

FORM ADV, PART 2A
APPENDIX 1
WRAP FEE PROGRAM BROCHURE
MUTUAL FUND ADVISORY PORTFOLIO

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

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This wrap fee 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 800-392-5749. 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

The following is a summary of the material changes made to this Brochure since the last annual update dated March 2013:

- Effective June 24, 2013, the 100% Fixed Income Model and the All ETF Model will no longer be offered. Please see “Program Description – Fixed Income Focused Model” on page 2.
- Effective September 3, 2013, JPMS has retained J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”), an affiliate, as the sub-adviser in the MFAP Program. The Asset Management Solutions-Global Multi-Asset Group of JPMIM defines target asset allocation and applies consistent asset allocation ranges, and evaluates and approves Fund and ETF recommendations developed by affiliates, all subject to the oversight of JPMS. Please see Item 4, “Program Description,” on page 2.

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ITEM 4 – SERVICES, FEES AND COMPENSATION

Description of Firm and Advisory Services

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS” or the “Firm”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan”), a publicly-held financial services holding company. JPMorgan and its affiliates 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 and investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is a member of FINRA and NYSE. JPMS’s investment advisory services are limited to sponsoring a variety of wrap fee accounts. JPMS offers investment advisory products through three separate sales channels: J.P. Morgan Securities, Chase Investments and Chase Private Client.

This Wrap Fee Brochure provides information about JPMS and the Mutual Fund Advisory Program (“MFAP” or the “Program”). MFAP is offered through the Chase Investments and Chase Private Client sales channels. Information about other wrap fee programs sponsored by JPMS is contained in separate Wrap Fee Brochures, which can be obtained upon request from your Financial Advisor.

Program Description

MFAP is a mutual fund managed account program managed and offered by JPMS. Clients invest assets in a manner consistent with selected asset classes.

A Client (“Client”) invests Program account assets across each asset class into one or more open-end mutual Funds (each a “Fund”) or exchange traded Funds (“ETFs”). The Funds used in the Program may be managed by J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”), an affiliate, and its affiliates (the “JPMorgan Funds”) or managed by third parties unaffiliated with JPMS or JPMIM (the “Non-JPMorgan Funds”).

Effective September 3, 2013, JPMS has retained J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”), an affiliate, as the sub-adviser. The Asset Management Solutions-Global Multi-Asset Group (“AMS-GMAG”) of JPMIM defines target asset allocation and applies consistent asset allocation ranges for the asset allocation models (the “Models”) offered through the Program. Each Model consists of Fund and ETF choices in a number of asset classes and, depending upon the Model, Clients may choose one or more Fund or ETF in each asset class. Each asset class in a Model has a specific allocation range, and the Client designates the specific asset allocation percentage desired for each asset class. Examples of available asset classes are U.S. Large Cap Value, U.S. Mid Cap Core, REITs, Developed Non-U.S. Equity, Core Fixed Income and Municipal Fixed Income. AMS-GMAG evaluates and approves Fund recommendations developed by the Investment Research Team (“IRT”) of J.P. Morgan Institutional Investments Inc., an affiliate of JPMIM and JPMS. The asset allocation and Fund approvals are subject to the oversight of, and pursuant to an investment policy statement established by, JPMS. IRT monitors Funds and recommends Fund additions and terminations to AMS-GMAG. To select and monitor ETFs, AMS-GMAG uses research produced by the Global Wealth Management Fund Selection Team, an affiliate of JPMIM and JPMS.

The JPMS Investment Oversight Committee (the “Committee”) oversees JPMIM’s activities with respect to MFAP. The Committee seeks to ensure that MFAP offers suitable investment products to Clients and that assets in MFAP are managed in a manner consistent with the goals of the Program and applicable law. The Committee is composed of members of senior management of JPMS and JPMorgan Global Wealth Management and meets at least quarterly. Among other things, the Committee evaluates JPMIM’s performance as sub-adviser; the investment performance of the Funds in MFAP; portfolio composition and risk; fees, disclosures to Clients, and conflicts of interest; and any material compliance issues affecting JPMIM or MFAP.

Fixed Income Focused Model

The Fixed Income Focused Model (previously known as the 100% Fixed Income Model) was closed to new accounts effective June 24, 2013; however, existing Clients may continue to hold such accounts. In the Fixed Income Focused Model, the Funds and ETFs and allocation percentages are established by AMS-GMAG as sub-adviser and Clients do not select specific Funds nor ETFs nor specify the asset class allocation percentages. Clients may not change the Funds or ETFs or asset allocation percentages specified in the Fixed Income Focused Model. The Funds and ETFs and asset allocation

percentages may be changed from time to time and appropriate trades will be effected in Client accounts to conform to those changes, without notice to Clients.

