Triple Play INCOME

Welcome to our Triple Play Income strategy guide.

We've condensed our webinar down to the most important points for you to help you better understand how to use this strategy in your portfolio, how it can help you get more income and to provide real-world examples so you can have confidence that this works.

In this guide, we'll cover the following:

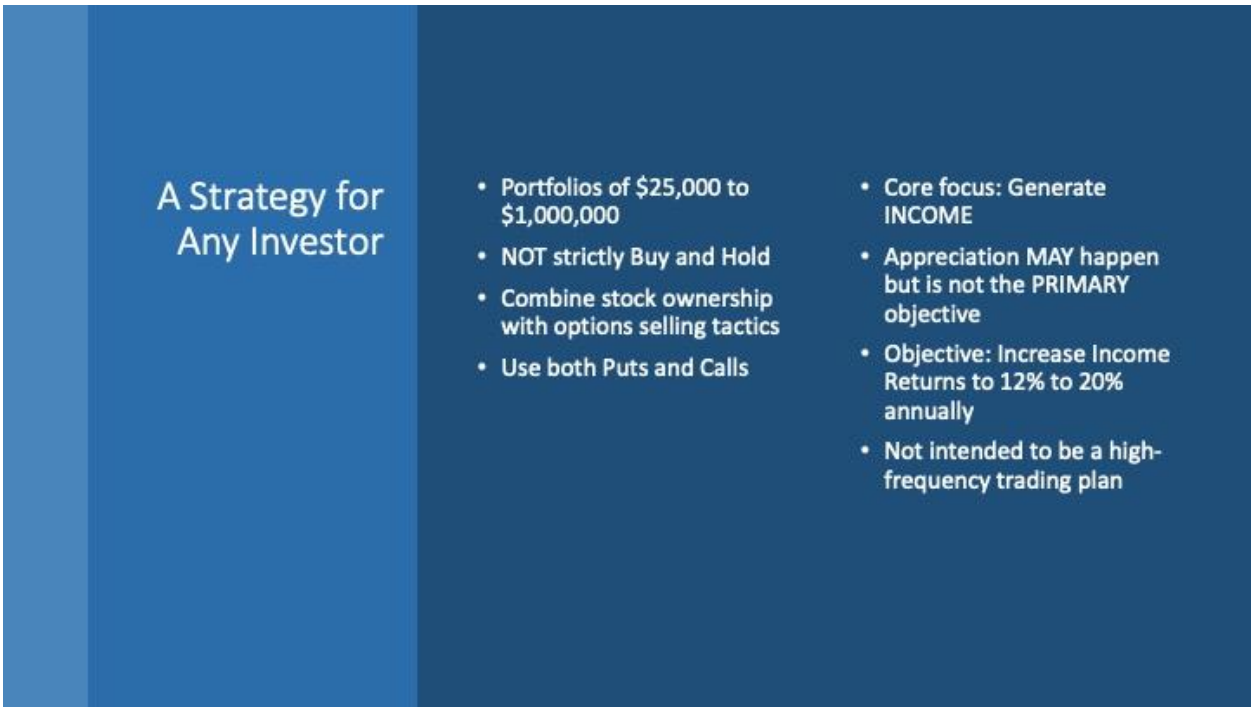
- An income Strategy for any level of investor
- The four problems dividend investors face
- How Triple Play Income can solve those problems
- The Triple Play Income process: How we can get 3x more income from dividend stocks
- Real-world trade examples covering short- and long-term use of the strategy
- An invitation to Triple Play Income

First: Triple Play Income is designed as an investing and trading strategy that any level of investor can use.

Whether you are experienced or not, the process is simple to follow and easy to execute.

We have devised this to be used by investors who have portfolios between $25,000 up to $1,000,000 dollars or more.

The amount of money that you have or utilize toward a strategy of this nature is what will determine the total income and returns that you can produce.



Obviously, the more capital you put into a trading strategy like this, the higher the income potential you can produce for yourself.

But this strategy does not eliminate smaller portfolios between, say, $5,000 and $25,000. The difference is, at a smaller portfolio level, you would be limited in the number of stocks that you would be able to utilize.

And in part that's because this is **not a buy and hold approach**.

Our core focus is actively generating income.

To do that we will combine stock ownership with options selling tactics to get higher rates of return on our money.

I stress that our core focus is income because while appreciation and holding any stock for any period may happen, capital appreciation is not the **primary** objective.

It's nice when it happens, but we want active income production, not 'hope' for appreciation.

Our objective is to increase income returns on dividend-paying stocks to 12% to 20%. That is probably a little conservative in terms of the range, but that's our starting goal.

That's our starting objective, and that's an annual return. So, if you think about it in terms of the typical dividends stock that is paying between 3% and 5%, we're going to triple or better the return that you can make for yourself.

Finally, this is not intended to be a high-frequency trading strategy – you should be able to make a few simple trades each quarter and produce outsized income results.

