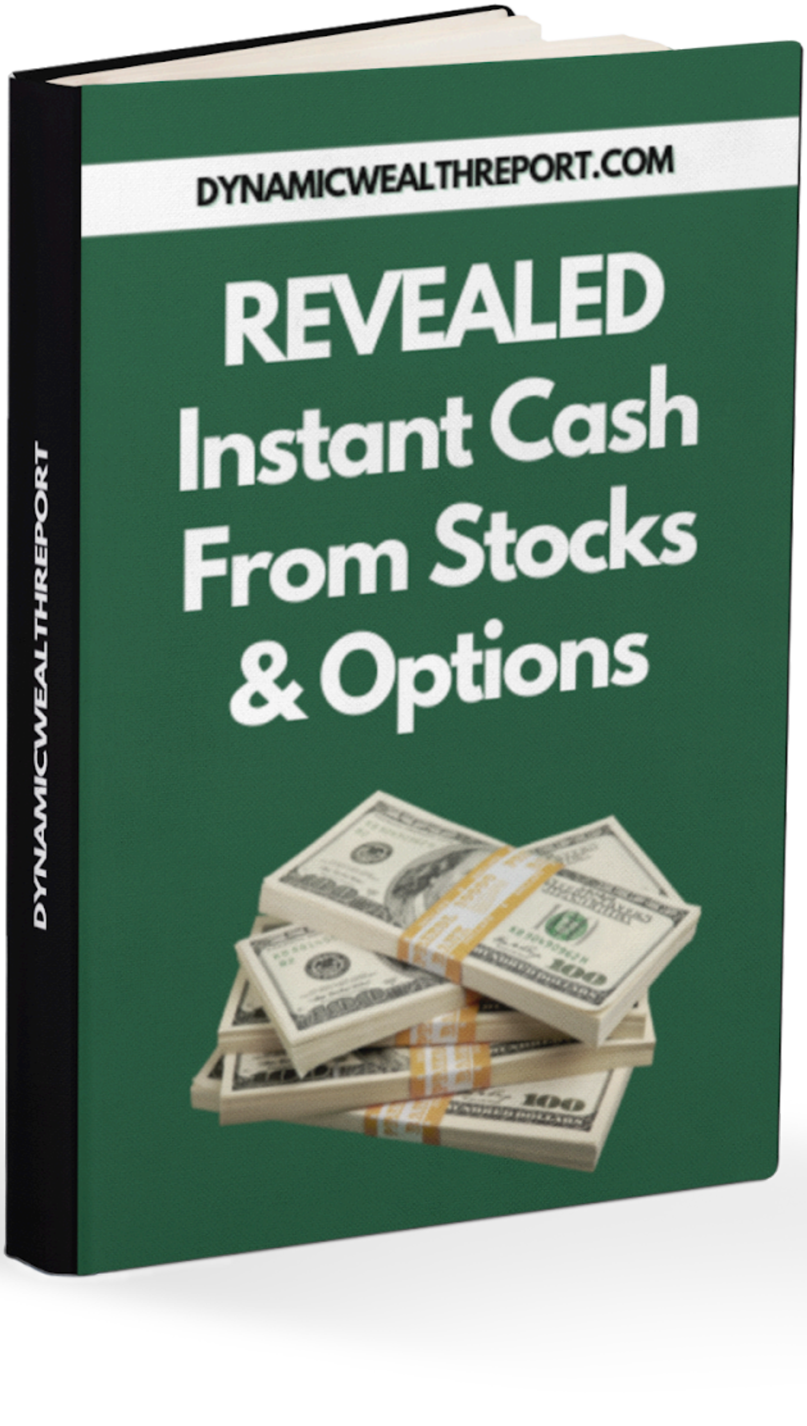

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REVEALED

Instant Cash
From
Stocks & Options

How Savvy Options Traders Collect Regular Cash Payouts - Quickly and Easily!

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DO YOU NEED CASH QUICK?

