

Item 1
Cover Page

FORM ADV, PART 2A APPENDIX 1
WRAP FEE PROGRAM BROCHURE

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES CUSTOMIZED BOND SOLUTIONS PROGRAM

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC
SEC File No. 801-3702

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J.P. Morgan Securities LLC sponsors other wrap fee programs in addition to those discussed in this brochure. You can obtain brochures for the other programs by contacting us at (800) 999-2000.

This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (800) 999-2000. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about J.P. Morgan Securities LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2
Material Changes

This is a new brochure created to provide information about the J.P. Morgan Securities Customized Bond Solutions (“C-BoS”) Program and the investment strategies available within C-BoS.

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J.P. Morgan Securities Customized Bond Solutions Program

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Services, Fees and Compensation

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan”), a publicly-held financial services holding company. JPMorgan and its affiliates (together, “J.P. Morgan”) are engaged in a large number of financial businesses worldwide, including banking, asset management, securities brokerage and investment advisory services. JPMS is registered as a broker-dealer with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). JPMS’ investment advisory services include sponsoring a variety of wrap-fee programs and investment strategies to address different investment needs of clients in three separate sales channels: J.P. Morgan Securities, Chase Investments, and Chase Private Client. Similar investment strategies may be offered in different sales channels and programs, and at different fee levels. The Fee (as defined in Item 5 herein) Clients pay may vary, depending on the program selected.

In the J.P. Morgan Securities Customized Bond Solutions Program (“C-BoS” or the “Program”), J.P. Morgan Securities, a brand name for a wealth management business of J.P. Morgan, provides clients with access to an affiliated professional portfolio manager, J.P. Morgan Private Investments, Inc. (“JPMPI”), to provide discretionary investment management services in separately managed accounts. Clients select the investment strategy (“Investment Strategy”) from the Investment Strategies made available by JPMS. Clients pay an asset-based wrap fee that covers JPMS’s services, JPMPI’s services, and execution of transactions and custody through JPMS and its affiliates. C-BoS is not available to retirement accounts, including qualified retirement plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

The investment advisory services described in this Brochure are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), are not a deposit or other obligation of, or guaranteed by, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or any of its affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of the principal amount invested.

i. Services

The Investment Strategy currently available to clients in C-BoS is the Customized Taxable Bond Portfolio strategy (“C-TAX”). The C-TAX strategy invests in customized taxable investment grade bonds with the option to also include high yield bonds that seek to generate income. JPMPI takes a “buy and hold” approach (with the general intention to hold the bonds until maturity), while maintaining ongoing credit oversight. As a result, the bonds in the portfolio generally are not actively traded. The proceeds from maturing bonds are generally reinvested into new bond positions. Although C-TAX generally takes a “buy and hold” approach, JPMPI, in its discretion, can decide to sell a bond for any of the following reasons: (a) the credit team determines that the bonds are no longer a desirable investment (a “credit call”); (b) JPMPI restructures an account to better align with its guidelines; or (c) the client requests a sale (e.g., to raise cash or recognize a taxable gain or loss, as applicable). Clients can customize the taxable investment grade or taxable investment grade and high yield bond portfolios by selecting a duration range and minimum credit quality, as well as additional customizations that may be available upon request.

In the Program, all accounts are customized to the individual client’s investment needs. In C-TAX, clients have the ability to select a duration range and a minimum credit quality (collectively referred to as “Guidelines”). The credit rating parameters that each client selects for a particular C-TAX account only apply at the time JPMPI initially purchases a particular bond for that account. JPMPI, in its discretion, may or may not liquidate such investments upon a credit rating downgrade. As a result, a C-TAX account may hold bonds to maturity despite a credit rating below the client-selected parameter. Collectively, all of the customizations are considered to be a “Customized Portfolio.”

During the course of the portfolio management of a client account, a client may change its Customized Portfolio for a C-TAX account. Clients may decide whether (i) to presently restructure the entire C-TAX account based on the new Customized Portfolio (including a sale of any current bonds in the account that do not meet the requirements of the new Customized Portfolio) or (ii) to purchase bonds that meet the requirements of the new Customized Portfolio only as existing bonds mature in the C-TAX account. If a client does not elect for either of the options described above, JPMPI will apply option (ii) as a default. Immediately restructuring the entire account to the new Customized Portfolio can result in taxable events upon the sale of positions. Clients should consult with their own tax adviser to understand any such consequences. However, if the client does not choose a present restructuring (i.e., option (i)), the client portfolio may hold positions that are not in line with the new Customized Portfolio.

Clients determine how much money to invest through C-BoS after consulting with a J.P. Morgan Securities Advisory Representative (each, an “Advisory Representative”). Clients may request that JPMS assist them in the review, evaluation and/or formulation

of investment objectives. Clients are responsible for making all decisions regarding the adoption and implementation of any investment objectives. JPMS will notify JPMPI of the client's selection and the Investment Strategy. JPMS will also provide JPMPI with information about the client and the account. After receiving the information, JPMPI may in its sole discretion accept or reject the account. If JPMPI accepts an account, JPMPI will manage it on a discretionary basis.

Each client is responsible for monitoring the client's C-BoS account(s). This monitoring includes reviewing any asset allocation between or among investment strategies on an ongoing basis and determining whether to rebalance and/or reallocate the C-BoS Assets. The actual allocation of the C-BoS Assets may change over time due to fluctuations in the market value of the C-BoS Assets and/or additions to or withdrawals by the client. In addition, clients are responsible for determining whether a change in the client's circumstances may warrant a change to the client's investment strategy selection.

Unless JPMS specifically agrees otherwise, Clients are also responsible for monitoring JPMPI's adherence to or consistency with any investment restrictions or policies and/or other requests for modified implementation that have been submitted by the client for the account and accepted by JPMPI. JPMS has no responsibility for monitoring C-BoS accounts, even if JPMS assisted the client in determining an asset allocation, identified JPMPI as a portfolio manager to the client, or assisted the client with developing investment restrictions or policies and/or other requests for modified implementation of a strategy. Unless specifically agreed to by JPMS, JPMS is not obligated to provide ongoing advice with respect to the client's selection of JPMPI as portfolio manager or the Investment Strategy. JPMS is not responsible for the management of any C-BoS account, including the consistency of the management of any account with the client's investment objective for the account or any other information provided by the client.

JPMS will ordinarily provide clearing, settlement and custodial services with respect to transactions and assets in C-BoS accounts. In certain circumstances and subject to certain requirements, JPMS and JPMPI may allow a client to specify in writing that a third-party custodian be used for the provision of such services.

In general, JPMS also provides clients with periodic written performance reviews of their C-BoS accounts. Certain C-BoS accounts may not receive such reviews; in its discretion, JPMS may not provide a client with written performance reviews for an account if, for example, the account's assets are not custodied by JPMS or JPMS concludes that the nature of the investment strategy used or securities held in the account makes valuation, performance measurement or performance benchmarking too difficult, infeasible or insufficiently valid or useful to the client.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. All trading in Program accounts is at the client's risk and the value of assets in Program accounts is subject to a variety of factors, such as the liquidity and volatility of the securities markets. All securities investments involve financial risk for which the client is responsible and transactions may give rise to tax liability for which the client is also responsible. Clients receive no written or oral guarantees regarding performance. Clients may lose money by investing through the Program.

ii. Fees and Compensation

JPMS will charge each C-BoS account a single, asset-based fee ("Fee") each calendar quarter, in advance. The maximum Fee rates, expressed as an annual rate, is 0.70%.

The rate used for each component of the Fee each quarter will be approximately one-fourth of the applicable annual rate based on the number of days in the quarter, and will typically be applied to the net market value of the assets (including all cash and cash alternatives such as money market mutual funds) in the account. In its discretion, JPMS and/or JPMPI may negotiate the amount and calculation of the Fee (with respect to JPMPI, the portion of the Fee paid over by JPMS to JPMPI) based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the type and size of the account, services provided to the account, the client's other accounts with JPMS, accounts with JPMS held by members of client's family, and JPMS's assessment of the potential for future additional business with the client. In addition, JPMS's negotiation of the Fee by JPMS is generally subject to certain internal guidelines based on the total value of assets invested, or expected to be invested, by the client across JPMS's various investment advisory programs.

JPMPI's component of the Fee is paid over by JPMS to JPMPI and is generally 0.12% annually of the net market value of the accounts managed by JPMPI, which is set forth in a fee schedule that is part of an agreement between JPMS and JPMPI.

In valuing assets in Program accounts, JPMS uses information provided by recognized independent quotation and valuation services or will rely on information it receives from other third parties, if applicable. JPMS believes this information to be reliable but does not verify the accuracy of the information provided by these sources. If any information provided by these sources is unavailable or is believed to be unreliable, JPMS will value assets in a manner JPMS determines in good faith to reflect fair market value. JPMS may use different valuation

sources for different purposes. As a result, the determination of asset values may differ for different purposes. For example, the account asset values used in the Fee calculation may not match the asset values listed on the account's custodial statements. Detailed calculations of any account asset values are available upon request.

