

The code of ethics adopted by JPMIM requires that all employees must: (i) place the interest of the accounts which are managed by JPMIM first; (ii) conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner that is consistent with the code of ethics and the individual employee's position of trust and responsibility; and (iii) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of their position. Employees of JPMIM are also prohibited from certain mutual fund trading activity including excessive trading of shares of a mutual fund as described in the applicable Fund's Prospectuses or SAI and effecting or facilitating a mutual fund transaction to engage in market timing. JPMIM's code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by a Fund subject to certain restrictions. However, all employees are required to preclear securities trades (except for certain types of securities such as non-proprietary mutual fund shares and U.S. government securities). Each of JPMIM's affiliated sub-advisers has also adopted the code of ethics described above.

JPMDS's code of ethics requires that all employees of JPMDS must: (i) place the interest of the accounts which are managed by affiliates of JPMDS first; (ii) conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner that is consistent with the code of ethics and the individual employee's position of trust and responsibility; and (iii) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of their positions. Employees of JPMDS are also prohibited from certain mutual fund trading activity, including excessive trading of shares of a mutual fund as such term is defined in the applicable Fund's Prospectuses or SAI, or effecting or facilitating a mutual fund transaction to engage in market timing. JPMDS's code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds subject to the policies and restrictions in such code of ethics.

### PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

The policies and procedures used by JPMIM and the Behavioral Value Fund's sub-adviser to determine how to vote proxies relating to the portfolio securities of such Fund are summarized below:

**Fuller & Thaler.** As a fiduciary, Fuller & Thaler's general policy is to exercise the voting authority delegated to it by the Behavioral Value Fund in a manner that will maintain or enhance shareholder value of the company in which Fuller & Thaler has invested the Fund assets.

The portfolio managers are responsible for voting the proxies for the securities held in the Fund in accordance with Fuller & Thaler's written proxy voting policy which has been constructed with the clients' best interest in mind. Generally, Fuller & Thaler approves (or follows management recommendations) in routine corporate matters such as the selection of directors or auditors, in issues involving an increase in the authorized shares where needed for clearly defined business purposes, and in social issues. Generally, Fuller & Thaler opposes (in some cases against management recommendations) the indemnification of directors and/or officers where such indemnification includes "negligence and gross negligence" in the performance of their fiduciary duties, super-majority voting requirements, anti-takeover proposals which restrict shareholder authority, increases in authorized shares of more than 25% without a stated business purpose, changes in corporate charter that do not have a clearly stated business purpose, provisions for multi-tiered voting rights, authorizations of "blank check" preferred stock or other capital stock without a stated business purpose, "shareholder rights" provisions which tend to diminish rather than enhance shareholder power, "anti-greenmail" provisions which also restrict shareholder authority, and staggered boards of directors. Fuller & Thaler may vote contrary to its aforementioned general guidelines if a good reason exists to vote otherwise. Fuller & Thaler evaluates, on a case-by-case basis, corporate combinations and divestments, shareholder proposals, and profit sharing and stock options plans.

Fuller & Thaler has contracted with Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to collect proxy information from the custodians and to vote proxies according to Fuller & Thaler's instructions. ISS also provides proxy recommendations and corporate governance ratings to Fuller & Thaler. While Fuller & Thaler may consider such research in determining how to vote on a proxy issue, Fuller & Thaler will vote each proxy on its own merits.

In the event of a conflict of interest between the Behavioral Value Fund and Fuller & Thaler, with respect to how a proxy should be voted for a portfolio security held by the Fund, Fuller & Thaler will vote the proxy in what it believes to be in the best interest of the Fund.

**JPMIM.** With respect to the Realty Income Fund, the Board of Trustees has delegated to the Fund's investment adviser, JPMIM and its affiliated advisers, proxy voting authority with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities. Most of the securities in which the Fund invests, however, are rarely required, or permitted, to vote. To ensure that the proxies of portfolio companies are voted in the best interests of the Fund, the Fund's Board of Trustees has adopted JPMIM's detailed proxy voting procedures (the "Procedures") that incorporate guidelines ("Guidelines") for voting proxies on specific types of issues.

JPMIM and its affiliated advisers are part of a global asset management organization with the capability to invest in securities of issuers located around the globe. Because the regulatory framework and the business cultures and practices vary from region to region, the Guidelines are customized for each region to take into account such variations. Separate Guidelines cover the regions of (1) North America, (2) Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central America and South America (3) Asia (ex-Japan) and (4) Japan, respectively.

Notwithstanding the variations among the Guidelines, all of the Guidelines have been designed with the uniform objective of encouraging corporate action that enhances shareholder value. As a general rule, in voting proxies of a particular security, JPMIM and its affiliated advisers will apply the Guidelines of the region in which the issuer of such security is organized. Except as noted below, proxy voting decisions will be made in accordance with the Guidelines covering a multitude of both routine and non-routine matters that JPMIM and its affiliated advisers have encountered globally, based on many years of collective investment management experience.

