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headquarters office in Washington, DC, dockets concerning rulemaking and adjudicatory matters, copies of applications for licenses and grants, and reports required to be filed by licensees and cable system operators are maintained in the public reference rooms—some reports are by law held confidential. General information is also available from the Commission's Internet site @ fcc.gov and through fax-on-demand, 202–418–2830. In addition to the information available at the Commission, each broadcasting station makes available for public reference certain information pertaining to the operation of the station, a current copy of the application filed for license, and nonconfidential reports filed with the Commission. Special requests for inspection of records at the Commission's offices should be directed to the Managing Director. Phone, 202–418–1919. The Library has on file Commission rules and regulations. Phone, 202–418–0450. The Office of Public Affairs distributes publications, public notices, and press releases. Phone, 202–418–0500.

For further information, contact the Public Service Division, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 202–418–0200.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429
Phone, 202–393–8400

Board of Directors:

Chairman	RICKI T. HELFER
Vice Chairman	ANDREW C. HOVE, JR.
Directors:	
(Comptroller of the Currency)	EUGENE A. LUDWIG
(Director, Office of Thrift Supervision)	JONATHAN L. FIECHTER, *Acting*
Appointive Director	(VACANCY)

Officials:

Chief Operating Officer and Deputy to the Chairman	DENNIS F. GEER, *Acting*
Chief Financial Officer and Deputy to the Chairman for Financial Policy	WILLIAM A. LONGBRAKE
Deputy to the Chairman for Policy	LESLIE A. WOOLLEY
Deputy to the Vice Chairman	ROGER A. HOOD
Deputy to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)	THOMAS E. ZEMKE
Deputy to the Director (Office of Thrift Supervision)	WALTER B. MASON
Deputy to the Director (Appointive)	(VACANCY)
Executive Secretary	ROBERT E. FELDMAN, *Acting*
General Counsel	WILLIAM F. KROENER III
Executive Director, Division of Compliance, Resolutions, and Supervision	JOHN W. STONE
Director, Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs	PAUL L. SACHTLEBEN
Director, Division of Resolutions	ROBERT H. HARTHEIMER, *Acting*
Director, Division of Supervision	STANLEY J. POLING

Director, Division of Depositor and Asset Services	JOHN F. BOVENZI
Director, Division of Finance	STEVEN A. SEELIG
Director, Division of Information Resources Management	CARMEN J. SULLIVAN
Director, Division of Research and Statistics	WILLIAM R. WATSON
Director, Office of Corporate Communications	ALAN J. WHITNEY
Director, Office of Legislative Affairs	ALICE C. GOODMAN
Director, Office of Personnel Management	ALFRED P. SQUERRINI
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	JOHNNIE B. BOOKER
Director, Office of Training and Educational Services	JANE L. SARTORI
Director, Office of Corporate Services	JAMES A. WATKINS
Inspector General, Office of Inspector General	JAMES A. RENICK, *Acting*

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of $100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established under the Banking Act of 1933 in response to numerous bank failures after the Great Depression. FDIC began operations on September 9, 1934, with $150 million from the U.S. Treasury and capital stock subscribed by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. Congress has increased the limit on deposit insurance five times since 1934, the most current level being $100,000.

The Corporation does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from assessments on deposits held by insured banks and from interest on the required investment of its surplus funds in Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Treasury up to $30 billion for insurance purposes.