The Client Agreement typically provides that (i) a prorated Fee will be charged on total same-day contributions to the account (net of total same-day withdrawals from the account) of \$25,000 or more to cover the period from the date of the net same-day contribution until the end of the quarterly billing period and (ii) a prorated Fee credit will be made for total same-day withdrawals from the account (net of total same-day contributions to the account) of \$25,000 or more to cover the period from the date of the net same-day withdrawal until the end of the quarterly billing period. If the Client Agreement is terminated during a billing period, JPMS will refund to the client any prepaid amount of the Fee prorated for the period of the billing period after the date of termination.

The Fee is a "wrap fee" that covers JPMS's consulting services, JPMPI's investment management services, clearing, settlement and custody services and, typically but not necessarily, periodic written performance reviews. The Fee does not cover clearing, settlement and custody charges that may be charged by custodians other than JPMS. The Fee also does not cover certain costs or charges that may be imposed by JPMS or third parties, including margin interest, costs associated with exchanging foreign currencies, borrowing fees on short sales, odd-lot differentials, activity assessment fees, transfer taxes, exchange fees, wire transfer fees, postage fees, auction fees, foreign clearing, settlement and custodial fees, and other fees or taxes required by law. The Fee does not cover dealer spreads that JPMS, its affiliates or other broker-dealers may receive when acting as principal in certain transactions. Clients may also bear any fees and expenses associated with converting non-U.S. securities into ADRs or GDRs. When they assist in such conversions, JPMS and its affiliates receive some or all of such fees and expenses borne by the client. For trades in non-U.S. equity securities, the final average price includes a commission to a third-party broker-dealer for execution of the trade, applicable taxes and charges associated with transacting in a non-U.S. security and, if the trade is settled in U.S. Dollars, a service charge for the currency conversion.

JPMS and its affiliates may pay from time to time certain order flow in the form of discounts, rebates, reduction of fees or credits. Conversely, as a result of sending orders to certain trading centers, JPMS and its affiliates receive payment for order flow in the form of discounts, rebates, reduction of fees or credits. Under some circumstances, the amount of such remuneration may exceed the amount of that JPMS and its affiliates are charged by such trading centers. This does not alter JPMS's policy to route customer orders where it believes clients will receive the best execution, taking into account, among other factors, price, transaction cost, volatility, market depth, quality of service, speed and efficiency.

Participation in C-BoS may cost the client more or less than purchasing the services provided in C-BoS separately. Many factors bear upon the relative cost of C-BoS to the client, including the cost of the services if provided and charged for separately, the Fee rate charged to the client in C-BoS, the amount of trading activity in the client's account, and the quality and value of the services provided. The Fee (or component of the Fee) paid by a client may be higher or lower than the fees JPMS charges other clients in C-BoS or other investment advisory programs, the fees JPMS would charge the client in another investment advisory program, and the cost of similar services offered through other financial firms.

In managing the Investment Strategies available through C-BoS, JPMPI will generally place orders for client accounts with broker-dealers other than JPMS due to JPMPI's regulatory requirement to avoid principal transactions and the nature of fixed income securities. Fixed income securities are primarily traded in dealer markets. These securities are directly purchased from or sold to a financial services firm acting as a dealer (or principal). A dealer executing such trades may include a mark-up (on securities it sells), a mark-down (on securities it buys), or a spread (the difference between the price it will buy, or "bid," for the security and the price at which it will sell, or "ask," for the security) in the net price at which transactions are executed. The bid and ask are prices quoted by the dealer, so C-BoS clients should understand that a dealer's bid price would be the price at which a client is selling their security, and the dealer's ask price would be the price at which a client is buying the security. These transaction fees (i.e., mark-ups, mark-downs, or spreads charged by third-party broker-dealers) are not included in the Fee. Clients should carefully consider these costs before selecting an Investment Strategy in C-BoS.

When JPMPI places orders with broker-dealers other than JPMS, the trade confirmation issued by JPMS with the details of the trade will typically show a price for the traded security that is inclusive (i.e., net) of the commission, mark-up, mark-down or dealer spread paid by the client to the other broker-dealer, but it generally does not break out or otherwise show the amount of the commission, mark-up, mark-down or dealer spread separately. Clients can view more specific information about the "trading away" practices of portfolio managers in J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory programs – which can result in additional costs for clients that are not covered by the Fee – at <https://www.jpmorgansecurities.com/pages/am/securities/legal/investment-managers-trading-away-practices>.

Because the Fee is typically charged on all assets in the account, in a low interest rate environment, a client may earn less interest on assets held in the account as cash or cash alternatives such as money market funds than the amount of the Fee the client is paying JPMS with respect to such assets, and therefore the client's net yield with respect to such assets may be negative.

Except as otherwise agreed to in writing by JPMS, accounts are charged the Fee with respect to all assets in the account regardless of whether the client has previously paid or incurred commissions, sales charges or “loads,” mark-ups, mark-downs, dealer spreads, or other costs, charges, fees or expenses in connection with the client’s previous purchase of some or all of the assets in a brokerage account or otherwise outside of the Program.

A portion of the JPMS component of the Fee is generally paid to the J.P. Morgan Securities Advisory Representative servicing the client’s C-BoS account(s), who also may have recommended that the client participate in C-BoS. ***Because the amount received by an Advisory Representative as a result of a client’s participation in C-BoS may be more than the Advisory Representative would receive if the client participated in another J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory program or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services covered by the Fee, the Advisory Representative may have a financial incentive to recommend C-BoS over other programs or services.***

JPMS or its affiliates may retain, as compensation for the performance of services, an account’s proportionate share of any interest earned on aggregate cash balances held by JPMS or its affiliates with respect to “assets awaiting investment or other processing.” This amount, known as “float,” is earned by JPMS or its affiliates through investment in a number of short-term investment products and strategies, including without limitation loans to customers and investment securities, with the amount of such earnings retained by JPMS or its affiliates, due to the short-term nature of the investments, being generally at the prevailing one-month LIBOR interest rate (“LIBOR,” or London Interbank Offered Rate, is the most widely-used benchmark for short-term interest rates), less FDIC insurance and other associated costs, if any. “Assets awaiting investment or other processing” for these purposes includes, to the extent applicable, new deposits to the account, including interest and dividends, as well as any uninvested assets held in the account caused by an instruction to purchase and sell securities. JPMS or its affiliates will generally earn float until such time as such funds may be automatically swept into a “sweep” vehicle or otherwise reinvested. “Assets awaiting investment or other processing” may also arise when JPMS facilitates a distribution from the account. Thus, pursuant to standard processes for check disbursement, cash is generally debited from the account on the date on the face of the check (also called the payable date). Such cash is deposited in a non-interest bearing omnibus deposit account held by JPMS or its affiliates, where it remains until the earlier of the date the check is presented for payment or the date payment on the check is stopped at Client’s instruction (in which case the underlying funds are returned to the account). JPMS or its affiliates derive earnings (float) from their use of funds that may be held in this manner, as described above.

JPMS may effect trades on behalf of Program accounts through exchanges, electronic communications networks, alternative trading systems and similar execution systems and trading venues (collectively, “Trading Systems”), including Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates may have a direct or indirect ownership interest. JPMS or its affiliates may receive indirect proportionate compensation based upon its ownership percentage in relation to the transaction fees charged by such Trading Systems in which it has an ownership interest. Currently, JPMS and/or its affiliates have an ownership interest in certain Trading Systems, including: (i) BATS Global Markets; (ii) BIDS Trading; (iii) Chicago Stock Exchange; and (iv) Boston Options Exchange. Clients authorize JPMS to effect trades on behalf of Program accounts through all such Trading Systems, affiliated and unaffiliated, and all such other Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates have a direct or indirect ownership interest and through which JPMS may determine to trade in the future. An up-to-date list of all Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates have a direct or indirect ownership interest and through which JPMS might trade can be found at <https://www.jpmorgansecurities.com/pages/am/securities/legal/ecn>. Such Trading Systems (and the extent of JPMS’s or its affiliates’ ownership interest in any Trading System) may change from time to time.

JPMS may earn additional compensation through brokerage-related services it provides, such as extending margin loans to clients and holding free-credit balances. Certain Advisory Representatives may receive production-based bonuses that take into account these amounts in addition to investment advisory fees (including the Fee paid by clients in the Program) and other revenue generated by the Advisory Representative. These bonuses may create a conflict of interest for those Advisory Representatives in that they have a financial incentive to recommend that Program accounts incur additional or higher fees for these services by, for example, incurring additional or larger margin loans. In addition, because the rate of fees charged for these brokerage-related services is negotiable, this compensation may give these Advisory Representatives a financial incentive to charge clients higher rates for these services.

In general, any margin debit balances held by the client cannot be held in a Program account. This is significant because, for purposes of the calculation of the Fee, the net market value of the assets on which the Fee is based generally will **not** be reduced by the amount of any margin debit balances held by the client in any account outside of the Program – even if some or all of the proceeds of the loan represented by the margin debit balances are held in the client’s Program account(s) or were used to purchase securities held in the client’s Program account(s) and even if some or all of the assets in the client’s Program account(s) are used to collateralize or secure the loan represented by the margin balances. JPMS and the Advisory Representative have a financial incentive for the client to incur margin debt to buy securities in the client’s Program account(s) because: (1) the client will be required to pay JPMS interest and fees on the debt (a portion of which JPMS may pay to the Advisory Representative); and (2) the net market value of the Program account will be increased by the value of the additional securities purchased with the proceeds of the margin loan (and will not be offset by the amount of the client’s margin debit held in the account

outside of the Program), resulting in a higher Fee. In addition, any interest and fees paid by the client in connection with any margin debit balances held by the client in any account outside of the Program will not be taken into account in the calculation of the net equity or performance of the client's Program account(s), as reflected in account statements, written performance reviews or otherwise.