Client Profile and Account Opening

Prior to opening a Program account, a JPMS investment advisory representative (“IAR”) meets with the Client to create a Client Profile based upon Client’s responses to a questionnaire regarding their financial situation, investment experience, investment objectives, time horizon and risk tolerance. The information is evaluated and incorporated into an Investment Proposal and Investment Policy Statement (“IPS”), which provides a recommended Model. The IAR will discuss with the Client the historic risk and return characteristics of the specific asset class allocations that comprise the Model to ensure that it is an appropriate selection for their specific investment needs and risk tolerance.

Once the Model is selected by the Client, the Client will select the specific Funds or ETFs in each asset class of Client’s Model and the selected Funds or ETFs and their percentage allocation will be entered on the IPS. The Client also executes a brokerage account agreement and a Client Services Agreement and JPMS will open a Program account for the Client and execute the purchases of the selected Funds or ETFs. Clients may request reasonable restrictions on their Program account, subject to JPMS’s acceptance. Any restrictions on the management of a Program account may cause the account to perform differently than similar unrestricted accounts.

The Account will purchase shares of Funds at net asset value (no- load or load- waived). While open end mutual funds are generally purchased and sold at their net asset value which is computed at the close of each trading day, ETFs trade on securities exchanges at market prices which fluctuate throughout the trading day.

Clients may change the selected Funds or ETFs in any asset class and may change the percentage allocation of any asset class within the ranges provided by the applicable Model at any time after the inception of the Account by giving instructions to the IAR.

For important information about each Fund or ETF, including investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses, Clients should read each Fund’s or ETFs’ prospectus carefully and consider all of the information in it before investing.

Rebalancing

Clients may elect on the Client Services Agreement to have their accounts automatically reviewed for rebalancing quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Additionally, JPMS will facilitate the rebalancing of a Program account upon Client’s direction. Rebalancing is a process where asset classes that have exceeded their recommended percentage of the original Model are sold and asset classes that are lower than their percentage of the original Model are purchased to return the Account to approximately the original asset class percentages in the Model. To rebalance the account, shares of Funds or ETFs in the Client’s account that are underweight or overweight will be bought or sold until the account holdings are consistent with the Model the Client designated on the IPS. Over time, the Funds or ETFs that the Client has selected will appreciate (or depreciate) in value at different rates. Without rebalancing, the change in the percentages of each asset class held will change the level of risk from the risk level that was associated with the original Model. Since rebalancing has tax implications for most Clients, unless the account is in an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) or other qualified retirement plan, Program accounts will be rebalanced at the scheduled time (i.e., quarterly) only if the percentage variance at the asset class level exceeds a threshold amount that has been established as effective for rebalancing to the Model.

Custodian

J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. (“JPMCC”), an SEC registered NYSE member broker-dealer, provides clearing and trade execution services for and serves as the custodian for the Program accounts. JPMCC is a “qualified custodian” as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). JPMCC is an affiliate of JPMS.

Trade Confirmations, Statements and Performance Reporting

Clients will receive trade confirmations of all transactions but may waive receipt of individual confirmations and instead receive a periodic statement of all transactions that will contain the information required to be in a confirmation. A Client who elects to receive a periodic statement in lieu of individual confirmations may later choose to receive from JPMS, at no additional cost, transaction confirmations for any prior transactions effected during the period in which the Client previously elected not to receive separate transaction confirmations. Clients will not pay a different fee based upon this election and may rescind this election at any time upon written notice to JPMS. Clients will receive account statements from the custodian of the program at least quarterly (monthly for months when there is activity in their account). Clients will also receive quarterly performance reports. The quarterly performance report contains general market commentary and analysis, charts and graphs detailing the quarterly performance of the account versus relevant industry benchmarks and indices, and the trading activity in the account during the quarter. JPMS performs periodic testing of a limited number of randomly selected Program accounts to validate the performance calculations.

Wrap Account Fees

General

Clients pay an annual asset-based account fee for the Program. The standard fee schedule for the Program is set forth below, expressed as an annual percentage. The account fee for Program accounts will be computed and payable quarterly in advance based upon the market value of Program account assets held in the Account on the last business day of the prior quarter or portion thereof. Fees for partial quarters upon the inception or termination of a Program account will be prorated. In addition, deposits to and withdrawals from the account in amounts of \$10,000 or more on any single day will result in an adjustment of the Program fee to be based on the market value of the additions to or withdrawals from the Account. No minimum fee requirement is applied to accounts. Program accounts will be charged the appropriate fee percentage for the account value or for the value of assets in managed accounts they have combined for fee calculation purposes. Unless the Client has elected to pay the account fee from a related JPMS managed account, if there are sufficient funds in the money market sweep fund (“MMF”) to pay the entire amount, the quarterly fee will be paid out of the MMF within the Program account. If the MMF does not have sufficient funds to pay the fee in its entirety, then shares of the most overweight Fund(s) or ETF(s) will be sold to pay the entire fee rather than paying any of the fee from the MMF. If, due to withdrawals, payment of fees, or otherwise, the value of the MMF falls to zero or below, sufficient shares in the Fund or ETF that is currently most overweight in the Model, based on actual dollar value, will be sold to clear the debit and replenish the MMF to its current target amount. If a Program account is terminated during a quarter for which a fee has been paid in advance, JPMS will refund a prorated portion of the account fee attributable to the remainder of the quarter. Account fees for Program accounts (except converted accounts described below) are:

