Table of Contents

Section:
1. Option Spreads
2. Diagonal Spreads
3. Weekly Options
4. Option Arbitrage
5. Forget the Greeks
6. Taking Advantage of Stock Market Limitations
7. The Time Warp Strategy Fully Revealed
8. Risks of the Time Warp Strategy
9. Time Warp Entry and Exit Orders
10. How to Make $500,000 in 5-Years (Compounding)
Introduction

The Perfect Retirement Strategy is simple, straight-forward, requires very little capital and time to implement. This manual assumes you have at least a basic understanding of options. If you do not, please go to www.Options-forProfits.com and click on the free “Options Made Simple” section for access to a free video.

If you have a basic understanding of options, you will be able to understand this strategy. By some investors and traders, this may seem like a “complex” option strategy. However, I assure you, anyone with average intelligence can understand the strategy. It may take you a little more time. It may take you going through this manual more than once, twice, even three times. It may take you watching the signals or a month or two. But I assure you, if you make the effort, you will understand what I am going to reveal to you in this manual.

In conjunction with this manual, I also provide a comprehensive video that fully explains the strategy as well. Add to this the fact that you have access to 1-month of signals, and you will have everything you need to feel confident to make a trade using this strategy.
Why is This the Perfect Retirement Strategy?

Throughout the manual, you will ultimately see why I consider this to be the perfect retirement strategy. I have already mentioned that it is simple, straight-forward, and takes very little capital and time. However, the real reason this is considered to be the perfect retirement strategy is because of its ability to provide tremendous returns by anyone’s standard, with an extremely high probability of long-term success.

This strategy is immune to market crashes (as you will see), and in fact, makes money if the stock market moves down. It also makes money if the stock market moves sideways, or even up. There is only one thing that can cause a loss and that one thing is an “abnormal” move to the upside in the stock market within a very short-period of time (usually 5-trading days).

Put all these together and you have a far more reliable retirement strategy with far greater potential returns and far less risk than most standard retirement “buy and hold” conservative approaches.
What kind of returns are possible? Requiring as little as $180 per trade (usually only in one trade at a time), and without compounding, it is possible to expect as much as $500 annually. If you have $1,000 of your account allocated, that is a 50% annual return on allocation.

The last section of this report includes a compounding strategy that is mind-blowing. Starting with as little as $2,000, based on an average expected return for this strategy, the compounding strategy will show you how to potentially grow this account to as much as $500,000 in 5-years. You will want to pay attention to this section as it is the ultimate pathway to success.

It is the combination of the option strategy with the compounding strategy that make this the perfect retirement strategy.
Section 1 – Option Spreads

I am not going to spend a lot of time on option spreads. Most everyone reading this has an idea of what option spreads are. The purpose of this section is not to thoroughly explain what option spreads are or how to trade them. Rather, the purpose is simply to provide some context for explaining the Time Warp option strategy.

An option spread is simply where you buy one option (put or call) and simultaneously sell another option (put or call, whichever one you bought), creating a spread. An option spread is always buying a call and selling a call, or buying a put and selling a put.

As you can imagine, there are as many ways to create an option spread as there are traders to think of different combinations. There are also many, many different purposes for creating the many different option spreads. The most common option spread strategy is the credit spread. We will briefly look at credit spreads and what is known as calendar spreads in order to move into the Time Warp Option Strategy.

A credit spread is where you buy and sell different strike prices with the same expiration date.

Buy SPY Aug 2014 Expiration 200 Calls at 0.40
Sell SPY Aug 2014 Expiration 198 Calls at 1.00
For a Credit of 0.60.

Here, we are buying and selling a call with the same expiration date (Aug 2014) but with different strike prices. A credit spread is one where the cost of the option being bought is LESS THAN the cost of the option being sold. You bring in 1.00 on the 198 call, while you only pay out 0.40 on the 200 call. The net difference is a credit.

If, on the expiration date, SPY is trading lower than 198, you will make 0.60 on this trade. If however, SPY is at or above 200 on the expiration date, you will lose 1.40 (Strike Difference – Credit).
A calendar spread is a spread where you buy and sell a call that has the same strike price, but different expirations.

For example:
Buy SPY Sept 2014 Expiration 200 Calls at 1.50
Sell SPY Aug 2014 Expiration 200 Calls at 0.40
For a Debit of 1.10

Here, we bought and sold 200 strike calls, but we bought the Sept 2014 expiration and sold the Aug 2014 expiration. This is what makes it a calendar spread.

