Important Disclosures

For more complete information about any of the mutual funds available within the retirement plan, please call 855-JPM-PLAN. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund. Please carefully read the prospectus which contains this and other important information before you invest or send money.

TARGET DATE FUNDS: Generally, the asset allocation of each target date fund will change on an annual basis with the asset allocation becoming more conservative as the fund nears the target retirement date. The target date is the approximate date when investors plan to start withdrawing their money. The principal value of the fund(s) in a plan's lineup is not guaranteed at any time, including at the time of target date and/or withdrawal.

An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although money market funds strive to preserve the value of the investment at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Investment return and principal value of security investments will fluctuate. The value at the time of redemption may be more or less than original cost. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Cash alternative funds are not federally guaranteed and may lose value. Cash alternative funds have interest rate, inflation, and credit risks that are associated with the underlying assets owned by the Fund.

Bond funds have the same interest rate, inflation, and credit risks that are associated with the underlying bonds owned by the Fund. Interest rate risk means that as interest rates rise, the prices of bonds will generally fall and vice versa. Inflation risk is the risk that the rate of return on an investment may not outpace the rate of inflation. Credit risk is the risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and investments held by the Fund.

Securities rated below investment grade are called "High-yield bonds," "non-investment-grade bonds," "below investment-grade bonds" or "junk bonds." They generally are rated in the fifth or lower rating categories of Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service. Although high yield bonds have higher return potential, they are also subject to greater risks, including the risk of default, when compared to higher-rated securities.

There is no guarantee that companies that can issue dividends will declare, continue to pay, or increase dividends.

Certain underlying funds invest in inflation protected bonds ("TIPS"). Unlike conventional bonds, the principal or interest of TIPS is adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation (e.g., Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers [CPI-U]). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the actual rate of inflation.

The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund's portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or in particular, the prices of the types of securities in which a fund invests) may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of a fund's securities goes down, an investment in a fund decreases in value.

Small- and mid-capitalization funds typically carry more risk than stock funds investing in well-established "blue-chip" companies because smaller companies generally have a higher risk of failure. Historically, smaller companies' stock has experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the average stock.

International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the U.S. can raise or lower returns. Also, some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the U.S. or other nations.

The risk of investing in foreign countries is heightened when investing in emerging markets. In addition, the small size of securities markets and the low trading volume may lead to a lack of liquidity, which leads to increased volatility. Also, emerging markets may not provide adequate legal protection for private or foreign investments or private property

REIT funds may be subject to a higher degree of market risk because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographic sector. REIT funds may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and economic conditions, changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust and defaults by borrowers.

Stable Value funds are not federally guaranteed and may lose value. Stable Value funds have interest rate, inflation, and credit risks that are associated with the underlying assets owned by the Fund. The strength of the "wrap contract" is dependent on the financial strength of the financial institutions issuing the contracts.

A common or collective trust fund is established and maintained by a trustee under a declaration of trust. The fund is not required to file a prospectus or registration statement with the SEC, and accordingly, neither is available. The fund is available only to certain qualified retirement plans and governmental plans and is not offered to the general public. Units of the fund are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by any bank, government entity, the FDIC or any other type of deposit insurance. You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risk, charges, and expenses of the fund before investing.

Certain underlying Funds of target retirement funds may have unique risks associated with investments in foreign/emerging market securities, and/or fixed income instruments. International investing involves increased risk and volatility due to currency exchange rate changes, political, social or economic instability, and accounting or other financial standards differences. Fixed income securities generally decline in price when interest rates rise. Real estate funds may be subject to a higher degree of market risk because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographical sector, including but not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risk related to general and economic conditions, changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust and defaults by the borrower. The fund may invest in futures contracts and other derivatives. This may make the Fund more volatile. The gross expense ratio of the fund includes the estimated fees and expenses of the underlying funds. A fund of funds is normally best suited for long-term investors.

J.P. Morgan Retirement Plan Services LLC and its affiliates and agents may receive compensation with respect to plan investments, including, but not limited to, sub-transfer agent, recordkeeping, shareholder servicing, 12b-1 or other revenue-sharing fees.

Certain recordkeeping and administrative services for plans may be provided on behalf of J.P. Morgan Retirement Plan Services LLC (J.P. Morgan) by FASCore, LLC (FASCore). Securities transactions are effected by an affiliate of FASCore: GWFS Equities, Inc. (GWFS), a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. For transactions involving units of collective investment trusts GWFS is also a member of SIPC. GWFS and FASCore are independent entities and are not affiliated with J.P. Morgan. If retirement brokerages services are available in the Plan, those services are offered by Charles Schwab & Co, Inc. (Schwab). Schwab receives fees for providing these services and is not affiliated with J.P. Morgan, FASCore or GWFS.