FEE SCHEDULE

Eligible Assets	Annual Fee
First \$250,000	1.50%
Next \$250,000	1.15%
Next \$500,000	0.75%
Over \$1,000,000	0.50%

Accounts converted from other JPMS managed account programs may pay different fees. For Program accounts converted from the Private Client Investment Portfolio program (“PCIP”) in November 2007, the account fee is computed and payable quarterly in arrears based on the average daily balance of Program account assets held during the preceding quarter.

Fees Paid to Sub-Advisers

JPMS pays a portion of the fees set forth in the above table to JPMIM as the sub-adviser. Currently, the fee paid to JPMIM as sub-adviser is .04%.

Waivers, Reductions and Negotiated Fees

A reduction in or a complete waiver of the Account fee may be negotiated at the discretion of JPMS. Fees may be discounted for employees of JPMS or its affiliates. From time to time Program account fees may be increased. JPMS will promptly notify the Client whenever a fee increase is made to the Program. The Account fee includes investment management, brokerage, execution, custody and reporting services. Clients may combine assets held in other JPMS advisory products to determine the applicable fee percentage. Accounts under the same social security number are automatically linked for fee calculations; Clients must submit a Householding request form to link other related advisory accounts. When the combined assets in the linked accounts are sufficient to reach the next advisory fee breakpoint, the Client will benefit from a lower overall fee. The combined fee is then divided ratably and assessed over all of the related advisory accounts. Clients may request that one of the related accounts pay the entire fee for the combined holdings.

The Program’s account fees may be more or less than the cost of paying for investment advice, trade execution, custody and reporting services separately, depending on the cost of these services if provided separately and the level of trading activity in the Client’s account.

Other Fees and Expenses

The account fee does not include various additional fees that may be incurred within the Client’s Program account, including, but not limited to, Fund fees and expenses, transfer taxes, electronic fund and wire fees, IRA and retirement plan account fees, margin interest, ADR fees, or any other fees that would reasonably be assessed to a brokerage account. If these fees are for services performed by JPMS or their affiliates, JPMS or an affiliate may receive all or a portion of the revenue from the fee. Additionally, Funds and ETFs held in a Program account have annual investment advisory expenses, so Clients actually incur two investment management fees; one indirectly in the form of an investment advisory fee to the investment

adviser of each Fund or ETF and one to JPMS as the Program Sponsor. JPMIM and its affiliates receive greater revenue if JPMorgan Funds are included in the Program, and therefore, AMS-GMAG may have a conflict of interest in including JPMorgan Funds in the Program.

Share Classes

Fund shares sold in the Program are generally investor or institutional class shares, or no load shares or load-waived Class A shares that are sold at net asset value. Such shares may not be available to Clients if the Fund shares were purchased outside of the Program. Due to certain mutual fund family restrictions that prohibit individuals from continuing to hold shares of certain Fund share classes offered in the Program outside of a managed account program, it may, in some instances, be necessary to liquidate the shares in these Funds if a Program account is terminated. The liquidation of these Funds may create a taxable event for the Client. If JPMS receives 12b-1 fees on load-waived Class A Funds, these 12b-1 fees will be credited back to the Client's Program account.

Rebate of Certain Fees to Retirement Plan Accounts

If a Program Account owned by a qualified retirement plan holds any JPMorgan Funds the actual amount of the mutual fund advisory fees associated with Program account assets held in the JPMorgan Funds will be credited to the Program account fee described above. The credit amount will be automatically applied as a credit against the account fee charged for the period and will appear as a separate line item on Client's Program account statement. The amount credited will not exceed the amount of the Account fee. In such cases, the Account fee will be waived in lieu of crediting the amount of the mutual fund advisory fees associated with Account assets held in the JPMorgan Funds. The credit or offset does not apply to other mutual fund expenses such as transfer agency fees and shareholder servicing fees, or actual distribution, shareholder servicing and other fees paid to JPMS and its affiliates for account investments in Non-JPMorgan Funds.

