

E. SLAVERY ERA DISCLOSURE

a. Slavery Era Disclosure and Financial Reparations:

Per Bill 030022, passed by City Council on April 3, 2003, and signed by the Mayor on April 24, 2003:

“Each depository shall also certify compliance with Section 17-104 of the Philadelphia Code and provide the City with a long-term strategic plan to address disparities in its lending and investment activities by January 1 of each year. 17-104 are the prerequisites to the Execution and Validity of City Contracts for Slavery Era Business/Corporate Insurance Disclosure and Financial Reparations. If it has disclosed, pursuant to this subsection, slavery policies it, or its predecessor, has sold or profits from slavery it, or its predecessor, has received, provide the City with a statement of financial reparations.

The reparations statement shall include a description of any new financial products or programs developed by the depository to address racial disparity in its lending and investment activities.”

The disclosure required is an affidavit of a search of all records of the company or any predecessor company regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era. The names of any slaves or slaveholders described in those records must be disclosed in the affidavit, (including reference information that may be accessible on an internet accessible World Wide Web home page of the Institution).

- i. Attach the financial institution’s research of Slavery Era Disclosure. Label this Appendix III.**
- ii. Attach the financial institution’s affidavit of Slavery Era Disclosure issued to the City of Philadelphia Procurement Department in accordance with Philadelphia City Code Chapter 17-104. Label this Appendix IV.**

Template:

<https://www.phila.gov/media/20221013145219/City-of-Philadelphia-Slavery-Disclosure-Affidavit.pdf>

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND AFFIDAVIT
SUBMITTED BY
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. (the "Bank")**

This certification is deemed to be true and accurate based on the undersigned's knowledge, information, and belief which is formed in reliance upon information prepared on February 24, 2009, by a consultant at the direction of JPMorgan Chase & Co.

CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS.

The Bank assumed its current name on November 13, 2004, when JPMorgan Chase Bank, a New York banking corporation, was converted into a national banking association under the name JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, and both Bank One, National Association (main office Chicago) and Bank One, National Association (main office Columbus) merged into it with the Bank being the surviving entity.

With regard to predecessors of the Bank as it existed prior to such merger ("JPMorgan Chase"), the Bank reports that J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr. was associated with George Peabody & Company and J.S. Morgan & Company (the "Peabody Firms") before he founded Drexel Morgan & Company, which ultimately became part of JPMorgan Chase. Capital supplied by Junius S. Morgan and J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr. appears to have been used to capitalize Drexel Morgan & Company in 1871. Upon the death of Junius S. Morgan, J.S. Morgan & Company came under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr. and became affiliated with J.P. Morgan & Co. Records indicate that the Peabody Firms had customers that appear to have used enslaved individuals.

JPMorgan Chase and the Bank One banks referred to above (collectively, "Bank One") had predecessor banks in states outside the South that purchased notes issued by, issued letters of credit or made loans to, and/or maintained correspondent accounts with municipalities, banks, companies and individuals located in Southern states where slavery was practiced during the slavery era. These municipalities, banks, companies and individuals are listed on Attachment 1.

Bank One had predecessor banks before 1866 in three Southern states: Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia. Searches revealed slavery-related information about two Louisiana banks, the Canal Bank (formed in 1831) and the Citizens Bank (formed in 1833), and the Lexington branch of the second Bank of Kentucky (formed in 1835). In 1924 Citizens Bank and Canal Bank merged. Predecessors of JPMorgan Chase had longstanding banking relationships with Canal Bank and its predecessors (see Attachment 1), were creditors of Canal Bank and, in 1931, it appears that a predecessor of JPMorgan Chase led a group of investors that provided capital to Canal Bank and this predecessor of JPMorgan Chase became a shareholder and took a controlling management interest in the Canal Bank. The Canal Bank was placed into liquidation in March-May 1933 based on actions by the State of Louisiana and the federal government. In May 1933, The National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans was formed pursuant to an executive order approved by President Roosevelt and its assets included some of the deposits and loans of the old Canal Bank. Most of the capital for The National Bank of Commerce was provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (owned by the U.S. government), with the remainder coming from new shareholders. The U.S. government also provided over \$13 million toward the liquidation of the old Canal Bank. In 1947 and 1969, The National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans made two grants to Tulane University, which included archives of the Citizens Bank and Canal Bank. These materials are held at the Tulane Manuscripts Department, Special Collections Division, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library at Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana (collectively, the "Tulane Records"). In 1865, the First National Bank of Lexington (subsequently a part of First Security Corporation of Kentucky which was acquired by Bank One in 1992) was formed and assumed the operations of the Lexington Branch of the second Bank of Kentucky. Public records pertaining to the Lexington Branch of the second Bank of Kentucky have been discovered that contain records

relevant to this certification (the “Lexington Records”). The Tulane Records, the Lexington Records and other records indicate that:

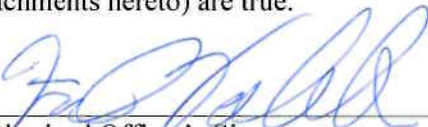
1. Citizens Bank and Canal Bank provided credit to plantation owners and accepted mortgages from them. The collateral covered by these mortgages included land, equipment and/or enslaved individuals. The available records do not always provide the names of enslaved individuals. The Bank, however, estimates that, from 1831 to 1865, taking into account the duplication and/or absence of exact data, approximately 21,000 enslaved individuals were listed among the collateral covered by mortgages given to the Louisiana banks.
2. The Lexington Branch of the second Bank of Kentucky also provided credit to plantation owners and accepted mortgages from them. The collateral covered by these mortgages included land, equipment and/or enslaved individuals. The available records do not always provide the names of enslaved individuals. The Bank, however, estimates that, from 1835 to 1865, taking into account the duplication and/or absence of exact data, approximately 55 enslaved individuals were listed among the collateral covered by mortgages given to the Lexington Branch of the second Bank of Kentucky.
3. When mortgages went unpaid, the banks could initiate foreclosure proceedings. When this occurred, the bank could take ownership of the collateral. The available records do not always provide the names of enslaved individuals. The Bank, however, estimates that, from 1831 to 1865, taking into account the duplication and/or absence of exact data, approximately 1,300 enslaved individuals were listed among the collateral that the Louisiana banks came to own. There is no evidence of foreclosure proceedings initiated by the Lexington Branch of the second Bank of Kentucky.