The profit/risk metrics of a calendar spread are not quite as easy to define as a credit spread, and so I will not go into detail on this in this report. The main purpose was simply to point out the two basic types of spreads that are most commonly traded.

Option spreads can be created to achieve any number of goals. A credit spread is usually created as a source of high-probability income. Other spreads are often placed in order to create a directional based strategy. In other words, you make money if the market moves in your favor, but your risk is absolutely limited if the market moves against you.

Regardless of the purpose of the strategy itself, the main purpose for creating spreads with options in the first place is to take advantage of an opportunity while absolutely limiting the risk on any given trade. There are spreads that are available that have “unlimited” risks associated with them. However, that falls well outside the purpose of this manual as we will only be trading absolutely limited risk spreads.
Section 2 - Diagonal Spreads

The Time Warp Strategy is a diagonal spread. A diagonal spread is the combination of a credit spread and a calendar spread. With a diagonal spread, both the expiration date AND the strike prices are different within the spread.

Buy SPY Sept 2014 Expiration 200 Calls at 1.50
Sell SPY Aug 2014 Expiration 198 Calls at 1.00
For a Debit of 0.50

(NOTE – This is a diagonal spread example, NOT a Time Warp diagonal spread example)

There are millions of different combinations of how to create a diagonal spread because there are so many different combinations of expiration dates and strike prices. Do not fall into the trap and think that all diagonal spreads are equal. They most certainly are not. There are a wide variety of goals with what traders are trying to achieve with diagonal spreads. Consider the following:

There are 1,225 different combinations available just with this small group of expirations and strike prices. If we were to add 1 more strike to the buy and sell strike columns, that number of possible combinations increases to 1,600.

The point is that there is an unlimited number of ways to implement a diagonal spread, with an almost unlimited number of possible combinations with an unlimited number of purposes for each. You cannot just place on any old diagonal spread and achieve similar results as what you will see with the Time Warp Strategy.

The Time Warp strategy is a diagonal spread. But it is a very specific way of taking advantage of that diagonal spread. There are an infinite number of trend following strategies...but that does not make them all equal.
Section 3 - Weekly Options

The definition of a weekly option has changed over the past few years. In mid-2010, weekly options were introduced in 4 ETF markets, including SPY. At that time, a weekly option was one that came on the board Thursday mornings and expired the following Friday, 8 days later. Each Thursday, the following Friday’s expiration would be made available. Accordingly, you could never trade a weekly option with 9 days left until expiration.

In January 2014, weekly options were changed to include the next 6 Friday expirations continuously. This means, today, there are 6 different weekly option expirations that I can trade right now. Accordingly, the term “weekly” option doesn’t refer to the life span of the option anymore, but rather to the fact that it is in a group of options that expire every Friday. Hence, you can have a weekly option that has 6 weeks left until expiration now.

The addition of weekly options was one of the most significant changes in the investment world since options began trading. The addition of 6 weekly expirations being available at any given time was the most significant change in the investment world since weekly options were introduced.

In fact, never in the history of investing and trading has there been a greater opportunity for average traders/investors. Never. It is this addition that made the Time Warp strategy possible. It is amazing the Time Warp Strategy was not even available just 9 short months ago.

Section 4 - Option Arbitrage

The most simple way to describe the opportunity weekly options provide is to use the word “arbitrage”. Specifically, the arbitrage is in the rate of time decay.

Consider this:

Option 1 with 7 days left until expiration is priced at 1.00
Option 2 (same strike) has 28-days left until expiration and is priced at 2.80
To understand the rate of time decay, we need to break down the option price according to a “price per day” (PPD). We do this by dividing the cost of the option by the number of days left until expiration.

7-Day Option at 1.00 has a PPD of .14.
28-Day Option at 2.80 has a PPD of .10.

That means that per day, the 7-day option will lose money faster than the 28-day option.

But to really understand the arbitrage, you have to go a step further and determine what the PPD is on the 28-day option until it reaches only 7-days left.

We know that when the 28-day option has 7-days left, if the underlying market is at the current price, the 28-day option will be worth 1.00 when it has only 7-days left.

Therefore, over the next 21-days, the value of that option is 1.80. The 21-day PPD of that option is 8.5 cents (1.80/21 days).

During this time period, the 7-day option is almost twice as expensive as the 28-day option price over the next 21-days.