Item 5

Account Requirements and Types of Clients

JPMS requires that all clients who wish to open and maintain an account in the Program enter into the Client Agreement, which sets forth the services that JPMS and JPMPI will provide to the client and the fee that the client will pay. The specific terms of the Client Agreement will govern the handling of the client's account in the Program and the investment advisory relationship between the client on the one hand and JPMS and JPMPI on the other.

The minimum amount of assets required to open an account in C-BoS is typically \$1,000,000 per account for each Investment Strategy, although JPMS may, in its discretion, waive or reduce the minimum account opening size for certain clients or accounts. JPMS also may impose a higher minimum account opening size if the client wishes to use a custodian other than JPMS and JPMPI, in its discretion, is willing to maintain the account on such a basis. In general, a separate account is required for each separate Investment Strategy selected by the client. JPMPI may impose minimums that are higher or lower than the typical minimums specified above in some or all Investment Strategies and/or may make exceptions to minimums with respect to certain clients or accounts.

C-BoS is generally intended for investors who seek to establish medium to long-term strategic investment goals, desire assistance and advice in connection with the construction of investment portfolios, and prefer the consistency of a fee-based approach. It is not typically intended for investors who seek to maintain control over trading in their accounts, who have a short-term investment horizon (or expect ongoing meaningful withdrawals), or who expect to maintain consistently high levels of cash or money market funds or highly concentrated portfolios. The types of clients participating in C-BoS generally include individuals, trusts, estates, corporations and other business entities, foundations and endowments. Investment companies, banks and thrift institutions generally do not participate in C-BoS.

A client's selection of JPMPI for a CBoS account is subject to JPMS's and JPMPI's acceptance of the client's account in the sole discretion of each of them. JPMS and JPMPI may each decline to accept a particular client or account in the Program at any time and for any reason.

Item 6

Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

JPMPI is an affiliate of JPMS that acts as a portfolio manager in C-BoS.

JPMS has a conflict of interest in conducting (or having an affiliated third party conduct) periodic reviews of JPMPI and their Investment Strategies in C-BoS, in identifying them and their investment strategies in C-BoS to specific clients because if a client enrolls in C-BoS, JPMS and its affiliates will receive greater aggregate compensation than if the client selected another J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory program, where a client's account may be managed by an unaffiliated portfolio manager. JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed by the fact that neither the persons responsible for the initial and periodic review of JPMPI and their investment strategies for inclusion in C-BoS, nor the Advisory Representatives who identifies JPMPI and C-BoS strategies to clients, receive any direct financial benefit (such as additional compensation) from the investment of C-BoS Assets with JPMPI instead of other J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory programs. Moreover, because Advisory Representatives are typically compensated in the Program through the receipt of a portion of JPMS's component of the Fee, which is typically tied to the value of Program accounts, Advisory Representatives are to that extent incentivized to identify portfolio managers and strategies they believe will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether or not the manager is affiliated with JPMS.

Neither JPMS nor any of its supervised persons acts as a portfolio manager in C-BoS.

Voting Client Securities. JPMS and JPMPI do not have, and will not accept, authority to vote client securities held in Program accounts. In accordance with applicable law, JPMS will forward to the client all proxy-related materials, annual reports and other issuer-related materials that they receive pertaining to securities held in the client's Program account. In cases where the client has chosen to use a custodian other than JPMS, the client may receive proxies and other solicitations from that custodian. The client may contact his or her Advisory Representative with questions about a particular proxy solicitation – but JPMS and JPMPI are expressly precluded from taking any action or rendering any advice to any client in the Program with respect to the voting of proxies solicited by, or with respect to, the issuers of any securities held in the client's Program account. JPMS and JPMPI are not responsible for initiating any legal action or rendering any advice to or taking any action on behalf of clients in the Program with respect to any legal proceedings, including class actions or bankruptcies, related to securities or other investments held in Program accounts, or the issuers thereof. Clients retain the right and obligation to take such legal action relating to the securities held in their accounts.

Item 7

Client Information Provided to JPMPI

JPMS will collect information about the client's investment time horizon, financial circumstances (including net worth and annual income), investment objective and risk tolerance for each account in the Program, and any reasonable restrictions the client wishes to impose on the management of the account(s) in writing. Certain information about the client may be set forth in a client profile. JPMS will generally provide JPMPI with the client profile and other relevant client information and any changes to the information that the client provides. JPMS and JPMPI will rely on the information provided by clients. JPMS will have no liability for a client's failure to provide JPMS with accurate or complete information or to inform JPMS promptly of any change in the information previously provided.

Clients are responsible for notifying JPMS promptly, in writing, of any changes to the information the client previously provided to JPMS (including financial information and the investment objective for each account), and for providing JPMS with additional information as it may request from time to time to assist it in providing services under the Program. At least annually, JPMS contacts each client in the Program to determine whether there have been any changes in the client's financial situation or investment objective for the account and whether the client wishes to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify any existing conditions. At least quarterly, JPMS notifies each client in writing to contact the Advisory Representative if there have been any changes in the client's financial situation or investment objective or if the client wishes to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify any existing restrictions.

Clients may seek to impose restrictions on the investments in their accounts, including designating particular securities or types of securities that should not be purchased for an account. JPMS will communicate any requested restrictions to JPMPI. JPMPI may reject the restriction or the account if the manager deems the restriction to be unreasonable.

A client also may request that JPMPI agree to manage the client's account in accordance with client-specified investment policies or otherwise implement a strategy in the client's account in a manner that may differ from that in which JPMPI would otherwise implement the strategy in the account (e.g., by purchasing bonds of a longer maturity than JPMPI might otherwise buy for the account in JPMPI's short-term fixed income strategy). JPMS will generally communicate such requests to JPMPI. Investment policies and requests for modified implementation of an investment strategy submitted by clients for Program accounts are subject to JPMPI's acceptance in its sole discretion; if JPMPI declines to accept an investment policy, or to modify the implementation of a strategy, for a Program account, the client may choose either to agree that the account will be managed in the Program without reference to the investment policy or to decide not to maintain the account in the Program.

Clients should be aware that any client-imposed investment restrictions or policies and/or requests for modified implementation of JPMPI's investment strategy may cause JPMPI to deviate from the investment decisions it would otherwise make in managing the account in the Program, and as a result may negatively affect the performance of the account. In the absence of client-specified investment restrictions or policies and/or modifications to the implementation of a strategy that have been accepted by JPMPI, it is likely that JPMPI will manage the account in a manner very similar to that of other clients with similar investment objectives and risk tolerances.

Item 8

Client Contact with JPMPI

JPMS places no restrictions on clients contacting or consulting directly with JPMPI. Clients should review JPMPI's Form ADV Part 2A or other applicable disclosure document for any restrictions placed by JPMPI.

Item 9

Additional Information

i. Disciplinary Information

JPMS has been involved in the following material legal or disciplinary events during the last ten years. With respect to the periods before the merger of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. into Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. (and the naming of the surviving entity as J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., now J.P. Morgan Securities LLC) on October 1, 2008, and the merger of Chase Investment Services Corp. (“CISC”) into J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on October 1, 2012, the events include those involving any of the three entities.

1) In March 2009, CISC submitted an AWC to FINRA in connection with alleged deficiencies related to the completion of the Firm’s self-assessment of mutual fund breakpoint discount compliance required pursuant to previously imposed FINRA (then NASD) requirements. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to findings that it failed to deliver breakpoint discounts during a later review period and continued to fail to have reasonable written supervisory procedures to assure the appropriate breakpoints would be delivered to customers, and paid a monetary fine of \$32,500.

2) Between June 2009 and October 2011, JPMorgan Chase & Co., on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries (including JPMS and CISC), entered into substantially similar settlements with the securities regulators of all but three states in connection with investigations concerning alleged misrepresentations and omissions in connection with the marketing, sales and distribution of auction rate securities (“ARS”). The principal allegations were that the relevant JPMorgan entities misrepresented to customers that ARS were safe, highly liquid investments comparable to money market instruments, and when the auctions that provided liquidity for ARS failed in February 2008, customers held illiquid ARS instead of the liquid, short-term investments the JPMorgan entities had represented them to be and were unable to sell the ARS. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMorgan Chase & Co. entered into consent decrees pursuant to which the relevant JPMorgan entities repurchased ARS from certain customers and paid fines, penalties, disgorgement and restitution in amounts that varied from state to state.