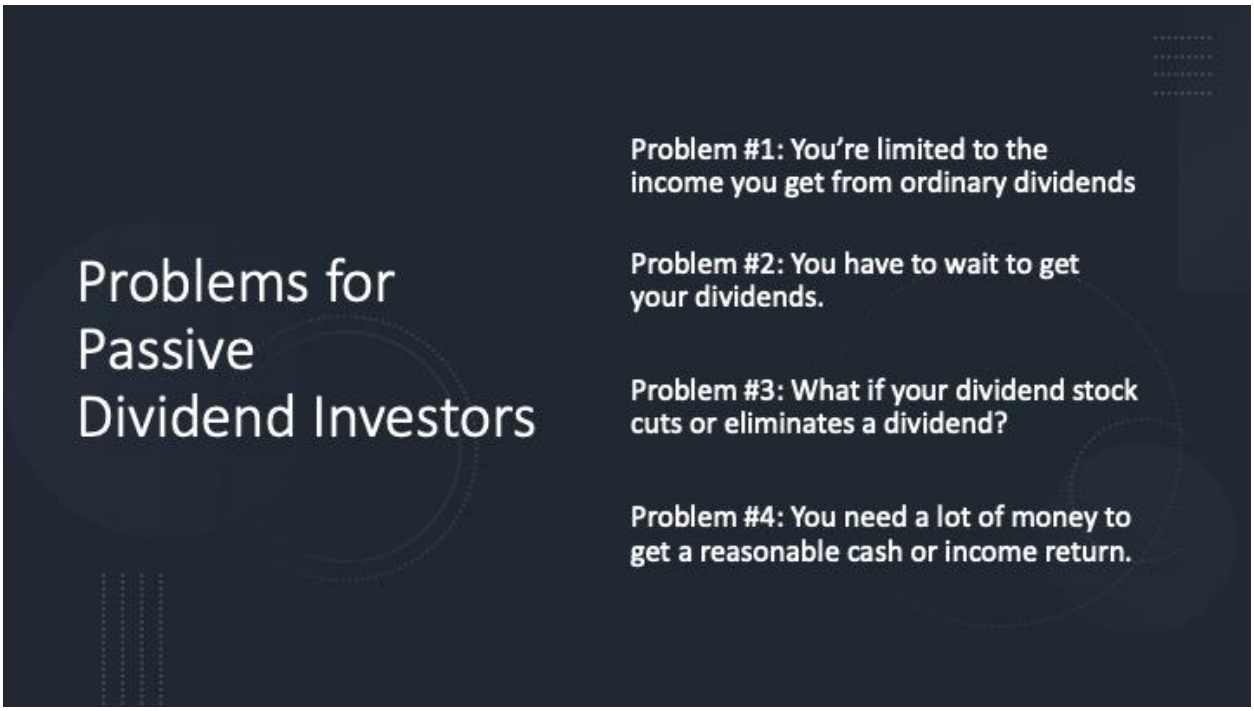
Having said that, those of you with more options experience will immediately see the income potential with more frequent trading, especially selling Puts or Calls.

So, again, the idea here was to build a strategy that any level of investor can use to get more income:

- Small to Large Portfolios
- Experienced to Novice Options Traders
- Conservative to Aggressive Traders

That's what makes Triple Play Income – the strategy and the service we'll unveil shortly – so unique.

But – let's tackle the four problems dividend investors face:



The first two problems – while obvious – go hand in hand: you only get the ordinary dividend and you have to wait 90 days to collect those dividends. That requires holding either a large number of stocks – so you can get regular income across a calendar year, or, holding a large number of shares in a single stock so you can get a large enough dividend payment.

That second point – holding a large number of shares plus the third problem work against you – along with this:

A lot of bad things can happen in a year. We've seen it in 2020, right? S&P 500 and DOW down over 30% in just three weeks earlier in the year?

But when your stock then cuts or eliminates the dividend, what's your reason for holding that stock? Your income source has been eliminated.

How will you replace it?

The fourth problem, however, is the biggest problem.

It takes a lot of capital for you to get a substantial payment. Let's look at an example:

Problem #4

- $400,000 Portfolio
- Variable Yields between 3-6%
- $18,000 income
- 4.5% Return on Capital

Capital	Yield	Income
$ 100,000	3%	$ 3,000
$ 100,000	4%	$ 4,000
$ 100,000	5%	$ 5,000
$ 100,000	6%	$ 6,000

A few key points:

The actual invested value of capital does not matter – whether it's $10,000, $100,000 or $1,000,000, you are still limited by the dividend yield.

This is an example of a $400,000 portfolio holding four stocks, those stocks paying variable yields between 3% and 6%.

You can pretty much find those four stocks just by looking at the top 10 stocks in the S&P 500.

You can replicate this model with any stock you own, too. The numbers would still be the same.

Assuming you capture the entire yield during the course of the year, between 3% and 6% paying out roughly $3,000 to $6,000 in cash income, obviously it depends on the number of shares you own, but for the moment, we're assuming this is based on a yield to capital ratio, that's $18,000 in income.

It's not awful, but it's a 4.5% return on capital, and that's too low for a portfolio of this size.

And it's important to understand that it doesn't matter whether this portfolio is $20,000 or a million dollars, that 4.5% would be exactly the same.

The dollars would be different, but the percentages would not change.

The question then is: how can we get 3x or better higher income while still collecting dividends?

What if we could change that model to do this?

What If...

- $400,000 Portfolio
- Variable Yields between 3-6%
- $18,000 Dividend Income + $54,000 Triple Play Income
- $72,000 Total Income
- 18% Return on Capital

Capital	Yield	Income	Triple Play Income
$ 100,000	3%	$ 3,000	$ 9,000
$ 100,000	4%	$ 4,000	$ 12,000
$ 100,000	5%	$ 5,000	$ 15,000
$ 100,000	6%	$ 6,000	$ 18,000

Same $400,000 portfolio, same dividend yields and income, but now we add in our "Triple Play Income" of $54,000 per year.

That gives us total income of $72,000 annually, which is an 18% return on capital (the only number you should care about).

Now – I know right now, that probably sounds like 'fantasyland' for some people.

So, here's what I want you to do: Take out a post-it note, or a piece of paper and write down: 18%

Just that number and then hold onto that number until later in this report.

But if we set this as the objective, this is what we're working toward, and in the next steps, we're going to show you how we can make fantasy become reality.

Triple Play Income will solve those problems:

First, you will not be limited to the ordinary dividend income generated by holding any stock.

You will not be required to buy and hold all year.

You'll also be able to avoid companies that cut dividends because you can more easily replace them.

