

UNDERSTANDING YOUR 2011 1099 CONSOLIDATED TAX STATEMENT

The 2011 Tax Reporting Information Statement is a record of activity in your account(s) at Janney Montgomery Scott LLC. The tax information provided on the 2011 Tax Reporting Information Statement is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If you are required to file a tax return with the IRS, you could be subject to a negligence penalty or other sanction if the IRS determines that the income reported on this statement is taxable and has not been reported.

The 2011 Tax Reporting Information Statement is designed to provide you with a comprehensive record of income and securities transactions posted to your Janney account(s). Only Form 1099 information is provided to the IRS. Janney does not provide your December client statement to the IRS. Please use the tax forms that Janney sends to you for the preparation of your income tax return(s), rather than the Income and Distribution totals on your December account statement. If you have any questions regarding your 2011 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement, please contact your Janney Financial Advisor. Tax preparation questions should be directed to your professional tax advisor.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR 2011 1099 CONSOLIDATED TAX STATEMENT

Your Form 1099 consists of two parts: Summary of Reportable Tax Information, and Supplemental Information. The first section (Summary of Reportable Tax Information) reflects the sources and amounts of your income and proceeds for tax year 2011. This information is reported to the IRS. The second section (Supplemental Information) is annual statement information that displays realized gain/loss, margin interest, management fees, and other information not provided to the IRS. Amounts shown in this part of your statement are for informational purposes only, and may be useful in completing your 2011 tax return.

Following are additional details regarding the two sections:

1. Summary of Reportable Tax Information – This section includes the Summary of Dividends and Distributions; Summary of Interest Income; Summary of Original Issue Discount; and the Summary of Proceeds from Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions. *Please note that any income received from Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMO), Real*

Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMIC), Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDO) and Widely Held Mortgage Trusts (WHMT) will be reported to you in March. Some clients may also receive a 1099-MISC in February of this year. [Please refer to page 3 for the definition of 1099-MISC.]

2. Supplemental Information – This section provides information that may prove useful in the preparation of your federal, state or local tax returns. The Summary of Non-Reported Income, Fees, Expenses and Expenditures section provides information about items such as margin interest, return of principal distributions (also referred to as return of capital or non-dividend distributions), and accrued interest on purchases, among others; information which is not reported to the IRS. This section includes your Summary of Gains and Losses information useful in preparing your Schedule D of Form 1040, along with managed account fees, if applicable. Any CMO/REMIC/CDO and WHMT holdings are also listed here.

Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number – Please note that, for your protection, your 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement may show only the last four digits of your Social Security Number. However, your complete Social Security or Tax Identification Number is used to report the appropriate tax information to the IRS and, where applicable, to state governments. For clients with a Tax Identification Number, rather than a Social Security Number, the entire number is displayed to address IRS requirements. If your account has a Tax Identification Number, please confirm that it is correct. If it is incorrect, please contact your Janney Financial Advisor promptly so it can be updated for accurate reporting.

Subsequent and/or Amended Tax Forms Are Possible – If you hold investments in a mutual fund, regulated investment company (RIC), real estate investment trust (REIT), unit investment trust (UIT), foreign security or any other security that makes a late income change announcement, you may receive one or more corrected/amended tax form(s) that will include information provided by these issuers after your original tax form was printed. In addition, information regarding whether or not a dividend paid by a foreign company is eligible for the qualified dividend tax rate is subject to change. Dividend amounts are based on the best information that is available to us from the various paying agents at the time your 1099 Forms are prepared for printing. Portions of dis-

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tributions initially reported as ordinary dividends may later be reclassified by the issuer as qualified dividends, return of capital, short-term capital gain or long-term capital gain income (Section 1202 gain, 28% gain for collectibles, etc.). A corrected tax form will be issued to you reflecting any late reclassification information we receive from the companies or paying agents. Janney will not be responsible for any costs related to your filing an amended tax return as a result of Janney receiving reclassification information from the issuer after we have printed your original 1099 Form, or any subsequent revisions by the issuer of previously provided information. **Your 1099 Form is mailed to you in February, 2012. Any amended forms will be mailed to you between March 1 and April 2, 2012. Please ensure that you have received required tax forms for all accounts and investments that may have taxable activity before beginning to complete your tax forms for the IRS.**