3) In November 2009, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. submitted, and the SEC accepted, an Offer of Settlement in connection with allegations by the SEC that in 2002 and 2003 JPMS had made certain payments to firms whose principals or employees were friends of Jefferson County, Alabama public officials in connection with \$5 billion in County bond underwriting and interest rate swap agreement business awarded to JPMS, without disclosing the payments or conflicts of interest in the swap agreement confirmations or bond offering documents. The SEC also alleged that JPMS incorporated certain of the costs of the payments into higher swap interest rates it charged the County, thereby increasing the swap transaction costs to the County and its taxpayers. The SEC found that the alleged conduct violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 15B(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rule G-17. Without admitting or denying any of the SEC’s substantive findings, JPMS consented to the SEC’s entry of an administrative order that included a censure of JPMS, an order to cease and desist from violations of the aforementioned statutes and rules, and an order requiring payment of disgorgement of \$1 and a civil money penalty of \$25 million. In addition, JPMS undertook to make a \$50 million payment to the County and to terminate any obligations of the County to make any payments to JPMS under certain swap agreements.

4) In December 2010, CISC submitted an AWC to FINRA pursuant to which the Firm was censured, fined and required to provide remediation to customers who purchased unit investment trusts (“UITs”) and did not receive applicable sales charge discounts. Additionally, CISC’s UIT purchase confirmations failed to disclose that a deferred sales charge may be imposed. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to the findings and paid a monetary fine of \$100,000.

5) In June 2011, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC agreed with the SEC to resolve the SEC’s inquiry regarding certain collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). Specifically, JPMS agreed to a settlement of allegations that it was negligent in not providing additional disclosure in marketing materials for a CDO called Squared CDO 2007-1, Ltd (“Squared”). The SEC’s complaint alleged that JPMS represented in marketing materials that the collateral manager selected the investment portfolio for Squared but failed to disclose that the hedge fund that purchased the subordinated notes (or “equity”) issued by Squared, and which also took the short position on roughly half of the portfolio’s assets, played a significant role in the selection process. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMS consented to the entry of a final judgment against it by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Final Judgment permanently restrains and enjoins JPMS from violating Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933 in the offer or sale of any security or security-based swap agreement, orders JPMS to pay disgorgement of \$18.6 million, together with prejudgment interest thereon in the amount of \$2 million, and a civil penalty in the amount of \$133 million, and orders JPMS to comply with certain undertakings related to the review and approval of offerings of certain mortgage securities.

6) In July 2011, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC resolved an SEC investigation regarding conduct alleged to have taken place on the firm's municipal derivatives desk. The SEC alleged that prior to at least 2005, JPMS made misrepresentations and omissions in connection with bidding on certain municipal reinvestment instruments, which the SEC alleged affected the prices of certain reinvestment instruments, deprived certain municipalities of a presumption that the reinvestment instruments were purchased at fair market value, and/or jeopardized the tax-exempt status of certain securities. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMS consented to the entry of a final judgment against it by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The Final Judgment permanently enjoins JPMS from violating Section 15(c)(1)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and orders it to pay \$51.2 million to certain municipalities and other tax-exempt issuers.

In coordination with the SEC settlement, JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMC") and certain of its affiliates, including JPMS, also entered into settlements with other agencies to resolve concurrent investigations regarding conduct alleged to have taken place on the firm's municipal derivatives desk relating to certain municipal derivative transactions occurring in or prior to 2006. Those settlements are as follows: JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. entered into a Formal Agreement and a Consent Order for a Civil Money Penalty with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and agreed to pay \$35 million; JPMC, JPMS, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. entered into a Closing Agreement of Final Determination of Tax Liability and Specific Matters with the Internal Revenue Service and agreed to pay \$50 million; and JPMC entered into written agreements with the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and 25 State Attorneys General. JPMC agreed to pay \$75 million in connection with its agreement with the State Attorneys General. Of the total funds to be paid, \$129.7 million will be eligible for distribution to municipalities and other tax-exempt issuers. The Firm also consented to implement various remedial measures, including enhanced compliance policies and procedures.

7) In October 2011, CISC consented to the entry of an order of the Florida Office of Financial Regulation in connection with allegations that the Firm engaged in the investment advisory business within the State of Florida without three (3) individuals being registered as investment advisor representatives in the State of Florida. CISC paid an administrative fine in the amount of \$30,000.

8) In November 2011, CISC submitted an AWC to FINRA pursuant to which the Firm was fined, censured and required to provide remediation to customers who purchased certain unit investment trusts ("UITs") and floating rate funds. FINRA alleged that the Firm failed to establish systems and procedures adequate to supervise the sales of such UITs and floating rate funds. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to the entry of FINRA's findings, paid a monetary fine of \$1,700,000 and agreed to compensate customers that suffered losses as a result of the alleged supervisory failures.

9) In November 2012, the SEC filed a complaint against J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and several of its affiliates in the District Court for the District of Columbia. The complaint related primarily to Bear Stearns' alleged failure to disclose information regarding settlements entered into by a Bear Stearns affiliate with originators of loans that had been securitized into residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") trusts beginning in or about 2005. The complaint also alleged that JPMS, in connection with an RMBS offering by a J.P. Morgan affiliate in 2006, failed to include in the RMBS prospectus supplement's delinquency disclosures approximately 620 loans that the SEC asserted were more than 30 days delinquent at the cut-off date for the offering. Based on the alleged misconduct described above, the complaint alleged that the defendants violated Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933. In settlement of the action, the defendants submitted an executed Consent agreeing to the entry of judgment, without admitting or denying allegations made in the proceeding (other than those relating to the jurisdiction of the District Court over it and the subject matter). In January 2013, the District Court entered a judgment against the defendants that enjoined them from violating, directly or indirectly, Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act. Additionally, the judgment required the defendants to pay disgorgement in the amount of \$177,700,000, prejudgment interest in the amount of \$38,865,536, and a civil monetary penalty of \$84,350,000.

10) On December 18, 2015, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS") and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB", together "Respondents") entered into a settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") resulting in the SEC issuing an order ("Order"). The Respondents consented to the entry of the Order that finds that JPMS violated Sections 206(2), 206(4), and 207 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and Rule 206(4)-7 and JPMCB violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933. The Order finds that JPMCB negligently failed to adequately disclose (a) from February 2011 to January 2014, a preference for affiliated mutual funds in certain discretionary investment portfolios (the "Discretionary Portfolios") managed by JPMCB and offered through J.P. Morgan's U.S. Private Bank (the "U.S. Private Bank") and the Chase Private Client lines of business; (b) from 2008 to 2014, a preference for affiliated hedge funds in certain of those portfolios offered through the U.S. Private Bank; and (c) from 2008 to August 2015, a preference for retrocession-paying third-party hedge funds in certain of those portfolios offered through the U.S. Private Bank. With respect to JPMS, the Order finds that, from May 2008 to 2013, JPMS negligently failed to adequately disclose, including in documents filed with the SEC, conflicts of interest associated with its use of affiliated mutual funds in the Chase Strategic Portfolio ("CSP") program, specifically, a preference for affiliated mutual funds, the relationship between the discounted pricing of certain services provided by an affiliate and the amount of CSP assets invested in affiliated products, and that certain affiliated mutual funds offered a lower-cost share

class than the share class purchased for CSP. In addition, the Order finds that JPMS failed to implement written policies and procedures adequate to ensure disclosure of these conflicts of interest. Solely for the purpose of settling these proceedings, the Respondents consented to the Order, admitted to the certain facts set forth in the Order and acknowledged that certain conduct set forth in the Order violated the federal securities laws. The Order censures JPMS and directs the Respondents to cease-and-desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of the above-enumerated statutory provisions. Additionally, the Order requires the Respondents to pay a total of \$ 266,815,000 in disgorgement, interest and civil penalty.

Concurrently, on December 18, 2015, JPMCB reached a settlement agreement with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) to resolve its investigation of JPMCB’s disclosure of certain conflicts of interest to discretionary account clients of J.P. Morgan Private Bank’s U.S.-based wealth management business. In connection with the settlement, the CFTC issued an order (“Order”) finding that JPMCB violated Section 4o(1)(B) of the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and Regulation 4.41(a)(2) by failing to fully disclose to certain clients its preferences for investing certain discretionary portfolio assets in certain commodity pools or exempt pools, namely (a) investment funds operated by JPMorgan Asset Management and (b) third-party managed hedge funds that shared management and/or performance fees with an affiliate of JPMCB. The Order directs JPMCB to cease-and-desist from violating Section 4o(1)(B) of the CEA and Regulation 4.41(a)(2). Additionally, JPMCB shall pay \$40 million as a civil penalty to the CFTC and disgorgement of \$60 million satisfied by disgorgement to be paid to the SEC by JPMCB and an affiliate in a related and concurrent settlement with the SEC.