But for even more accuracy, you must know what the current 21-day option is worth.

That same strike option with 21-days left until expiration is priced at 2.45. This means that From 28-days to 21-days, the price drops from 2.80 to 2.45, or a decrease of 0.35 over a 7-day period. That means that the PPD during that 7-day period is actually .05. (.35/7-days)
Accordingly, the option that expires in 7-days is worth .14. Over the next 7-days, the option that has 28-days left is worth .05. The 7-day option is priced at almost 3-times greater than the 28-day option.

This is why weekly options provide unprecedented opportunities for traders. If you are able to sell the more expensive option and buy the cheaper option (based on a PPD value), you create an arbitrage.

Obviously, markets move, so this is a simplistic explanation of why the opportunities exist, but we will cover that in the next section.
Actual SPY Option Values

Below are SPY option prices as of the close on Aug 15, 2014. The close of SPY that day was 195.84, making the 196.00 strike pretty close to being “at the money”.

The Expirations are as follows:

- Aug 22 = 7-Days Left 196 Call = 1.10 or .157 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .157
- Aug 29 = 14-Days Left 196 Call = 1.56 or .111 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .066
- Sept 5 = 21-Days Left 196 Call = 1.88 or .088 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .046
- Sept 12 = 28-Days Left 196 Call = 2.17 or .078 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .041
- Sept 19 = 35-Days Left 196 Call = 2.37 or .068 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .029
- Sept 26 = 42-Days Left 196 Call = 2.53 or .060 PPD  Next 7-Days PPD = .023

The Aug 22 expiration 196 call is priced at 6.8 times MORE than the Sept 26 expiration 196 call.

It doesn’t take a genius to see the arbitrage opportunities here.
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Section 5 - Forget the Greeks

What I just showed you in the previous section was the most logical option valuation technique there is. Forget the Greeks. You don’t need them. That isn’t to say they don’t provide usable information, but what you are looking for is accurate option valuations. Using the weekly options and breaking them down by PPD is the most logical, simple and straight-forward way to determine option values. And it is pretty accurate as well.

In the previous section, I showed you how to compare option prices based on the market not moving anywhere during life of the options. This process can be done with in the money, out of the money and at the money options, it doesn’t matter. The reason is because it is only measuring the decay of time value. Obviously, markets move, so we are going to use the same process to determine what the value of an option will be based on any movement of the underlying market. For the example, we will use the at the money calls with 7-days and 28-days left until expiration.

The underlying market is trading at 196.

Option 1 = 7-day expiration 196 strike call is priced at 1.10
Option 2 = 28-day expiration 200 strike call is priced at 2.17.

The question is, when the 28-day option only has 7-days left, what will it be worth if the market moves up to 198 (which makes the current 196 calls “in the money” by 2.00).

For that, all we have to do is look to see what the current 194 strike 7-day option is worth right now. The market is at 196, therefore the current 194 strike is “in the money” by 2.00.
As you can see, the 194 call with 7-days left is at 2.53. So the 28-day option gained 0.36. However, it now only has 0.53 of extrinsic value remaining, because it is “in the money” by 2.00 points. Therefore, the PPD value of the “extrinsic value” goes from .078 to .075 (extrinsic value was 2.17 with 28-days left, now it is .53 with 7-days left). During that 21-day period, it dropped 1.64 in extrinsic value and gained 2.00 of intrinsic value. The actual time decay during this period was .078.

That is the mathematics of it all. It is pretty straight-forward, but what we want to know is simply the price of that option in 21-days if the market makes a 2.00 move to the upside making the option 2.00 points in the month.

You can then do the same thing for determining the value of the 28-day option when it only has 21-days left and the market moves up 2.00.

If the underlying market moves up 2.00 points and is trading at 199.00 in 7-days, there will only be 21-days left on the option that did have 28-days left, and it will now be 2.00 in the money.

The 21-day option that is 2.00 points in the money is worth 3.24, so it gained 1.07 during that 7-day period. However, it still has 1.24 of time value left (2.00 points is now intrinsic value). The remaining PPD of the time value is .059 PPD.

The actual time decay that occurred from 28-days to 21-days was 0.93, or .133 PPD.