Margin Debit Balances

In general, any margin debit balances held by a Client cannot be held in a Program account. This is significant because, for purposes of the calculation of the Program Fee, the net market value of the assets on which the fee is based will generally not be reduced by the amount of any margin debit balances held by the Client in an 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 and even if some or all of the assets in the Client's Program Account are used to collateralize or secure the loan represented by the margin balances. JPMS may have a financial incentive for the Client to incur margin debt to buy securities in a Program Account because: 1) the Client will be required to pay JPMS or its affiliates interest and fees on the debt; and 2) the net market value of the Program Account will be increased by the value of the additional securities purchased with the margin loan (and will not be offset by the amount of the margin debit held by the Client in any account outside of the Program), resulting in a higher fee. In addition, any interest and fees paid by the Client in connection with any debit balances held outside the Program account will not be taken into account in the computation of the net equity or performance of the Client's Program Account as reflected in account statements, performance reports or otherwise.

IAR Compensation

The Programs are recommended to JPMS Clients by IARs associated with JPMS. A portion of the Program Fee paid to JPMS is paid to the IAR who recommended and/or services the Program account. JPMS IARs have a number of opportunities for selling products or services in their capacity as JPMS registered representatives or insurance agents. Depending on a number of factors, including the size of the Program Account, changes in its value over time, the number of transactions and the ability to negotiate fees and commissions, the amount of compensation a JPMS IAR receives from a Program Account may be more or less than JPMS and the IAR would receive if the Client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services. Since the IAR who recommends and/or services the Program Account will receive ongoing compensation as a result of Client's participation in the Program, the IAR may have a financial incentive to recommend the Program, especially if the IAR believes that this compensation would be more than if the services were provided separately or if the Client has purchased a different program sponsored by JPMS.

ITEM 5 – ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF CLIENTS

JPMS offers and sells its wrap fee programs to individuals, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and corporations and other business entities, and to a Client's assets held in certain types of retirement accounts. MFAP is not available to accounts governed by ERISA.

The Program is not intended for investors who seek to maintain control over trading in their account, who have a short-term time horizon (or expect ongoing and significant withdrawals), or who expect or desire to maintain consistently high levels of cash or money market funds.

The initial Program Account minimum is \$50,000. If a Program account falls below the minimum, the account is subject to termination at the discretion of JPMS. Additions to a Program account must be in amounts of at least \$1,000. Under normal market conditions, it may take 2-4 business days to process the investment of funds in Program accounts (whether initial investments or additions) and requests to sell or withdraw funds from Program accounts, but these timeframes may be longer due to market conditions.

ITEM 6 – PORTFOLIO MANAGER SELECTION AND EVALUATION

General Information

The Program does not engage portfolio managers to manage Client accounts; Clients select Funds and/or ETFs for their accounts. AMS-GMAG is responsible for the target asset allocation, broad asset allocation ranges, Fund and ETF monitoring and the approval of Fund and ETF recommendations. AMS-GMAG researches and evaluates the broad capital market and macroeconomic environment to develop forward-looking risk and return expectations for each asset class. Senior members of the AMS-GMAG portfolio management team and control groups in JPMIM (the “MFAP Forum”) oversee AMS-GMAG’s investment activities in the Program and approve any changes to the Model target asset class allocation or asset allocation ranges. Periodically, AMS-GMAG reviews with JPMS changes to the Program composition, such as Fund or ETF additions, Fund or ETF terminations and Fund or ETF soft closures for each Model. After the effective date of any changes, JPMS notifies affected Clients of the changes and any subsequent re-balancing to bring their account into conformity.

Overview of Fund Approval Process

AMS-GMAG’s selection of Funds is based on IRT’s research. IRT performs due diligence on mutual funds and recommends mutual funds for inclusion on or removal from the list of available Funds that AMS-GMAG uses (the “Approved List”). The Approved List includes JPMorgan Funds and Non-JPMorgan Funds. IRT evaluates and monitors JPMorgan Funds and Non-JPMorgan Funds using the same criteria. IRT recommends the removal of Funds for reasons such as changes in people or process or performance outside of expectations for the manager’s investment approach.

JPMIM and its affiliates receive greater revenue if JPMorgan Funds are included in the Program, and therefore, AMS-GMAG may have a conflict of interest when JPMorgan Funds are included in the Program. AMS-GMAG approves IRT’s recommendations for Fund additions, terminations, “soft” closing to new accounts, and replacement Funds. The Program only offers those JPMorgan Funds that were in existence at the time that the Program began. IRT may recommend the addition of a Fund upon the request of JPMS, if AMS-GMAG seeks to fill a gap in the Approved List, or if a Fund is terminated and no Fund on the Approved List is an appropriate replacement. JPMS Product Management determines the number of Funds in an asset class and the overall design of the Program.