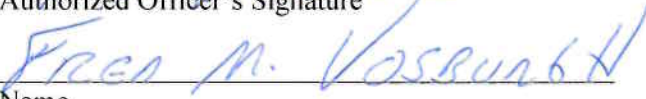
Attachment 2 lists information on mortgages as to which one of the Louisiana banks came to own enslaved individuals through foreclosure proceedings, including, where available, the names of those individuals and their prior or subsequent owners. Attachment 3 lists information on mortgages as to which one of the three banks held collateral that included enslaved individuals, including, where available, the names of those individuals and their prior or subsequent owners.

On September 25, 2008, the Bank acquired from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as the Receiver of Washington Mutual Bank, Henderson, NV (the “Receiver”) certain assets of Washington Mutual Bank.


A review of the records of Washington Mutual Bank, including the records of its predecessor entities, has disclosed no evidence that Washington Mutual Bank nor any of its predecessors had any investments or profits from slavery, any direct involvement in the slave trade, any direct ownership in slaves, or any slaveholder insurance policies from the slavery era. There is evidence, however, that one predecessor entity, The Bowery Savings Bank, New York (1834) (“Bowery Savings”), purchased a \$100,000 bond of a slave holding state, North Carolina. A total of \$44,000 was paid to Bowery Savings by North Carolina in 1868 on account of the bond.

The undersigned, based upon information and belief, premised upon the research conducted and records reviewed by its consultant, as described above, affirms that the foregoing certifications (inclusive of attachments hereto) are true.


Authorized Officer's Signature


Name

Authorized Officer _____
Title


Date

**ATTACHMENT 1
TO
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND AFFIDAVIT
SUBMITTED BY
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

Agricultural Bank of Mississippi
Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company
Bank of Alabama
Bank of Alexandria (Virginia)
Bank of Ashland at Shelbyville
Bank of Augusta (Georgia)
Bank of Kentucky
Bank of Louisiana
Bank of Louisville
Bank of Metropolis
Bank of Mobile
Bank of Missouri
Bank of North Carolina
Bank of South Carolina
Bank of the State of Missouri
Bank of Tennessee
Bank of Virginia
Barnett, Ellison & Co.
Beers & Brunell
Beers & Co.
Canal & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg
Carrolton Bank of New Orleans
Charleston Fire & Marine Insurance Company
Chattahoochee Rail Road and Banking Company
City Bank of New Orleans
Commercial & Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg
Commercial Bank of Manchester (Mississippi)
Commercial Bank of New Orleans
Commercial Bank of Selma
Corporation of the City of New Orleans
Corporation of the City of Savannah
Davis & Davis
Delaware & Hudson Canal Company
E.I. Forestall of New Orleans
ER Tyler of New Orleans
E. Warfield, Lexington, Kentucky
Exchange & Banking Company of New Orleans
Exchange Bank of Virginia at Richmond
Franklin Bank of Baltimore
First Bank of Richmond
Hunt, Morton & Quigby of Louisville (Kentucky)
J.D. Beers & Co.
Louisiana & Nashville Railroad Company
Mechanics & Traders Bank of New Orleans
Merchant & Planters Bank of Savannah
Merchants Bank of Baltimore

Mississippi Sound Company
Mr. Pastoret
Mr. S. Reid Irving & Co. (Cotton)
Nashville and Northwestern Rail Road Co.
New Orleans Canal & Banking Company
North Western Bank of Virginia
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Rail Road Company
Planters & Mechanics Bank of Charleston
Planters & Mechanics Bank of Mobile
Planters & Merchants Bank of Charleston
Planters Bank of Jackson (Mississippi)
Planters Bank of Natchez
Planters Bank of Savannah
Planters Bank of Tennessee
Robert Kinder House
Ross & Coleman
South Western Rail Road Bank of Charleston
Southern Bank of Alabama
Southern Bank of Kentucky
Southern Life Insurance & Trust Company of Florida
Southern Trust Company
Southwestern Rail Road Bank (South Carolina)
S. Reid Irving & Company
State & Metcalf of Gainsville, Georgia
State of Alabama
State of Florida
State of Georgia
State of Mississippi
T.T. Crittenden, Lexington and Huntsville, Kentucky
Tuscumbice and Decatur Rail Road Company
Union Bank of Charleston
Union Bank of Florida
Union Bank of Tennessee

**ATTACHMENT 2
TO
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND AFFIDAVIT
SUBMITTED BY
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

**ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS OWNED BY
CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA AND
NEW ORLEANS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY**

**ATTACHMENT 3
TO
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND AFFIDAVIT
OF
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

**ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS MORTGAGED TO
CITIZENS BANK OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY AND
LEXINGTON BRANCH OF THE SECOND BANK OF KENTUCKY**

Please see the Bank's response to the Annual Request for Information Questionnaire for Calendar Year 2018 for Attachments 2 and 3 in their entirety.