

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
)	
v.)	
)	
BRANDON M. LOVE,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

**COMPLAINT
(INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT)**

Plaintiff J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMorgan” or “Plaintiff”) files this Complaint and Application for Temporary Restraining Order and Injunctive Relief against defendant Brandon M. Love (“Love” or “Defendant”):

Preliminary Statement

1. This action is for a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction to maintain the status quo pending resolution of an arbitration proceeding between JPMorgan and Defendant that concurrently is being filed with FINRA Dispute Resolution.¹

¹ The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) was created in July 2007 through the consolidation of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the member regulation, enforcement and arbitration functions of the New York Stock Exchange. JPMorgan has the express right to seek temporary injunctive relief before a court of competent jurisdiction pending the outcome of arbitration before a full panel of duly-appointed arbitrators pursuant to Rule 13804 of the FINRA Code of Arbitration Procedure for Industry Disputes. A copy of Rule 13804 is annexed to the accompanying Declaration of Leonard Weintraub.

2. This dispute arises out of Love's departure from JPMorgan on August 8, 2025, and his subsequent employment with UBS Financial Services Inc. ("UBS"), a direct competitor of JPMorgan. During his entire employment, Love worked as a Private Client Advisor in a bank branch office of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan Chase"), an affiliate of JPMorgan, in West Bloomfield, Michigan.

3. JPMorgan has learned that since leaving JPMorgan and joining UBS, Love has solicited more than a dozen JPMorgan clients to move their accounts from JPMorgan to him at his new firm. JPMorgan has learned that after he resigned, Love has contacted JPMorgan clients, including calling clients on their personal cell phones, seeking to induce such clients to transfer their accounts from JPMorgan to him at UBS. The clients have informed JPMorgan that Love's communications have been more than simply announcing his change of employment, and that he is actively requesting meetings with the clients or otherwise seeking to induce them to do business with him at his new firm.

4. One client informed JPMorgan that Love called him on his cell phone and told the client that he got a promotion at UBS, and offered the client the opportunity to work with him at UBS. Love also emailed such client. The client subsequently moved his account to Love at UBS.

5. This apparently was a common “pitch” by Love to clients. At least two other clients informed JPMorgan that Love called them on their cell phones and told the clients that he “got a promotion at UBS,” and said (in sum and substance) that he would love for the clients to bring their accounts to UBS. Both clients told him they were not interested in moving to UBS.

6. Another client informed JPMorgan that Love called her on her cell phone and told her that if she moved her account to UBS her fees would be lower.

7. Another client informed JPMorgan that Love called him on his cell phone and asked to meet, saying that he wanted to continue working with the client at UBS.

8. Another client (a husband and wife) informed JPMorgan that Love called them on their cell phone and asked them to move with him to UBS. The client subsequently moved their accounts to Love at UBS.

9. Another client informed JPMorgan that Love called her on her cell phone and asked if she would be open to meeting him at his new office at UBS.

10. Another client informed JPMorgan that Love called her and asked her to make him the “person of record” on her annuities so he could continue to manage them for her at UBS.

11. In addition, on information and belief, Love took with him to UBS JPMorgan’s confidential client information, including client contact information,

such as cell phone numbers, which, on information and belief, are generally not publicly available, without which he would have been unable to call and solicit JPMorgan clients so quickly after he left JPMorgan.

12. As discussed in more detail below, Love engaged in highly suspicious computer access on JPMorgan's system in the weeks prior to his resignation and accessed an unusually high number of client profiles on JPMorgan's computer system off hours, many in rapid succession. The client profiles accessed by Love contain highly confidential client information, including client names, addresses, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and other information needed to solicit JPMorgan clients upon his resignation.

13. Unfortunately, it appears that Love's improper solicitation efforts have proved successful, as approximately 19 JPMorgan households, with assets totaling approximately \$27.7 million, already have transferred their accounts to Love at his new firm.

14. At the time he left JPMorgan, Love serviced approximately 271 JPMorgan households with approximately \$184 million in total assets under supervision, the vast majority of which were either pre-existing JPMorgan clients at the time they were assigned to Love, or were developed by him at JPMorgan with JPMorgan's assistance. Love now seeks to improperly induce such JPMorgan clients to follow him to UBS.

15. Defendant's conduct constitutes a breach of his employment agreement (which contain non-solicitation and confidentiality provisions), and a violation of his common-law obligations to JPMorgan.

16. To prevent continued irreparable harm arising from Defendant's course of misconduct, JPMorgan seeks immediate injunctive relief (in the form of a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction) barring Defendant from soliciting JPMorgan's clients, and barring Defendant from further using and compelling the return of JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary business and client information, pending resolution of JPMorgan's claims against Defendant in a related arbitration that JPMorgan also is in the process of commencing.

Jurisdiction and Venue

17. The Court has jurisdiction in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) in that, as alleged below, plaintiff JPMorgan, on the one hand, and Defendant, on the other hand, are citizens of different states, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

18. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a), in that a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in West Bloomfield, Michigan.

The Parties

19. JPMorgan is a Delaware limited liability company and a national broker-dealer, with its principal place of business in New York City, New York. The sole member of JPMorgan is J.P. Morgan Broker-Dealer Holdings Inc., which is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in New York, New York. JPMorgan is a member firm of FINRA. Defendant maintains securities licenses through FINRA.

20. JPMorgan provides traditional banking, investment, and trust and estates services in Michigan through its Chase Wealth Management branch offices. Unlike traditional brokerage firms (where clients are serviced almost exclusively by one financial advisor), JPMorgan's Chase Wealth Management adopts a team approach to service a wide variety of JPMorgan clients' investment and banking needs.

21. Defendant is an individual who at all times relevant herein prior to his resignation was employed and/or conducted business in West Bloomfield, Michigan and is and was a citizen of Michigan. Defendant also is a registered representative now employed by UBS in its Birmingham, Michigan office.

22. In connection with his status as a registered representative of JPMorgan, Defendant executed a Form U-4 Uniform Applications for Securities Industry Registration or Transfer. By executing the Form U-4, Defendant agreed to submit

to arbitration disputes, claims and controversies arising between himself and JPMorgan.

Factual Allegations

23. Love had been employed by JPMorgan or its affiliates since November 2012. In connection with becoming a Private Client Advisor at the commencement of his employment, Love entered into a Chase Wealth Management Supervision, Confidentiality, and Non-Solicitation Agreement, dated November 14, 2012 (the “Non-Solicitation Agreement”), which contained provisions requiring Love to maintain the confidentiality of the firm’s confidential and proprietary business and customer information, and a restrictive covenant prohibiting him from soliciting the firm’s clients for a one-year period after the termination of his employment.

24. As a Private Client Advisor, JPMorgan Chase referred its bank clients to Love in order for him to build JPMorgan’s relationship with such clients. Love sat at his desk at a JPMorgan Chase bank branch and was introduced to hundreds of existing bank clients (with or without investment accounts) to offer and provide access to investment opportunities through Chase Wealth Management. As a Private Client Advisor, Love was not expected to engage in cold calling or attempt to build a client base independent of referrals from JPMorgan.

25. As part of his official duties at JPMorgan, Defendant had access to extensive confidential financial records and information about JPMorgan's clients, including information about each client's investment and trust and estates needs. As explained in further detail below, such information – which is not publicly available, and cannot be easily duplicated – is proprietary and valuable, and would be especially useful to a competitor.

Defendant's Employment Agreement and Obligations to JPMorgan

26. As noted above, Love entered into an agreement with JPMorgan that contains a provision prohibiting him from soliciting JPMorgan clients for a period of one year after his JPMorgan employment ends and from using or retaining JPMorgan confidential information.

27. Section 7(a) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, entitled "Confidential Information," provides, in relevant part, that:

You understand that, by entering into this Agreement, by virtue of your position with JPMC and by the nature of JPMC's business, you have had access to, currently have access to, will have access to and will consistently and routinely be given trade secrets and confidential information related to JPMC's business. Confidential information concerning JPMC's business includes information about JPMC, as well as described further in the Code of Conduct and subparagraphs (b) and (c) below (the "Confidential Information"). You also understand that you will be provided with specialized training and mentoring that is unique and proprietary, which draws upon, relies upon and is part of the Confidential Information described herein.

28. Section 7(b) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement provides, in relevant part, that, in addition to any description in the Code of Conduct, Confidential Information includes, but is not limited to:

i. names, addresses and telephone numbers of customers and prospective customers;

ii. account information, financial standing, investment holdings and other personal financial data compiled by and/or provided to or by JPMC;

iii. specific customer financial needs and requirements with respect to investments, financial position and standing; leads, referrals and references to customers and/or prospects, financial portfolio, financial account information, investment preferences and similar information, whether developed, provided, compiled, used or acquired by JPMC and/or yourself in connection with your employment at JPMC;

* * *

vi. all records and documents concerning the business and affairs of JPMC (including copies and originals and any graphic formats or electronic media);

* * *

viii. information concerning established business relationships;

ix. “trade secrets” as that term is defined by the Uniform Trade Secrets Act (UTSA), which term shall be deemed to include each item of Confidential Information specifically described in this Section.

29. In Section 7(c) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, Defendant again expressly acknowledged that JPMorgan’s customer account information contains confidential financial information, names, addresses, customers’ net worth,

investment objectives and similar information which is confidential, not readily known by competitors, and must be safeguarded.

30. In Sections 7(d) and 7(e) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, Defendant agreed to maintain the confidentiality of JPMorgan's confidential information, not to disclose such confidential information to or use for the benefit of any third party, and to return all JPMorgan confidential information upon the termination of his employment.

31. In Section 8 of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, Defendant agreed not to solicit JPMorgan's clients for a period of twelve months after the termination of his employment:

- a. You understand and acknowledge that JPMC considers its client and customer relationships important and valuable assets. Accordingly, in consideration of and as a condition of your employment, continued employment, access to trade secrets and Confidential Information, specialized training and mentoring, and other consideration provided herein, you understand and agree for a period of twelve (12) months after your employment with JPMC terminates for any reason that you may not on your own behalf or that of any other persons or entities, directly or indirectly solicit or attempt to solicit, induce to leave or divert or attempt to induce to leave, initiate contact with or divert from doing business with JPMC, any then current customers, clients, or other persons or entities that were serviced by you or whose names became known to you by virtue of your employment with JPMC, or otherwise interfere with the relationship between JPMC and such customers, clients, or other persons or entities.*
- b. You understand and agree that JPMC has developed and uses a unique business model for the sale of investment products.*

Specifically, you acknowledge and understand that the vast majority of customers with whom you will be working with at JPMC have pre-existing investment relationships with CISC and/or pre-existing and separate banking relationships with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. Additionally, you will be working with other JPMC employees to develop and strengthen these relationships on behalf of JPMC. The customer relationships developed at JPMC and given to you by JPMC flow directly from the goodwill, reputation, name recognition, Confidential Information, specialized training, mentoring and expenditures made by JPMC.

- c. This section does not apply to customer relationships you established prior to commencing employment with JPMC, provided that you are able to substantiate through documents or other suitable evidence that the relationship preceded commencement of your employment with the JPMC, and any such customers are listed on Attachment A signed by your manager. (Emphasis added.)*

32. In Section 10(a) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, Defendant agreed that the above-referenced provisions are reasonable, and that he voluntarily entered into the agreement after having had an opportunity to review it with his counsel:

- i. You acknowledge that you have carefully considered the nature and extent of the restrictions upon you and the rights and remedies conferred upon JPMC under Sections 7, 8, and 9 of this Agreement, and have had the opportunity to retain legal counsel at your own expense to review this Agreement. You acknowledge that these restrictions are reasonable in time and geographic scope, are fully required to protect the legitimate interests of JPMC and its customers and do not confer a benefit upon JPMC which is disproportionate to any detriment to you.*
- ii. You acknowledge that the terms and conditions of Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this Agreement incorporate and/or supplement the terms and conditions of your employment at JPMC and are reasonable*

and necessary to protect the valued business interests of JPMC and that you have received good and valuable consideration for entering into this Agreement.

iii. You acknowledge that you were made aware of this Agreement at the time you accepted employment with JPMC or at the time you were afforded the opportunity of receiving sales-related compensation for the sale of non-deposit investment products, and that you are signing it knowingly and voluntarily and are accepting or continuing employment with full understanding of its terms and conditions. You further acknowledge the reasonableness and enforceability of the terms of this Agreement, and you will not challenge the enforceability or terms of this Agreement.

33. In addition, in Section 10(b) of the Non-Solicitation Agreement, Defendant acknowledges that any breach of the provisions set forth above will cause irreparable harm to JPMorgan entitling it to seek immediate injunctive relief and to recover its attorneys' fees in connection with instituting any legal proceeding and/or arbitration to enforce the agreement.

34. Love had some securities industry experience before joining JPMorgan and brought some clients with him to JPMorgan from UBS, where he previously worked. However, the vast majority of the clients he serviced at JPMorgan were either pre-existing JPMorgan clients at the time they were assigned to Love, or were developed by him at JPMorgan with JPMorgan's assistance. None of the clients whom Love solicited (as indicated above) transferred to JPMorgan with Love from UBS when he joined in 2012.

35. In consideration for entering into and continuing his employment relationship with JPMorgan and executing his non-solicitation agreement with JPMorgan, Defendant was provided with significant benefits, including substantial compensation, office and support facilities, securities registration, research, and health insurance.

JPMorgan's Relationship with Its Clients and Its Confidential Information

36. As indicated above, the vast majority of the clients assigned to Defendant were pre-existing JPMorgan clients who were reassigned to Defendant, were long-term Chase Bank clients who were referred to Defendant, or were developed by JPMorgan at the time they were assigned to Defendant.

37. JPMorgan has invested substantial time and money, totaling millions of dollars, to acquire, develop and maintain its clients over many years. It is with great difficulty, and only after a great expenditure of time, money and effort, that JPMorgan was able to acquire its existing clients. JPMorgan spends substantial resources in gaining knowledge about its clients and protecting the privacy of such information. It typically takes many years of dealing with clients for JPMorgan to become their primary investing firm. JPMorgan clients typically remain with and continue to be serviced by the firm, regardless of whether the Advisor or other team members resign or leave JPMorgan. But for Defendant's employment,

Defendant would not have had any contact with the vast majority of the clients the firm assigned to him and whom he is now soliciting.

38. During the course of his employment, Defendant had access to highly confidential JPMorgan client files in addition to other financial information that is confidential and proprietary to JPMorgan. JPMorgan's client files contain confidential financial information regarding each client, including client identity, address, telephone numbers, transactional history, tax information, personal financial data, banking information and investment objectives, among other confidential and proprietary data. Defendant had no interaction with the vast majority of the clients he was assigned at JPMorgan (and no knowledge of any of their confidential information) until he started working at JPMorgan. As indicated above, this information has been collected at great expense to the firm, is not easily duplicated, and would be extremely valuable to a competitor.

39. A critical factor to JPMorgan's continued success is its relations with its clients. JPMorgan has built the loyalty of its client base through many years of effort and has invested substantially in building JPMorgan's goodwill. JPMorgan spends substantial resources in terms of time, effort and money annually to provide programs and support to its Chase Wealth Management employees, including Defendant, for them to use to obtain and build relationships with its clients.

40. JPMorgan's records maintained concerning its clients are not available from other sources and have been created and updated for a period of many years based on JPMorgan's relationship with its clients. JPMorgan has invested substantial corporate resources to develop and maintain its client information. The vast majority of the JPMorgan clients that Defendant serviced were developed by JPMorgan at great expense and over a number of years. JPMorgan's client list is the lifeblood of its business and the expenditures incurred by JPMorgan in obtaining its clients include the millions of dollars spent by JPMorgan every year on national and local advertising and marketing, the millions of dollars it costs to train JPMorgan's employees, and the many other expenditures JPMorgan incurs in maintaining its goodwill in the industry.

41. JPMorgan also has expended significant resources to service its clients. These resources include millions of dollars a year JPMorgan spends for support staff, clearing services, operations personnel, systems and support, management and compliance supervision, salaries, annual registration fees, computer services and equipment, phone, mail, research, literature, seminars, trade and other professional news publications, promotional events, securities research and analysis, and other services. JPMorgan has borne the entire expense of these services and activities as well, with no financial contribution from Defendant.

42. JPMorgan employs reasonable efforts to maintain the confidentiality of its client records. Specifically, access to the records is restricted to those employees whose jobs require them to refer to this information, duplication of the records is prohibited and there are constant reminders about the confidential nature of the information contained on the records.

43. The confidential information that Defendant, on information and belief, has taken or retained was entrusted to JPMorgan by its clients with the expectation that it would remain confidential and would not be disclosed to third parties. Indeed, by law JPMorgan must safeguard this information until such time as the controlling authorities authorize its release. Defendant had access to this information solely by virtue of his employment by JPMorgan. JPMorgan and Defendant are obliged to maintain the confidentiality of this information. For its part, JPMorgan took numerous steps to protect the confidentiality of this information. Defendant was fully aware of, and responsible for, complying with JPMorgan's internal policies regarding confidentiality. JPMorgan has implemented numerous other policies, and has established tight security, to ensure the confidentiality of its client information. For example, access to JPMorgan's computer network by its professionals is password-protected. JPMorgan also limits its client information to certain employees and management who need access to such information.

44. Employees such as Defendant must maintain client information as strictly confidential. These instructions are confirmed in the various agreements and provisions referenced.

Defendant's Misconduct

45. As noted above, Love's employment with JPMorgan ended on August 8, 2025. He joined UBS later that same day, and began soliciting JPMorgan clients shortly thereafter.

46. As set forth above, more than a dozen JPMorgan clients have informed JPMorgan that after Love resigned, he called them, often on clients' personal cell phone numbers, and solicited their business, requested meetings with the clients or otherwise attempted to get them to transfer their accounts to him at his new firm.

47. Defendant's solicitation of JPMorgan clients is ongoing and continuing.

48. A review of Love's computer activity leading up to his departure demonstrates that Love improperly accessed JPMorgan confidential information concerning JPMorgan's clients. On July 28, 2025 – eleven days before he resigned – Love accessed files for 34 clients and one prospective client on JPMorgan's system from 3:44 p.m. until 4:48 p.m., many in rapid succession (*i.e.*, one to three minutes apart). Later that same night, Love accessed files for an additional 12

clients on JPMorgan's system from 10:24 p.m. until 10:42 p.m. during a 19 minute period.

49. Additionally, on August 7, 2025 – the day before he resigned – Love accessed files for 17 clients on JPMorgan's system in twelve minutes (from 2:42 p.m. until 2:53 p.m.).

50. On information and belief, Love accessed these confidential files for the purpose of reviewing and recording certain information for use in his solicitation efforts. The screens Love was accessing during the final weeks of his employment contained highly-confidential client information, including, among other things, client names, home addresses, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, account numbers, account balances and specific investment holdings, all of which constitutes JPMorgan confidential information.

51. On information and belief, there was no legitimate business reason for Love to access and view the majority of this client information shortly before his resignation long after banking hours. On information and belief, Love took the information with him from JPMorgan to UBS (whether by taking photos of the information with his cell phone, or by some other means), and has used such information at UBS to solicit JPMorgan clients.

52. On information and belief, without misappropriating JPMorgan's confidential client information, Love would not have had clients' personal phone

numbers, and would not have had the ability to call JPMorgan clients so soon after he joined his new firm.

53. Defendant's misconduct is highly disruptive to JPMorgan's ability to conduct business in a stable manner and to maintain JPMorgan's goodwill with its clients. Unless Defendant's misconduct is immediately restrained and enjoined, other competitors of JPMorgan will be encouraged to engage in the same kind of improper behavior with complete impunity, the result of which will inflict severe and permanent damages on JPMorgan.

54. Defendant's misconduct, as described above, constitutes at a minimum, breach of Defendant's contract, breach of Defendant's fiduciary duties and duties of loyalty, tortious interference, and conversion. Unless Defendant's conduct is immediately enjoined, JPMorgan's other employees will be encouraged to engage in the same improper conduct. This misconduct is highly disruptive to JPMorgan's ability to conduct business in a stable manner and to maintain JPMorgan's goodwill with its clients and employees.

55. By improperly soliciting JPMorgan's clients, Defendant has caused and will continue to cause continuing and irreparable injury to JPMorgan which cannot be cured by monetary damages. Defendant's wrongdoing has caused and will continue to inflict irreparable harm to JPMorgan by causing:

- (a) Loss of JPMorgan clients and loss of client confidence;

- (b) Injury to JPMorgan's reputation and goodwill in Michigan;
- (c) Use and disclosure of JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary information, including client lists;
- (d) Damage to office morale and stability, and the undermining of office protocols and procedures; and
- (e) Present economic loss, which is unascertainable at this time, and future economic loss, which is now incalculable.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Contract)

56. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 55 hereof.

57. Defendant breached his contract and agreement with JPMorgan by soliciting JPMorgan's clients and by, on information and belief, taking JPMorgan's confidential client information. By soliciting JPMorgan's clients and using and disclosing JPMorgan's proprietary and confidential information, Defendant seeks to convert to his benefit JPMorgan's protectable interests.

58. JPMorgan has performed all of its duties under all such contract.

59. JPMorgan has been injured and will continue to be injured by Defendant's breaches of his agreement with JPMorgan in an amount which cannot readily be ascertained or compensated by money damages.

60. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of his contract, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Misappropriation of Trade Secrets)

61. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference, the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 60 hereof.

62. JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary business and client information derives substantial, independent economic value from not being generally known to the public or to JPMorgan's competitors, which could obtain economic value from the information. JPMorgan expended substantial financial and human resources to develop this information, which cannot be easily acquired or replicated by others, from among the literally millions of actual or potential individual investors in the marketplace. Further, JPMorgan has taken substantial efforts to maintain the secrecy of its confidential and proprietary business and customer information, including but not limited to restricting access to such information, designating such information as confidential, and requiring confidentiality agreements. Accordingly, JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary business and customer information constitutes trade secrets pursuant to the Michigan Uniform Trade Secrets Act.

63. Defendant misappropriated JPMorgan's trade secrets and confidential information and utilized the information to contact and solicit JPMorgan clients to transfer their assets and business to them at his new firm. Defendant has engaged in such activities without the express or implied consent of JPMorgan and, indeed, in violation of his agreements prohibiting such conduct. Defendant engaged in this conduct despite the fact that he knew or had reason to know that his knowledge of JPMorgan's trade secrets and confidential information was acquired under circumstances giving rise to a duty to maintain its secrecy and to limit its use.

64. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misappropriation of JPMorgan's trade secrets, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Conversion)

65. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 64 hereof.

66. At all times, JPMorgan was, and still is, entitled to the immediate and exclusive possession of its confidential and proprietary information, and all physical embodiments thereof, as alleged above.

67. JPMorgan is informed and believes that Defendant took JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary information, including, but not limited to confidential

client contact information, and converted such information for the use of Defendant and those acting in concert with him.

68. The continued detention of JPMorgan's personal property by Defendant constitutes conversion.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conversion, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Fiduciary Duty and Duty of Loyalty)

70. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 69 hereof.

71. As an employee, Defendant owed JPMorgan a fiduciary duty of trust and an undivided duty of loyalty.

72. Defendant's duty of loyalty and fiduciary duties required him at all times to, among other things, act in JPMorgan's best interests and maintain the confidentiality of JPMorgan's confidential and proprietary business and customer information. Defendant's duty of loyalty and fiduciary duties required him at all times to refrain from, among other things, soliciting JPMorgan's clients to join him at a competing company.

73. Defendant breached his duty of loyalty and fiduciary duty to JPMorgan by engaging in the conduct alleged above. Defendant engaged in such wrongdoing upon his resignation from JPMorgan and joining JPMorgan's competitor, UBS.

74. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of his fiduciary duties and his duty of loyalty, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
**(Intentional and/or Negligent Interference with Actual
and Prospective Economic Advantages)**

75. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 74 hereof.

76. JPMorgan has developed and maintains advantageous actual and prospective business relationships with its clients that promise a continuing probability of future economic benefit to JPMorgan.

77. JPMorgan is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendant knew or reasonably should have known about JPMorgan's advantageous actual and prospective business relationships with its clients.

78. JPMorgan is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendant has intentionally or negligently interfered with, and continues to interfere with, JPMorgan's relationships with its clients by, among other things, directly and/or indirectly attempting to induce JPMorgan clients to sever their relationships with JPMorgan and to induce them to do business with his new firm.

79. There was no privilege or justification for Defendant's conduct. Moreover, Defendant's actions also constitute wrongful conduct above and beyond the act of interference itself, including breach of contract, unfair competition, and breach of his fiduciary duties.

80. Defendant's conduct was and continues to be improper, willful and malicious.

81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's tortious interference with actual and prospective business relationships, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Unfair Competition)

82. JPMorgan realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 81 hereof.

83. Defendant's conduct as set forth above and incorporated herein is unlawful, unfair, fraudulent and deceptive, and constitutes unfair competition.

84. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendant's' unfair competition, JPMorgan has sustained and will continue to sustain irreparable injury, the damages from which cannot now be calculated. Accordingly, JPMorgan is entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction.

WHEREFORE, JPMorgan respectfully requests that a judgment be entered in its favor against Defendant as follows:

A. In support of all claims for relief, a temporary and preliminary injunction lasting until such time as a duly appointed panel of arbitrators at FINRA renders an award in the underlying dispute, enjoining and restraining Defendant, directly or indirectly, and whether alone or in concert with others, including but not limited to the directors, officers, employees, representatives and/or agents of UBS, from:

- (i) soliciting, attempting to solicit, inducing to leave or attempting to induce to leave any JPMorgan client serviced by Defendant at JPMorgan or whose names became known to Defendant by virtue of his employment with JPMorgan (or any of its predecessors in interest), excluding only Defendant's immediate family members and those clients Defendant formally serviced as the broker of record at a prior brokerage firm; and

- (ii) using, disclosing or transmitting for any purpose JPMorgan's documents, materials and/or confidential and

proprietary information pertaining to JPMorgan, JPMorgan's employees, and/or JPMorgan's clients.

B. Ordering Defendant, and all those acting in concert with him, to return to JPMorgan or its counsel all records, documents and/or information in whatever form (whether original, copied, computerized, electronically stored or handwritten) pertaining to JPMorgan's customers, employees and business, within 24 hours of notice to Defendant or his counsel of the terms of such an order.

C. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: September 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

MILLER JOHNSON

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