**MARGIN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Planner Securities is furnishing this document to provide you with basic facts about purchasing securities on margin, and to alert you to the risks involved with trading securities in a margin account. Before trading in a margin account, you should carefully review the margin agreement provided by your broker. Consult your broker and/or registered investment advisor regarding any questions or concerns you may have with your margin accounts. You will be charged interest on any margin debit balance; margin interest rates are variable, interest accrues daily and may compound, and interest charges will increase your losses and reduce returns.

When you purchase securities, you may pay for the securities in full or you may borrow part of the purchase price from your brokerage firm. If you choose to borrow funds from your firm, you will open a margin account with the firm. The securities held in your account will be used as the firm's collateral for the loan to you. If the securities in your account decline in value, so does the value of the collateral supporting your loan, and as a result, the firm can take action, such as issue a margin call and/or sell securities in your account, in order to maintain the required equity in the account. Margin requirements include initial margin (set by Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board and by your firm) and ongoing maintenance margin (set by exchanges and your firm’s “house” requirements). You must satisfy margin calls promptly to avoid liquidation.

It is important that you fully understand the risks involved in trading securities on margin. These risks include the following:

- You can lose more funds than you deposit in the margin account

A decline in the value of securities that are purchased on margin may require you to provide additional funds to the firm that has made the loan to avoid the forced sale of those securities or other securities in your account. If you do not meet margin calls when due, the firm may liquidate positions and you will be responsible for any resulting deficit.

- The firm can force the sale of securities in your account

If the equity in your account falls below the maintenance margin requirements under the law, or the firm's higher "house" requirements, the firm can sell the securities in your account to cover the margin deficiency. You also will be responsible for any shortfall in the account after such a sale. Liquidations may occur without prior notice and at prices available in the market, which may be unfavorable.

- The firm can sell your securities without contacting you

Some investors mistakenly believe that a firm must contact them for a margin call to be valid, and that the firm cannot liquidate securities in their accounts to meet the call unless the firm has contacted them first. This is not the case. Most firms will attempt to notify their customers of margin calls, but they are not required to do so. However, even if a firm has contacted a customer and provided a specific date by which the customer can meet a margin call, the firm can still take necessary steps to protect its financial interest, including immediately selling the securities without notice to the customer.

- You are not entitled to choose which security in your margin account is liquidated or sold to meet a margin call

Because the securities are collateral for the margin loan, the firm has the right to decide which security to sell in order to protect its interests. Sales may include securities you intended to hold for the long term.

- The firm can increase its "house" maintenance margin requirement at any time and is not required to provide you with advance written notice

These changes in firm policy often take effect immediately and may result in the issuance of a maintenance margin call. Your failure to satisfy the call may cause the member to liquidate or sell securities in your account. House requirements may vary by security and market conditions and can be raised in periods of volatility.

- You are not entitled to an extension of time on a margin call

While an extension of time to meet margin requirements may be available to customers under certain conditions, a customer does not have a right to the extension. Any extension is at the firm’s sole discretion and may be revoked.

- Short selling involves additional risks and may result in losses beyond your initial investment

Short sales are margin transactions. If the price of a security you have sold short rises, your potential loss is unlimited. You are responsible for paying any dividends on borrowed shares, and your short position may be subject to buy-ins or recalls without prior notice.

- The IRS requires Broker Dealers to treat dividend payments on loaned securities positions as “substitute payments” in lieu of a dividends

When securities in your account are lent, “substitute payments” you receive in lieu of dividends are generally taxed as ordinary income and are not eligible for the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividends. You should consult a tax advisor regarding your specific situation.

- Industry regulations may limit, in whole or in part, your ability to exercise voting rights of securities that have been lent or pledged to others

Because securities held in a margin account may be lent or pledged, your ability to exercise voting rights may be limited or eliminated for those shares. You may receive proxy materials indicating voting rights for fewer shares than are in your account, or you may not receive any proxy materials. If you wish to vote, contact your introducing firm well before the proxy record date to request that shares be held or recalled; such requests are not guaranteed and may reduce your margin availability.