Further:
At 21-days left, there is 1.24 PPD (time value).
At 7-days left, there is 0.53 PPD (time value).
Which means that if the market now stays at 198 (remains 2.00 points in the money), the PPD from 21-days to 7-days is .051 PPD (time value). This is calculated simply by taking the difference in time value left and dividing it by the number of days.

\[ \frac{1.24 - 0.53}{14} = \text{PPD (time value)) during next 14-day period.} \]

You get the idea. I could go into this further, with even more detail by looking at the daily PPD value (it is always a curve, it is not a flat rate decay). However, for the purposes of this manual, we have more than enough to set the foundation.

This is also the same process if the market moves and makes the options “out of the money”.

Section 6 - Taking Advantage of Stock Market Limitations

The next important piece we are taking advantage of with the Time Warp Strategy is the natural limitations in the movement of stock market indexes (such as SPY, ES, DJ, IWM, QQQ).

We all know stock markets can crash in a very short period of time. But have you ever seen a stock market index go ballistic to the upside in the same manner?

I have, on occasion, but only following a market crash. Barring a significant recent market decline, there are solid limitations on how much stock market indexes move to the upside within any given period of time.

Since we are focusing on weekly options, we are going to look at what the average move higher from Friday to Friday is in the SPY.
As you can see, most of the time, the Friday to Friday range in the SPY is within about +/- 2%. And, this is just over one of the most bullish 1-year periods in history.

There were only 5 times when the market approached or exceeded a 2% move to the upside from Friday to Friday close in SPY. There were only 4 times where the market approached or exceeded a 2% movement to the downside. That means, during this 55-week period, 46 times the market was within the +/- 2% range (84% of the time).

Now, we know that this is not the actual limit, the market can move higher. But barring a significant recent market decline, it is highly, highly unlikely to go much more than about 3% higher in any given week. We also know that the market can absolutely crash, so a much bigger short-term decline is more probable than a dramatic market increase.

We will use this to our advantage with the Time Warp Strategy. In the last section, we talked about what happens to the value of options if the markets move. In the example, the market made a 2.00 point move, or approximately 1%. Based on the current value of SPY, most of the time, SPY will not move more than 4.00 points up or down most of the time. It will stay within an 8.00 point total range over the next 5-trading days most of the time.

We will use the option comparison process to determine both our profit potential and risks associated with the Time Warp trades.
Section 7 - The Time Warp Strategy Fully Revealed

The Time Warp Strategy is a diagonal spread. However, it is a diagonal spread that is created with a very specific purpose. We are looking to take advantage of 2 things.

1. Option Arbitrage in the Time Decay
2. Market Movement Limitations to the Upside in Stock Market Indexes

Combine these two things and we have the potential for a very, very powerful strategy.

What we want to do is create a spread that makes money as long as the SPY stays within about the +/- 2% range over the next 5-days. We will actually go 1 step beyond that, and will create a strategy that makes money as long as the market doesn’t move higher by more than about 2% over the next 5-trading days (1-week life of the option).

Here are the 4 guidelines for setting up the diagonal spread based on the Time Warp Strategy:

1. Calls Only
2. Spreads Creating Credits Only
3. Short Strike is at Least 1.25% - 2% Above Friday Close
4. Short Option Should Only have 3 – 7 trading days left.

We will go over each of these using actual trades taken. At the time the following trade was taken, the date was 3/14/14 and SPY closed at 184.66.

Long SPY 190.00 Call (3/28/14 Exp) From .20
Short SPY 188.00 Call (3/21/14 Exp) From .41

For a Net Credit of 0.21

Here you will notice that our long call has 14-days until expiration, while our short call only has 7-days until expiration. You will also notice that we are buying the 190 call while we are selling the 188 calls. The fact that both the expiration date and the strikes are different with each leg is what makes this a diagonal spread.
Let’s take a look and see how this fits into our guidelines:

- **Calls Only**

This is obvious that we have placed a call spread. Buy why calls only? By placing calls only, we are taking the possibility of a market crash causing a loss out of the equation. We can and do trade puts with this strategy, but for the purpose of beginning Time Warp traders, stick with calls only and if the market crashes, you are guaranteed to make money.

Why are you guaranteed to make money if the market crashes?

- **Create Credits Only**

Because we will only put on a call spread if we are able to create a credit. This means that the long option is cheaper than the short option. We pay less for the long than we bring with the short call.

Here, we paid out .20 while we brought in .41, giving us a credit of .21. There are most certainly many opportunities that do not provide credits, but that is not for this manual. We have a very specific purpose for why we are creating the type of risk/reward metrics we are creating.