Fund Search Process

IRT uses quantitative and qualitative elements to identify mutual funds that meet due diligence standards such as the mutual fund’s track record, tenure of key portfolio managers and investment style. Generally no single factor determines whether a mutual fund passes the initial screening process, however, a single quantitative or qualitative factor may cause a mutual fund not to be considered.

IRT then considers the mutual funds’ risk-reward relationship, consistency of returns, investment style, and portfolio characteristics. For the mutual funds that pass this stage, IRT typically meets with the mutual funds’ portfolio managers or product specialists to further assess the mutual funds’ team depth and stability and investment process. IRT generally communicates with AMS-GMAG during this process and AMS-GMAG may participate in meetings with mutual funds.

The MFAP Forum then determines whether to add IRT’s recommended mutual funds to the Approved List. The MFAP Forum approves mutual funds based on various factors such as the mutual fund’s investment approach, objectives and portfolio exposures, the mutual fund’s size and capacity and the liquidity of the mutual fund’s asset class. AMS-GMAG notifies JPMS of the Funds that are added to the Approved List.

Ongoing Monitoring of Funds

IRT periodically monitors the Funds on the Approved List. IRT’s process includes: quarterly review of each Fund’s performance and portfolio characteristics, periodic discussions with a Fund’s portfolio manager or product specialist, questionnaires from a Fund, and on-site visits. Ongoing monitoring may lead to more frequent calls or meetings with Funds. IRT provides AMS-GMAG with quarterly reviews of the Funds on the Approved List and informs AMS-GMAG of any material concerns about the Funds.

JPMS, AMS-GMAG and IRT are not responsible for the performance of any Fund or any Fund's compliance with its prospectus, laws or regulations, or other matters within the Fund's control, including JPMorgan Funds. Each Fund's adviser is solely responsible for the management of the Fund as disclosed in that Fund's prospectus.

Exchange Traded Funds

ETFs are a type of investment pooled fund that are traded on a stock exchange and their shares are priced throughout the trading day as they are bought and sold on the exchange. By comparison, mutual funds are pooled funds that are not traded on a stock exchange, but investors can buy shares from and sell their shares to the funds. Mutual fund shares are priced once each day at the close of trading based upon the value of the mutual fund's holdings. Most ETFs attempt to achieve the same investment return as that of a particular market index or market sector. The Program includes ETFs that represent specific asset classes used in the Models and attempt to track broad indices or market sectors. The Program does not include leveraged or actively managed ETFs.

Removal and Replacement of Funds

IRT may recommend to AMS-GMAG the removal of a Fund from the Approved List and therefore CSP. Reasons for a removal recommendation may include key investment personnel changes at the Fund, material changes to the Fund's investment process and significant changes or risks to the Fund's organization. The MFAP Forum reviews all termination recommendations and Fund removals. If AMS-GMAG removes a Fund or ETF from the Program or Approved List, it notifies JPMS.

If the MFAP Forum approves the termination of a Fund or ETF, the Fund or ETF shares held in Program accounts will be liquidated and replaced with another Fund or ETF in the same asset class. When identifying a replacement Fund, JPMIM may use a JPMorgan Fund for a replacement Fund where JPMIM has concluded that the Non-JPMorgan Funds on the Approved List are not, from an investment perspective, substantially different from the JPMorgan Funds available. In those instances, JPMIM may use JPMorgan Funds due to its confidence in the firm's commitment to control, compliance and oversight. When determining differences among several Funds, AMS-GMAG may consider factors including historical and expected excess return and tracking error, volatility and capacity and number of holdings. AMS-GMAG may assign different weights to any factor and generally no single factor determines whether it selects a particular Fund for an Investment Strategy.

Affected Clients will be notified in writing of any Fund or ETF replacements. The notice will indicate the terminated Fund or ETF and the Fund or ETF that JPMS has selected to replace it. If the Client does not approve of the replacement Fund or ETF, they should contact their IAR to select an alternative Fund or ETF for the asset class. Should the Client decide that they would prefer to hold another Fund or ETF in the affected asset class rather than the replacement Fund or ETF, the replacement Fund or ETF will be sold and the Fund or ETF selected by Client will be purchased in the Program account. It is possible that under extreme circumstances from time to time there could be an asset class where temporarily the only alternative available is a JPMorgan Fund. The Client understands that selling the replacement Fund or ETF may involve income tax consequences and/or short-term liquidation penalties.

With respect to accounts in the Fixed Income Focused Model, the terminated Fund will be replaced as described in the preceding paragraph and removed from the affected accounts without notice to Clients. Clients do not have the option to select a different replacement Fund.