Original and Adjusted Cost Basis Information for Certain Fixed Income Securities – The cost basis information provided for municipal and taxable bonds has been adjusted for amortization and accretion, where appropriate, and is displayed in the Cost or Other Basis column in the 1099-B section of the 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement (Category B or Noncovered for tax year 2011). Your tax advisor should be consulted to determine if you should use the Adjusted Cost displayed or the Original Cost from your trade confirmation when completing your Form 8949 and Schedule D – and determining your Gain/Loss for any fixed income securities that were sold, called or matured in 2011. Janney provides no cost basis information for fixed income securities to the IRS for tax year 2011. If cost basis information for securities that you have sold in 2011 is not included on the 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement, your Financial Advisor can provide you with this information.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO), Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO), Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC) and Widely Held Mortgage Trust (WHMT) Holders – If you own a CMO, REMIC, WHMT or certain CDO securities, all reporting information on these accounts will be mailed to you no later than March 15, 2012. Your 1099 statement will contain a list of the REMIC, WHMT and/or CDO securities that you own in the Collateralized Debt Obligation section but will not provide any income information. Do not file your tax return until you receive this CMO/REMIC, WHMT or CDO information. You must use the REMIC 1099 information in addition to the 1099 Form when completing your return. Income derived from REMIC securities must be reported using the accrual accounting method. This means that the interest appearing on your Form 1099 OID/REMIC is reported on an accrual method rather than a cash basis.

Substitute Payments – Payments made while securities were loaned from an individual taxpayer's margin account are subject to reporting as substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest on Form 1099-MISC. For example, if you note a dividend amount on your Form 1099-DIV for a security that is different from your December statement, that difference could be the result of a dividend being identified as a substitute payment. It will be reported in Box 8 of Form 1099-MISC.

Form 8949 and Schedule D – The detail reported on the Form

1099-B should be used to complete IRS Form 8949. Taxpayers need to complete Form 8949, which focuses on the term for the tax lot held (short or long), and whether cost basis information was furnished to the IRS for a given transaction. Non-reportable proceeds events such as closing option transactions, which are not required on the 1099-B, are also included on this form. The taxpayer can be responsible for completing up to three Forms 8949 to attach to their tax return. This would include short-term and long-term gains or losses within each of the three categories predetermined by the IRS as A, B and C. Category A relates to cost basis which is reported to the IRS ("covered" tax lots). Category B relates to cost basis not reported to the IRS ("noncovered"). Category C relates to the Form 1099-B not received category (non-reportable proceeds transactions). Each Form 8949 is totaled individually. The amounts for the three Forms 8949 should be brought over to Schedule D. For additional information regarding Form 8949, Schedule D, or Schedule D-1, please refer to www.irs.gov/pub/irs.

Realized Gain and Loss Information – This information is now reported in both the Summary of Gains and Losses section and the 1099-B (Proceeds from Broker and Barter Exchange Transactions) section of the 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement for 2011. As a reminder, this information is not reported to the IRS for tax year 2011. Your Summary of Gains and Losses will provide your total short- and long-term gains and losses for 2011. The detail section presents all your closed items for the year broken out by long- and short-term. Within each term section, securities proceeds are broken down by their Form 8949 category (A, B, or C). If your account has option activity, option closing activity is presented in a separate section for your convenience.

IRS Form 1099-B Transactions – Form 1099-B reports gross proceeds (on a trade date basis, less commissions) received from the sale or exchange of securities, tender offers, cash received in lieu of fractional shares, various corporate actions, implicit redemptions, and the final redemption payment you received on all debt obligations, including municipal bonds and CDs. New this year, Form 1099-B also reports adjusted cost amount, holding period and disallowed wash sales of "covered" securities purchased and disposed of during tax year 2011. It is your responsibility to determine and report the applicable gain or loss by completing Form 8949, and Schedule D of IRS Form 1040. Your tax advisor should be aware of which situations require adjustments to your cost basis, and where the difference between your basis and proceeds may not qualify for capital gain or loss treatment, and be reported as ordinary income or loss. Pursuant to the IRS instructions for 1099-DIV, any net short-term capital gains distributed by a mutual fund are reportable on Form 1099-DIV as ordinary dividends instead of on Form 1099-B.

Managed Account Fees – Management fees are fees that are paid out of investment/fund assets to the investment/fund advisors for portfolio management. These fees are typically a certain percentage of assets under management. The fees are comprehensive and include all commissions charged to manage a client's investments, even if they are placed with different investment managers. These will be included in

the Supplemental Information section of the 1099 Consolidated Tax Statement under the heading “Summary of Non-Reported Income, Fees, Expenses and Expenditures.” These fees are deductible as miscellaneous itemized deductions on Schedule A (subject to the 2% AGI limitation).