- **Short Strike is Out of the Money by 1.25% to 2.00% over Friday Close**

The Friday close was 184.66. The short strike of this spread is 188.00, making it 3.44 above the Friday close, or 1.86% above the most recent Friday close. You most certainly can create a spread where the short strike is closer to the Friday close, but then that also increases the possibility of realizing a loss (lowers the expected winning %).

On the flip side, you can create bigger credits by going closer to the money with the short strike, which means your average winning trade will also be bigger, but again, that falls outside of the purpose of this manual.

- **Short Option Should Only Have 3 – 7 Trading Days Left**
This is a critical piece because what we are doing is going off of the probabilities that over the next 5-trading days, SPY generally does not move higher by more than 2% most of the time. If you start adding to the length of the trade, you begin to increase the probability that SPY will move higher by more than 2%. If you are not aware of what those metrics are, you should stick with the 1-week or less left on the short call rule.

How Does All This Work?

Long SPY 190.00 Call (3/28/14 Exp) From .20  
Short SPY 188.00 Call (3/21/14 Exp) From .41  
For a Net Credit of 0.21

On 3/12/14, which is the expiration of the short call, we want SPY to do anything other than close above about 188.00 (short strike). It can actual close above that level, but for now, we will just use the short strike to show the power of this trade setup.

If SPY closes anywhere below the short strike, that means that the short strike call will expire worthless. If the short strike call expires worthless, we will make .41 on that leg.

Further, any close below 188.00 and the worst thing that can happen to the long call is that it is also worthless. If it is worthless, then the most we can lose is .20.

Therefore, we make .41 on the short leg and lose .20 on the long leg, for a gain of .21. In SPY, this would be $21 on a 1-lot, or $210 on a 10-lot.

It doesn't matter how far down the market moves, it can crash, and this is the worst that can happen as long as SPY closes at or below 188.00. Therefore, since SPY was trading at 184.66 at the time, it could actually move higher by as much as 1.86% before it even reaches the short strike.

We are guaranteed to make money if the market:
• Moves Up (as much as 1.86% in the next 5-trading days)
• Stays the Same
• Moves Down (Even Crashes)
As I stated above, due to the unique characteristics of a diagonal spread, the market can actually move higher than the short strike and we can still make money. The reason is because there is still one week left on the long call when the short call expires worthless. Accordingly, if the market moves higher, there is a high probability that we will not lose the maximum loss on the long call. We will either lose something less than the maximum loss, or even possibly make money on the long call.

For example, what if the market moves from 184.66 to 188.00 in one week. What will our 190 call with one week left until expiration be worth?

We already know that the short call will be worthless because there is no time left, it expires. At 188.00, we would capture the full .41 potential profit from the short call. The 190 call would be 2.00 points out of the money with 7-days left. So, to determine what the long option might be worth, all we have to do is look at a current 7-day option that is 2.00 points out of the money (our option comparison process).

We will use the Aug 21 expiration option as an example just to use what we have already included in this manual.

At the time, SPY was trading just under 196, which would make the 198 call 2.00 points out of the money with 1-week left. It is worth .23.

Accordingly, in our current example, if SPY closed at 188, the 190 call would be worth approximately .23, giving us a .02 gain on that leg.
We would make .02 on the long and also make .41 on the short, for a net profit of .43, or $430 on a 10-lot.

(((At the time the trade above was actually taken, the 2.00 point out of the money option was actually worth quite a bit more (.73). The reason is because there was a dividend announcement coming up at the time which was inflating the value of the call options. I used a more current option for this example because it is closer to the norm of what you will see.)))

With the Time Warp Strategy, you can actually make more than the credit if the market moves higher. Because of this, the breakeven level is also higher.

Breakeven Level

The breakeven level with the Time Warp Strategy mathematically MUST be greater than the short strike + credit. Or in this case, the breakeven level must be more than 188.21.

The reason is because if SPY were to close at 188.21 on the short expiration, you would still make .21 on the short call, and the worst you could do on the long call is for it to be worthless and you would lose .21 on the long leg (which of course it is not going to be worthless). Therefore, the breakeven level must be higher than the short strike + the credit.