11) On July 27, 2016, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”) and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMCB”, together “Respondents”) entered into a Consent Agreement (“Agreement”) with the Indiana Securities Division (“ISD”). The Respondents consented to the entry of the Agreement that alleged that certain conduct of the Respondents was outside the standards of honesty and ethics generally accepted in the securities trade and industry, in violation of 710 Ind. Admin. Code § 4-10-1(23) (2016). Specifically, the Agreement alleged that, between 2008 and 2013, JPMS failed to disclose to Indiana investors that certain proprietary mutual funds purchased for Chase Strategic Portfolio (“CSP”) clients offered institutional shares that were less expensive than the institutional shares JPMS chose for CSP clients. In addition, the Agreement alleged that, from February 2011 to January 2014, no account opening document or marketing materials disclosed to Indiana investment management account clients or Indiana J.P. Morgan Investment Portfolio clients that JPMCB preferred to invest client assets in proprietary mutual funds, and that between 2008 and January 2014, JPMCB did not disclose its preference for investing certain investment management account assets in certain proprietary hedge funds to Indiana clients. Lastly, the Agreement alleged that JPMCB did not disclose its preference for placement-agent-fee-paying third-party hedge fund managers in certain investment management accounts to Indiana clients until August 2015. Solely for the purpose of settling these proceedings, the Respondents consented to the Agreement, with no admissions as to liability. In the Agreement, the Respondents agreed to pay a total of \$950,000 to resolve the ISD’s investigation, which was paid on August 1, 2016.

ii. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

a. Broker-Dealer Registrations

JPMS is registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer as well as an investment adviser. Some of JPMS’s management personnel and all of the Advisory Representatives and their supervisors in the Program are registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) as registered representatives of JPMS in its capacity as a broker-dealer.

b. Futures/Commodities-Related Registrations

In addition, JPMS is registered with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant and also acts as a commodity pool operator exempt from registration as such with the CFTC. Some of JPMS’s management personnel, and a small number of the Advisory Representatives and/or their supervisors in the Program, are registered with the CFTC as associated persons of JPMS in its capacity as a futures commission merchant.

c. Material Relationships with Related Persons

JPMS has several relationships or arrangements with related persons that are material to its advisory business or to its advisory clients in the Program.

1. Affiliated Portfolio Managers

Please refer to Item 6 for a discussion of the conflicts of interest raised by JPMPI as the portfolio manager in the Program and how that conflict is addressed.

2. Affiliated Sponsors, Distributors and Advisers of Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

A Program client's selection of J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds as the vehicle for the temporary investment (i.e., "sweeping") of available cash balances benefits those funds and their J.P. Morgan-affiliated sponsors and/or general partners. JPMS and its affiliates (including JP Morgan Distribution Services, Inc.) may receive compensation from such funds in connection with the operation and/or sale of shares of the funds to Program clients, which may include distribution fees paid by the funds pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and non-Rule 12b-1 compensation (including revenue sharing, shareholder servicing fees, and licensing fees for the use by a fund of a JPMorgan index) from certain funds, to the extent permitted by applicable law. To the extent that this receipt of compensation presents a conflict of interest with Program clients, JPMS believes that the conflict is addressed in by the JPMS policy, which is for JPMS to credit back to clients in the Program any Rule 12b-1 fees it receives from funds in connection with fund transactions in Program accounts.

In addition, several affiliates of JPMS manage J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds and receive an investment management fee for doing so. Although the management fee is paid by the fund itself, ultimately it is borne by investors in the fund. Therefore, to the extent the client selects a J.P. Morgan-affiliated fund as the "sweep" vehicle for the account, the JPMS affiliate receives, and the Program client ultimately bears the cost of, an investment management fee with respect to those assets. The affiliates of JPMS that provide such investment management services to funds in which Program account assets may be invested include:

- J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.;
- JPMPI;
- J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc.;
- JF International Management, Inc.; and
- Security Capital Research & Management Incorporated.

The portion of the investment management fee received by JPMS's affiliate that is borne by each Program client is not covered by, and is in addition to, the Fee paid to JPMS by the client. As a result, because JPMS and its affiliates will in the aggregate receive more compensation when Program assets are invested in J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds than they would receive were the client instead invested in unaffiliated funds, JPMS has a conflict of interest in making only (or primarily) affiliated funds available to Program clients for the "sweeping" of available cash balances. JPMS and JPMPI address this conflict through disclosure to Clients and through the investment process described in Item 6 above.

Clients should review the applicable prospectuses for funds in their Program accounts for additional information about the internal fees and expenses ultimately borne by investors in the funds.

3. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

In the Client Agreement, clients in the Program generally authorize JPMS, to the extent permitted by applicable law, to invest (i.e., "sweep") available cash balances in the JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB") Deposit Account or one or more money market mutual funds that are typically affiliated with JPMS. JPMCB is affiliated with JPMS. The Deposit Account is the default "sweep" option for C-BoS clients; that is, if the client does not affirmatively indicate the selection of one of the available alternatives, the client is deemed to have selected the Deposit Account.

Cash balances "swept" into the Deposit Account are remitted for deposit by JPMS, acting as the client's agent, into a Money Market Deposit Account maintained at JPMCB. Balances in the Deposit Account are covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance, subject to applicable limits, terms and conditions, but are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Clients who authorize the "sweeping" of their cash balances into the Deposit Account receive the J.P. Morgan Deposit Account Disclosure, which provides further information about the Deposit Account, including the limits, terms and conditions of FDIC insurance coverage.

Although there is no charge, fee or commission to clients imposed with respect to the Deposit Account, JPMCB benefits from Program clients' selection of the Deposit Account as their "sweep" option because, through the Deposit Account, JPMCB receives a stable, cost-effective source of funding. JPMCB intends to use deposits made by customers who select the Deposit Account to fund current and new businesses, including lending activities and investments. The profitability on such lending activities and investments is generally measured by the difference, or "spread," between the interest rate paid on the deposits and other costs associated with the Deposit Account, and the interest rate and other income earned by JPMCB on the loans and investments made with the deposits. The income that JPMCB has the opportunity to earn through its lending and investing activities is usually greater than the fee earned by all JPMorgan Chase-affiliated entities from managing and distributing the money market mutual funds that may be available to Program clients as an alternative cash "sweep" for their Program accounts.

JPMS has a conflict of interest in making the Deposit Account the default “sweep” option for C-BoS clients because JPMCB has a financial interest in Program clients’ use of the Deposit Account. JPMS believes that the conflict is addressed through:

- the client’s ability to affirmatively select another available “sweep” option in the Client Agreement and to change the “sweep” option selection to an available alternative at any time;
- the J.P. Morgan Deposit Account Disclosure provided to the client; and
- the client’s ability to obtain the prospectus for each money market mutual fund that is an available alternative to the Deposit Account as a “sweep” vehicle.

All or substantially all registered representatives in J.P. Morgan Securities, including all Advisory Representatives in the Program, also are employees of JPMCB. In their capacities as employees of JPMCB and outside of the Program, Advisory Representatives may market and sell to clients products and services of JPMCB (including discretionary portfolio management services), and be compensated in connection with such sales.

4. Revenue Sharing Arrangements with Affiliates

In addition, JPMS is party to certain revenue sharing arrangements pursuant to which it may receive compensation from certain affiliates in connection with referrals or introductions of investors by registered representatives in J.P. Morgan Securities (including Advisory Representatives in the Program) to the affiliates for the provision by the affiliates of products and services to the investors. The investors referred to affiliates may be existing investment advisory clients of J.P. Morgan Securities, including clients in the Program. When J.P. Morgan Securities makes such a referral of one of its existing investment advisory clients to an affiliate, the revenue sharing arrangement creates a conflict of interest with the client because:

- JPMS has a financial incentive to make the referral because it will be entitled to compensation from the affiliate if the referred client becomes a client or customer of the affiliate;
- JPMS does not necessarily base such referrals on any review or due diligence of the affiliate or its personnel, products or services;
- JPMS does not necessarily conduct an assessment of the suitability of the affiliate’s products or services for referred clients; and
- it may not be in the referred client’s best interest to become a client or customer of the affiliate.

JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- Typically, the referred client is not charged more for the product or service provided by the affiliate by virtue of the fact that the affiliate will compensate JPMS for the referral.
- Clients referred to affiliates by JPMS have no obligation to become clients or customers of those affiliates, and their declining to do business with the affiliate to which they were referred will not affect their relationship with JPMS.

d. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisers

Outside of and separate from the Program, JPMS acts as a solicitor (sometimes also called a “finder” or “referrer”) of prospective clients for certain other investment advisers, which may include one or more advisers acting as portfolio managers in J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory programs. Under its solicitation agreements with those advisers, JPMS is entitled to a specified portion of the advisory fees received by the advisers from the investors that were referred to them by JPMS. The investors referred to other advisers by JPMS may be existing investment advisory clients of JPMS, including clients in the Program. When JPMS makes a referral of one of its existing investment advisory clients to another adviser under a solicitation arrangement, the arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with the client because:

- JPMS has a financial incentive to make the referral because it will be entitled to compensation from the other adviser if the referred client becomes a client of the other adviser;
- JPMS does not base such referrals on any review or due diligence of the other advisers or their personnel or investment strategies;
- JPMS does not conduct an assessment of the suitability of the other advisers’ services for referred clients; and
- it may not be in the referred client’s best interest to become a client of the other adviser.

JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- The other advisers' payments of solicitation fees to JPMS are typically subject to certain legal requirements and conditions, including the delivery by JPMS to the referred client, at the time of the referral, of a written document that discloses, among other things, the relationship between JPMS and the other adviser, the fact that JPMS will be compensated for the referral, the terms of the compensation arrangement, and the amount (if any) in addition to the advisory fee that the referred client will be charged by the other adviser for the cost of obtaining the client's business.
- Clients referred to other advisers by JPMS have no obligation to become clients of those advisers, and their declining to do business with the adviser to which they were referred will not affect their relationship with JPMS.

iii. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

a. Code of Ethics

Advisory Representatives in the Program are bound by the J.P. Morgan Securities Investment Adviser Code of Ethics, adopted by JPMS in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

The Code of Ethics describes the general standards of business conduct applicable to JPMS's investment advisory representatives, including Advisory Representatives in the Program, and the fiduciary obligations owed by JPMS and its investment advisory representatives to clients in its investment advisory programs. More specifically, the Code of Ethics addresses the following subjects:

- the maintenance of personal securities accounts by JPMS's investment advisory representatives;
- the reporting to JPMS Compliance personnel of certain personal securities holdings and transactions by certain of JPMS's investment advisory representatives;
- certain trading restrictions and holding periods applicable to personal securities transactions of certain of JPMS's investment advisory representatives;
- trading by investment advisory representatives while in possession of material non-public information;
- periodic certification by certain of JPMS's investment advisory representatives of their review, understanding and compliance with the Code of Ethics;
- JPMS's administration and enforcement of the Code of Ethics; and
- the keeping of certain records relating to the Code of Ethics and its administration and enforcement by JPMS.

JPMS will provide a copy of the J.P. Morgan Securities Investment Adviser Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

b. Securities in Which JPMS or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest

In the Program, JPMS does not recommend specific securities or securities transactions to clients; JPMS makes all investment decisions in their sole discretion. In some cases, however, JPMS or a related person, acting as broker or dealer, may effect transactions for, or engage in transactions with, Program accounts in securities in which JPMS or a related person has a material financial interest.

1. Principal and "Agency Cross" Transactions

Certain securities, such as over-the-counter stocks and fixed income securities, are traded primarily in "dealer" markets. In such markets, securities are purchased directly from, or sold directly to, a financial institution acting as a dealer, or "principal." Dealers executing principal trades typically include a "mark-up" (an increase in the price paid to the dealer when the dealer is selling a security), "mark-down" (a decrease in the price paid by the dealer when the dealer is buying a security) and/or "dealer spread" (the difference between the bid price and offer price for a security) in the net price at which the transactions are executed.

When acting as principal in connection with transactions in Program accounts, JPMS and its affiliates may charge the Program client a "dealer spread," which will be incorporated into the net price paid (for purchases) or received (for sales) by the client in the transaction. Dealer spreads paid by the client and received by JPMS and its affiliates are not covered by, and are in addition to, the Fee. Therefore, because by acting in a principal capacity JPMS and its affiliates may earn additional amounts at the expense of the client, JPMS and its affiliates have a financial interest in acting in such capacity in connection with transactions in Program accounts that conflicts with the client's interest in avoiding the payment of dealer spreads. JPMS addresses this conflict in several ways, including:

- As a matter of policy, when practicable and consistent with best execution obligations, JPMS generally prohibits the effecting of transactions for Program clients where JPMS or any of its affiliates will act as principal. In certain circumstances exceptions may be permitted, typically for non-retirement plan accounts only.
- In addition, for JPMS or any of its affiliates knowingly to act as principal in connection with a transaction for a Program account managed by JPMIM or JPMPI, the law generally requires that before the completion of each such transaction JPMS must disclose to the client in writing that it or its affiliate will be acting in a principal capacity and obtain the client's consent to the transaction.
- While JPMS and its affiliates may receive a dealer spread in the net price when acting as principal in connection with a transaction for a client in the Program, they will not receive commissions, "mark-ups" or "mark-downs."

When acting as agent for both the client in the Program and the party on the other side of the transaction (known as an "agency cross transaction"), JPMS and its affiliates may receive compensation from both parties and therefore may have a conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities. To address this conflict:

- As a matter of policy, when practicable and consistent with best execution obligations, JPMS generally prohibits the effecting of transactions for Program clients where JPMS or its affiliate acts as agent for the other side of the transaction. In certain circumstances exceptions may be permitted, typically for non-retirement plan accounts only.
- For JPMS or any of its affiliates knowingly to effect a transaction for a Program account managed by JPMIM or JPMPI where JPMS or its affiliate acts as agent for the other side of the transaction, the law generally requires that JPMS satisfy certain conditions, including the client's prospective written authorization of such agency cross transactions, the right of the client to revoke such authorization at any time in writing, and the provision of certain written disclosure to the client.

The restrictions on the ability of JPMS and its affiliates to effect principal and agency cross trades for Program accounts mean that JPMS will typically execute transactions in "dealer market" securities solely as agent for the client, with a dealer unaffiliated with JPMS on the other side of the transaction. Clients should understand that the restrictions may result in the accounts being precluded from investing in certain securities or in the accounts paying or receiving a less favorable price for certain securities. Generally, the likelihood that there will be such an effect will depend on the particular security in question and the nature of the market for that security. These restrictions could have a negative effect on the performance of Program accounts.

2. J.P. Morgan-Affiliated Sponsors and Advisers of Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

A client's selection of J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds as the vehicle for the "sweeping" of available cash balances benefits those funds and their J.P. Morgan-affiliated sponsors and/or general partners. In addition, several affiliates of JPMS manage J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds and receive an investment management fee for doing so. Although the management fee is paid by the fund itself, ultimately it is borne by investors in the fund. Therefore, to the extent the client selects a J.P. Morgan-affiliated fund as the "sweep" vehicle for the account, the JPMS affiliate receives, and the Program client ultimately bears the cost of, an investment management fee with respect to those assets.

The portion of the investment management fee received by JPMS's affiliate that is borne by each Program client is not covered by, and is in addition to, the Fee paid to JPMS by the client. As a result, because JPMS and its affiliates will in the aggregate receive more compensation when Program assets are invested in affiliated funds than they would receive were the client instead invested in unaffiliated funds, JPMS has a conflict of interest in making only (or primarily) J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds available to Program clients for the "sweeping" of available cash balances. JPMS and JPMPI address this conflict through disclosure to Clients and through the investment process described in Item 6 above. JPMS and its affiliates (including JP Morgan Distribution Services, Inc.) and other related persons may receive as additional compensation distribution fees (pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940) on money market funds held in Program accounts. To the extent that this receipt of compensation presents a conflict of interest with Program clients, JPMS believes this conflict is addressed by the JPMS policy that credits back to clients in the Program any Rule 12b-1 fees it receives from funds in connection with fund transactions in Program accounts. Clients should review the applicable prospectuses for funds in their Program accounts for additional information about the internal fees and expenses ultimately borne by investors in the funds.

3. Client Participation in Offerings where JPMS and its Affiliates act as Underwriter or Placement Agent

In addition to the mutual funds and other pooled investment vehicles sponsored and managed by affiliates of JPMS and JPMPI, JPMS, JPMPI and its other affiliates also may act as a manager, co-manager, underwriter or placement agent for securities offered through

public or private distributions. If permitted by a client's investment objectives, and subject to compliance with applicable law, regulations and exemptions, JPMPI may purchase securities for client accounts, including new issues, during an underwriting or other offering of such securities in which JPMS or its affiliates act as a manager, co-manager, underwriter or placement agent and for which JPMS or its affiliates receives a benefit in the form of management, underwriting or other fees. JPMS and its affiliates also act in other capacities in such offerings and may receive fees, compensation or other benefit for such services.

JPMS and its affiliates and other related persons could have an interest in JPMPI buying (or not selling) securities in Program accounts that JPMS or its affiliates have issued. These financial interests conflict with the interest of Program clients in buying and holding securities based solely on the furtherance of the clients' investment objectives in the Program. JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- Because JPMPI is typically compensated on the basis of the net market value of Program accounts, JPMPI is to that extent incentivized to exercise their discretion to select investments it believes will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether JPMS, JPMPI or its affiliates are acting as a manager, co-manager, underwriter or other fees.
- When JPMS, JPMPI or its affiliates is the sole underwriter of an initial or secondary offering, JPMPI is the sole underwriter of an initial or secondary offering, JPMPI cannot purchase securities in the offering for its clients.

c. **When JPMS or a Related Person Invests in the Same Securities That It Recommends to or Buys/Sells for Clients**

In the Program, JPMS does not recommend specific securities or securities transactions to clients; JPMPI makes all investment decisions in their sole discretion. In some cases, however, JPMS or a related person, acting as broker or dealer, may effect transactions for Program accounts in the same securities that it or a related person invests in. In addition, JPMPI, acting as portfolio manager in the Program, may buy or sell securities for Program accounts that JPMS or a related person (including JPMPI) invests in.