IRT may also recommend to AMS-GMAG that a Fund be soft-closed. If a Fund is soft-closed it will be removed from the Approved List and not available to new Clients. Clients who hold the Fund in their Program account will be notified of the soft-closure and will be able to continue to hold the Fund and purchase additional shares, or they may choose a different Fund in the applicable asset class. If a soft-closed Fund is reactivated and restored to the Approved List, Clients will be notified on the next Quarterly Performance Report. If a soft-closed Fund is terminated, it will be replaced pursuant to the process described in the preceding paragraph.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The approval of JPMorgan Funds in the Program may create a conflict of interest for AMS-GMAG. JPMIM and its affiliates receive greater revenue if JPMorgan Funds are included in the Program, and therefore AMS-GMAG may have a conflict of interest in including JPMorgan Funds in the Program. JPMS manages this conflict through disclosure to Clients and through various governance and oversight forums. In addition, Client may choose JPMorgan Funds or non-affiliated funds for their account.

For additional potential conflicts of interest, please refer to Item 9.C., below.

ITEM 7 – CLIENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Not applicable. The Program does not involve the engagement of Portfolio Managers.

ITEM 8 – CLIENT CONTACT WITH PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Program does not engage portfolio managers to manage Client accounts; Clients select Funds and/or ETFs for their accounts. Clients will generally have no contact with the investment advisers of the Funds. JPMS personnel knowledgeable about the management of the Client accounts are available for Client consultation upon reasonable request. Investment Advisory Representatives can assist Clients in contacting such personnel.

ITEM 9 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Disciplinary Events

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 April 2002, the SEC and several other securities and state regulators launched a joint investigation into research analyst conflicts of interest at various large investment banking firms, including Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. In April 2003, ten firms, including Bear Stearns and JPMS, resolved the matter through a “global settlement.” As part of the settlement, the SEC filed complaints against the settling firms in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The enforcement actions alleged that, from approximately mid-1999 through mid-2001 or later, all of the firms engaged in acts and practices that created or maintained inappropriate influence by investment banking over research analysts, thereby imposing conflicts of interest on research analysts that the firms failed to manage in an adequate or appropriate manner. The regulators also found supervisory deficiencies at every firm. In addition, the complaints alleged that several firms, including Bear Stearns, had issued research reports that were not based on principles of fair dealing and good faith and did not provide a sound basis for evaluating facts, contained exaggerated or unwarranted claims about the covered companies and/or contained opinions for which there were no reasonable bases, and that some firms, including Bear Stearns and JPMS, had made undisclosed payments to other firms for research coverage of their underwriting Clients. Bear Stearns and JPMS each executed a Consent in which it neither admitted nor denied the substantive allegations of the SEC’s complaint and consented to the entry of a final judgment. The final judgments were entered by the Court in October 2003 and permanently enjoined Bear Stearns and JPMS from violating the National Association of Securities Dealers (“NASD”) and New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) rules cited in the complaint relating to just and equitable principles of trade, advertising and supervisory procedures. The judgments also ordered Bear Stearns and JPMS each to make payments totaling \$80 million and to comply with undertakings as set forth in the addenda to the final judgments, which included certain structural and other reforms intended to address research analyst conflicts of interest. Both Bear Stearns and JPMS also were among a group of firms that consented to a voluntary initiative imposing restrictions on the allocation of shares in initial public offerings to executives and directors of public companies; the voluntary initiative expired by its own terms in October 2008.
- 2) In October 2003, the SEC filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia alleging that during the period from March 1999 through August 2000 J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. violated (i) Rule 101 of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by attempting to induce certain institutional customers to place orders of shares in the aftermarket for certain initial public offerings (“IPOs”) it underwrote during the restricted period of such IPOs and (ii) NASD Conduct Rule 2110 by persuading one or more institutional investors to take an allocation of one “cold” IPO by promising to reward the customer with an allocation of another upcoming “hot” IPO. JPMS consented, without admitting or denying the substantive allegations of the Complaint, to the entry of a final judgment enjoining

JPMS from violating Rule 101 of Regulation M and Conduct Rule 2110 and ordering it to pay a civil penalty of \$25 million.