GENERAL TAX INFORMATION

Original Issue Discount (OID) Reporting on Form 1099-OID – While generally, this income reporting applies to debt obligations sold at a discount, some investments require OID accrual reporting in lieu of the interest payments you received. The accrual amounts are generally different from the cash payment. OID is the difference between the stated redemption price at maturity and the issue price of a bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness, or the acquisition price of a stripped bond or coupon. Form 1099-OID reporting is required for obligations with a term of more than one year, where some or all of the interest is payable at maturity. OID is taxable as interest over the life of the obligation. The holder must accrue a portion of the unpaid interest income each year, and include it on their income tax return. This income was not reported on December 2011 client statements.

Regulated Investment Companies (RIC) Notation – Dividends on RIC issues (i.e. Closed- or Open-End Funds; Real Estate Investment Trusts) having record dates in October, November or December and paid prior to February 1 of the following year are reportable and taxable in the year of the record date. Such a dividend is identified on your 2011 Form 1099-DIV with a footnote that it is a RIC payment and will **not** be reported on your 2012 Form 1099-DIV.

Constructive Receipt of Income – Generally, income will be reported to you for the year in which it is credited to your account. According to IRS regulations, “income, although not actually reduced to a taxpayer’s possession, is constructively received by him in the taxable year during which it is credited to his account.” For example, if a bond pays interest in 2012 with a record date in 2011, the interest will not be reported to you until 2012.

Unit Investment Trusts (UIT) – UIT securities that are considered grantor trusts for income tax purposes actually pass through a proportionate share of their income and expenses to each unit holder. The unit holder is required to pay taxes on income during the year in which it is earned by the trust, even if the trust did not distribute that income in the same year. Please be aware that the complex reporting requirements for these investments often result in amounts reportable to you and the IRS that are different from what appears on monthly statements.

Limited Partnership Distributions (K-1) – If you owned units in a limited partnership during 2011, you will receive a Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) directly from the partnership you own. General partners have until March 15 of the current calendar year (or the next business day if March 15 falls on a weekend or holiday) to issue K-1s. If you do not receive your K-1, or

if you have further questions about it, you must contact the partnership directly. Additional information is available in IRS Publication 541 or by visiting www.K1support.com.

Worthless Securities – For information on how to report worthless securities on your tax return, please refer to IRS Publication 550 (see Worthless Securities). You must take this loss by the end of the first tax year for which you determined the shares to be worthless. No Form 1099-B is required. You should report a security as worthless only if you are absolutely certain no more payments will be received.

How to Obtain Money Market Tax Information – State-specific foreign tax credit and asset allocation information is generally not available from fund companies until February. Therefore, you should contact the fund company or look on the fund company’s website for supplementary tax information. This information may be helpful to you when preparing your tax return(s). Please review this information with your tax advisor for proper reporting.

Miscellaneous Income (Form 1099-MISC) – Includes payments in cash (including certain monetary instruments) or foreign currency received in any of the following transactions: royalty income payments, fees, non-employee compensation, substitute payments in lieu of dividends and other taxable income (see IRS Publication 525, Taxable and Nontaxable Income).

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) – The tax laws give preferential treatment to certain types of income and allow special deductions and credits for certain kinds of expenses. AMT attempts to ensure that anyone who benefits from these tax advantages pays at least a minimum amount of tax. The AMT is a separately-figured tax that eliminates many deductions and credits, thus increasing tax liability for an individual who would otherwise pay less tax. The tentative minimum tax rates on ordinary income are percentages set by law. For capital gains and certain dividends, the rates in effect for the regular tax are used.

Qualified Dividends Versus Securities That Do Not Get Qualified Treatment – Qualified dividends represent dividends that, based on published information, may qualify for the minimum tax rate of 15% if you held the shares for the minimum holding period around the ex-dividend date. The minimum holding period is 61 days for domestic common stocks and many foreign stocks and 91 days for domestic preferred stocks. According to the IRS, it is the investor’s responsibility to verify that they have held the shares for the required holding period. Dividends derived from securities of entities that do not pay corporate income tax are not treated as qualified dividends. REIT securities, many mutual funds, foreign entities that are domiciled in a non-tax treaty country, private foreign investment corporations, entities that report income on a partnership basis and entities that are trusts with the underlying investment composed of bond assets (such as fixed rate capital securities) generally do not pay tax at the corporate level. All non-qualified dividend income is included in Box 1A of Form 1099-DIV.