In such circumstances, the interests of JPMS and its related persons conflict with those of Program clients in several respects:

- JPMS or a related person may benefit from (1) clients buying securities that JPMS or the related person then sells or (2) clients selling securities that JPMS or the related person then buys, because client purchases may increase the market price of a security JPMS or the related person owns or borrows and then sells, and client sales may reduce the market price of a security JPMS or the related person then buys. For example, an Advisory Representative who holds a security in his personal account may have a financial interest in a portfolio manager buying a large quantity of the security for all of the Program accounts it manages, with the hope that the increased demand for the security will drive up its market price, immediately before selling the security from his personal account at the increased price.
- JPMS or a related person may benefit from (1) buying securities that clients will later buy (because the subsequent client purchases may increase the market price of the security JPMS or the related person already bought and owns) or (2) selling securities that clients will later sell (because subsequent client sales may decrease the market price of the security JPMS or the related person already sold). For example, an Advisory Representative may have a financial interest in buying a security for her personal account if she knows that a portfolio manager intends to buy a large quantity of the same security for all of the Program accounts it manages, with the hope that the increased demand for the security will drive up its price, immediately before selling the same security from her personal account at the increased price.
- JPMS or a related person may benefit from principal transactions in which it sells a security directly from its own account to a client account or buys a security into its own account directly from a client account. For example, when a portfolio manager enters an order to buy a security for Program accounts it manages, JPMS may have a financial incentive to execute the order through a principal (instead of agency) transaction if it owns the security in its own account, the security is thinly traded or illiquid, and JPMS believes it will decline in value or wants to sell it for another reason.

JPMS believes that these conflicts are addressed by the following:

- the fact that, neither JPMS nor other related persons (including the Advisory Representatives) controls or recommends specific securities transactions for Program accounts.
- the maintenance of policies (including in the Code of Ethics) prohibiting JPMS employees from engaging in conduct intended to manipulate the price of securities and procedures designed to prevent and/or detect such conduct;
- the maintenance of information barrier procedures designed to control the flow of information between JPMS's and its affiliates' proprietary trading operations and other business units, including J.P. Morgan Securities; and
- the restrictions on principal transactions with Program accounts described in Item 9.iii.b above.

d. When JPMS or a Related Person Buys/Sells Securities for Itself at or About the Same Time It Recommends or Buys/Sells the Same Securities to/for Clients

In the Program, JPMS does not recommend specific securities or securities transactions to clients; JPMPI makes all investment decisions in their sole discretion. In some cases, however, JPMS or a related person, acting as broker or dealer, may effect transactions for Program accounts at or about the same time that it or a related person buys or sells the same securities for its (or a related person's) own account. In addition, JPMPI, acting as portfolio manager in the Program, may buy or sell securities for Program accounts at or about the same time that JPMS or a related person (including JPMPI) buys or sells the same securities for its (or a related person's) own account.

In such circumstances, the interests of JPMS and its related persons conflict with those of JPMS's Program clients in all of the respects described in the preceding section, each of which typically involves not only trading in the same securities that clients do, but also trading in them at or about the same time that clients do. Please refer to Item 9.iii.c above for a description of those conflicts and how they are addressed.

JPMPI and JPMS may, but are not required to, aggregate orders for the sale or purchase of a security for the client's account with orders for the same security for other clients, including orders for JPMPI's or JPMS's or their affiliates' employees and related persons. Aggregated orders will generally be filled at an average price, with a pro rata share of transaction costs (if applicable). A client order that is not aggregated with one or more other client orders may be executed at a less favorable price and incur greater transaction costs than an aggregated order.

JPMS may have a conflict of interest in connection with the aggregation of orders by multiple Program clients for the purchase or sale of the same security. On occasion, an aggregated order will not be fully executed, or "filled." A partial "fill" of an aggregated order must be allocated among the affected clients' accounts. When the affected accounts include a proprietary or personal account for a portfolio manager in the Program or JPMS or any of their affiliates or other related persons (including Advisory Representatives), or an account that JPMS or its affiliates may have some other reason to favor (because it typically pays JPMS more compensation, for example), the portfolio manager or JPMS may have an interest in allocating more shares or units from the partial "fill" to such an account, leaving fewer shares or units for the accounts of other affected clients. JPMS addresses this conflict by processes designed to ensure that the allocation of a partially filled order is fair and equitable in accordance with applicable law. Factors that may affect allocations include, for example, available cash in each account, the size of each account and order, client-imposed or other restrictions on investments in each account, and the desirability of avoiding odd lots. Providing a comparatively favorable allocation to a proprietary or personal account of JPMS or its affiliates or other related persons, however, would not constitute a fair and equitable allocation. For more information about a portfolio manager's aggregation and allocation policies, please refer to the manager's Form ADV Part 2A or other applicable disclosure document.

iv. Review of Accounts

a. Nature and Frequency of Program Account Reviews

JPMS reviews client accounts in the Program on an ongoing basis.

The Advisory Representative to whom a Program account is assigned is responsible for reviewing the account on an ongoing basis on behalf of JPMS. Primary responsibility for the ongoing supervision of activity in the Program accounts lies with the J.P. Morgan Securities Supervisory Manager responsible for supervising activity in accounts handled by the Advisory Representative generally. The ongoing supervisory review of Program accounts by the Supervisory Managers includes review of the transactions effected in them.

Certain Program accounts may also be reviewed by appropriate personnel on other than an ongoing basis. Among the factors that might trigger such a review are:

- a change in market conditions;
- a change of securities position(s);
- a change in the client's investment objective;
- a request by the client for a meeting or the occurrence of such meeting;
- a complaint by the client;
- a concern expressed by the Advisory Representative's supervisor or a member of J.P. Morgan Securities management or Compliance; and
- the application of internal policies of JPMS.

b. Reports to Program Clients

JPMS or one of its affiliates will provide Program clients with separate written confirmations of all transactions executed through JPMS or its affiliates, or clients may instead elect to receive a periodic statement of all transactions executed through JPMS for Program accounts in lieu of separate transaction confirmations, and to have a copy of the confirmations instead sent to the applicable portfolio manager. (Notwithstanding such an election by a client, JPMS may in its discretion choose to provide the client with separate written confirmations of some or all of the transactions in the Account.) Each client receives written account statements on at least a quarterly basis that show all transactions in the account, all contributions to and withdrawals from the account, and all fees and expenses charged to the account.

Additionally, each Program client typically receives a written periodic performance review summarizing the investment performance of their portfolio for the prior quarter. However, certain clients may not receive such performance reviews; in its discretion, JPMS may not provide a client with written performance reviews for a Program account if, for example, the account's assets are not custodied by JPMS or JPMS concludes that the nature of the investment strategy used or securities held in the account makes valuation, performance measurement or performance benchmarking too difficult, infeasible or insufficiently valid or useful to the client.

In preparing account statements, reviews and/or reports, JPMS may use multiple valuation sources that provide different values for a single asset. As a result, the determination of an account's asset values may differ for different purposes and different statements, reviews and reports. Detailed calculations of a client's account asset values are available upon request.

v. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

a. Compensation from Non-Clients to JPMS for JPMS's Provision of Advisory Services

To the best of its knowledge, JPMS does not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice or other advisory services to its clients.

JPMS and its affiliates do receive economic benefits from certain mutual funds and other pooled investment vehicles when JPMS's clients' assets in investment advisory accounts are invested in them. Although these benefits are attributable to sales of the funds to JPMS's investment advisory clients and the investment of investment advisory assets in the funds, they are not benefits the funds provide to JPMS or its affiliates in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to the clients. For a discussion of the benefits and the conflicts of interest they raise, please refer to Items 4, 9.ii and 9.iii above.

As discussed in Item 9.ii above, JPMCB also receives economic benefits when JPMS's investment advisory clients select the J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Deposit Account as the vehicle for the "sweeping" of available cash balances in their accounts. Again, while these benefits are attributable to the investment of the assets of JPMS's investment advisory clients in the Deposit Account, they are not benefits JPMCB receives in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to the clients.

In addition, JPMS and its affiliates may from time to time enter into joint marketing activities with investment managers and/or sponsors of mutual funds offered in JPMS's investment advisory programs. These managers and/or sponsors may pay some or all of the cost of the marketing activities, which payment may take the form of reimbursement of JPMS. Because of the willingness of these managers and/or sponsors to provide financial support for such activities, JPMS has an incentive to allow these managers and/or sponsors (as opposed to other investment managers and/or sponsors who are unwilling to provide such financial support) to participate in such joint marketing activities. However, the payments by the fund managers and/or sponsors are not made in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to its clients.

Please refer to Item 9.ii above for a discussion of (1) revenue sharing arrangements between JPMS and certain of its affiliates pursuant to which JPMS may receive compensation from the affiliates in connection with referrals or introductions of clients by JPMS to the affiliates for the provision by the affiliates of products and services to the clients and (2) solicitation arrangements in which JPMS acts as solicitor for other investment advisers and receives compensation from the other advisers for the referral of clients to them. In such cases the compensation is in exchange for JPMS's referral of clients to other investment advisers – not for JPMS's own provision of investment advisory services to its clients.

b. Compensation from JPMS to Unsupervised Persons for Client Referrals

In addition to compensating certain *supervised* persons (including Advisory Representatives) for their provision of investment advisory services to clients on behalf of JPMS and/or for their referral or introduction of investors who become clients of JPMS, JPMS

compensates certain persons *not* supervised by it for their referral of investors to JPMS who become clients in JPMS's investment advisory programs, including the Program.