- 3) In late 2004, the SEC and other securities regulators engaged in settlement discussions with J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. in connection with a joint investigation into the firm's alleged failure to preserve all of its employees' electronic mail communications (emails) between 1999 and 2002 relating to its business as a broker-dealer, in alleged violation of Section 17(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-4 thereunder. As a result of the settlement discussions, in December 2004 JPMS executed an Offer of Settlement in which it neither admitted nor denied any substantive findings and consented to the entry of an administrative order by the SEC. In February 2005, the SEC issued the contemplated administrative order, in which it censured JPMS, ordered it to cease and desist from violations of Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 17a-4, and ordered it to comply with certain undertakings including the payment of penalties and fines totaling \$2.1 million and reviewing its procedures with respect to the preservation of emails for compliance with the federal securities laws and regulations and the rules of the NASD and NYSE.
- 4) In March 2005, CISC submitted a Letter of Acceptance and Waiver and Consent ("AWC") to the NASD in connection with alleged suitability and supervisory violations related to mutual fund sales practices between January 2002 and July 2003. The NASD alleged, among other things, that CISC made recommendations and sales of mutual funds to customers without considering or adequately disclosing on a consistent basis that an equal investment in Class A shares would generally have been more economically advantageous to customers than Class B shares, due to breakpoints. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC agreed to the entry of the NASD's findings, paid a monetary fine of \$250,000 and agreed to a remediation plan to restore affected customers to the position they would have been in had they originally purchased Class A shares.
- 5) In March 2006, the SEC and NYSE announced a settlement with Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. and its clearing affiliate in connection with the firms' alleged facilitation, in violation of various federal securities laws, of late trading and deceptive market timing in the trading of mutual funds by certain Clients of the firms between 1999 and 2003. Without admitting or denying any of the SEC's substantive findings, Bear Stearns consented to the SEC's entry of an administrative order, in which the firm was censured, ordered to cease and desist from violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Sections 10(b), 15(c) and 17(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and certain rules promulgated under those Acts and the Investment Company Act of 1940, ordered to pay \$160 million in disgorgement and \$90 million in civil penalties, and ordered to comply with certain undertakings including the retention of independent consultants to review aspects of the firm's mutual fund trading.
- 6) In November 2006, CISC submitted an AWC to the NASD in connection with allegations that, from January 2002 through August 2004, the Firm failed to establish systems and procedures to supervise the sales of 529 college savings plans. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to the entry of the NASD's findings and paid a monetary fine of \$500,000 and agreed to compensate customers disadvantaged by the alleged supervisory failures.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Between June 2009 and September 2012, JPMorgan Chase & Co., on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries (including JPMS and CISC) entered into substantially similar settlements with 47 securities regulators 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 JPM 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.
- 9) 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.

- 10) 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.
- 11) 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.
- 12) 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.

- 13) 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.
- 14) 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.

- 15) 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.

B. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

JPMS's primary business is providing brokerage products and services as a bank-affiliated broker-dealer and making available to its customers, in addition to investment advisory services, a variety of bank, securities and insurance products through its affiliates. JPMS's officers, managers and IARs spend the majority of their time in administrative or supervisory duties with broker-dealer activities rather than investment advisor activities.

JPMS is affiliated with several other SEC registered broker-dealers, investment companies, investment advisers, insurance agencies, mortgage companies and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. Other registered investment advisers, collectively referred to as JPMorgan Asset Management, are affiliated with JPMS under the common ownership by JPMorgan Chase & Co. One or more of these investment advisers serve as the investment adviser to various JPMorgan Funds. Should Clients invest in JPMorgan Funds within their Program account, JPMS affiliates will benefit from such purchase as the result of receipt of the indirect investment advisory fees received for their portfolio management services. JPMS and JPMIM address this conflict through disclosure to Clients and by evaluating both JPMorgan Funds and Non-JPMorgan Funds using the same standards. See "Program Description" on page 2 for a discussion of when JPMIM may prefer to use a JPMorgan Fund.

C. Material Relationships with Related Persons and Potential Conflicts of Interest

JPMS has several relationships or arrangements with related persons that are material to its investment advisory business.

Affiliated Mutual Funds

Program accounts may be invested in Funds (including money market funds) and ETFs that have various internal fees and expenses, which are paid by the investment vehicle but which are ultimately borne by Clients. Clients should review the applicable prospectuses for Funds and ETFs in the Program for additional information about the internal fees and expenses ultimately borne by Clients.

Affiliates of JPMS provide investment advisory and other services to the JPMorgan Funds and such affiliates receive compensation for providing such services. The portion of the investment management fee received by JPMS' affiliates that is borne by each Client is not covered by, and is in addition to, the Program fee paid to JPMS. Therefore, because JPMS and its affiliates will in the aggregate receive more revenue when Program accounts are invested in JPMorgan Funds than they would receive if the account were invested in non-JPMorgan Funds, JPMS has a conflict of interest when Program accounts are invested in JPMorgan Funds. JPMS and JPMIM address this conflict through disclosure and by subjecting the JPMorgan Funds to the same selection and evaluation standards as non-JPMorgan Funds. See "Program Description" on page 2 for a discussion of when JPMIM may prefer to use a JPMorgan Fund.

Distribution Fees and Revenue Sharing

JPMS may receive a distribution fee from certain Funds pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, any 12b-1 fees received by JPMS will be credited to Client's Program account.