How much higher is different in every situation. Generally, you are looking at around .50 to 1.00 higher than the short strike. In times of greater volatility, you will see that breakeven level closer to 1.00 above the short-strike. In times of normal volatility, it will be closer to the .50 added to the short strike, or 188.50 in this case.
Section 7 - Risks of the Time Warp Strategy

What are the risks of this trade? I'm going to give you the technical maximum risk first. I use the word “technical”, because if you follow the guidelines in this manual, it is almost impossible to actually suffer the largest possible loss. However, understand that in all cases, the risk is absolutely limited.

First of all, there is NO RISK if the market moves down after placing the trade. Any move down and you are guaranteed to make at least the credit, or .21 in this example.

This means that the risk is only possible if the market closes higher than the breakeven level on the short call expiration. The maximum “technical risk is:

Long Call (190) – Short Call (188) – Credit (.21)
Technical Maximum Risk = 1.79.
If you are trading a 10-lot, that comes to $1,790.

What has to happen for this loss to occur?

In short, the market has to make an almost impossible move to the upside. The reason is because there is still one week left on the long option. As long as there is any time value left on the long option, you cannot realize the maximum loss.

As a general rule, an option has to be about 6.00 – 8.00 points IN THE MONEY for a 1-week option to have no time value. This means that the 190 call would have to be in the money by at least 6.00 points. For that to happen, SPY would have to move from 184.66 to 196.00 in just 5-trading days. This is a move higher of 6.1% in just 5-trading days.

The only way that happens is if there was a recent and significant sell-off and the market is reacting through a bounce. Outside of that, risks are less than the maximum risk.

To determine an accurate view of what the risks of any given trade are, we will use our option comparison process.
In our trade example, what is the risk if SPY closes at 190 on the expiration of the short call?

Long SPY 190.00 Call (3/28/14 Exp) From .20  
Short SPY 188.00 Call (3/21/14 Exp) From .41  
For a Net Credit of 0.21

At 190.00 on short expiration, we know we will lose 1.59 on the short leg. We sold it for .41 and will have to buy it back for 2.00. However, the 190 call will now be “at the money” with 1-week left. So, let’s take a look at the current “at the money” option with 1-week left.

We paid .21. The current “at the money” option with 1-week left is worth 1.10. Therefore, we would make .79 on the long leg of the option.

Short Option Loses 1.59  
Long Option Makes 0.79  
Net Loss = 0.80, or $800 in this example on a 10-lot.

For this loss to occur, SPY would have to move higher by almost 3% in just 5-trading day. In the last year, during one of the most bullish periods ever in the stock market, SPY never moved higher by 3% from Friday to Friday close.

Accordingly, it is a good bet that any losses incurred will be something less than 0.80 with this strategy, and only making it up to that level if SPY makes a very, very rare short-term move to the upside.
Section 9 - Time Warp Entry and Exit Orders

Entry

Entries and exits are straight forward. Every Friday, look at where the market is trading and choose a short-strike that is 1.25% to 2.00% above that level. Use that as your short-strike. Place the long strike 2.00 points above that (and 2-weeks out), and then set a limit order for at least .15 credit.

Often, you will not get filled immediately. There are times where the market will have to move higher in order for that credit to get filled. This is fine. Just place the order and let it sit. If it is filled, great, if not, you'll have to wait for the following week.

We are only filled on about 65% - 75% of the time, depending on market action. There are opportunities for being filled more often, but only by being more aggressive. Until you have some experience with the current strategy, you should not try and be more aggressive.

Exit

As a general rule, simply exit both legs of the spread just before the close on the Friday of the short call expiration. Even if the market moves higher during the week and you are showing an open position loss, you DO NOT EXIT early. Open position losses prior to all of the time value being drained out of the short option is normal and to be expected if the market is moving higher. You cannot divorce the reason for exiting from the reason for getting in in the first place. You are capturing time decay, time must pass for that to happen.

If SPY is moving down, there are times when the long call option is almost worthless. Only in this case will I choose to hold onto the long call past the short call expiration. If I can get any value out of the long call at all, it only ADDS to my profit potential over and above the credit. If there is no value, then I will hold onto it and place an exit limit order to get out at .08 - .12 the following week in case SPY bounces after the move down.

It is this simple.
Section 10 - How to Make $500,000 in 5-Years (Compounding)

This is one of the most important contributing factors to your ability to turn this strategy into a retirement machine. I have created a specific trading plan on the www.OptionsforProfits.com website that details how you can start with as little as $2,000 and potentially grow it to $500,000 in just 5-years or less using this strategy.

Login to access this vital addition to this manual.