You'll also be able to recover more income than the dividends, meaning let's say you held GM and GM suspended their dividend.

Well, what you'll have here is a strategy where you can go out, find another company to replace GM, recover the income lost from that dividend, and then triple that income using the strategy we're going to teach you.

And the last thing is you do not need a huge portfolio to get substantial returns.

We're setting a baseline here, as we said earlier, between 12% and 20% per year.

That's our base objective. I've already shown you that just by tripling the dividend, you can get up to about 18% based on the model, the fantasy land model that we just looked at.

When you are generating 18%, 20%, 22% annual income, you are growing your portfolio four to five times faster than the average investor.

Now, let's cover the "how" behind Triple Play Income:

Since one of the core goals is to collect the dividend, then we must own shares at or on the ex-dividend date.

I'll assume most people know and understand the "dividend timeline":

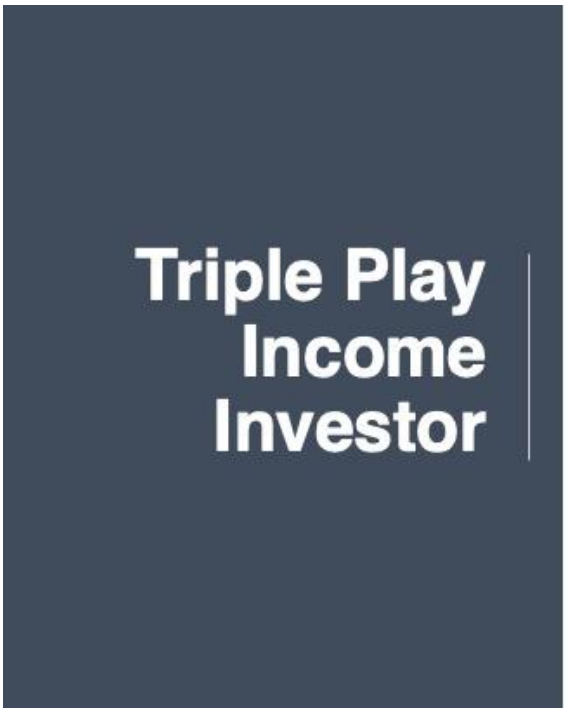
Date of Declaration, which includes the ex-dividend date, the amount per share of the dividend and the dividend payment date.

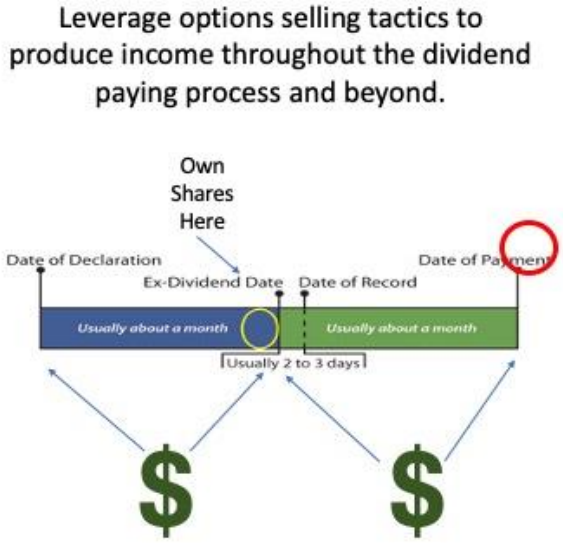
The ex-dividend date is the date the company uses to establish "shareholders of record."

Those are the shareholders who will be paid the dividend on the actual payment date, usually 30 days after the ex-dividend date.

Now, I don't think it's any big secret that investors can buy shares at or on the ex-dividend date to collect the dividend. Investors have been doing that for decades.

Here's the secret: Follow the dollar signs throughout the dividend cycle.





The Triple Play Income strategy generates income:

- Before the dividend is paid
- When the dividend is paid (or will be paid as a shareholder of record)
- After the dividend is paid

We do NOT have to hold shares of stock throughout the dividend paying cycle because we can substitute options in place of owning shares.

We only need to own shares by the ex-dividend date. We don't have to hold shares beyond the Date of Record (when you qualify for the dividend payment).

An important point: Because we will use options in this strategy, if you are less experienced with options, you need to remember this formula:

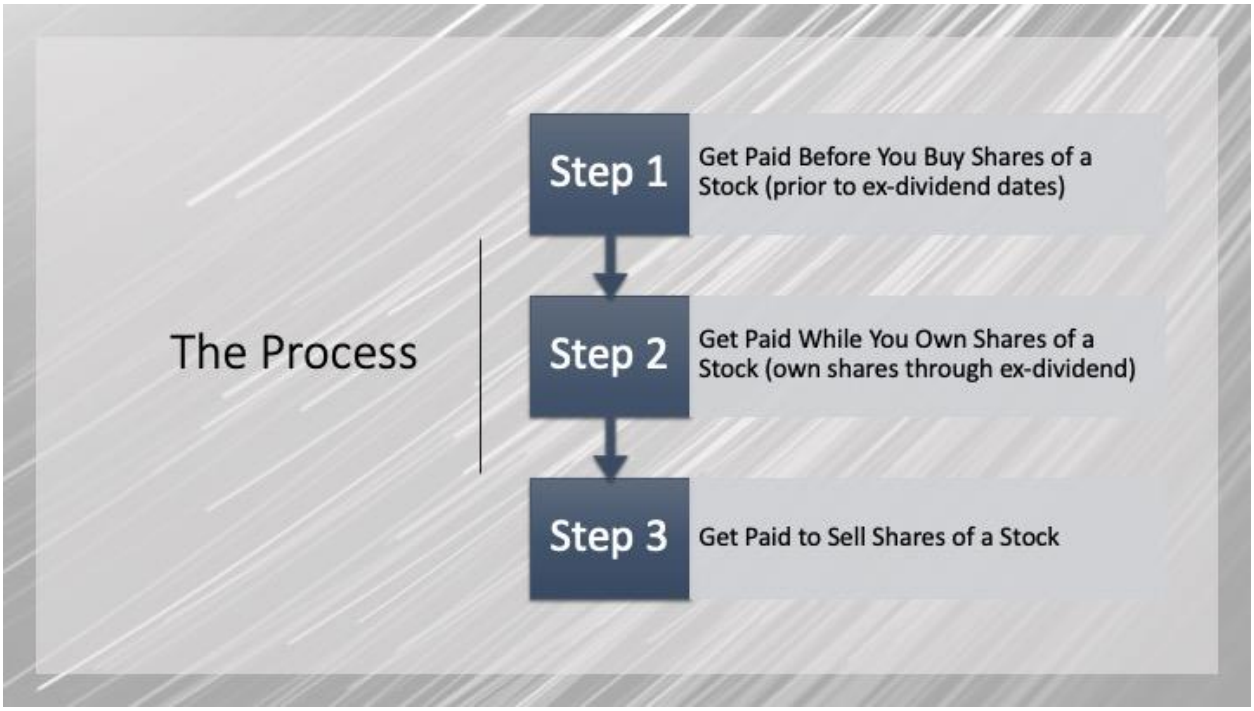
1/100

Every 1 options contract represents 100 shares of stock. In order to sell an options contract, you are representing the value of 100 shares. For Put options, this is cash collateral; for Call options, the shares themselves are collateral.

That collateral – whether cash or shares – allows you the right to sell an options contract for each 100 shares in value.

Therefore, prior to the ex-dividend date, we would need to make sure we "own" at least 100 shares.

The "Theory" – in any strategy for investing, you begin with a theory of process. This is the "income" process for Triple Play Income:



As we've briefly reviewed already, our objective is to generate income throughout the dividend cycle – then, to repeat this process each quarter, whether we're using the same stock(s) or different stocks does not matter.

A Fun Question:

Wouldn't you like to get paid "before" you own shares of a stock?

That's what happens in Step 1 – by selling Put options before we commit to buying shares, we can control when we take ownership (based on the option expiration date) and we can control what price we'll pay for those shares (based on the option's strike price).

We also collect cash income before we "own" the shares.

Let's use AT&T (T) as an example:

AT&T Inc. (T)
NYSE - Nasdaq Real Time Price. Currency in USD

29.94 +0.18 (+0.60%)
As of 3:20PM EDT. Market open.

A Simple Example: AT&T (T) @ $30

- $16 to $52 per contract cash income before I own the shares and
- Own shares at discounts of 1.7% to 7% below current price
- $ .52 @ 29.5 Strike = 1.7% Return on Capital

T200724P00028000	2020-07-14 2:54PM EDT	28.00	0.16	0.16	0.18
T200724P00028500	2020-07-14 2:53PM EDT	28.50	0.24	0.24	0.26
T200724P00029000	2020-07-14 2:32PM EDT	29.00	0.37	0.36	0.38
T200724P00029500	2020-07-14 3:03PM EDT	29.50	0.54	0.52	0.54

Assuming for a moment that the ex-dividend date is coming up for AT&T, I could sell put options.

These are the July 24th put options between the strikes between 28 and 29.50, with the stock trading at $30.

The value of those puts is between $16 and $52 per contract in cash income before I even own the shares.

So, I have the option, the choice here of generating income before I've actually put my money down and said, "Yes, I want these shares at that price."

In our example of the process, we'll use the 29.50 strike which pays $ .52 or $52 per contract in income. In doing so, we're generating income before we buy the shares.

As well, that 52 cents at the 29.50 strike is a 1.7% return on capital. By comparison, the dividend yield on AT&T is 2.04% - so you can see we're already creating income at a higher rate of return than the ordinary dividend alone.

STEP 2: Collect the Dividend

We'll assume for brevity that we are assigned shares at $29.50, (100 shares or $2,950 in capital used to sell 1 Put contract and take assignment of the 100 shares).

AT&T reported a dividend of $ .52 per share, or for our 100 shares, $52 in income (the $52 being the same as the Put option is just an unusual coincidence here).

Assuming then that we are past the 'Date of Record' to ensure we collect the dividend, here's the primary difference in this strategy:

We do NOT have to continue holding shares (unless we have a good reason to do so).

Which means in Step 3, we can do ANY of the following:

Step 3: Sell Calls (Exit)

- Sell 29 Strike (ITM) Net $83
  - -$50 stock value + $133 Call Premium
- Sell 29.5 Strike (ATM) Net $100 (break even close)
- Sell 30 Strike (OTM) Net $122
  - +$50 appreciation + $72 premium
- Sell Shares at Market
- Hold Shares
  - Continue selling calls until called away
  - Stock on run – leave uncovered
  - Appreciation is greater than call premiums

T200724C00029000	2020-07-14 3:41PM EDT	29.00	1.37	1.33	1.38
T200724C00029500	2020-07-14 2:42PM EDT	29.50	0.97	1.00	1.03
T200724C00030000	2020-07-14 3:44PM EDT	30.00	0.73	0.72	0.74

We can hold shares; we can sell shares (at market prices) OR we can sell call options to collect additional income – and it is this that we want to do in most cases.

By selling call options at or near the current price of the stock, we increase the probability of having the shares called away (maybe at a profit, maybe not) but we collect additional premium as income.

And that is the most important point: collecting income at every step.

Remember I said earlier, our core focus is generating income – NOT appreciation in share price.

In this example, I'm selling the 29.50 call – which is the same strike I sold with the Put option even though that is "break even" for me.

Instead, I'm collecting $1.00 or $100 per contract in cash income.