How often have you told yourself or others, “If I just had more money, I could….” - doesn’t matter what the sentence finishes with, it’s the first part that matters.

In other words, more money. We could all use it.

Even better is when money comes in at regular intervals.

So it’s not just more money, it’s also frequent money.

Once again, who doesn’t want that?

It’s pretty obvious that most everyone can you use a quick influx of cash now and then. We all have bills to pay, kids to buy clothes for, retirement expenses, medical bills, etc.

What if you could easily set up a trading strategy where you could count on income month after month?

And not just a few pennies, we’re talking about hundreds or even thousands of dollars.

How about $1,500 a month! (I’ll show you how in a moment)

It’s basically like having a second job, but you only do “work” for about 10 minutes to get your monthly paycheck.

Believe it or not, the easiest way to make regular income in trading is by using options. There are several ways you can use options to generate cash.

But, the one we’re going to focus on using credit spreads.

We like to call it the “Cash Machine Trade” because you can use this strategy whenever you need some extra cash.

It’s that simple.. .and effective.

The best part about putting on a credit spread is it’s very easy to do.

Moreover, the probability of success is enormous.

Easy and regularly profitable?

YEP, Sounds like a no-brainer to me.

You don’t need a lot of experience to do a credit spread - and you don’t need a lot of cash either. All you need is an options account with credit spread approval and a little bit of time to do some basic research.

A Cash Machine Trade… Anyone Can Run!

Investors care about volatility because large swings in an investment’s price equate to risk.

That may be okay with some investors seeking higher returns. But, generally volatility makes people nervous – especially those looking for safe investments.

That being said, what’s most important for what I’m about to talk about is how volatility impacts options. You see, volatility is a key component in how options get priced.

Basically, the higher the volatility or expected volatility of the underlying, the higher the price of the options.

It makes sense if you think about it. The more volatility the more chance an option finishes in the money.

So, you have to pay more for the higher probability of success.

So what’s it mean when the overall market is volatile?

Essentially a volatile market means more financial instruments are likely to be volatile than under normal conditions.

The result is effectively the same for options.

Whether a stock is volatile because of individual news, or because the overall market is volatile – it still results in a higher price for its options.

Credit Spreads -

The Option Trader's Cash Machine

Most of the time when you hear about using options to trade volatility, it's about how to make money if volatility goes up a lot in a short amount of time.

However, that scenario just doesn't happen all that often. Instead, a far more successful method for making money is earning a profit when volatility declines.

The most common method for profiting off a decline in volatility is by using credit spreads.

Credit spread is a term used to describe the direction of cash flows when executing a spread trade.

When the simultaneous buying and selling of options results in a cash inflow (credit) to your account, it's called a credit spread. In other words, the options you buy cost less than the options you sell.

There are many option strategies that can be considered a credit spread.

The key is:

1) Concurrently buying and selling two or more different options and

2) An inflow of money at the time the position is opened.

There's Lots Of Credit Spread Types

Examples of a credit spread are Bear Call Spread, Bull Put Spread, Iron Butterfly Spread, Iron Condor Spread, Short Strangle, Short Straddle, and Vertical Spreads.

When entering a spread order with your broker, you identify any transaction that results in an inflow of cash to your account as a credit spread.

For our credit spread strategy, we're going to stick to basic bear call spreads and bear put spreads.

It simply means you're selling the strike closest to the actual stock/ETF price, and buying the farther out options (it's going to both calls or both puts in all cases). No matter what, you'll be collecting a premium.

Here's the Options Cash Machine Secret...

Since 80% of long options expire worthless, you already have a built in huge success rate in your favor.

Tack on some of our basic guidelines, and your success rate will be even higher.

How To Extract Cash From Options - Step By Step!

Here are the steps to executing a successful credits spread strategy:

Step 1: Find A Stock/ETF

Picking the right underlying to buy credit spreads on is the key to the whole strategy. But, it's really quite easy. Find a stock that has gone sharply higher or lower in the last few days.