Investment Expenses – UIT expenses classified as Investment Expenses include operating expenses related to portfolio supervision, administration, evaluation, trustee fees and bookkeeping. The investment expenses may be offset against reportable income and can be taken as a deduction by an investor on the Form 1040. The trustees supply investment factors in a variety of formats, most often, as a factor of distributed income. The factor may also be based on distributed principal for the tax year or units held at year-end.

Undistributed Long-term Capital Gains (Otherwise known as Form 2439) – Form 2439 is issued instead of Form 1099-DIV for long-term capital gains paid by mutual fund companies, regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts. Mutual funds may keep some of their long-term capital gains and pay taxes on those undistributed amounts even though shareholders did not receive the distribution. Shareholders can take a credit of their share of any tax paid because it is considered paid. When you report undistributed long-term capital gains from a mutual fund, you must increase your basis of the shares. Please read the instructions carefully on Form 2439.

Widely Held Fixed Investment Trust (WHFIT) Information Reporting – In 2010, the IRS finalized regulations covering WHFITs which impact 1099 reporting. The regulations do not alter the income and expense impact for a taxpayer. They do, however, require Janney to report the information to you supplied by the various trustees. This information is more comprehensive with respect to the gross income and expenses and other information necessary to compute adjustments to income. Types of securities that are defined as WHFITs are primarily mortgage pools issued by Freddie Mac (FHLMC – Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation), Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae along with unit investment trusts, royalty trusts, commodity trusts and HOLDERS trusts.

Under the WHFIT requirements, the distributions (principal and interest) are reportable in the year of record date, not when paid and traded interest is reported, in the year of receipt. IRS reporting requirements now stipulate that nominees must report all items of gross income, expense and credit and any other information that may affect a beneficial owner's tax liability. Generally, expenses are deductible on your tax return to the extent that they, along with your other miscellaneous itemized deductions, exceed 2% of your Adjusted Gross Income. Income from WHFITs must be recognized when it is received by the trust, not when it is distributed. This will result in an acceleration of income reporting similar to mutual funds and REITs. Unlike mutual funds and REITs, where only payments received in January can be recognized as income in the prior year, there are cases where some or all of a distribution made as late as March will be recognized as income in the prior year.

The trustees are responsible for supplying relevant information to financial services firms by January 31. Janney, in turn, has a deadline of March 15 to furnish the information to you. Due to the timing, you may receive an initial 1099 somewhat later than in prior years. In some cases, generally with respect

to ownership of mortgage pools, you may receive a separate, additional 1099 statement specific to those securities. The regulations do not allow for any thresholds. As a result, you may receive delayed or revised reporting for minor changes. This information is required to be reported to beneficial owners of a trust to enable them to correctly report their share of the items of income to enable the IRS to verify that trustees and middlemen are accurately reporting information to beneficial owners of trust interests and the beneficial owners are properly reporting their ownership of a trust interest.

Following are additional details regarding WHFITs:

- **Mortgage WHFITs** – A WHMT is a WHFIT for which the assets consist only of mortgages, regular interests in a REMIC, interests in another WHMT, reasonably required reserve funds, amounts received with respect to these assets, and during a brief initial funding period, cash and short-term contract(s) to purchase these assets. Janney will be generating a separate information statement (2011 WHMT Statement) with all available information from the mortgage pool issuers. The statement will provide you with all the information needed to complete your tax return. These statements will be mailed out by March 15 – similar to Form 1099-REMIC.
- **Non-Mortgage WHFITs** – As a unit owner, you will be treated as the owner of a pro-rata portion of each of the Trust Assets, and as such, you will be considered to have received a pro-rated share of income (e.g., dividends and capital gains, if any) from each Trust Asset when such income would be considered to be received by you if you directly owned the Trust Assets. Information on these securities, which include unit investment trusts, royalty trusts, commodity trusts and HOLDERS trusts, will feed directly into our 1099 Consolidated Statement. There will be some additional sections included on the 1099 that will assist you in completing your tax return.
- **Principal Payments on 1099-B Gross Proceeds** – Form 1099-B reports receipt of Scheduled and Unscheduled Principal Payments on the mortgages held by the WHMT. Under final IRS regulations, trustees must calculate and provide information regarding these principal receipts and, as with all information provided by the trustee, it must be done in a manner that enables a requesting person to determine with reasonable accuracy the principal receipts attributable to a unit interest holder. Scheduled and Unscheduled Principal receipts are aggregated with the WHMT's proceeds from sales and dispositions of mortgages and reported as trust sales proceeds to the IRS on Form 1099-B. Unless a trustee reports under the safe harbor for certain WHMTs, scheduled and unscheduled principal receipts and trust sales proceeds are reported separately to beneficial owners. Due to these additional WHFIT reporting requirements, Janney will also be adding all principal payments to its 1099-B Gross Proceeds section of the 1099 Consolidated Form and in turn will be reporting these amounts to the IRS.

For more information on Reporting Rules for WHFITs, please visit www.irs.gov and search for 2006-36 IRB.

1256 Contracts: Marked to Market – A Section 1256 Contract is any regulated futures contract, foreign currency contract, non-equity option, dealer equity option or dealer securities futures contract. If you hold a Section 1256 Contract at the end of the tax year, you generally must treat it as sold at its fair market value on the last business day of the tax year. These amounts will be displayed under section 1099-B Gross Proceeds, Boxes 10, 11, 12 and 13 (refer to the IRS Form 1099-B, Gross Proceeds and Barter Transactions, instructions). For more information, you can refer to IRS Publication 550. Additional information regarding 1256 Contracts is located in Chapter 4, pages 39 through 41.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

I did not receive any cash payments on my debt instrument. Why is OID being reported? In addition, what is other periodic interest? If a debt instrument is issued with OID, we are required to report a portion of that OID each year the instrument is held in your account. If you held a debt instrument that was issued OID and also made cash payments of interest, we report the cash payments to you in the Other Periodic Interest column of the 1099-OID section of your 1099-OID/REMIC statement.

What types of income are reportable as Other Income on Line 3 of Form 1099-MISC? Why are dividend payments reported on Form 1099-MISC as substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest? Consent payments, fees and other taxable interest from securities are reportable as other income. The income that is reported on Form 1099-MISC is being paid by a short holder of the security and not directly by the company or the paying agent; it is paid as a substitute payment in lieu of a dividend. Please reference IRS Publication 550 for an expanded definition.

How are return of capital distributions reported on 1099-DIV? Return of capital distributions are reported on Line 3. It is not always possible to determine at the time of payment or even by the Form 1099-DIV mailing date if a corporate distribution will be a return of capital; the distribution is reported as characterized when paid. When Janney receives notification from the corporation that distributions are non-taxable distributions, a corrected Form 1099-DIV is generated.

Why are closed-end mutual funds and REIT distributions that are paid in January 2012 included on Form 1099-DIV for 2011? Generally, distributions are reported on Form 1099-DIV in the year that they are paid. However, mutual fund and REIT distributions are reported on Form 1099-DIV in the year they are declared. (Please see the RIC section on page 3).

Why was federal income tax withheld on this account? Clients who have not furnished a taxpayer ID number (Social Security Number), or the proper certifications (see IRS Form W-9), to the payer of dividends or interest become subject to

backup withholding at the current rate of 28% on certain payments. The backup withholding is charged to the client's account and paid to the IRS as required by law. Federal tax laws prohibit refunds or reversals of prior year or properly applied backup withholding amounts. You must take this withholding as a credit when you file your tax return for the applicable year. If backup withholding was applied to your account, please contact your Janney Financial Advisor immediately about how to correct your account documentation.

Why is the interest earned on certain asset-backed securities not reported on the Form 1099-INT section of the consolidated Form 1099? Interest earned on CDO, REMIC and WHMT securities are subject to special information reporting rules because additional tax information must be provided to the holders of the securities. The income and additional tax information for these securities is reported on a 1099-OID/REMIC, which must be postmarked to clients no later than March 15.

Why is interest income on certain debt obligations reported on the December client statements, but not on Form 1099-INT? Cash interest paid on debt instruments that accrue OID is reported on the December client statement, but may not be reported on the Form 1099-INT because the accrual of OID income has been adjusted to include the cash interest. To report cash interest and the OID would result in double reporting of the income.

What type of reporting do WHFITs fall under if it is not based on an accrual or cash method? WHFITs are reported on a receipt-based method. This aspect of the WHFIT process is a new step and requires an accompanying understanding of the concept of "receipt-based" reporting versus distribution-based (cash) reporting – the system that had long applied for reporting grantor trust securities up to this point.