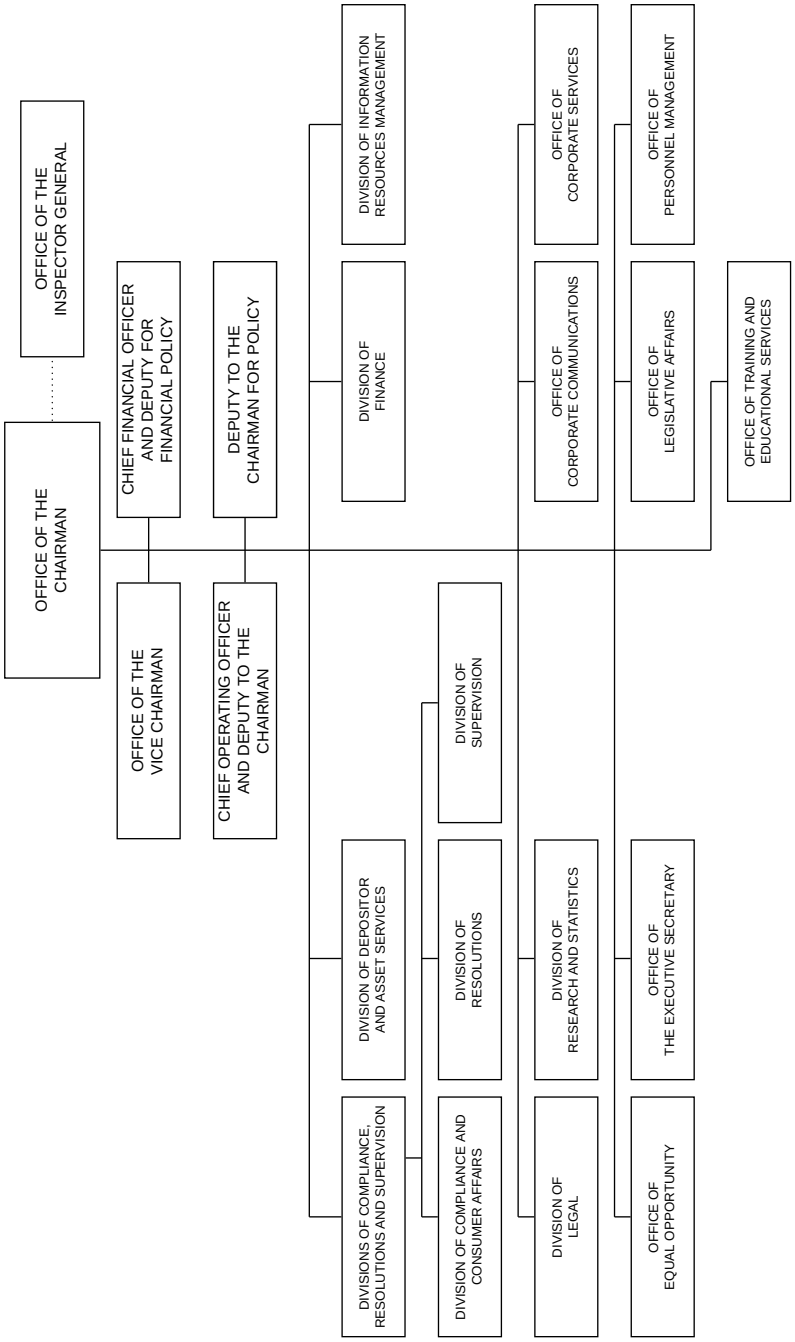
Management of FDIC consists of a Board of Directors that includes the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Appointive Director. The Comptroller of the Currency, whose office supervises federally chartered or national banks, and the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, which supervises federally chartered savings associations, are also members of the Board. All five Board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with no more than three being from the same political party.

Activities

FDIC insures about $2 trillion of U.S. bank and thrift deposits. The insurance funds are composed of insurance premiums paid by banks and savings associations and the interest on the investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities, as required by law. FDIC uses the insurance funds, not funds appropriated by Congress, for its operations. Banks pay premiums to the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), while savings associations pay premiums to the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). Premiums are determined by an institution's level of capitalization and potential risk to its insurance fund.

FDIC examines about 7,000 commercial and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, and are therefore called State-chartered nonmember banks. The

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



Corporation also has back-up authority to examine other types of financial institutions. The two types of examinations conducted are for safety and soundness, and for compliance with applicable consumer laws such as Truth in Lending, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and the Community Reinvestment Act. Examinations are performed on the institution's premises and off-site through computer data analysis.

A failed bank is generally closed by its chartering authority, and FDIC is named receiver. In that capacity, FDIC attempts to locate a healthy institution to acquire the failed entity. If an acquirer cannot be found, FDIC pays depositors the amount of their insured funds, usually within 1 or 2 business days following the closing. Depositors with funds that exceed the insurance limit often receive an advance dividend, which is a portion of their uninsured funds that is determined by an estimate of the future proceeds from liquidating the failed bank's remaining assets. Depositors with funds in a failed bank that exceed the insurance limit receive a receivership certificate for those funds and partial payments of their uninsured funds as asset liquidation permits.