There are other variations which I've shown here (selling ITM or OTM), but for simplicity, I want to collect my cash and get out.

THE WHY

Remember we said earlier that owning shares has the risk of something going wrong in the market?

By giving up our shares, all we are doing is removing the risk of ownership of the stock FOR THE SHORT-TERM.

Nothing prevents us from returning to Step 1 and beginning the process over again (selling Put options to collect cash).

Furthermore, we can execute this step as soon as we are "Shareholders of Record" – we don't have to wait 30 days for the dividend, because we are already guaranteed to collect it.

So within a few days of the ex-dividend date, we can sell our shares back (via calls) and start over again.

Two key points: In general, you will leave the shares you own "uncovered" during the ex-dividend period to prevent having them called away before you qualify for the dividend payment.

And two – in this process, it is more important to accept the dividends in CASH, and not reinvested in shares. That's because we may not want to continue owning the shares beyond the dividend payment cycle.

Triple Play Income Example:

So let's put all three steps together as the income generated and see how we did in total.

Remember, we only made 2 trades – selling options before and after the dividend to collect additional income.

Triple Play Income	Income	Return
Sold Put	$52	1.7%
Dividend	$52	1.7%
Sold Call	$100	3.4%
Total Income	$204	292%

Across all three trades, we had total income of $204, or $152 more income than the ordinary dividend alone.

That is a 292% increase in the income over the dividend – just about tripling the income.

Plus, bear in mind we only did this ONE TIME. That was one quarter's worth of an example.

If you could replicate this strategy four times – keeping it just as simple as I did at one trade prior to and one trade post-dividend, this is what would happen (still using AT&T).

Quarter	Dividend	Triple Play	Total	Return
Q1	$ 52	$152	$ 204	
Q2	$ 52	$152	$ 204	
Q3	$ 52	$152	$ 204	
Q4	$ 52	$152	$ 204	
	$204		$ 816	300%

For simplicity – and let's be honest, numbers will not work out "exactly" the same – I've assumed AT&T stays at or near its recent range of $27-$33 and assumed I can replicate the trades made earlier around $29.50.

When we look at case studies in a moment, you'll see more validation of this strategy – but for now, here are the important numbers:

Increased Income over Dividend Alone by 300%
Increase Return on Capital to 27.7%

Return on Capital calculation would be $816 / $2,950 since the latter amount is the total capital, I would need to control 1 contract or 100 shares of AT&T stock.

In this instance, **even a small portfolio with limited options selling experience could use AT&T in this manner and get an outrageous 27% return on their capital.**

See what I mean about a strategy for any level of investor.

Case Studies: How Triple Play Income Worked With Real Money, Real Trades

I'm going to share case studies as follows:

2019 full and partial year trading case studies on IBM and Seagate
2020 6-month case study on Seagate
2016-2019 4-year case study on Blackstone
2020 (2) one-month studies on Gilead Sciences
2020 One-month case study on Medifast
2020 Six-Month full portfolio case study with 7 Triple Play Income stocks

IBM 2019 Full-Year Case Study

IBM 2019 Trade Results		
# of Trades	38	
Shares/Contracts	200/2	
Premum Collected	4,317.33	16%
Dividends (4)	1,286.00	5%
Appreciation	- 245.00	-1%
Total	5,358.33	20%
Capital	27,241.71	7%
Starting Stock Price	135.30	
Cost Basis	108.51	
IBM Stock Price 12/31/2019	134.07	-1%

Key takeaways and numbers:

When we began trading IBM in February 2019, we entered at a stock price of $135. We controlled 200 shares, or 2 options contracts per trade.

That used total capital (throughout the year) of $27,000.

We made a total of 38 trades during the year on IBM. Trades would be mixed between Puts and Calls (for brevity, we've put them together).

IBM's dividend yield for the full year was 5.25%.

Across the 38 trades, we collected total premium of $4,317 (net of fees and commissions, most of which no longer are charged by brokers today).

The full year dividend collected on 200 shares was $1,286. By the end of the year, IBM's share price slipped to $134, leaving us with a -1% in stock value (this is why I stressed earlier that capital appreciation is NOT the focus).

That leaves total income of $5,358, or a 19.8% return on capital for the full year.

(Quick, what was that percentage I asked you to write down earlier? 18%, right? Keep it handy…)

IBM has not exactly served as a "growth" stock in the last couple of years (not in 2018, nor in 2019), so what you see here is how we still leveraged the combination of stock ownership with options selling tactics to triple the income over the ordinary dividend.

$4,317 dividend into $1,286 = 335% more income generated.

Let's look at SeaGate Technologies (STX) for a partial year trade in 2019

STX 2019 Trade Results		
# of Trades	13	
Shares/Contracts	200/2	
Premum Collected	1,719.95	15.3%
Dividends (1)	126.00	1.1%
Appreciation	- 27.20	-0.2%
Total	1,818.75	16.2%
Capital	11,211.00	7.0%
Starting Stock Price	56.00	
Cost Basis	46.91	
STX Stock Price 9/3/2019	49.66	

Again holding 200 shares or 2 contracts, we traded STX fewer months in 2019, for a total of 13 trades.

Premium collected: $1,719 but this time we only collected ONE dividend for $126, and we had a small loss on the shares owned (less than 1%).

Yet, the Triple Play Income strategy still produced a 16% return in just four months of trading.

STX in 2020 During March Market Mayhem

"But what happens if my stock LOSES 20% (or 10% or 15%) while I'm holding shares – will this still work?"

That was the most common question during our webinar. So, you be the judge.

Here's STX again in 2020, traded during and through the -30% drop in the markets:

STX 2020 Trade Results (6 months)		
# of Trades	12	
Shares/Contracts	200/2	
Premum Collected	2,111.49	18.8%
Dividends (2)	260.00	2.3%
Appreciation	- 1,349.27	-12.0%
Total	1,022.22	9.1%
Capital	11,249.00	
Starting Stock Price	60.75	
Cost Basis	55.64	
STX Stock Price 12/31/2019	59.50	-18.5%

You're looking at 6 months of results for the current year. Go ahead and look at the Appreciation line.

Yep. -12% -- we're still holding shares at a **paper** loss.

What that doesn't show you **is that STX fell from a January 2020 high of $64 to a March low of $39, a 40% decline**.

But look at the TOTAL PERCENTAGE RETURN (sorry for shouting): +**9%**

In six months.

Assume we maintain this rate of return through the remainder of the year. What do you get if you double 9%?

18%, right? Just keeps coming back, doesn't it ☺

I'm not going to focus on the numbers here – you can review them – instead, I want to share the lesson:

Your money is most important to you. Every 'typical' investment strategy in the marketplace today LIMITS your returns.

Triple Play Income doesn't. It frees you up to make income as often as you want.

But most investors will NEVER do this. Why? I think it's because they're afraid of what 'could' happen. Well, here's a stock where it DID happen.

By applying our strategy consistently, we made money. Even though at one point the value of our shares was -40% (for like two days).

One final lesson, especially for less experienced traders/investors: Even though the value of shares declined by as much as -40%, we still owned a cash-producing asset.

Those 200 shares or 2 contracts per trade still had value and that's why we were able to 'make up' the capital paper loss in options premium over the first six months of 2020.

Hard truth: until you learn to do this, you'll always be afraid of that ONE stock that falls 20%.

And Reality: Most stocks do NOT fall 20% in ONE DAY. What you're worried about is thinking like a buy and hold investor. Look at the STX chart – that 40% decline took 60 days to complete.

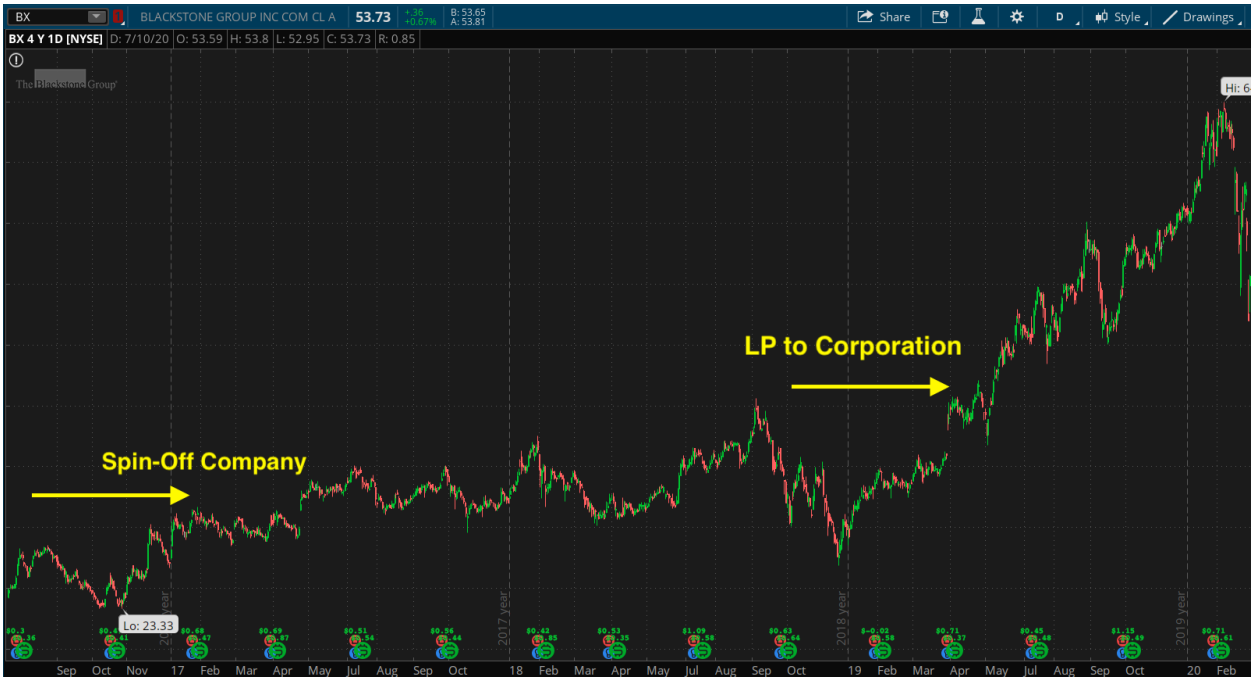
We could have elected to sell our shares – even at a small loss – at any point during those 60 days.

So why didn't we?

Because PUT and CALL premiums were worth more money due to the increased volatility in the market. That's why we made nearly 10x more income from premiums than the dividends ($2,111 versus $260).

Let's look at Triple Play Income Long-Term with Blackstone (BX).

I want to set this up with another chart – basically the opposite of STX. Here's a stock that rambled sideways until 2019, then broke out with a huge 57% gain in 2019.



Now, here again we traded this frequently across 2016-2019. We did not get the full 57% gain in 2019 – remember what I said about capital appreciation not being the goal.

So here's the opposite of "what happens when a stock goes down 20% (or more)."

Year	Premium	%	Div	Yield	Dividend	%	Gains	%	Totals	%	Avg. Capital
2016	3,228.00	38%	1.66	7.50%	498.00	6%	- 933.00	-11%	2,793.00	33%	8,400.00
2017*	1,723.00	21%	2.32	8.23%	555.00	7%	- 495.00	-6%	1,783.00	21%	9,600.00
2018	2,364.00	28%	2.42	8.57%	726.00	9%	355.00	4%	3,445.00	41%	9,000.00
2019**	564.00	7%	1.44	3.47%	288.00	3%	1,299.00	15%	2,151.00	26%	10,600.00

*2017 (Spin-Off--Traded 6 months only)

**2019 (Converted from LP to Stock)

Again 200 shares, 2 contracts. That's what we used over the four years.