To oversee and monitor the proxy-voting process, JPMIM has established a proxy committee and appointed a proxy administrator in each global location where proxies are voted. The primary function of each proxy committee is to review periodically general proxy-voting matters, review and approve the Guidelines annually, and provide advice and recommendations on general proxy-voting matters as well as on specific voting issues. The procedures permit an independent voting service to perform certain services otherwise carried out or coordinated by the proxy administrator.

Although for many matters the Guidelines specify the votes to be cast, for many others, the Guidelines contemplate case-by-case determinations. In addition, there will undoubtedly be proxy matters that are not contemplated by the Guidelines. For both these categories of matters and to override the Guidelines, the Procedures require a certification and review process to be completed before the vote is cast. That process is designed to identify actual or potential material conflicts of interest (between the Fund on the one hand, and the Fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter or an affiliate of any of the foregoing, on the other hand) and ensure that the proxy vote is cast in the best interests of the Fund. A conflict is deemed to exist when the proxy is for JPMorgan Chase & Co. stock or for J.P. Morgan Funds, or when the proxy administrator has actual knowledge indicating that a JPMorgan affiliate is an investment banker or rendered a fairness opinion with respect to the matter that is the subject of the proxy vote. When such conflicts are identified, the proxy will be voted by an independent third party either in accordance with JPMorgan proxy voting guidelines or by the third party using its own guidelines.

When other types of potential material conflicts of interest are identified, the proxy administrator and JPMAM's Chief Fiduciary Officer will evaluate the potential conflict of interest and determine whether such conflict actually exists, and if so, will recommend how JPMIM will vote the proxy. In addressing any material conflict, JPMIM may take one or more of the following measures (or other appropriate action): removing or "walling off" from the proxy voting process certain JPMIM personnel with knowledge of the conflict, voting in accordance with any applicable Guideline if the application of the Guideline would objectively result in the casting of a proxy vote in a predetermined manner, or deferring the vote to or obtaining a recommendation from a third independent party, in which case the proxy will be voted by, or in accordance with the recommendation of, the independent third party.

The following summarizes some of the more noteworthy types of proxy voting policies of the non-U.S. Guidelines:

- Corporate governance procedures differ among the countries. Because of time constraints and local customs, it is not always possible for JPMIM to receive and review all proxy materials in connection with each item submitted for a vote. Many proxy statements are in foreign languages. Proxy materials are generally mailed by the issuer to the sub-custodian which holds the securities for the client in the country where the portfolio company is organized, and there may not be sufficient time for such materials to be transmitted to the Adviser in time for a vote to be cast. In some countries, proxy statements are not mailed at all, and in some locations, the deadline for voting is two to four days after the initial announcement that a vote is to be solicited and it may not always be possible to obtain sufficient information to make an informed decision in good time to vote.
- Certain markets require that shares being tendered for voting purposes are temporarily immobilized from trading until after the shareholder meeting has taken place. Elsewhere, notably emerging markets, it may not always be possible to obtain sufficient information to make an informed decision in good time to vote. Some markets require a local representative to be hired in order to attend the meeting and vote in person on our behalf, which can result in considerable cost. JPMIM also considers the cost of voting in light of the expected benefit of the vote. In certain instances, it may sometimes be in the Fund's best interests to intentionally refrain from voting in certain overseas markets from time to time.

- Where proxy issues concern corporate governance, takeover defense measures, compensation plans, capital structure changes and so forth, JPMIM pays particular attention to management's arguments for promoting the prospective change. JPMIM's sole criterion in determining its voting stance is whether such changes will be to the economic benefit of the beneficial owners of the shares.
- JPMIM is in favor of a unitary board structure of the type found in the United Kingdom as opposed to tiered board structures. Thus, JPMIM will generally vote to encourage the gradual phasing out of tiered board structures, in favor of unitary boards. However, since tiered boards are still very prevalent in markets outside of the United Kingdom, local market practice will always be taken into account.
- JPMIM will use its voting powers to encourage appropriate levels of board independence, taking into account local market practice.
- JPMIM will usually vote against discharging the board from responsibility in cases of pending litigation, or if there is evidence of wrongdoing for which the board must be held accountable.
- JPMIM will vote in favor of increases in capital which enhance a company's long-term prospects. JPMIM will also vote in favor of the partial suspension of preemptive rights if they are for purely technical reasons (e.g., rights offers which may not be legally offered to shareholders in certain jurisdictions). However, JPMIM will vote against increases in capital which would allow the company to adopt "poison pill" takeover defense tactics, or where the increase in authorized capital would dilute shareholder value in the long term.
- JPMIM will vote in favor of proposals which will enhance a company's long-term prospects. JPMIM will vote against an increase in bank borrowing powers which would result in the company reaching an unacceptable level of financial leverage, where such borrowing is expressly intended as part of a takeover defense, or where there is a material reduction in shareholder value.
- JPMIM will generally vote against anti-takeover devices.
- Where social or environmental issues are the subject of a proxy vote, JPMIM will consider the issue on a case-by-case basis, keeping in mind at all times the best economic interests of its clients.

