Here are the detailed, structured notes on the ICT Price Action Model 1, synthesized from the provided transcripts.

**I. Overview of the Model**

**Price Action Model 1** is a high-probability **intraday scalping model** designed to capture 15-20 pips per trade. It is the first of 12 models and serves as a foundational approach.

* **Trader Profile:** This model is suited for traders who:
  + Are not willing to hold positions long-term or overnight.
  + Prefer frequent setups and make decisions with ease.
  + Sift through a basket of markets daily.
  + Are not trying to catch huge moves, but focus on short-term strikes.
* **Core Strategy:** The model's central idea is to use the **Optimal Trade Entry (OTE)** pattern during the **New York Kill Zone** to trade towards liquidity resting above a previous day's high or below a previous day's low.

**II. Core Concepts**

These are the foundational pillars upon which the model is built.

**A. The IPDA Data Range (Interbank Price Delivery Algorithm)**

The model operates within a defined look-back period to establish context.

* **Primary Range:** The last **20 trading days**. Sundays are always excluded from the count.
* **Function:** This 20-day period establishes the current **dealing range**, with a defined highest high and lowest low. This range is dynamic and moves forward each day.
* **Extended Ranges:** If the market is in a tight consolidation, the look-back can be extended to 40 or 60 days.

**B. Premium vs. Discount Arrays**

Within the 20-day dealing range, the market is divided into two zones to determine fair value.

* **Equilibrium:** The 50% level of the 20-day range.
* **Premium:** The area **above** equilibrium. The algorithm is programmed to **sell** in a premium market.
* **Discount:** The area **below** equilibrium. The algorithm is programmed to **buy** in a discount market.

**C. The Draw on Liquidity**

The primary objective for price movement is liquidity.

* **Definition:** The model defines liquidity as the buy-stops and sell-stops resting above old highs and below old lows.
* **Targeting:**
  + **Bullish Bias:** The target is the **buy-side liquidity** resting above a **previous daily high** within the 20-day range.
  + **Bearish Bias:** The target is the **sell-side liquidity** resting below a **previous daily low** within the 20-day range.
* **"Previous Day" Clarification:** This does not strictly mean *yesterday's* high or low. It refers to **any significant daily high or low inside the current 20-day range**.

**III. The High-Probability Setup Pattern (Market Structure)**

This specific sequence of events is the highest form of the model and the key to unlocking high-probability trades. It precedes the formation of classic swing points, allowing for a better entry.

**📉 Bearish Setup (Sell Model)**

This pattern occurs when the market is in a **premium**.

1. **Manipulation (Run on Liquidity):** Price runs **above a short-term high**, taking out buy-side liquidity. This traps breakout traders into buying.
2. **Market Structure Break:** Price then moves aggressively **lower**, breaking a **short-term low**. This shows the institutional intent to sell.
3. **Optimal Entry:** The entry is framed on a retracement **back up into the breaker** (the last up-close candles within the range of the market structure break). This is where the sell trade is taken.

**📈 Bullish Setup (Buy Model)**

This pattern occurs when the market is in a **discount**.

1. **Manipulation (Run on Liquidity):** Price runs **below a short-term low**, taking out sell-side liquidity. This traps breakout traders into selling short.
2. **Market Structure Break:** Price then moves aggressively **higher**, breaking a **short-term high**. This shows institutional intent to buy.
3. **Optimal Entry:** The entry is framed on a retracement **back down into the breaker** (the last down-close candles within the range of the market structure break). This is where the buy trade is taken.

**IV. The Complete Trading Plan (The Algorithm in Practice)**

This is the step-by-step, rule-based process for executing the model.

**Stage 1: Preparation (Patience & Analysis)**

* **1. Economic Calendar:** Note all medium and high-impact news events for the week for your chosen markets.
* **2. Define the Dealing Range:** Identify the highest high and lowest low of the last **20 trading days** (excluding Sundays).
* **3. Determine Bias:**
  + Is price in a premium or discount?
  + Where is the next likely **draw on liquidity**? Is price reaching for an old daily high (bullish) or an old daily low (bearish)? Or is it rebalancing an inefficiency (Fair Value Gap)?
  + This determines your directional bias for the week. If there is no clear bias, you wait.

**Stage 2: Trade Planning (Framing the Setup)**

* **1. Identify Day of Week:** The ideal days to trade are **Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday**.
  + **Thursday** can be considered only if the primary liquidity target has not yet been reached. Leverage should be reduced.
  + **Friday** is a **no-trade day** for this model.
* **2. Await Manipulation:** Look for price to move *opposite* to your bias during a time of expected volatility (e.g., a news event). If you are bearish, you want to see a rally first. If you are bullish, you want to see a decline first.
* **3. Frame the Entry:** Wait for the high-probability market structure pattern (Section III) to form on a lower timeframe.

**Stage 3: Execution (The Scalp)**

This stage details the precise actions to take on the 5-minute chart during the New York Kill Zone, which is from 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM New York local time.

**📈 Bullish (Buy) Execution**

* **Pattern:** You will be looking for a **Bullish Optimal Trade Entry (OTE)** to form.
* **Order Type:** Use a **Buy Limit Order** for entry.
* **Entry Price:** Your entry price will be the **62% Fibonacci retracement level plus 5 pips**.
* **Stop Loss:** Place your stop loss **5 pips below the lowest low** that formed during the New York Kill Zone session.
* **Re-Entry:** There is **no re-entry**. If your trade is stopped out, you do not take another trade on that day.

**📉 Bearish (Sell) Execution**

* **Pattern:** You will be looking for a **Bearish Optimal Trade Entry (OTE)** to form.
* **Order Type:** Use a **Sell Limit Order** for entry.
* **Entry Price:** Your entry price will be the **62% Fibonacci retracement level minus 5 pips**.
* **Stop Loss:** Place your stop loss **5 pips above the highest high** that formed during the New York Kill Zone session.
* **Re-Entry:** There is **no re-entry**. If your trade is stopped out, you do not take another trade on that day.

**Stage 4: Trade Management (In the Trade)**

This follows a strict, mechanical process for taking profits and managing risk.

* **First Partial Profit (TP1):**
  + Take the first partial when price returns to the **high/low that was used to anchor the Fibonacci tool** for the OTE.
* **Move Stop to Lock Profit:**
  + **Only after TP1 is hit**, move the stop loss to lock in **5 to 10 pips** of profit.
* **Second Partial Profit (TP2):**
  + Take the second partial at the **Fibonacci Extension Target 2** or the targeted **previous daily high/low**.
* **Final Profit (TP3):**
  + Close the remainder of the position at the **symmetrical price swing** (a 1:1 measured move of the initial OTE range).

**Stage 5: Money & Risk Management**

* **Position Sizing:** Position Size = (Account Equity \* Risk %) / (Stop Loss in Pips)
* **After a Loss:** If you take a full loss, **reduce your risk by 50%** on the next trade. You can return to normal risk only after recovering 50% of that loss. If you lose again, reduce risk by 50% again.
* **After a Winning Streak:** After **5 consecutive winning trades**, **reduce your risk by 50%**. This is to protect capital from the inevitable loss that follows a winning streak and to smooth the equity curve.