Each year had varying returns in cash income, dividend yields and capital gains/losses.

But over the full four years:

Total Premium Income: $7,879
Total Dividend Income: $2,067

% Increase: 381%

We tripled the total income – excluding capital appreciation, which actually is +$226 net.

This is what's possible when you use this strategy consistently over longer periods of time. A note here, too, that there were periods where:

We did not hold shares
Left shares uncovered
Did not sell options while holding shares

So, there are variables that we can teach you to take into account if you trade a stock long-term.

Now let's look at two real-world short-term examples with Gilead Sciences:

Price	Date	Trade	Qty	Premium	Fee	Amount	Net
70.23	3/10/20	Bought 200 shares of GILD	200	70.23	-	-14,046.00	
68.58	3/12/20	Ex-Dividend Date	2	0.68	-	136.00	
68.58	3/12/20	Sold 1 GILD Mar 13 2020 70.50 Call @ 1.10	1	1.10	0.65	109.33	
68.58	3/12/20	Sold 1 GILD Mar 20 2020 71 Call @ 2.65	1	2.65	0.65	264.33	
70.98	3/13/20	GILD Stock Exercised	100	70.50	-	7,050.00	
72.76	3/20/20	GILD Stock Exercised	100	71.00	-	7,100.00	
		Total					**613.66**

This is known as a Buy/Write: I'm buying the shares, then selling covered calls on those shares.

Gilead held up better than most stocks during the Covid Crisis of 2020 due to its position as a potential source of a vaccine. In this trade example, we bought shares on March 10, two days before the ex-dividend date.

On March 12, the stock went ex-dividend and we qualified for the $ .68 per share dividend ($136 total income).

Recall earlier that I told you once we qualify for the dividend, we are not required to continue holding shares. You're seeing that in action here:

We sold two covered calls – using different strikes and expirations, which is a tactic we can teach you called laddering. Both calls were exercised – meaning we gave up our shares at the prices we sold (70.50 and 71).

The total value of this trade worked out this way:

Premium Collected: $373.66
Dividend Collected: $136.00
% Increase: 275%

Plus, hey we made money on the shares this time! $104 (whoop-dee-doo).

The total cash collected was $613.66

For a trading process that lasted 10 days.

That's a 4.3% return on capital in those 10 days ($613/$14,046), which means if we could replicate this trade just 4 times during the year, we'd have a potential annualized return of 17.5%.

Most importantly, we didn't have to 'buy and hold' – instead, we turned around in April and did this on Gilead:

We went back to Step 1: Sell Put Options

	Price	Date	Trade	Qty	Premium	Fee	Amount	Net
	72.90	3/16/20	Sold 1 GILD Apr 9 2020 71.0 Put @ 2.31	1	2.31	0.65	230.32	**225.32**
		4/8/20	Bought 1 GILD Apr 9 2020 71.0 Put @ 0.05	1	0.05	- -	5.00	
	73.50	3/23/20	Sold 1 GILD Apr 17 2020 72.0 Put @ 1.45	1	1.45	0.65	144.33	**140.33**
		4/16/20	Bought 1 GILD Apr 17 2020 71.0 Put @ 0.04	1	0.04	- -	4.00	
*	82.10	4/20/20	Sold 1 GILD May 1 2020 72.0 Put @ 1.32	1	1.32	0.65	131.33	**127.33**
		4/29/20	Bought 1 GILD May 1 2020 72.0 Put @ 0.04	1	0.04	- -	4.00	
	82.45	4/29/20	Sold 1 GILD May 8 2020 78.0 Put @ 1.4	1	1.40	0.65	139.33	**135.31**
		5/4/20	Bought 1 GILD May 8 2020 70.0 Put @ 0.04	1	0.04	- -	4.00	
	* Earnings		**Total**					**$628.29**

Across 4 additional trades, we earned another $628 in cash income selling puts, even though we never took assignment.

This is an example of what we'll do in Triple Play Income AFTER a stock has passed its ex-dividend date if we like the stock, want to get more income from the stock and are looking at possibly owning the shares again by the next ex-dividend date.

But in two months, combined, that's $1,241.95 in cash income from one stock.

Also notice that unlike the March trades, during the April trades, we only sold ONE contract per trade, not two.

That means on average capital per trade of $7,350, we earned an 8.5% return on capital in April alone. That's how fast you can increase your returns when using this strategy.

Special Situation: One-time Trades

Let's look at Medifast – a company I do NOT want to own shares on long-term.

Here we had another Buy/Write – buying 100 shares and selling 1 covered call on those shares. We bought shares just prior to the ex-dividend date (6/29/20).

We bought shares at $131, sold an out-of-the-money call at 135 and collected $5.17 or $517 per contract on the call option alone.

Then, we held through the ex-dividend period and added $1.13 or $113 in dividend income.

Stock	Date	Shares	Entry Price	Entry Value	Exit Price	Profit	Exit Value	Gain Loss	%
Medifast (MED) Stock	6/26/20	100	131.21	- 13,121.00	135.00	3.79	13,500.00	379.00	2.9%
Sell MED Jul (7/17) 135 Call	6/26/20	1	5.17	517.00	-	5.17	-	517.00	3.9%
Medifast (MED) Dividend	6/29/20	100	1.13	113.00	-	1.13	-	113.00	0.9%
						10.09		1,009.00	7.7%

Now, in the sum of this trade (the call expired on July 17, so shares would have been exercised) is substantial: $1,009 in cash income in total.