What this entails is reporting based on when the master trust booked in (i.e. received) payments from underlying assets, not when a TIH (trust interest holder) is paid the income disbursed from the master trust. Investors traditionally are accustomed to seeing on a 1099 whatever amount it was that they were paid as individuals, when it was paid to the account. This is no longer the requirement. Nominees (meaning your brokerage firm, Janney) must now report to individuals and the IRS the pro-rata share of amounts received or recognized by the master trust on an individual's behalf at the time it was received by the master trust; information that had been largely invisible to the individual investor up to this point.

If I sold a security on the last business day of 2011, and the trade does not settle until 2012, is the sale reported on the 2011 1099-B gross proceeds? When determining what year you sold your stock, the trade date is what matters. This is the day the transaction took place on the stock exchange. If you contact your Financial Advisor on the last trading day of the year, you can complete a sale in the current year if your Financial Advisor executes the trade that day. On major exchanges, the last trading day is December 31 unless that day falls on a weekend. In this case, the trade would appear on your 2011 1099-B.

IMPORT YOUR 1099 DATA THROUGH TURBOTAX®

Janney has joined forces with TurboTax® to offer our clients download capability for reportable information from 1099 Consolidated Forms. This service will save clients valuable time and effort and help them avoid mistakes caused by manual entry of tax information. TurboTax® is a leading tax-preparation software product from Intuit, Inc. This application will allow you to download W-2 and 1099 data directly from over 100,000 participating employers and financial institutions. This software also allows you to import financial information from saved Quicken® files.

WHEN WILL VARIOUS TAX FORMS BE MAILED TO ME BY JANNEY?

To help you plan for the preparation of your 2011 taxes, we have provided information on this page regarding the delivery schedule for tax documents over the next several months.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has changed the deadline for mailing most IRS Forms 1099 from January 31 to February 15 of each year. Janney plans to mail Consolidated

1099 Tax Statements in February 2012. Please ensure you have received the required tax forms for each account and investment that may have taxable activity before beginning to complete your 2011 tax forms for the IRS. In addition, please use the tax forms that Janney sends to you for the preparation of your income tax return(s), rather than the information on your December account statement.

Certain accounts may require the issuance of an amended 1099 as any revised information is received from the issuers. Janney will send any amended 1099 Forms to clients between March 1 and April 2.

A schedule of the tax forms Janney will mail in the coming months is provided on this page. You will receive only those forms which are appropriate for the activity in your accounts.

Should you have questions regarding the tax documents we provide, please contact your Financial Advisor. Tax preparation questions should be directed to your tax advisor.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, its affiliates, and its employees are not in the business of providing tax, regulatory, accounting or legal advice. These materials and any tax-related statements are not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used or relied upon, by any such taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties. Any such taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Mailing Deadline	Mailing Type	Description of Contents
January 31, 2012	Forms 1099-R and 1099-Q	Distributions from your IRA, Qualified Plan or Education Savings Account
February 15, 2012*	Form 1099-DIV	Dividends and Other Distributions
	Form 1099-INT	Reportable Interest Income
	Form 1099-OID	Original Issue Discount Income (other than Collateralized Mortgage Obligation, or CMO and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit, or REMIC instruments)
	Form 1099-B	Proceeds from Broker and Barter-Exchange Transactions
	Form 1099-MISC	Royalties, Substitute Payments and Miscellaneous Income
March 15, 2012	Form 1099-OID (REMIC)	OID and Interest Accruals from CMOs/REMICs
March 15, 2012	WHFIT Statement for Mortgage Securities	Income and Expenses Resulting from Pooled Mortgage Securities
March 15, 2012	1042-S	Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding
March 15, 2012	Schedule K-1	Master Limited Partnership (MLP) Income, which will be mailed directly from the General Partner
May 2, 2012	Form 5498-ESA	Form 5498-ESA reports of contributions and rollover contributions made for 2011
May 31, 2012	Form 5498	Form 5498 reports Traditional, SEP, Simple and Roth IRA contributions and rollovers. Conversions and recharacterizations are also reported. SEP and Simple IRA contributions will appear on the 5498 for the year in which the contribution is made as opposed to the year for which the contribution is made. This form also reports the fair market value of the account at year-end.

* The IRS has changed the deadline for mailing most IRS Forms 1099 from January 31 to February 15 of each year. As we have in the past, we expect to receive a 30-day extension from the IRS that extends this deadline to March 15, 2012.

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