JPMS has negotiated revenue sharing arrangements with a number of mutual fund families whose mutual funds they offer. Some of these arrangements may include the share classes available in the Program. To the extent that these arrangements

include the Funds available in the Program, JPMS will receive additional revenue on either the Fund assets in Client accounts or on the initial purchase of these Funds. IARs are not compensated from JPMS's receipt of shared revenues.

J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp.

JPMS has an arrangement with its broker-dealer affiliate, J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. ("JPMCC") pursuant to which JPMCC provides the following services for Client accounts in the Program: trade execution, clearing and settlement services, service bureau requirements, and securities custody and processing.

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

Clients in the Program may authorize JPMS and JPMCC, to the extent permitted by applicable law, to invest (i.e., "sweep") available cash balances in the Program account into a bank deposit account, the "Chase Deposit Sweep", with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB"), an affiliate of JPMS.

Cash balances "swept" into the Chase Deposit Sweep are remitted for deposit by JPMCC, acting as Client's agent, into a money market deposit account maintained at JPMCB. Deposits in the Chase Deposit Sweep are covered by the Federal deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), up to applicable limits.

JPMCB benefits from Program Clients' selection of the Chase Deposit Sweep because JPMCB receives a stable, cost-effective source of funding. JPMCB intends to use deposits made by Clients who select the Chase Deposit Sweep to fund current and new business, 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 Chase Deposit Sweep, and the interest rate or other income earned by JPMCB on loans and investments made with the deposits. The income that JPMCB has the opportunity to earn through its lending and investment activities is usually greater than the fees earned by all JPMorgan Chase-affiliated entities from managing and distributing money market mutual funds that may be available to Program Clients as an alternative cash "sweep" for their Program accounts.

Therefore, JPMS, JPMCC and JPMCB have a financial incentive in Clients' authorization of the use of the Chase Deposit Sweep as the "sweep" option for temporary investment of available cash balances in Program accounts. JPMS does not believe that its and its affiliates' interest in Clients' selection of the Chase Deposit Sweep presents any inherent or general material conflict with the interests of Clients. However, to the extent a conflict may exist with respect to a particular Program account, JPMS addresses the conflict by: (1) allowing Clients to select another available "sweep" option and to change the election at any time; (2) providing disclosure to Clients, including prospectuses for the available money market mutual funds available as a sweep option, and the Chase Deposit Sweep; and (3) access to information concerning the current yield of the available sweep options.

D. Code of Ethics

The Firm's Code of Ethics (the "Code") governs the conduct of IARs and other Firm employees who have access to Client information. The Code requires IARs and other Firm employees with access to Client information to acknowledge that they understand and are in compliance with its policies. The Code's policies require that IARs: (1) report personal securities trades; (2) acknowledge their ongoing compliance with SEC broker-dealer and investment advisor rules and regulations; and (3) report any violations of the Code of which they are aware to the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer. Clients may telephone or write their IAR or the Firm to request a copy of the Code.

The Firm has a personal trading policy for its IARs and registered personnel and the Firm monitors the personal trading activity of each IAR in compliance with its internal supervisory process.

E. Review of Accounts

JPMS IARs are available to meet with Clients upon request to discuss their Program account. JPMS also contacts Clients at least once annually to determine whether there have been any changes in the Client's financial situation, investment objectives or investment restrictions that would require changes to the account. JPMS personnel who are knowledgeable about the management of Client accounts are available for Client consultation upon reasonable request. To ensure that the Program and the selected Model remain suitable for the Client, Clients are instructed to promptly notify JPMS of any material changes to their investment objectives and/or financial situation. As most Program accounts are managed in a similar manner according to the Model selected by the Client, JPMS does not review individual trades or individual Program accounts. As described in this Brochure, JPMS periodically reviews the Model composition and the Funds available in the Program to assure that the Models and Funds continue to meet the Program's requirements. For Program accounts that have requested investment restrictions, JPMS periodically monitors the accounts to ensure compliance with the requested

restrictions. JPMS does not provide tax advice, and the account reviews should not be construed as tax advice. Account reviews are not a substitute for careful review of account statements or tax reporting forms.

Clients receive written account statements from the custodian at least quarterly and also receive written quarterly performance reports. See “Trade Confirmations, Statements and Performance Reporting”, above.

F. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Program Accounts are offered and sold only through IARs associated with JPMS. JPMS does not engage any unaffiliated third party cash solicitation or referral arrangements to refer prospective new clients to JPMS. However, pursuant to an agreement between JPMS and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMCB”), an affiliate, JPMCB may compensate its employees for referring clients to JPMS for various products and services, including the Program and other advisory products and services. Any such payments to JPMCB employees shall not increase the Program Fee paid by the Client.

G. Financial Information

JPMS is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its Clients, nor has JPMS been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.