In addition to its insurance, supervisory, and liquidation responsibilities, FDIC performs other functions relating to State nonmember banks, including:

—approval or disapproval of mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions where the resulting bank is an insured State nonmember;

—approval or disapproval of a proposal by a bank to establish and operate a new branch, close an existing branch, or move its main office from one location to another;

—issuance of enforcement actions, including cease-and-desist orders, for specific violations or practices requiring corrective action, and

—reporting changes in ownership or control of a bank, and reporting any loan secured by 25 percent or more of the bank's stock.

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Region/Address	Director	Telephone
Supervision		
Atlanta, GA (1 Atlantic Ctr., Suite 1600, 1201 W. Peachtree St. NE., 30309).	Lyle V. Helgerson	404–817–1300
Boston, MA (Westwood Executive Ctr., 200 Lowder Brook Dr., Westwood, MA 02090).	Paul H. Wiechman	617–320–1600
Chicago, IL (Suite 3600, 500 W. Monroe St., 60661)	Simona L. Frank	312–382–7500
Dallas, TX (Suite 1900, 1910 Pacific Ave., 75201)	Kenneth L. Walker	214–220–3342
Kansas City, MO (Suite 1500, 2345 Grand Ave., 64108)	James O. Leese	816–234–8000
Memphis, TN (Suite 1900, 5100 Poplar Ave., 38137)	Cottrell L. Webster	901–685–1603
New York, NY (19th Fl., 452 5th Ave., 10018)	Nicholas J. Ketcha, Jr.	212–704–1200
San Francisco, CA (Suite 2300, 25 Ecker St., 94105)	George J. Masa	415–546–0160
Depositor/Asset Services		
NORTHEAST (111 Founder's Plz., East Hartford, CT 06108)	Gary P. Bowen	203–290–2000
SOUTHEAST (Suite 1300, 1 Atlantic Ctr., 1201 W. Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta GA 30309).	Keith W. Seibold	404–817–2500
MIDWEST (Suite 3200, 500 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60661)	Bart L. Federici	312–382–6000
SOUTHWEST (Suite 1000E, 5080 Spectrum Dr., Dallas, TX 75248)	G. Michael Newton	214–991–0039
WESTERN (4 Park Plz., Jamboree Center, Irvine, CA 92714)	Sandra Waldrop	714–263–7765

Sources of Information

Written requests for general information may be directed to the Office of Corporate Communications, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429. Information about deposit insurance and other consumer matters is available from the Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs (DCA) at the same address or any regional office, or DCA's hotline, 1–800–934–3442. For a copy of a bank's quarterly Report of Condition, call 1–800–945–2186. Inquiries about the types of records available to the public, including records available under the Freedom of

Information Act, should be directed to the Office of the Executive Secretary (phone, 202–898–3811) or any regional office.

For further information, contact the Corporate Communications Office, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429. Phone, 202–898–6996.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463
Phones: 202–219–3420; 800–424–9530 (toll-free)

Chairman	DANNY L. MCDONALD
Vice Chairman	LEE ANN ELLIOTT
Commissioners	JOAN D. AIKENS, JOHN WARREN MCGARRY, TREVOR POTTER,SCOTT E. THOMAS
Statutory Officers:	
Staff Director	JOHN C. SURINA
General Counsel	LAWRENCE M. NOBLE
Inspector General	LYNNE A. MCFARLAND

The Federal Election Commission exercises exclusive jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the Federal election campaign process. Its chief mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 437c). It is composed of six Commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provides for three statutory officers—the Staff Director, the General Counsel, and the Inspector General—who are appointed by the Commission.

Activities

The Commission administers and enforces the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*), and the Revenue Act, as amended (26 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*). These laws provide for the public funding of Presidential elections, public disclosure of the financial activities of political committees involved in Federal elections, and limitations and prohibitions on contributions and expenditures made to influence Federal elections (Presidency, Senate, and House).

Public Funding of Presidential Elections The Commission oversees the public financing of Presidential elections by certifying Federal payments to primary candidates, general election nominees, and national nominating conventions. It also audits recipients of Federal funds and may require repayments to the U.S. Treasury if a committee makes nonqualified campaign expenditures.

Disclosure The Commission ensures the public disclosure of the campaign finance activities reported by political committees supporting Federal candidates. Committee reports, filed regularly, disclose where campaign money comes from and how it is spent. The Commission places reports on the