JPMS has engaged certain unaffiliated parties to act as solicitors (sometimes also called "finders" or "referrers") of prospective clients for JPMS's investment advisory programs. The solicitors engaged by JPMS are typically themselves registered investment advisers. JPMS does not supervise either the solicitors' activities generally or their solicitation activities. Under these solicitation arrangements, JPMS agrees to pay each solicitor a specified portion of the advisory fees received by JPMS from each client referred to it by the solicitor.

The clients referred to JPMS do not incur any additional fee or charge by JPMS as a result of JPMS's arrangements with the solicitors or its payment of the solicitation fees to the solicitors. Therefore, because JPMS's sharing of certain advisory fees with solicitors reduces the net advisory fee retained by JPMS, Program accounts for clients referred to JPMS by a solicitor may be less profitable for JPMS than other Program accounts, other things being equal. This creates a conflict of interest between JPMS and the referred clients because, as a result, JPMS and the Advisory Representatives (whose own compensation is typically tied to the amount of advisory fees received by JPMS from clients) could have a financial incentive to disfavor Program clients referred by solicitors in, for example, the allocation of trades among accounts and in the receipt of the Advisory Representative's time, attention and best investment ideas. JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- JPMPI – and not JPMS or the Advisory Representatives – is responsible for managing Program accounts and making investment decisions.
- JPMS uses processes designed to ensure that the allocation of partially filled orders is fair and equitable in accordance with applicable law.
- Because the Fee paid by clients in the Program may, in JPMS's discretion, be negotiated and can vary among clients, and the absolute amount of such Fee is typically dependent on the size of the client's account, it is not necessarily the case that the account of a client referred to JPMS by a compensated solicitor will be less profitable for JPMS or the Advisory Representative than other Program accounts.

vi. Financial Information

There is no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair JPMS's ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients.

Supplement to J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”) Form ADV

J.P. Morgan Securities offers its customers a variety of brokerage services. In addition, J.P. Morgan Securities offers non-discretionary and discretionary investment advisory programs. A brief description of these investment advisory programs is provided below. (This Supplement does not include investment advisory programs offered by the division of JPMS consisting of the former business of Chase Investment Services Corp., which was merged into JPMS on October 1, 2012.) This attachment supplements certain information contained in JPMS’s Form ADV Wrap Fee Program Brochures for the investment advisory programs offered by J.P. Morgan Securities.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY PROGRAMS IN WHICH JPMS DOES NOT EXERCISE INVESTMENT DISCRETION

J.P. Morgan Securities Strategic Investment Services Program

\$100,000 minimum investment (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Securities Strategic Investment Services Program (“STRATIS”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services. Clients can access third-party portfolio managers (which may include affiliates of JPMS) who manage their accounts on a discretionary basis. The portfolio managers provide separate account management. Clients can request JPMS to identify one or more investment managers and/or strategies. All of the third-party investment managers and strategies offered in STRATIS undergo periodic review by JPMS or a third party engaged by it (which may be affiliated with JPMS). The STRATIS minimum account size is subject to any larger minimum account size imposed by participating investment managers.

J.P. Morgan Securities Investment Counseling Service Program

\$100,000 minimum investment (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Securities Investment Counseling Service Program (“ICS”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services. Clients can access third-party portfolio managers (which may include affiliates of JPMS) who manage their accounts on a discretionary basis. The portfolio managers provide separate account management. Clients can request JPMS to identify one or more investment managers and/or strategies. JPMS will identify only portfolio managers and/or strategies that are included in the universe of portfolio managers and strategies that JPMS or a third party engaged by it (which may be affiliated with JPMS) periodically reviews (the “ICS Universe”). Clients may select a strategy not included in the ICS Universe for certain ICS Assets but JPMS will not perform periodic reviews of any such portfolio manager and/or strategy. The ICS minimum account size is subject to any larger minimum account size imposed by participating investment managers. If a strategy is included in both the ICS Universe and the J.P. Morgan STRATIS Program (described above), JPMS may in its sole discretion require the investor to participate in the strategy through STRATIS rather than ICS.

J.P. Morgan Securities Systematic Managed Accounts Program

\$250,000 minimum investment (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Securities Systematic Managed Accounts Program (“SMA”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services and an unaffiliated third-party portfolio manager, O’Shaughnessy Asset Management LLC, manages client accounts on a discretionary basis. The SMA Program offers diversified and targeted equity strategies. Each strategy seeks to provide long-term growth while managing risk. Effective March 31, 2009, SMA was closed to new participants. Clients participating in SMA as of that date may, subject to the terms of their SMA Client Agreements, continue to participate in the Program and may open new accounts in the Program, to the extent the strategy or strategies in which they are invested or wish to invest continue(s) to be available in the Program.

J.P. Morgan Securities Unified Managed Account Program

Minimum investment ranges from \$35,000 to \$250,000 (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Unified Managed Account Program (“UMA”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services. Clients can access separate account strategies of third-party model portfolio providers and portfolio managers, mutual funds and exchange-traded funds in a single unified managed account. An Overlay Portfolio Manager maintains discretion over day-to-day portfolio decisions (jointly with a third-party portfolio manager in some cases), trading and account administration and is responsible for coordinating model portfolios and mutual fund and exchange-traded fund transactions. Clients can request JPMS to identify one or more investment options and/or strategies. All of the investment options offered in UMA undergo review

by JPMS or a third party engaged by it (which may be affiliated with JPMS). UMA also offers clients the opportunity to request systematic rebalancing reviews by the Overlay Manager. For an additional fee, clients may enroll in an optional active tax management service through which the Overlay Portfolio Manager attempts to reduce taxes realized from the account while taking into consideration after-tax investment returns.

J.P. Morgan Securities Horizon Program

\$25,000 minimum investment (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Securities Horizon Program (“Horizon”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services. Clients can access mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. There are two groups of such securities available through Horizon: “Select” and “Choice.” Different processes are used to determine the securities that are available in each group. To determine which securities are available as Select, JPMS or a third party engaged by it (which may be affiliated with JPMS) typically conducts both qualitative and quantitative reviews, which generally includes a review of the security’s organization, investment process, service, and performance. To determine which securities are available as Choice, JPMS ordinarily uses proprietary quantitative screens of security data typically collected by a third-party vendor. Horizon offers an option of systematic rebalancing at a frequency specified by the client.

J.P. Morgan Securities Customized Bond Solutions Program

\$1,000,000 minimum investment (subject to waiver)

The J.P. Morgan Securities Customized Bond Solutions Program (“C-BoS”) is a fee-based investment advisory program through which JPMS provides certain non-discretionary consulting services and clients may invest in certain customized fixed income strategies. Clients can access J.P. Morgan Private Investments, Inc. (“JPMPI”; an affiliate of JPMS), who manages their accounts on a discretionary basis. JPMPI provides separate account management. Clients can request JPMS to identify strategies made available by JPMPI. JPMPI undergoes periodic reviews by JPMS or a third party engaged by it (which may be affiliated with JPMS).

J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Advisor Program

Minimum investment varies by Advisory Representative

The J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Advisor Program is a fee-based non-discretionary investment advisory program through which a J.P. Morgan Securities Advisory Representative assists clients in constructing investment portfolios consistent with each client’s investment objective and risk tolerance and a target asset allocation selected by the client. Advisory Representatives may offer advice and provide recommendations, but clients retain decision-making authority.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY PROGRAM IN WHICH JPMS EXERCISES INVESTMENT DISCRETION

J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Manager Program

Minimum investment varies by Advisory Representative

The J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Manager Program is a fee-based discretionary investment advisory program. A J.P. Morgan Securities Advisory Representative constructs portfolios and manages client accounts on a discretionary basis. The Advisory Representative invests the account pursuant to his or her investment process and portfolios may be customized to meet the individual goals and objectives of the client.

BROKERAGE SERVICES

J.P. Morgan Securities also offers a variety of brokerage services. J.P. Morgan Securities Financial Advisors are available to discuss these various options.

Differences Between Our Brokerage Services and Our Advisory Services

JPMS is dually registered as a broker-dealer and an investment adviser, and J.P. Morgan Securities provides both brokerage and investment advisory services to clients. When JPMS provides brokerage services, a client’s relationship with us and our duties to the client will be

different in some important ways from the client's relationship to us and our duties to the client when we are providing investment advisory services.

Brokerage services primarily involve assisting clients with the purchase and sale of securities, whereas investment advisory services primarily involve offering clients advice about what they may buy and sell, or helping them to retain another adviser to provide this service. In providing investment advisory services, we have a fiduciary duty to a client and thereby are required to put the client's interest ahead of our own, to treat all of our advisory clients fairly and equitably and to disclose all material conflicts between our interests and the advisory client's interests. Brokerage activities are regulated under different laws and rules than advisory activities and generally do not give rise to the fiduciary duties that an investment adviser has to its advisory clients. We do have obligations to certain clients when we act as their broker-dealer under rules concerning the "suitability" of our recommendations, our obligations to "know our customer" and our obligation to seek best execution of customer orders, as well as under rules imposed by self-regulatory organizations related to our conduct and sales practices, generally. We also have a duty to deal fairly with brokerage clients. However, our interests may not always be the same as those of brokerage clients, as we may be paid both by them and by other parties who compensate us based upon what the brokerage clients purchase, and our profits and salespersons' compensation may vary by product and over time.