Then, discover the reason for the move. If the reasoning behind the move doesn't seem to jive with the severity of the move, that's where you can put on a credit spread.

For example, if a stock drops because the CEO is involved in accounting fraud, that's bad. Avoid it at all costs.

If the stock drops sharply based on a huge earnings miss, that's also one to avoid.

However, if a company misses earnings by a couple pennies but the stock plunges, that could be a good reversal situation for short-term volatility.

Even better is when an industry-wide (or even market-wide) event takes down a stock that has otherwise solid fundamentals. Those situations are almost always temporary in nature for good companies.

The main takeaway should be finding a stock with high volatility in the short-term - but you expect it to return to normal levels in the very near future (within a week or a month at most).

Step 2: Pick The Options

Now that you have the stock picked, the rest is easy. Choose options with a month or less to go before expiration (those are the ones that lose value – or decay – the fastest).

Then choose your strikes.

I like to use moving averages or other support/resistance levels to set my strikes. You don't want to be too close to the actual price, but you want to make sure you're capturing enough premium.

The long and short strikes of your credit spread should coincide with key technical lines as much as possible.

Step 3: Collect The Premium

Once you execute the trade, you collect the premium. Now, all you have to do is wait for expiration (and manage any risk – see next step).

Make sure you're collecting enough premium to make it worthwhile.

But you don't want to go overboard and get too close to the money (and thus heavily increase the risk of a loss). Your personal risk tolerance will guide your decisions on premium… just make sure you do your due diligence.

Step 4: Manage Risk

Much of the time, there isn't a whole lot of management needed with credit spreads. You simply wait and collect your premium.

If the stock does move close to or past your short strike, there are a few ways to manage it.

You could:

a) roll the spread lower or higher

b) roll the spread out to a later month

c) close the trade for a loss

d) do nothing and see what happens.

Once again, it's all about personal risk tolerance, but the key takeaway is there are plenty of choices on how to manage your risk. Personally, I think rolling the trade up/down or out is the way to go, unless something major has changed at the macro level.

Step 5: Rinse And Repeat

That's it! Just keep finding credit spreads that meet your criteria and watch the money flow in.

Don't forget to watch the overall market in case of a major spike in volatility. Credit spreads aren't a good idea during crisis trading – so sit those periods out.

Besides that, feel free to go town with these money makers as often as you are comfortable with.

Do you See the Power of Options Cash Machine Trades?

Now, you don't have togo gangbusters when you start trading credit spreads. Simply start with one a month or once per week.

Get a feel for how credit spreads work.

You can even just do 1-lot spreads to keep your risk as low as possible.

Once you're comfortable, you can start by first adding volume. Maybe go as high as 5 or 10 spreads at a time.

When you've mastered trading one credit spread at a time, then you can start putting on multiple spreads at once in different stocks or ETFs. There are always several opportunities out there to use credit spreads.

By doing 3-5 positions a month, it would be very reasonable to pull in $1,500 a month.

That’s a quick and easy extra $1,500 spending money from your personal cash register… each and every month!

A Final Word

As you can see, using The Options Cash Machine Trade to capture profits from volatility is really straightforward.

You’ll get used to the idea in no time!

Done correctly, using these options trades can provide huge upside potential over time. Even better, it can help you earn significant income each and every month (or week).

And there's so much more to discover about options than basic credit spread strategies. We just scratched the surface of all the possibilities…

Want More Options Trading Ideas and Much More… check out our site Dynamicwealthreport.com

Good Investing

John Alexander

Editor, Dynamic Wealth Report

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One of the limitations of hypothetical performance results is that they are generally prepared with the benefit of hindsight. In addition, hypothetical trading does not involve financial risk, and no hypothetical trading record can completely account for the impact of financial risk of actual trading.

For example, the ability to withstand losses or to adhere to a particular trading program in spite of trading losses are material points which can also adversely affect actual trading results. There are numerous other factors related to the markets in general or to the implementation of any specific trading program which cannot be fully accounted for in the preparation of hypothetical performance results and all which can adversely affect trading results.

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