Premium Income: $517
Dividend Income: $113
% Increase: 458%

And, because we sold on out-of-the-money call and were exercised, we also added $379 in capital appreciation.

But that $630 alone from the option and dividend represented a 4.8% return on capital, not including appreciation.

The full trade returned 7.7% in about 21 days total.

This is why we stress that the potential, especially for more experienced investors and traders is substantial.

You don't have to make a lot of trades to get a significant return; neither are you limited in the number of trades, nor prevented from trading more frequently.

While we may choose to make fewer trades, you can use what you learn with us as a member in Triple Play Income to trade more frequently or use variations of trades that you are familiar with.

Finally, let's review the 6-Month Performance of the Triple Play Income Portfolio from this year, 2020.

I won't dive into each line item stock here; instead, I want to cover the highlights again:

Triple Play Income Stock Portfolio									
6 Months Results 2020 (One Contract)									
Triple Play Income	Ticker	Annual Dividend	Yield	Capital	Dividends	Premuim	Net Cash	Return	% Over Div
Gilead Sciences	GILD	2.72	3.5%	$ 7,100	63.90	859.10	923.00	13%	1344.4%
Seagate Technology	STX	2.60	5.5%	$ 5,400	189.00	1,015.20	1,204.20	22%	537.1%
AbbVie	ABBV	4.72	4.8%	$ 9,000	216.00	1,386.00	1,602.00	18%	641.7%
Blackstone	BX	1.95	3.6%	$ 5,400	113.40	1,177.20	1,290.60	24%	1038.1%
Southern Co.	SO	2.56	4.8%	$ 4,900	49.00	230.30	279.30	6%	470.0%
Phillip Morris	PM	4.68	6.4%	$ 8,900	347.10	890.00	1,237.10	14%	256.4%
Kraft Heinz	KHC	1.60	4.9%	$ 2,800	28.00	232.40	260.40	9%	830.0%
				$ 43,500	1,006.40	5,790.20	6,796.60	15.6%	575.3%

On a total portfolio of $43,500, this portfolio of 7 dividend paying stocks produced total dividend income of $1,006.40 in the six months ended June 30, 2020.

All stocks and trades are at 1 contract or 100 shares, so there's no inflating results.

Total Premium Collected YTD: $5,790
Total Dividend Income YTD: $1,006
% Increase YTD: 575%

Total Return on Capital YTD: 15.6%

Pull out that post-it note with 18% written on it. We're six months into the year and we are already approaching an 18% return on capital (we're on pace for 31.2% but I'm not going to count on that here).

As well, that original "fantasyland portfolio" I showed you earlier, looked like this:

Capital	Yield	Income	Triple Play Income
$ 100,000	3%	$ 3,000	$ 9,000
$ 100,000	4%	$ 4,000	$ 12,000
$ 100,000	5%	$ 5,000	$ 15,000
$ 100,000	6%	$ 6,000	$ 18,000

The Triple Play Income was $54,000 (full year)

Let's replicate that down to a $40,000 portfolio for comparison:

Capital	Yield	Income	Triple Play Income
$ 10,000	3%	$ 300	$ 900
$ 10,000	4%	$ 400	$ 1,200
$ 10,000	5%	$ 500	$ 1,500
$ 10,000	6%	$ 600	$ 1,800

This same portfolio approach produces Triple Play Income of $5,400 (plus $1,800 in dividend income), or $7,200 in total income.

Our Triple Play Income Real-World Portfolio is already at $6,796 … in just six months.

This is why we're so excited to bring a new strategy to investors. We've spent months (and real money) proving the strategy works.

Triple Play Income Stock Portfolio 6 Months Results 2020 (One Contract)									
Triple Play Income	Ticker	Annual Dividend	Yield	Capital	Dividends	Premuim	Net Cash	Return	% Over Div
Gilead Sciences	GILD	2.72	3.5%	$ 7,100	63.90	859.10	923.00	13%	1344.4%
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Blackstone	BX	1.95	3.6%	$ 5,400	113.40	1,177.20	1,290.60	24%	1038.1%
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Kraft Heinz	KHC	1.60	4.9%	$ 2,800	28.00	232.40	260.40	9%	830.0%
				$ 43,500	1,006.40	5,790.20	6,796.60	15.6%	575.3%

The final point here is this: the average portfolio for typical investors today is around $154,000.

Using just one-third of that portfolio (roughly $50,000) and getting an annual return of 18% or higher will result in either more income or faster growth of your money.

At a time when most income sources are declining in returns (seriously, look at US Treasuries)…

Wouldn't you rather have a strategy that you know can provide you the income you deserve?

If you want to get 3x more income from the best dividend paying stocks, join Triple Play Income Today.

What makes this different?

1. We do all of the research and analysis on the best dividend stocks to use with the Triple Play Income strategy.
2. We provide the trade recommendations so you can follow the 3-step process and get income throughout the dividend paying cycle.
3. We help you build a portfolio of 8-10 stocks that can get the 3x more income all year long.
4. We provide ongoing training and support to help you master this strategy.

Here's everything you get when you join:

You get our **Triple Play Income Portfolio** of 10 higher-yield dividend stocks, specifically selected for income tripling potential.

You get **2 to 3 trade recommendations each week** with our best options trades to use with our stocks so you can get that 3x income.

You get **ongoing trade follow-up** as we help you through the entire dividend and options trading cycle to make sure we collect maximum income.

You get our exclusive **bullpen of higher-yield dividend stocks** that you can use on your own for more income.

Regular **training and Q&A webinars** to ensure you have the confidence to put Triple Play Income to work for you.

Training videos, tools and other resources to help you on your income journey.

Your **private member's website** gives you easy access to all of your trades, videos and tools.

Email support so you can always get your questions answered fast.

Here's how to get your membership started today:

[Join Triple Play Income Here]

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