The following summarizes some of the more noteworthy types of proxy voting policies of the U.S. Guidelines:

- JPMIM considers votes on director nominees on a case-by-case basis. Votes generally will be withheld from directors who: (a) attend less than 75% of board and committee meetings without a valid excuse; (b) implement or renew a dead-hand poison pill; (c) are affiliated directors who serve on audit, compensation or nominating committees or are affiliated directors and the full board serves on such committees or the company does not have such committees; or (d) ignore a shareholder proposal that is approved by a majority of either the shares outstanding or the votes cast based on a review over a consecutive two year time frame.
- JPMIM votes proposals to classify boards on a case-by-case basis, but normally will vote in favor of such proposal if the issuer's governing documents contain each of eight enumerated safeguards (for example, a majority of the board is composed of independent directors and the nominating committee is composed solely of such directors).
- JPMIM also considers management poison pill proposals on a case-by-case basis, looking for shareholder-friendly provisions before voting in favor.
- JPMIM votes against proposals for a super-majority vote to approve a merger.
- JPMIM considers proposals to increase common and/or preferred shares and to issue shares as part of a debt restructuring plan on a case-by-case basis, taking into account such factors as the extent of dilution and whether the transaction will result in a change in control.
- JPMIM votes proposals on a stock option plan based primarily on a detailed, quantitative analysis that takes into account factors such as estimated dilution to shareholders' equity and dilution to voting power. JPMIM votes against proposals to adopt a two tiered compensation structure for board directors. JPMIM generally considers other management compensation proposals on a case-by-case basis.
- JPMIM also considers on a case-by-case basis proposals to change an issuer's state of incorporation, mergers and acquisitions and other corporate restructuring proposals and certain social issue proposals.

- JPMIM generally votes for management proposals which seek shareholder approval to make the state of incorporation the exclusive forum for disputes if the company is a Delaware corporation; otherwise, the Adviser votes on a case by case basis.
- JPMIM generally supports management disclosure practices for environmental issues except for those companies that have been involved in significant controversies, fines or litigation related to environmental issues.
- JPMIM reviews Say on Pay proposals on a case by case basis with additional review of proposals where the issuer's previous year's proposal received a low level of support.

In accordance with regulations of the SEC, the Funds' proxy voting records for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are on file with the SEC and are available on the J.P. Morgan Funds' website at [www.jpmorganfunds.com](http://www.jpmorganfunds.com) and are on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

As described in the Prospectuses and pursuant to the procedures approved by the Trustees, each business day, a Fund will make available to the public, upon request to J.P. Morgan Funds Services (1-800-480-4111), an uncertified, complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that prior month. In addition, from time to time, each Fund may post portfolio holdings on the J.P. Morgan Funds' website on a more timely basis.

A Fund's publicly available uncertified, complete list of portfolio holdings information, as described above, may also be provided regularly pursuant to a standing request, such as on a monthly or quarterly basis, to (i) third party service providers, rating and ranking agencies, financial intermediaries, and affiliated persons of the Fund, and (ii) clients of the Fund's Adviser or its affiliates that invest in a Fund or such clients' consultants. No compensation or other consideration is received by a Fund or the Adviser, or any other person for these disclosures. A list of the entities that receive the Fund's portfolio holdings information, the frequency with which it is provided and the length of the lag between the date of the information and the date it is disclosed is provided below:

### All Funds

Bloomberg LP	Monthly	30 days after month end
Casey, Quirk & Associates	Monthly	30 days after month end
Lipper, Inc.	Monthly	30 days after month end
Morningstar Inc.	Monthly	30 days after month end
Thomson Financial	Monthly	30 days after month end
Vickers Stock Research Corp.	Monthly	30 days after month end
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. — Standard & Poor's	Monthly	30 days after month end
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Monthly	30 days after month end
Factset	Monthly	30 days after month end

### Undiscovered Managers Behavioral Value Fund

Fernand Schoppig Associates	Quarterly	30 days after quarter end
Wells Fargo — Felix Cordas	Quarterly	30 days after quarter end

### JPMorgan Realty Income Fund

Informa Investment Solutions (PSN)	Quarterly	30 days after quarter end
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Quarterly	30 days after quarter end
Michael Drake of Yon-Drake Associates	Monthly	30 days after month end

In addition, certain service providers to the Funds or the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Administrator, Shareholder Servicing Agent or Distributor may for legitimate business purposes receive the Funds' portfolio holdings information earlier than the time period specified in the applicable prospectus, such as sub-advisers, rating and ranking agencies, pricing services, proxy voting service providers, accountants, attorneys, custodians, securities lending agents, consultants retained to assist in the drafting of management discussion of fund performance in shareholder reports, brokers in connection with Fund transactions and in providing pricing quotations, transfer agents and entities providing contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") financing (released weekly one day after trade date). When a Fund redeems a shareholder in kind, the shareholder generally receives its proportionate share of the Fund's portfolio holdings and therefore, the shareholder and its agent may receive such information earlier than the time period specified in the Prospectuses. Such holdings are released on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. "Conditions of confidentiality" include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions).