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[FDIC Electronic FOIA Request portal](#)

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

550 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20429-9990

Legal Division

January 28, 2021

In re: FDIC FOIA Log Number 21-0079

This is in response to your January 1, 2021 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for:

A digital/electronic copy of the transition briefing document(s) (late 2020) prepared by FDIC for the incoming Biden Administration.

Our records search is complete. The records located are being released to you in part. A copy of these records (199 pages) is enclosed.

The information withheld is exempt from disclosure under FOIA Exemptions 6 and 7, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6) and (7)(E).

Exemption 6 requires the withholding of personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Exemption 7(E) requires the withholding of records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law.

You may contact me by email at acolgrove@fdic.gov or our FOIA Public Liaison, FDIC Ombudsman M. Anthony Lowe at MLowe@FDIC.gov or by telephone at 312-382-6777, for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. You also may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, email at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with this response, you may administratively appeal by writing to the FDIC's General Counsel. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of the response to your request. Your appeal should be addressed to the FOIA/PA Group, Legal Division, FDIC, 550 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20429. Please

refer to the log number and include any additional information that you would like the General Counsel to consider.

Sincerely,

Alisa Colgrove
Government Information Specialist
FOIA/Privacy Act Group

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON DECEMBER 12, 1989; AMENDED ON MARCH 13, 1990, APRIL 30, 1991, JUNE 11, 1991, NOVEMBER 10, 1992, SEPTEMBER 28, 1993, NOVEMBER 2, 1993, AUGUST 30, 1994, MAY 16, 1995, JANUARY 23, 1996, MARCH 18, 1996, SEPTEMBER 25, 1996, OCTOBER 29, 1996, FEBRUARY 27, 1997, JUNE 6, 1997, AUGUST 4, 1997, JANUARY 19, 1999, SEPTEMBER 29, 1999, APRIL 18, 2000, JANUARY 29, 2002, APRIL 9, 2002, JUNE 13, 2002, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002, MAY 21, 2004, FEBRUARY 22, 2005, JUNE 20, 2006, JULY 18, 2007, MARCH 9, 2009, JANUARY 12, 2010, AUGUST 10, 2010, JANUARY 18, 2011, JANUARY 21, 2011, JULY 21, 2011, OCTOBER 11, 2011, DECEMBER 7, 2011, JUNE 8, 2012, JUNE 4, 2013, JULY 22, 2013, OCTOBER 8, 2013, JULY 18, 2017, SEPTEMBER 27, 2017, MAY 8, 2018, AND SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

BYLAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of the Corporation shall be the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

ARTICLE II

OFFICES

The principal office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Washington, District of Columbia. The Corporation may have additional offices at such other places as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE III

CORPORATE SEAL

There is impressed below the official seal of the Corporation, which is hereby adopted for its use.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Number and Qualification. The number of Directors of the Corporation shall be five, three of whom shall be citizens of the United States appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate (hereinafter individually called "Appointive Director"), one of whom shall be the Comptroller of the Currency (hereinafter called the "Comptroller"), and one of whom shall be the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (hereinafter called the "CFPB Director"). In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Comptroller or the office of the CFPB Director, and pending the appointment of his or her successor, or during the absence or disability of the Comptroller or the CFPB Director, the Acting Comptroller or the Acting CFPB Director, as the case may be, shall be a member of the Board of Directors in the place and stead of the Comptroller or the CFPB Director. Not more than three of the members of the Board of Directors shall be members of the same political party.

Section 2. Terms of Office.--(a) General Provisions for Appointive Directors. The term of office of each Appointive Director shall be six years, commencing with the date of issuance by the President of his or her commission. Each Appointive

Director, however, may continue to serve after the expiration of his or her term until a successor has been appointed and qualified. Any Appointive Director appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his or her predecessor was appointed shall serve only for the remainder of the predecessor's term.

(b) Ex Officio Members. The Comptroller or the Acting Comptroller in the place and stead of the Comptroller and the CFPB Director or the Acting CFPB Director in the place and stead of the CFPB Director shall each hold office as a member of the Board of Directors during his or her tenure as Comptroller or Acting Comptroller and CFPB Director or Acting CFPB Director, as the case may be.

Section 3. Chairperson. The Chairperson shall be designated by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for a term of five years. In the event of a vacancy in the position of the Chairperson or during his or her absence or disability, the Vice Chairperson shall act as Chairperson. In the event of vacancies in the positions of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, or in their absence or disability, the Appointive Director who is neither the Chairperson nor the Vice Chairperson shall act as Chairperson.

Section 4. Vice Chairperson. The Vice Chairperson shall be designated by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve as Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Powers of the Board of Directors. The management of the Corporation shall be vested in the Board of Directors, which shall have all powers specifically granted by the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and other laws of the United States and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry out the powers so granted. Within the limitations of the law, the Board of Directors may delegate any of its specific or incidental powers to any standing or special committee of the Corporation or to any officer or agent of the Corporation upon such terms and conditions as it shall prescribe, except the power to amend these Bylaws or to adopt new bylaws. In addition, the Board of Directors may provide for emergency succession and delegation of emergency authority to ensure the Corporation's ability to continue essential functions in the event a sudden and usually unforeseen situation poses an immediate threat to life, causes serious damage to property, or adversely affects a Corporate mission and renders the Board temporarily unable to perform its normal management function.

Section 6. Meetings of the Board of Directors.--(a)

Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such times as the Chairperson shall direct, after reasonable notice is given to each member of the Board of Directors by the Executive Secretary in such manner as the Chairperson shall direct.

(b) Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairperson or, upon the written request of any two members of the Board of Directors, by the Executive Secretary. Reasonable notice of any such special meeting shall be given to all members of the Board of Directors who can be contacted after a reasonable effort and in sufficient time to permit their attendance or participation.

(c) Place of Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold its meetings at the principal office of the Corporation in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, unless otherwise determined by the Chairperson, in consultation with the members of the Board of Directors.

(d) Quorum. A majority of the members of the Board of Directors in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the event there are only three members in

office, those members shall constitute a quorum. In the event there are only two members in office, those members shall constitute a quorum. In the event there is only one member in office, that member shall constitute a quorum. Present and nonvoting members of the Board of Directors shall be counted for the purpose of determining whether there is a quorum for the transaction of business. The vote of the majority of the members present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. If there is a quorum present at a meeting and only one of the members of the Board of Directors present is voting, then the vote of that member shall be the act of the Board of Directors.

(e) Presiding Officer. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors except that, in the absence of the Chairperson or in the event of his or her inability to attend or participate in meetings, the Vice Chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors. In the event of vacancies in the positions of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, or in their absence or in the event of their inability to attend or participate in meetings, the Appointive Director who is neither the Chairperson nor the Vice Chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board of Directors.

(f) Use of Conference Call Communications Equipment. Any meeting of the Board of Directors may be conducted through the use of conference-call telephone or similar communications equipment, by means of which all persons participating in any such meeting can simultaneously speak to and hear each other. Any member of the Board of Directors who participates in a meeting conducted through the use of such equipment shall be deemed present for all purposes. Actions taken by the Board of Directors at meetings conducted through the use of such equipment, including the vote of each member with respect to each item of business, shall be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors.

(g) Transaction of Business Without a Meeting. The Board of Directors may transact business by the circulation of written items to all members of the Board of Directors who can be contacted after a reasonable effort and in sufficient time to permit action where a majority of the members participate, in writing, in the disposition of each item of business and where such disposition, including the vote of each member with respect to each item of business, is recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, unless any one member of the Board of Directors provides written notice to the Executive Secretary of his or her request to transact said business at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Standing or Special Committees. The Board of Directors may from time to time establish such standing or special committees as it shall see fit. Any such committee so established shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be directed or delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time. Any such standing or special committee shall periodically report its actions to the Board of Directors at such times as the Board of Directors shall determine.

Section 2. Meetings. Any committee established by the Board of Directors may meet at stated times or at such times as the chairperson of the committee or the Chairperson shall direct through notice given by the Executive Secretary to all members of the committee who can be contacted after a reasonable effort and in sufficient time to permit their attendance.

Section 3. Quorum. A majority of the members of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and in every case the affirmative vote of a majority of all of the members present at a duly convened meeting of a

committee shall be necessary for any action to be taken by the committee.

Section 4. Transaction of Business Without a Meeting. A committee may transact business by the circulation of written items to all members of the committee who can be contacted after a reasonable effort and in sufficient time to permit action where a majority of the members participate either by written vote or by telephone vote in the disposition of each item of business.

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS

Section 1. Titles. The officers of the Corporation shall be the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson, the Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief of Staff, the Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Operating Officer, the Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer, the Deputy to the Chairperson for External Affairs, the Deputy to the Chairperson for Policy, the Deputy to the Chairperson for Financial Stability, the Deputy to the Chairperson for Consumer Protection and Innovation, the Chief Information Officer, the General Counsel, the Director of the Division of Risk Management Supervision, the Director of the Division of Insurance and Research, the Director of the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, the Director of the Division of

Depositor and Consumer Protection, the Director of the Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution, the Ombudsman, the Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, the Inspector General, and such additional officers as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

Section 2. Appointment, Tenure, Compensation, and Duties.

The Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson shall be appointed and shall hold office as prescribed by Article IV of these Bylaws. The Inspector General shall be appointed and shall hold office pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. All other officers shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Chairperson, and shall hold their respective offices for such terms as the Board of Directors shall determine. The compensation of such officers (except the compensation of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson, and the Inspector General, each of whose compensation is determined by reference to Federal statutes) shall be determined by the Chairperson. In addition to the powers and duties hereinafter specifically enumerated in this Article VI of these Bylaws, the officers of the Corporation shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as the Chairperson or the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

Section 3. Holding More than One Office. More than one office may be held by the same person, except that the same person shall not hold any two or more of the following offices: Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Operating Officer, General Counsel, Inspector General, and Ombudsman. In no case shall the same person act on the same matter in two official capacities or sign any document in two capacities where the signatures of two officers are required by law or otherwise.

Section 4. Specific Powers and Duties of Officers.--(a) Chairperson. Within the limitations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and other laws of the United States, the Chairperson shall manage and direct the daily executive and administrative functions and operations of the Corporation and shall otherwise have the general powers and duties usually vested in the office of the chief executive officer of a corporation. He or she shall also be responsible for providing oversight over the direction and operations of each of the Corporation's various divisions and offices but may from time to time, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable law, designate other officers of the Corporation to be responsible for providing such oversight with respect to one or more divisions or offices of the Corporation.

(b) Vice Chairperson. The Vice Chairperson, in addition to acting as Acting Chairperson in the event of a vacancy in the position of Chairperson or during the absence or disability of the Chairperson, shall perform such additional duties as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe.

(c) Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief of Staff. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief of Staff will participate with the Chairperson in the management and direction of the daily executive and administrative functions and operations of the Corporation, and will coordinate the other Deputies to the Chairperson, the Corporation's division and office directors, and other Corporation staff to ensure consistency of Corporation operations, strategic plans, initiatives, and communications with the priorities of the Chairperson and directives of the Board. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief of Staff may oversee one or more division or office directors and will coordinate special projects for the Chairperson.

(d) Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Operating Officer. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Operating Officer shall provide advice and assistance to the Board of Directors and the officers and employees of the Corporation on matters pertaining to the Corporation's administrative and resource management activities, including management of human resources, diversity

and inclusion, acquisition of goods, services, and systems necessary to support operations, regional resource coordination, and corporate-wide learning and employee development.

(e) Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer shall be the chief financial, accounting, budget, and corporate planning officer of the Corporation. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer shall implement programs consistent with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, including establishing and maintaining sound financial management systems, accounting systems, corporate budgeting procedures, and cash management and insurance assessment systems. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer shall oversee the Corporation's Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control Programs and ensure conformance with requirements of the Government Performance Results Act. The Deputy to the Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer shall monitor the financial execution of the Corporation's budget in relation to actual expenditures and submit timely performance reports thereon; account for all funds of the Corporation, including those funds payable to it in connection with its functions assigned to the Director of the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships; maintain all accounting records of the Corporation; prepare financial statements and reports therefrom;

and administer regulations for the Corporation governing the payment of assessments by insured depository institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(f) Deputy to the Chairperson for External Affairs. The Deputy to the Chairperson for External Affairs shall be responsible for advising the Board of Directors and the officers of the Corporation, and for developing strategies, regarding all aspects of the Corporation's legislative and external outreach. The Deputy to the Chairperson for External Affairs shall also be responsible for effectively communicating the mission and goals of the Corporation to the public and to others, including depository institutions, consumer organizations, and senior legislative and government officials.

(g) Deputy to the Chairperson for Policy. The Deputy to the Chairperson for Policy will be responsible for advising the Chairperson and senior executive managers on regulatory and policy matters related to the Corporation's activities. The Deputy to the Chairperson for Policy will also coordinate and oversee regulatory and policy initiatives with the divisions and other corporate offices, Federal regulators, and other entities.

(h) Deputy to the Chairperson for Financial Stability.

The Deputy to the Chairperson for Financial Stability shall oversee the authorities of the Corporation for resolving failing financial institutions, administering the deposit insurance system, ensuring financial stability, and conducting research on matters pertinent to the Corporation. In this role, the Deputy to the Chairperson for Financial Stability will oversee and coordinate the work of the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, the Division of Insurance and Research, and the Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution.

(i) Deputy to the Chairperson for Consumer Protection and Innovation. The Deputy to the Chairperson for Consumer Protection and Innovation shall advise the Chairperson on consumer protection issues and activities and oversee the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection. The Deputy to the Chairperson for Consumer Protection and Innovation shall advise the Chairperson on all consumer protection and related matters, including expanding access to banking services for unbanked consumers. The Deputy to the Chairperson for Consumer Protection and Innovation shall oversee the Corporation's Tech Lab (FDiTech) and promote the development and adoption of innovative technologies in financial services to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial products and services and the operations of financial institutions and the Corporation.

(j) Chief Information Officer. The Chief Information Officer shall be the chief adviser to the Chairperson, other members of the Board, and senior executive managers on all strategic issues relating to information technology pertaining to the Corporation, including planning, development, and security, and shall fill the role of Chief Information Officer consistent with various federal statutes. In this connection, the Chief Information Officer shall, among other things: have broad responsibility for information technology governance, investments, program management, information security and privacy; maintain a broad, strategic orientation focused on enterprise issues and concerns; be responsible for overseeing and reporting on the effectiveness of the Corporation's information technology governance, security, and privacy programs and complying with appropriate information security standards; and ensure that information technology governance and security management processes are integrated with the Corporation's strategic planning.

(k) General Counsel. The General Counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the Corporation and legal adviser to the Board of Directors and the officers of the Corporation; render all legal services necessary to enable the Board of Directors and the Corporation's various organizational units to discharge their

respective duties and responsibilities; and otherwise have the powers and perform the duties usually vested in the general counsel of a corporation.

The General Counsel shall also be responsible for performing or overseeing the duties of the secretary of the Board of Directors of the Corporation; and have custody of and safely keep the Seal of the Corporation, cause the Seal to be affixed to any instrument requiring it, and cause any such instrument to be attested. The General Counsel may appoint, or recommend the appointment by the appropriate appointing authority of, an Executive Secretary to perform the duties of the secretary of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(1) Director of the Division of Risk Management Supervision. The Director of the Division of Risk Management Supervision shall generally oversee the supervision and examination of safety and soundness for insured depository institutions that the Corporation has the authority to examine or supervise; determine trends in the operation of insured depository institutions and bring adverse trends to the attention of the Chairperson, Deputies to the Chairperson, and the Corporation's other division and office directors; review and process applications from insured depository institutions that require the Corporation's consent or nonobjection; and initiate administrative enforcement proceedings relating to safety and

soundness matters against insured depository institutions and institution affiliated parties.

(m) Director of the Division of Insurance and Research.

The Director of the Division of Insurance and Research shall be responsible for maintaining the adequacy of the Deposit Insurance Fund and an effective and fair risk-based premium system; identifying and assessing existing and emerging risks to the Deposit Insurance Fund and to insured depository institutions; conducting research that is important to the Corporation's role as deposit insurer, bank supervisor, and resolution authority; conducting analysis for Corporation rulemaking; collecting, managing, and publishing regulatory and other data for the Corporation's statistical publications; and coordinating the Corporation's enterprise-wide international activities.

(n) Director of the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships. The Director of the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships shall exercise general supervision and control over the performance of the Corporation's functions with respect to resolving failing insured depository institutions and managing failed insured depository institution receiverships.

(o) Director of the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection. The Director of the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection shall supervise the Corporation's examination, supervision, and enforcement programs for promoting compliance with consumer protection, fair lending, community reinvestment, and other related laws. The Director shall also supervise the Corporation's efforts to promote economic inclusion and participation in the banking system; develop educational resources and publications for the general public, depositors, consumers, and insured institutions; manage the Corporation's consumer and consumer affairs program; and manage consumer and depositor inquiries and complaints.

(p) Director of the Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution. The Director of the Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution shall oversee the supervision and resolution preparedness and execution for large complex financial institutions for which the Corporation is not the primary federal regulator; identify, monitor and mitigate risks posed by large complex financial Institutions; review plans submitted by these firms for resolution under the Bankruptcy Code; and ensure the readiness of the Corporation to conduct orderly resolutions of these firms, if necessary.

(q) Ombudsman. The Ombudsman shall act as a liaison between the Corporation and any affected person with respect to any problem such party may have in dealing with the Corporation resulting from the Corporation's regulatory, resolution, receivership, or asset disposition activities; and ensure that safeguards exist to encourage complainants to come forward while preserving their confidentiality.

(r) Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion. The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion shall be responsible for all matters of the Corporation relating to diversity in management, employment, and business activities. In particular, the Director shall develop standards for (1) equal employment opportunity and the racial, ethnic, and gender diversity of the workforce and senior management of the Corporation; (2) increased participation of minority-owned and women-owned businesses in the Corporation's programs and contracts, including standards for coordinating technical assistance to such businesses; and (3) assessing the diversity policies and practices of entities regulated by the Corporation. The Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion shall also advise the Chairperson on the impact of the Corporation's policies and regulations on minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The Director shall develop and implement standards and procedures to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the

fair inclusion and utilization of minorities, women, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses in all business and activities of the Corporation at all levels, including in procurement, insurance, and all types of contracts. Additionally, the Director of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion shall coordinate with the Chairperson or designee regarding the design and implementation of any remedies resulting from violations of statutes, regulations, or executive orders pertaining to civil rights.

(s) Inspector General. The Inspector General is appointed by the President and is under the general supervision of the Chairperson. The Inspector General shall exercise the authorities and perform the duties set forth in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including, but not limited to, leading and managing an independent and objective unit to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Corporation; recommending policies for activities designed to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of, and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in, Corporation programs and operations; and keeping the Chairperson, Board, and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Corporation programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action.

ARTICLE VII

DEPOSIT AND DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

Section 1. Deposit of Funds. All uninvested funds of the Corporation, except those which the needs of the Corporation require to be deposited in other depositories, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in accounts subject to withdrawal only upon the signature of the Chairperson or such persons as he or she may from time to time duly authorize by written designation.

Section 2. Checking Accounts in Banks. Subject to applicable provisions of law, the Chairperson or such other persons as he or she may from time to time duly authorize by written designation shall establish such checking accounts in Federal Reserve banks and in insured banks as may from time to time be necessary. No other bank account shall be established on behalf of the Corporation without the prior approval of the Chairperson. All Corporation accounts with bank depositories shall be subject to check and withdrawal only upon the signature of the Chairperson or such persons as he or she may from time to time duly authorize by written designation.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended or a new bylaw adopted at any meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority vote, provided that a copy of any such amendment or new bylaw shall have been delivered to each member of the Board of Directors at least seven days prior to such meeting. If a vote to amend the Bylaws or to adopt a new bylaw is unanimous, no prior notice of such amendment or new bylaw need have been given.

116th Congress FDIC Testimony

Date of Hearing	Committee	Hearing Name / Link	FDIC Witness
11/12/2020	House Committee on Financial Services	Oversight of Prudential Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
11/10/2020	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Oversight of Financial Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
9/8/2020	House Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion	Perspectives from Agency OMWIs	Nikita Pearson
5/13/2020	House Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions	Roundtable with Prudential Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
5/12/2020	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Oversight of Financial Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
12/5/2019	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Oversight of Financial Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
12/4/2019	House Committee on Financial Services	Oversight of Prudential Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
11/20/2019	House Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions	Regulators' Efforts to Preserve and Promote Minority Depository Institutions	Betty J. Rudolph
5/16/2019	House Committee on Financial Services	Oversight of Prudential Regulators	Jelena McWilliams
5/15/2019	Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Oversight of Financial Regulators	Jelena McWilliams

Senate Banking Committee Majority



Mike Rounds (SD)



Tom Cotton (AR)



Ben Sasse (NE)



Tim Scott (SC)



Pat Toomey (PA)



Richard Shelby (AL)



Mike Crapo (ID)



Kevin Cramer (ND)



Jerry Moran (KS)



Martha McSally (AZ)



John Kennedy (LA)



Thom Tillis (NC)



David Perdue (GA)

Senate Banking Committee Minority



Sherrod Brown (OH)



Jack Reed (RI)



Bob Menendez (NJ)



Jon Tester (MT)



Mark Warner (VA)



Elizabeth Warren (MA)



Brian Schatz (HI)



Chris Van Hollen (MD)



Catherine Cortez Masto
(NV)



Doug Jones (AL)



Tina Smith (MN)



Kyrsten Sinema (AZ)

House Financial Services Committee Majority



Maxine Waters (CA)
Chairwoman



Carolyn Maloney (NY)



Nydia Velazquez (NY)



Brad Sherman (CA)



Gregory Meeks (NY)



Wm. Lacy Clay (MO)



David Scott (GA)



Al Green (TX)



Emanuel Cleaver (MO)



Al Lawson (TX)



Vicente Gonzalez (TX)



Josh Gottheimer (NJ)



Juan Vargas (CA)



Denny Heck (WA)



Joyce Beatty (OH)



Bill Foster (IL)



Jim Himes (CT)



Ed Perlmutter (CO)



Michael San Nicolas
Vice Chair (GU)



Rashida Tlaib (MI)



Katie Porter (CA)



Cindy Axne (IA)



Sean Casten (IL)



Ayanna Pressley (MA)



Ben McAdams (UT)



Alex Ocasio-Cortez (NY)



Jennifer Wexton (VA)



Dean Phillips (MN)



Sylvia Garcia (TX)



"Chuy" Garcia (IL)



Madeleine Dean (PA)



Alma Adams (NC)



Tulsi Gabbard (HI)



Stephen Lynch (MA)

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House Financial Services Committee Minority



Scott Tipton (CO)



Andy Barr (KY)



Ann Wagner (MO)



Steve Stivers (OH)



Bill Huizenga (MI)



Blaine Luetkemeyer
(MO)



Bill Posey (FL)



Frank Lucas (OK)



Patrick McHenry (NC)



Roger Williams (TX)



French Hill (AR)



Tom Emmer (MN)



Lee Zeldin (NY)



Barry Loudermilk
(GA)



Alex Mooney (WV)



Warren Davidson
(OH)



Tedd Budd (NC)



David Kustoff (TN)



Van Taylor (TX)



William Timmons (SC)



Denver Riggleman
(VA)



Lance Gooden (TX)



Bryan Steil (WI)



John Rose (TN)



Anthony Gonzalez
(OH)



Trey Hollingsworth
(IN)



FDIC ORIENTATION
**PRESIDENTIAL
TRANSITION TEAM**
2020

Introduction

This Orientation for the 2020 Presidential Transition Team provides an introduction to the following as of November 3, 2020:

- The FDIC's management and organizational structure;
- Board member appointments and ethical standards;
- Board powers and authorities;
- Committees established by the Board or the Chairman and legal and logistical support for them;
- FDIC officers and senior executives;
- FDIC Executive Offices,
- Divisions and Offices, including Executive Support Offices, Senior Executive Committees and Corporate-wide programs; and
- FDIC interaction with other organizations at the Board or senior executive level.

The Executive Secretary Section (ESS) maintains this high-level Orientation and works with Division and Office points of contact periodically to update this presentation. The ESS also updates the Orientation when a new member joins the FDIC Board, when there is major restructuring of the FDIC, and when there is a Presidential Transition Team.

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Acronyms	Description
AAC	Assessment Appeals Committee
ACSR	Advisory Committee of State Regulators
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALJs	Administrative Law Judges
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ASBA	Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas
BCBS	Basel Committee on Bank Supervision
BSA	Bank Secrecy Act
CBAC	Community Banking Advisory Committee
CDFI	Community Development Financial Institution
CEP	Corporate Employee Program
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
CHCO	Chief Human Capital Officer
CIAG	Corporate Investment Advisory Group
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIRC	Capital Investment Review Committee
CISR	Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution
CM	Corporate Management
CMO	Committee Management Officer
ComE-IN	Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion
CWG	Coronavirus Working Group (CWG)
COS	Chief of Staff
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plans
CPI	Consumer Protection and Innovation
CPO	Chief Privacy Officer
CRC	Case Review Committee
CU	Corporate University
CX	Corporate Expert
DCP	Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection
DFO	Designated Federal Officer
DIF	Deposit Insurance Fund
DIR	Division of Insurance and Research

Acronyms	Description
D& IEAC	Diversity and Inclusion Executive Advisory Committee
DIT	Division of Information Technology
DOF	Division of Finance
DRR	Division of Resolutions and Receiverships
DSC	Division of Supervision and Compliance
EA	External Affairs
EEO	Equal Opportunity Employment
EM	Executive Management
ERB	Executive Review Board
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act
FBIIC	Financial Banking Infrastructure Committee
FDI Act	Federal Deposit Insurance Act
FDIA	Federal Deposit Insurance Act
FDiTech	FDIC Tech Lab
FF&E	Furniture Fixtures and Equipment
FFB	Federal Financing Bank
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institution Examination Council
FILs	Financial Institution Letters
FLEC	Financial Literacy and Education Commission
FOCUS	Framework for Oversight of Compliance and CRA Activities User Suite
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank
FS	Financial Stability
FSAC	Financial Sector Assessment Program
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FSOC	Financial Stability Oversight Council
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GC	General Counsel
GFIN	The Global Financial Innovation Network
GHOS	Groups of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision
GSA	General Services Administration
HRB	Human Resources Branch

Acronyms	Description
IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers
IDIs	Insured Depository Institutions
IG	Inspector General
IO	Office of the Internal Ombudsman
IPTS	Integrated Project Teams
IT	Information Technology
LCFIs	Large Complex Financial Institutions
ML	Machine Learning
MDIs	Minority Depository Institutions
NTEU	National Treasury Employees Union
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCFI	Office of Complex Financial Institutions
OCISO	Office of Chief Information Security Officer
OCMS	Office of CIO Management Services
OCOM	Office of Communications
OFIA	Office of Financial Institutions Adjudication
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs
OLA	Orderly Liquidation Authority
OLF	Orderly Liquidation Fund
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMWI	Office of Minority Women and Inclusion
OO	Office of the Ombudsman
PFR	Primary Federal Regulator
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
ReSG	Resolution Steering Group
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RMS	Division of Risk Management Supervision
SARC	Supervision Appeals Review Committee
SIFI	Systemically Important Financial Institutions
SORN	Systems of Records Notice
SRAC	Systemic Resolution Advisory Committee
TEAM (FDIC)	Transparency, Empowerment, Accountability and Mission
WDP	Workforce Development Program

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

Mission, Vision and Values

Major Programs

Major Strategic Challenges

Strategic Planning

Budgeting

Staffing

FDIC Mission, Vision, and Values

MISSION

The FDIC is an independent agency created by the Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation’s financial system by:

- Insuring deposits
- Examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection
- Making large and complex financial institutions resolvable
- Managing receiverships

VISION

The FDIC is a recognized leader in promoting sound public policies, addressing risks in the nation’s financial system, and carrying out its insurance, supervisory, consumer protection, resolution planning, and receivership management responsibilities.

VALUES

Integrity – We adhere to the highest ethical and professional standards.

Competence – We are a highly skilled, dedicated, and diverse workforce that is empowered to achieve outstanding results.

Teamwork – We communicate and collaborate effectively with one another and with other regulatory agencies.

Effectiveness – We respond quickly and successfully to risks in insured depository institutions and the financial system.

Accountability – We are accountable to each other and to our stakeholders to operate in a financially responsible and operationally effective manner.

Fairness – We respect individual viewpoints and treat one another and our stakeholders with impartiality, dignity, and trust.

FDIC MAJOR PROGRAMS

The FDIC has three major program areas or lines of business. The Corporation’s strategic goals for each of these programs are presented in the diagram below.



Major Strategic Challenges

In fulfilling its mission responsibilities, the FDIC is currently employing supervisory and resolution strategies to address the potential economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on FDIC-insured institutions. The FDIC also expects to face other challenges that will shape its priorities over the next two years.

Major Strategic Challenges

Preparing for the Future of Banking

Promoting the health and vitality of the banking sector, including community banks, by fostering innovation, enhancing engagement, and streamlining and tailoring regulatory requirements.

Promoting and Sustaining Financial Stability

Sustaining and enhancing risk-focused supervision of insured depository institutions, maintaining the strength of the Deposit Insurance Fund, and ensuring the orderly resolution of failed financial institutions.

Ensuring FDIC operational readiness to administer the resolution of large, complex financial institutions through robust supervisory and resolution planning activities.

Fostering Innovation at the FDIC and in the Financial Services Sector

Executing a comprehensive five-year plan to modernize FDIC legacy IT systems and embrace emerging technologies to drive business innovation and efficiencies.

Fostering innovation in the financial services sector by promoting the prudent adoption of innovative, programs, products, and technologies.

Ensuring Consumer Protection and Promoting Economic Inclusion

Protecting consumers and expanding access for minority and low- and moderate-income communities to responsible products and services at FDIC-insured institutions.

Sustaining a Talented, Diverse Workforce

Developing and implementing strategies to recruit, train, develop, and maintain a highly skilled and engaged workforce at all levels that embodies the principles of diversity, equity, and inclusion and workplace excellence.

Strategic Planning

STRATEGIC PLANNING

- **FDIC Strategic Plan**
The five-year plan includes the FDIC's Mission, Vision, and Values and sets forth long-term strategic goals and objects.
- **FDIC Annual Performance Plan (APP)**
The APP establishes annual performance goals for the coming year in alignment with the FDIC Strategic Plan.
- **FDIC Performance Goals (FPGs)**
The FPGs are internal goals that often involve change management initiatives.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DIF

The appropriate measure of adequacy of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) is the Reserve Ratio, which is the ratio of the balance in the DIF to estimated insured deposits in the banking system. Results are reported to Congress and the public.

BUDGETING

- The annual operating budget and staffing authorizations are approved by the Board in December. The Board receives quarterly budget variance reports.
- An investment budget composed of the budgets for individual investment projects is also approved by the Board.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND

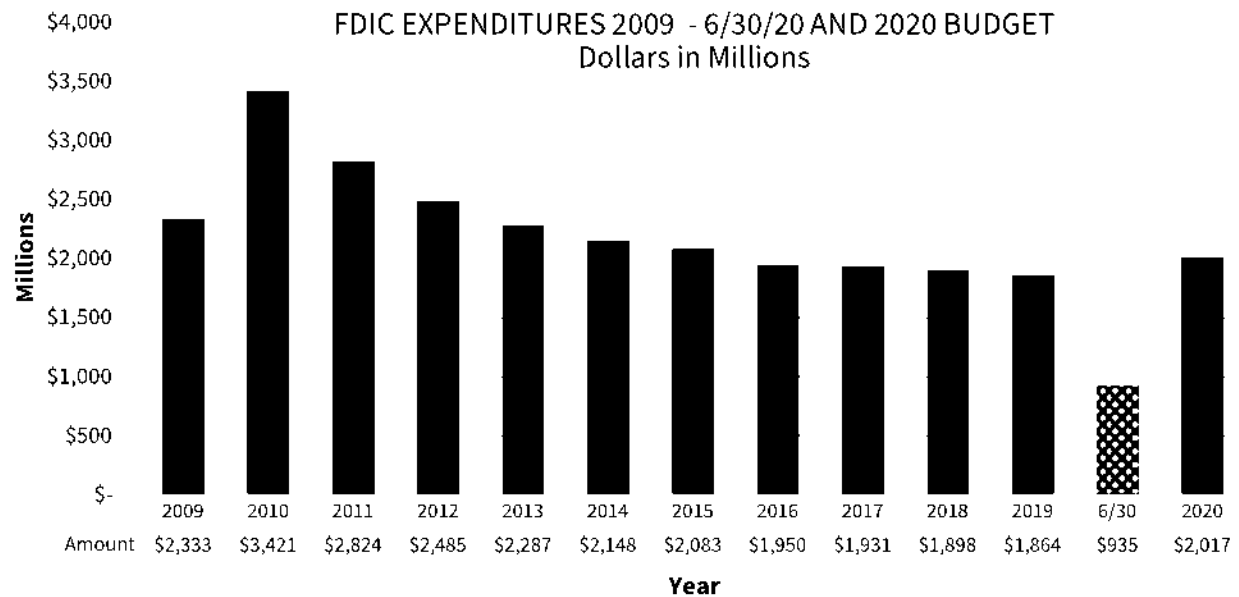
Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	2nd Quarter 2020	1st Quarter 2020	4th Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	1st Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2018	2nd Quarter 2018	1st Quarter 2018	4th Quarter 2017	3rd Quarter 2017	2nd Quarter 2017
<i>(Dollar figures in millions)</i>													
Beginning Fund Balance	\$113,206	\$110,347	\$108,940	\$107,446	\$104,870	\$102,609	\$100,204	\$97,588	\$95,072	\$92,747	\$90,506	\$87,585	\$84,925
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	1,790	1,372	1,272	1,111	1,187	1,369	1,351	2,728	2,398	2,850	2,656	2,568	2,634
Interest earned on investment securities	454	507	531	544	535	507	481	433	381	338	305	274	251
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	465	460	460	443	459	434	453	434	445	433	443	404	450
Provision for insurance losses	-47	12	-88	-192	-610	-396	-236	-121	-141	-65	-203	-512	-233
All other income, net of expenses	2	2	21	4	9	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	4
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities**	-383	1,450	-45	86	694	421	788	-234	-162	-496	-451	-33	-12
Total fund balance change	1,445	2,559	1,407	1,494	2,576	2,261	2,405	2,616	2,516	2,325	2,242	2,918	2,660
Ending Fund Balance	114,651	113,206	110,347	108,940	107,446	104,870	102,609	100,204	97,588	95,072	92,747	90,506	87,585
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.71	7.95	7.54	8.72	10.10	10.31	10.63	10.72	11.42	11.95	11.53	12.14	12.42
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.30	1.39	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.24
Estimated Insured Deposits													
Percent change from four quarters earlier	8.83/1,335	8,164,237	7,815,172	7,735,964	7,689,094	7,694,319	7,522,518	7,375,962	7,354,111	7,333,318	7,154,403	7,099,459	7,047,638
	14.93	6.11	3.89	4.88	4.56	4.92	5.15	3.89	4.35	3.59	3.45	4.16	5.62
Domestic Deposits													
Percent change from four quarters earlier	15,562,013	14,350,253	13,262,206	13,020,253	12,788,773	12,725,363	12,639,405	12,367,954	12,280,904	12,305,817	12,129,503	11,966,478	11,827,933
	21.68	12.77	4.76	5.27	4.14	3.41	4.37	3.36	3.83	3.79	3.73	3.99	5.20
Assessment Base***													
Percent change from four quarters earlier	18,152,447	16,483,865	16,156,662	15,904,511	15,684,025	15,561,669	15,452,229	15,229,530	15,113,666	15,068,512	15,001,411	14,834,140	14,702,880
	15.74	5.92	4.56	4.43	3.77	3.27	3.01	2.67	2.79	3.06	3.01	3.14	3.60
Number of Institutions Reporting													
	5,675	5,125	5,186	5,267	5,312	5,371	5,415	5,486	5,551	5,615	5,679	5,747	5,796

The Deposit Insurance Fund Reserve Ratio was 1.30% at the end of the 2nd Quarter 2020.

Source: FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile.

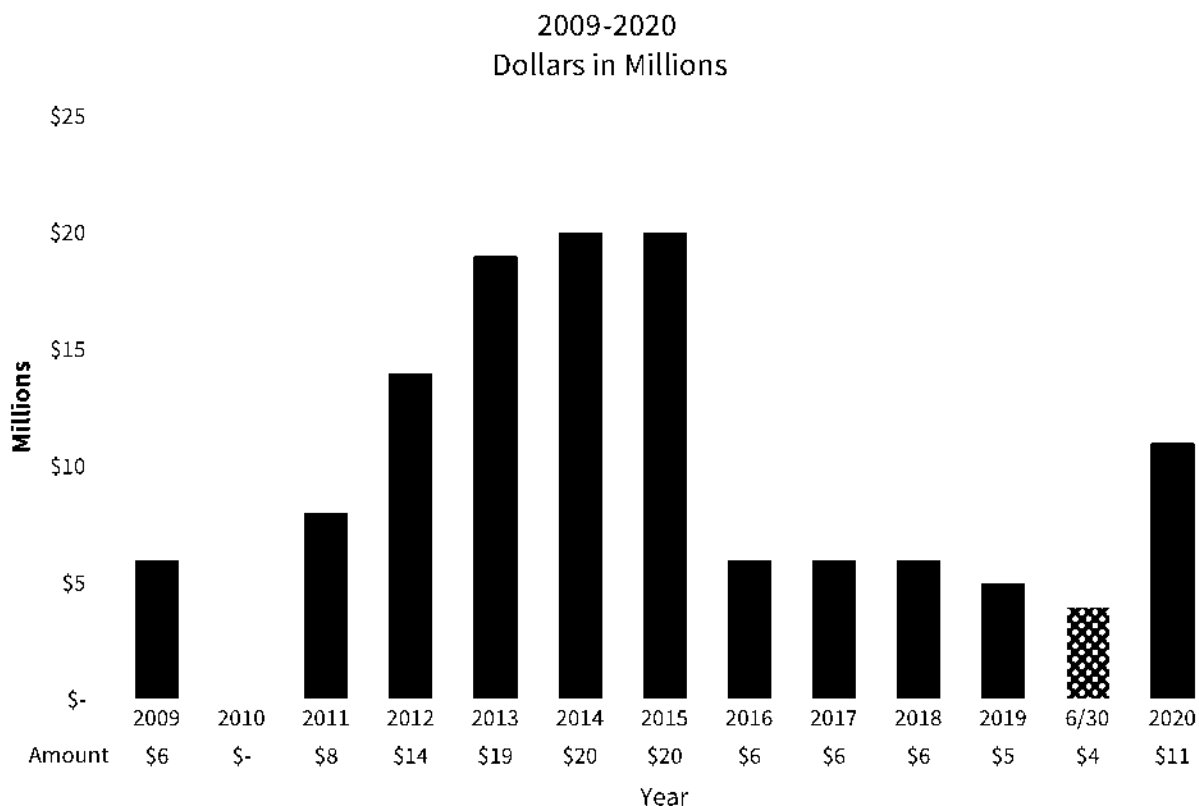
CORPORATE OPERATING BUDGET



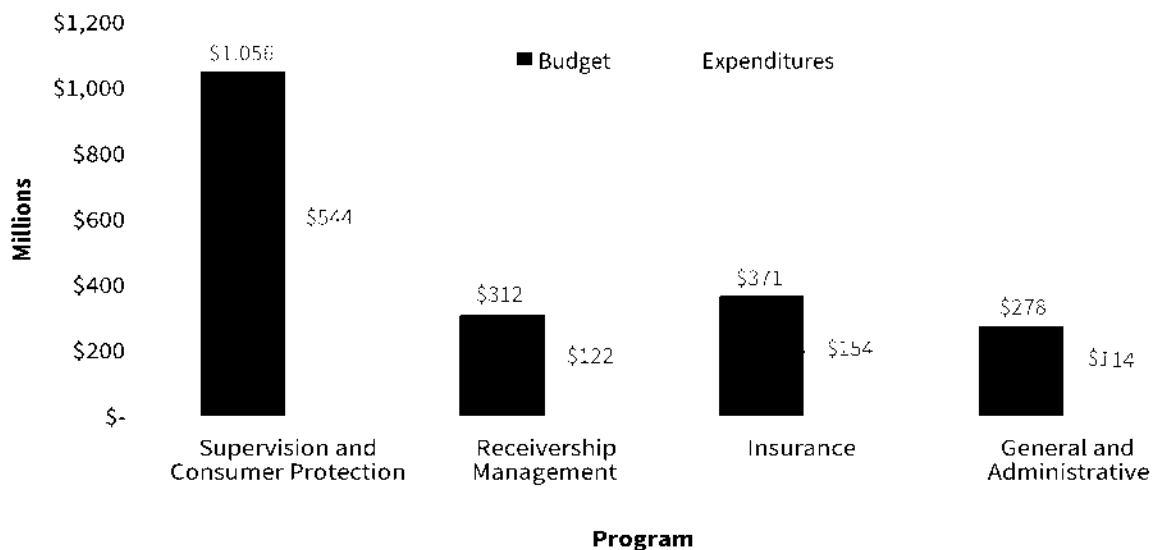
- In 2007, the budget for the FDIC was \$1,107 million.
- In 2008, the budget for the FDIC was \$1,217 million.

Budgeting

INVESTMENT BUDGET SPENDING

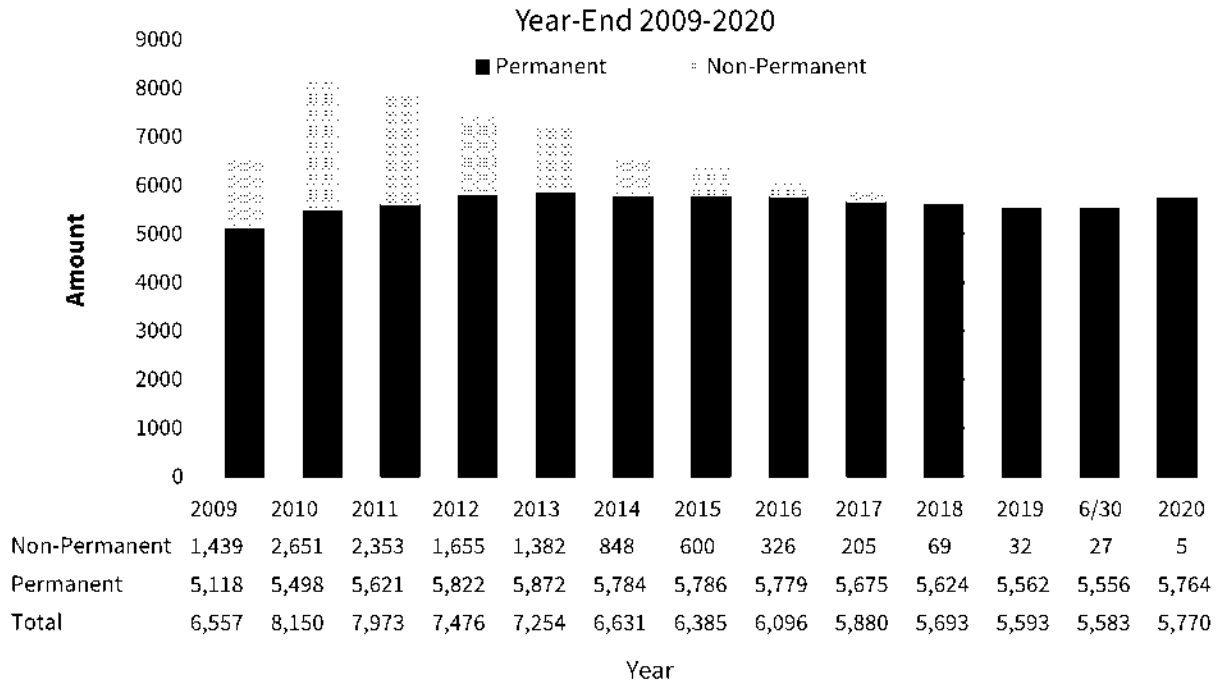


BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM AS OF JUNE 30, 2020 (including Allocated Support)



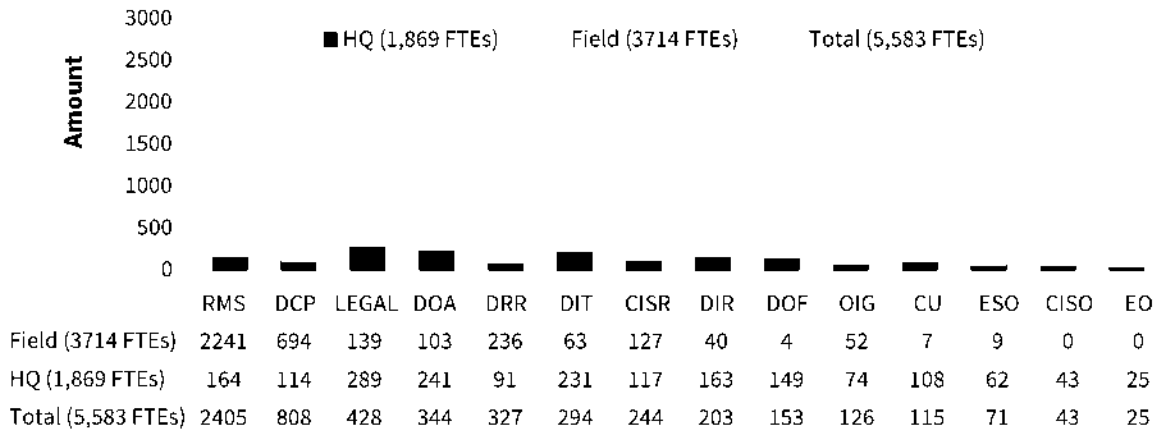
Staffing

CORPORATE



- In 2007, the FDIC had 4,532 total employees (90 non-permanent and 4,442 permanent).
- In 2008, the FDIC had 4,989 total employees (317 non-permanent and 4,672 permanent).

FDIC STAFFING AS OF JUNE 30, 2020



Division or Office

1. Staffing totals use a full-time equivalent methodology, which is based on an employee's scheduled work hours. Totals may not add-up due to rounding.
2. Executive Support Offices (ESO) includes Offices of the Legislative Affairs, Communications, Ombudsman, CIO Management Services, FDI Tech, Financial Adjudication and Minority and Women Inclusion.
3. Executive Offices (EO) includes Offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Director (Appointive), Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Consumer Protection and Innovation, External Affairs, Policy and Financial Stability.

Corporate Staffing

SCHEDULE C APPOINTMENTS

- Schedule C positions are policy-determining or involve a close and confidential working relationship with the head of an agency or other key appointed officials.
- Schedule C positions are excluded from the competitive civil service.
- Employees serve at the pleasure of the agency head.
- Employees are paid under FDIC's pay schedule.
- Schedule C appointments must be approved by the White House.

Within the initial ceiling established by the White House, OPM authorizes a certain number of Schedule C appointments for each Federal agency (historically three for the FDIC).

Authorization for Schedule C appointments, 5 CFR Part 213.3301.

CAREER POSITIONS

Career positions are subject to the civil service laws passed by Congress and are in the competitive service.

Authorization: 5 CFR Part 212.

- Employee selection and advancement are determined on the basis of relative knowledge, skill and ability after fair and open competition.
- New Federal employees are subject to a one-year probationary period.
- Three years of substantially continuous service is required to become a career employee.
- Career status provides procedural protections to employees (such as in the case of a reduction in force (RIF)) and determines eligibility for certain promotional opportunities.

In addition, the FDIC has been granted by OPM a special hiring authority to hire certain excepted employees, 5 CFR Part 213.

Section 2

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Board of Directors

FDIC Organizational Chart

Divisions and Offices

Regional, Field and Area Offices

Board of Directors

Authorization: Federal Deposit Insurance Act.



CHAIRMAN
FDIC
Jelena McWilliams



FDIC Appointive Director
Martin J. Gruenberg



VICE CHAIRMAN
FDIC
Vacant

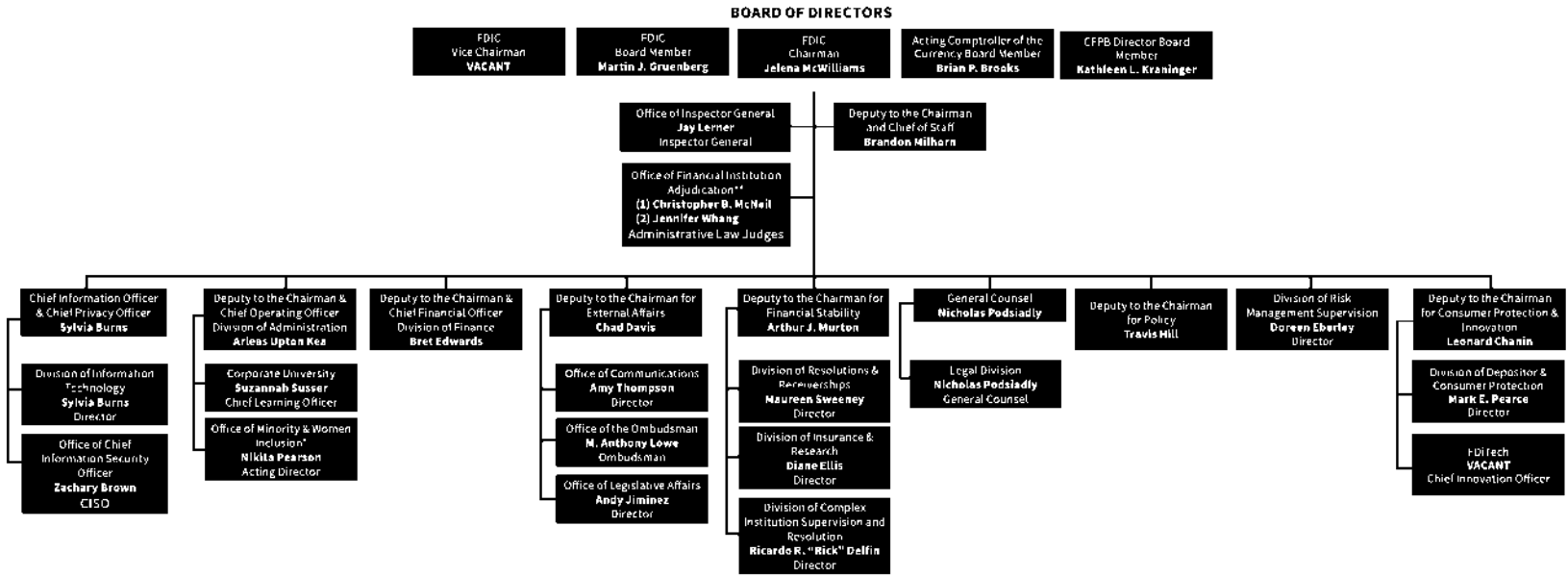


Acting Comptroller of
the Currency
Brian P. Brooks



Consumer Financial
Protection Bureau
Kathleen L. Kraninger

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Organization Chart



DIVISION

- CISR** – Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution
- DCP** – Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection
- DIR** – Division of Insurance and Research
- DIT** – Division of Information Technology
- DOA** – Division of Administration
- DOF** – Division of Finance
- DRR** – Division of Resolutions and Receiverships
- LEGAL** – Legal Division
- RMS** – Division of Risk Management Supervision

Source: DOA.

OFFICES

- CU** – Corporate University
- FDiTech** – FDIC Tech Lab
- OCISO** – Office of the Chief Information Security Officer
- OCOM** – Office of Communications
- OFIA** – Office of Financial Institutions Adjudication*
- OIG** – Office of Inspector General
- OLA** – Office of Legislative Affairs
- OMWI** – Office of Minority and Women Inclusion
- OO** – Office of the Ombudsman

*This is an interagency office established by Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.
Source: DOA.

REGIONAL AND AREA OFFICES



Atlanta



Chicago



Dallas



Kansas City



New York



San Francisco

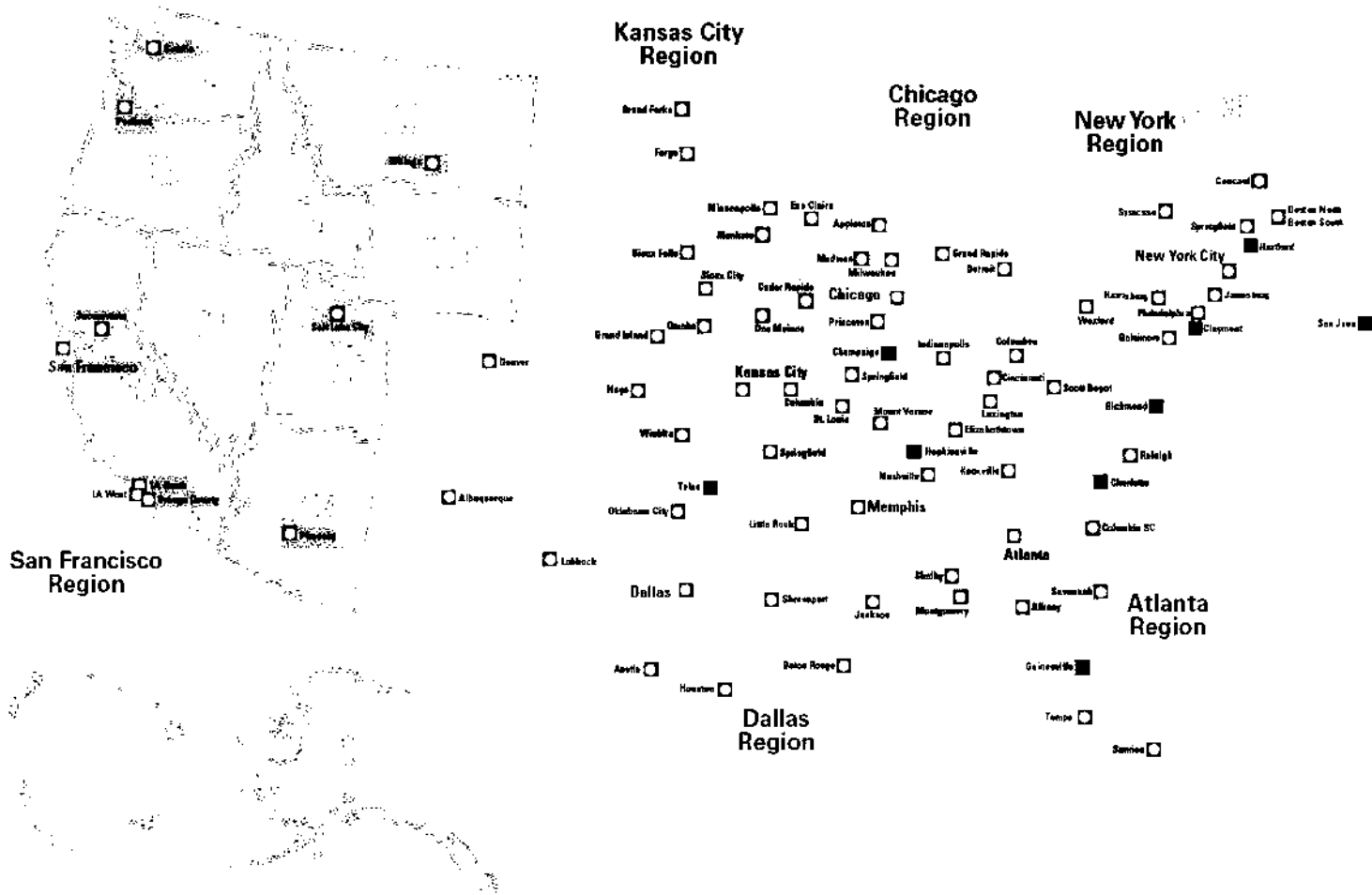


Boston



Memphis*

*The FDIC plans to close the Memphis Area Office.



REGIONAL AND FIELD OFFICES

Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS)
Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP)

As of 3/2018

Section 3 THE BOARD

Board Management

Board Meetings

Board Delegations

Division and Office Delegations

Board Reports

FDIC Board Management

3-MEMBER BOARD

- Congress established a 3-member Board in 1933 to manage the FDIC, all three nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate under the Banking Act.
- Grants the agency general and specific powers and authorities.
- Each member appointed for a 6-year term pursuant to the FDI Act:
 - The Chairman
 - The Vice Chairman
 - The Appointive Director
 - The Board member designated by the President to serve as Chairman is appointed for a 5-year term in this role under the FDI Act.

5-MEMBER BOARD

- In 1989, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) expanded the Board to five members. Since the passage of the Dodd Frank Act in 2010, the Board consists of three appointed Directors and two *ex officio* Directors:
- The Comptroller of the Currency, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate under the National Bank Act for a 5-year term; and
- The Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate under Dodd-Frank Act for a 5-year term.
- Acting Comptrollers of the Currency and Acting Directors of the CFPB serve as full FDIC Board members.

OTHER FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Other Federal laws, and FDIC and other Federal regulations, specify additional authorities and responsibilities of the FDIC Board, Chairman, other Board members, and FDIC officers and executives.

Board Meetings

BOARD ACTIONS

The FDIC Bylaws permit:

- Regular Board meetings
- Special Board meetings
- Emergency Board meetings
- Conference Call meetings
- Virtual meetings
- Notational voting

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

- Consistent with the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Chairman, under the Bylaws:
 - Manages and directs the daily executive and administrative functions and operations of the Corporation.
 - Determines the dates and times for regular and special meetings and the appropriateness of handling particular items through notational voting.
 - Sets the agenda for Board actions.

BOARD MEMBERS

Board Members receive final agenda and final cases approximately four days prior to the Board meeting.

BOARD MEMBER DEPUTIES

Board Member Deputies:

- Receive electronic copies of cases approximately two weeks before Board meetings.
- Staff subject matter experts brief Board member deputies on the Board cases approximately seven calendar days prior to Board meeting.

BOARD MEETING QUORUM

Under the FDIC Bylaws:

- A quorum is required for the transaction of agency business.
- A majority of Board Members in office constitutes a quorum.
- In the event there are only three Board Members in office, three Board Members shall constitute a quorum.

PARLIAMENTARY CUSTOM AND PRACTICE

- The Board uses a system of motions much less formal than those set out in Robert's to conduct business at its meetings
- The Chairman calls upon Board Members for questions and comments.

Authorization: FDIC Bylaws and the Sunshine Act.

OPEN BOARD MEETING

- The public may observe open Board meetings as determined under the Sunshine Act.
- All open meetings are streamed live on webcast, recorded, and transcribed.
- Board meeting minutes are approved by the Board and maintained in the Board's official records.

CLOSED BOARD MEETING

- The Sunshine Act provides grounds for closing Board meetings, including discussion of personnel matters, proprietary information, investigatory records, criminal accusations, litigation or formal agency adjudication, or where public disclosure could lead to invasion of privacy, financial speculation and instability, or frustration of proposed agency action.
- The public cannot observe closed Board meetings in accordance with the Sunshine Act.
- Monthly Board meetings typically involve open and closed sessions.
- FDIC staff may attend the presentation of cases to the Board during open sessions and closed sessions at the discretion of the Chairman.

BOARD ACTION ABSENT A BOARD MEETING - NOTATIONAL VOTING

The Sunshine Act does not apply to Board decisions made by circulating written materials to Board members. All Board decisions made by notational vote are recorded and maintained in the Board's official records.

BOARD DELEGATIONS

FDIC BOARD POWERS, AUTHORITIES AND DELEGATIONS

Through its Bylaws and Resolutions, the Board:

- Describes the powers of the Board, the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, and the Board's committees.
- Exercises authority not otherwise delegated.
- Appoints the officers of the Corporation and describes their specific powers and duties.

FDIC DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

The Board delegates general and specific authorities to:

- Standing and Special Committees
- Officers
- Division and Office Directors
- Other Employees and Agents of the Corporation

The Board issues corporate-wide delegations:

- Personnel
- Procurement and Payment

Officers and employees may redelegate authority, if not otherwise restricted in the delegation.

MAJOR MATTERS

The Board retains authority, notwithstanding any delegation of authority to any Committee of the Board or officer or employee of the FDIC, over major matters, defined as those that:

- Would establish or change existing corporate policy
- Could attract unusual attention or publicity
- Would involve an issue of first impression

FDIC Officer and Division and Office Delegations

DIVISION AND OFFICE DELEGATIONS

- The Board and the Chairman establishes agency-wide delegations in two broad areas:
 - Personnel Actions
 - Procurement & Payment Authority
- Each Officer and Division and Office director redelegates portions of these Personnel and Procurement and Payment delegations to fit his/her organizational structure.
- Each Officer and Division and Office director has his/her own substantive delegations; however, many of these require consultation or concurrence by officers, executives or managers in other Divisions and Offices.
- Delegations are issued in a standard format and posted by the Executive Secretary Section on the FDIC Legal Division's website for use by all corporate employees.

Board Reports – Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

ANNUAL REPORTS

Preparer	Report	Meeting	Date
RMS	Annual Review of Ratings Changes	Closed	
Legal	Professional Liability Program Annual Report	Open	

Source: Inventory of Final Reports to the FDIC Board of Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

Preparer	Report	Meeting	Start
CFO	CFO Report to the Board (includes Investment Portfolio Status, Insurance Fund Analysis and Budget Variance Reporting)	Open	2004
DOA	Award Profile Report	Closed	2013
DCP/RMS	Requests or Requirements for Banks to Terminate Deposit Accounts	Closed	2015
DOF	Civil Money Penalties Imposed Under Delegated Authority	Closed	2007
DIT/CFO	Capital Investment Report	Closed	2002
DRR	Report of Actions Approved Under Delegated Authority Regarding Bank Insurance Fund Assistance Agreements, FSLIC Resolution Fund Activities, and Receivership Management-Related Actions	Open	2003
Legal	Professional Liability Program Quarterly Report	Closed	2010
Legal	Rulings Issued Under Delegated Authority with Respect to Administrative Enforcement Proceedings	Closed	2015
Legal	Settlements Pursuant to E-2 Delegation of Joint Authority Report	Open	2002
RMS/CISR	Special Examination Activities for Deposit Insurance Purposes Conducted under Delegated Authority		2020

Source: Inventory of Final Reports to the FDIC Board of Directors.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Preparer	Report	Meeting	Start
DCP/RMS	Enforcement Actions Issued Under Delegated Authority	Closed	1983
RMS (with CISR as a co-signatory)	Application Actions Taken Under Delegated Authority	Closed	1967

PERIODIC REPORTS

Preparer	Report	Meeting	Start
CFO	Report on the Savings Plan Committee Amendments to the FDIC Savings Plan	Closed	2007
OIG	Audit Reports	Closed	

Source: Inventory of Final Reports to the FDIC Board of Directors.

Section 4 BOARD MEMBERS

FDIC Chairman

FDIC Vice Chairman

FDIC Appointive Director

Comptroller of the Currency

Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Ethics for Presidential Appointees

Disclosure of FDIC Documents (Freedom of Information Act)

Board Members

FDIC CHAIRMAN

The FDIC Chairman is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a six-year term as an FDIC Board member, and a five-year term as Chairman of the Board.

Jelena McWilliams' five-year term as the 21st FDIC Board Chairman began on June 1, 2018, and ends on May 31, 2023. She may continue to serve as FDIC Chairman after her five-year term ends until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Her six-year term as FDIC Board member began on June 1, 2018, and ends on May 31, 2024. She may continue to serve as an FDIC Board member after her six-year term ends until a successor is appointed and qualified.



CHAIRMAN
FDIC

Jelena McWilliams

FDIC VICE CHAIRMAN

The FDIC Vice Chairman is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a six-year term as a member of the FDIC Board and Vice Chairman of the Board.

Currently, the Corporation does not have an FDIC Board Vice Chairman. Once appointed, the Vice Chairman would be able to continue to serve after expiration of the six-year term as Vice Chairman until a successor is appointed and qualified.



VICE CHAIRMAN
FDIC
Vacant

FDIC APPOINTIVE DIRECTOR

The FDIC Appointive Director is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a six-year term as an FDIC Board member.

Martin J. Gruenberg came to the FDIC as Vice Chairman on August 22, 2005, and subsequently served as Acting Chairman (twice) and Chairman from November 29, 2012, until June 5, 2018. He currently serves as a Board member on a term that expired on December 27, 2018, but is serving, and may continue to serve, as the FDIC Appointive Director until a successor is appointed.



FDIC Appointive Director
Martin J. Gruenberg

ACTING COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The Comptroller of the Currency is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a five-year term. The Comptroller serves as an *ex officio* member of the FDIC Board.

Upon the resignation of Comptroller Joseph M. Otting effective May 29, 2020, Brian P. Brooks, the First Deputy Comptroller, will serve as Acting Comptroller, and *ex officio* FDIC Board member effective May 29, 2020, until a duly appointed Comptroller is sworn in.



Acting Comptroller of
the Currency
Brian P. Brooks

CFPB DIRECTOR

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) Director is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a five-year term. The CFPB Director serves as an *ex officio* member of the FDIC Board.

Kathleen Kraninger's five-year term as the 3rd CFPB Director, and *ex officio* FDIC Board member, began on December 10, 2018, and will expire on December 10, 2023.

She may continue to serve after her five-year term as CFPB Director. She may continue to serve as *ex officio* FDIC Board member until a successor is appointed.



Consumer Financial
Protection Bureau
Kathleen L. Kraninger

Board Member Ethics

OFFICIAL CONDUCT AND THE PUBLIC TRUST

Presidential Appointees* **may not**:

- Use public office for private gain.
- Become personally involved with or refer a person to another Board Member on a matter that is or will be pending before the Board.
- Participate personally and substantially in any matter before the FDIC in which the Presidential Appointee or his/her spouse, minor child or general partner has a financial interest.
- Participate in an official capacity in certain matters without first obtaining specific authorization from the Ethics Counselor if, in the Presidential Appointee's judgment, persons with knowledge of the relevant facts would question his/her impartiality in those matters.
- Hold any position or employment with any insured bank or thrift, financial institution holding company, and certain other business relationships.

*Or, in the case of there being no Presidentially- appointed Comptroller or Director, CFPB, the Acting Comptroller or Acting Director, CFPB, respectively.

DIVESTITURE OF BANK STOCK

Presidential Appointees **must**:

- *Before taking office*, divest themselves, their spouse and minor children of any stock in any insured depository institution or depository institution holding company**
- Certify, under oath, that they do not hold any stock in any insured depository institutions or depository institution holding companies

**The Presidential Appointee may be eligible for a certificate of divestiture to offset the tax burden of any capital gains.

GOVERNMENT SALARY SUPPLEMENTS

As a government official whose pay is set by federal statute, a Presidential Appointee may not receive any extra pay or allowance relating to the performance of his or her official responsibilities.

Presidential Appointees **may**:

- Accept unsolicited gifts having an aggregate market value of \$20 or less, per occasion, provided that the aggregate market value of any individual gifts received from one source does not exceed \$50 in a calendar year
- Accept gifts such as plaques and other items of little intrinsic value, which are solely for presentation

Presidential Appointees **may not**:

- Accept gifts or gratuities from prohibited sources including any of the following:
 - Any person or entity with whom FDIC has a business relationship or who is seeking a business relationship with the FDIC
 - Any entity that FDIC insures or regulates
 - Any association whose members are primarily comprised of prohibited sources
- Any person or entity that has an interest in how the FDIC conducts its business
- Any person or entity that has interests that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of the Presidential Appointee's official duties
- Accept any offer to cover lodging or travel expenses incidental to official duties

WIDELY ATTENDED GATHERINGS AND EVENTS

Presidential Appointees should consult with the Ethics Counselor prior to accepting invitations to conferences or other widely attended gatherings and events.

Presidential Appointees **may**:

- Accept an unsolicited offer of free attendance to an event where the rules otherwise preclude participation only if such participation is in the interest of the FDIC and the Presidential Appointee has a written determination prepared by the Ethics Counselor
- Accept a sponsor's unsolicited gift of free attendance for spouse accompanying the Presidential Appointee to a permitted event when others in attendance will generally be accompanied by a spouse or other guest and the Presidential Appointee has a written determination prepared by the Ethics Counselor
- Accept invitations to social events that may be incidental to his or her official position, but are tendered from other than prohibited sources, provided that such invitations do not include travel or lodging and no fee is charged to any other person in attendance

Other Board Member Prohibitions

ETHICS TRAVEL BETWEEN HOME AND WORK

Federal law generally prohibits use of government vehicles for home-to-work transportation.

- Federal ethics rules prohibit using any FDIC property, including FDIC vehicles, for anything other than authorized purposes
- As a general matter, FDIC vehicles should not be used for commuting between home and office
- Administrative discretion may be exercised within applicable law for specifically delineated circumstances and applies to any portion of the trip between home and work (or vice versa)
- Prohibition does not apply to temporary duty stations or employees in temporary duty travel status
- Presidential Appointees may be transported in a government vehicle from his or her home to an airport, train station, or other common carrier terminal (or from the common carrier terminal to his or her home), in conjunction with official travel

ETHICS RESOURCES

Background

- Federal Deposit Insurance Act (Section 2)
- Passenger Carrier Use (31 U.S.C. Section 1344)
- Criminal Conflict of Interest Statutes (18 U.S.C. Sections 201-209, 216)
- Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 C.F.R. Section 2635)
- Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (5 C.F.R. Section 3201)*
- Internal Revenue Code (Certificate of Divestiture)

*Applicable to Internal Board Members only, with one exception for *ex-officio* Board members.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires public access to FDIC records.

- Anticipate possible public access to all written or recorded materials made or received by FDIC in connection with FDIC operations, policies, and decisions. Public access to records under the FOIA is the general rule, not the exception.
- FDIC records include those:
 - Created, maintained, or controlled by the FDIC
 - Containing FDIC information
 - Distributed and used within the FDIC
 - Maintained in an FDIC file or computer system
- FDIC staff must search for responsive records and reply quickly to each FOIA request.
- Avoid mixing personal records with FDIC records.

Examples: personal calendars, daily planners, telephone records, and emails should be kept separately; FDIC business- or work-related records are by definition not personal records.

Certain FDIC records are exempt from public access under the FOIA:

- Information Provided to the FDIC in Confidence
 - *Trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential*
- Information Concerning Financial Institutions
 - *Data contained in, or related to, examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of the FDIC or any other agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions*
- Privileged Information in FDIC Communications
 - *Inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters which would not be available by law to a private party in litigation*
- Information that Affects Personal Privacy
 - *Personnel, medical, and similar files which if disclosed would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy*

Be advised that access to FDIC records may also be obtained via congressional, judicial, and administrative proceedings.

Background

- The Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. Section 552)
- FDIC Rule on Disclosure of Information (12 C.F.R. Part 309)
- FDIC Directive on Procedures for Processing FOIA Requests (Circular 1023.1)



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Section 5

STANDING COMMITTEES

Assessment Appeals Committee (AAC)

Audit Committee

Case Review Committee (CRC)

Supervision Appeals Review Committee (SARC)

Standing Committees

The FDIC Board may from time to time establish standing and special committees pursuant to the Corporation's Bylaws. Such committees perform duties and exercise powers directed and delegated by the Board.

The Operations Unit ensures that matters are considered by the appropriate standing committee and that committee discussions and decisions are correctly recorded. The Unit provides administrative support for the Board's standing committees, participates in the preparation of meeting minutes, and maintains the official records of all standing committee meetings.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS COMMITTEE (AAC)

The FDIC Board's standing committee on assessment appeals, AAC, makes final determinations regarding appeals about the assessment risk assignment, the assessment payment computation, and other related assessment determinations affecting insured depository institutions pursuant to FDIC's regulations governing such assessments.

The AAC is composed of either the Board Vice Chairman or Appointive Director; a Deputy or Special Assistant for each of the remaining Board members then serving; and the FDIC General Counsel (non-voting). The Board Chairman may designate alternative member(s) for the AAC if vacancies occur.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The FDIC Board's standing committee on the Corporation's audit function, Audit Committee, accepts and reviews audit reports and evaluations for presentation to the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee is composed of either the FDIC Vice Chairman or Appointive Director; either the OCC Director or CFPB Director; and a senior-level FDIC employee who reports directly to the Chairman or a Deputy or Special Assistant to an internal Board member not serving on the Committee. The Board may designate alternative member(s) for the Audit Committee if vacancies occur.

Assessment Appeals Committee (AAC)

Case Review Committee (CRC)

Audit Committee (Audit)

Supervision Appeals Review Committee (SARC)

AAC Members and Support:

Jelena McWilliams, FDIC Chairman, Chair

Vacant, Deputy to the FDIC Vice Chairman

Kymberly Copa, Deputy to the FDIC Appointive Director

William Rowe, Deputy to the Comptroller

Jocelyn Sutton, Deputy to the CFPB Director

Nicholas Podsiadly, FDIC General Counsel (nonvoting)

Audit Committee Members and Support:

Martin J. Gruenberg, FDIC Appointive Director, Chair

Brian P. Brooks, OCC, Comptroller

Brandon Milhorn, FDIC Deputy to the Chairman and Chief of Staff

CASE REVIEW COMMITTEE (CRC)

The FDIC Board's standing committee on administrative enforcement cases, CRC, considers certain administrative enforcement actions about supervision and consumer matters and determinations of pattern or practice of discrimination in violation of fair lending laws, and may issue guidelines relating to administrative actions and determinations within the Committee's review authority.

The CRC is composed of either the Board Chairman; Vice Chairman or Appointive Director; a Deputy or Special Assistant for each to the remaining Board members then serving; and the FDIC General Counsel (non-voting). The Board Chairman may designate alternative member(s) for the CRC if vacancies occur.

CRC Members and Support:

Jelena McWilliams, FDIC Chairman, Chair

Vacant, Deputy to the FDIC Vice Chairman

Kymerly Copa, Deputy to the FDIC Appointive Director

William Rowe III, Deputy to the Comptroller of the Currency

Jocelyn Sutton, Deputy to the CFPB Director

Nicholas Podsiadly, FDIC General Counsel (non-voting)

SUPERVISION APPEALS REVIEW COMMITTEE (SARC)

The FDIC Board's standing committee on supervisory appeals, SARC, reviews material supervisory determinations made at insured depository institutions supervised by the FDIC. The SARC is composed of the Board Chairman; Vice Chairman, or Appointive Director; one deputy or Special Assistant to an internal Board member not serving on the SARC; and the General Counsel (non-voting). The Board Chairman may designate alternative member(s) for the SARC if vacancies occur.

In August 2020, the FDIC Board approved a notice and request for comment that would replace the SARC with an independent office, known as the Office of Supervisory Appeals, that would consider and resolve supervisory appeals. The comment period closed on October 20, and the FDIC is working on next steps.

SARC Members and Support:

Jelena McWilliams, FDIC Chairman, Chair

Vacant, Deputy to the FDIC Vice Chairman

Diane Ellis, FDIC Director, Division of Insurance and Research

Kymerly Copa, Deputy to the FDIC Appointive Director

Nicholas Podsiadly, FDIC General Counsel (non-voting)

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Section 6

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory Committee of State Regulators (ACSR)

Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion (Come-IN)

Community Banking Advisory Committee (CBAC)

 Subcommittee on Supervision Modernization

 Minority Depository Institutions Subcommittee

Systemic Resolution Advisory Committee (SRAC)

Advisory Committees

The FDIC Board may from time to time establish FDIC advisory committees pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The Act formalizes a process for establishing, operating, overseeing, and terminating federal advisory committees.

FACA is administered and implemented by a Committee Management Secretariat within the General Services Administration (GSA).

In compliance with FACA, the FDIC Chairman designated the Executive Secretary to serve as the Committee Management Officer (CMO) for all FDIC advisory committees. In support of the FDIC's CMO, the Operations Unit conducts a comprehensive review annually of each FDIC advisory committee pursuant to FACA, participates in the preparation of meeting minutes, and maintains the official records of all advisory committees.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF STATE REGULATORS (ACSR)

FDIC's Advisory Committee of State Regulators, ACSR, provides advice and recommendations to the FDIC on a broad range of policy issues regarding the regulation of state-chartered financial institutions throughout the United States, including its territories. The Committee provides a forum where state regulators and the FDIC can discuss a variety of current and emerging issues that have potential implications regarding the regulation and supervision of state-chartered financial institutions. The Committee is intended to facilitate regular discussion of safety and soundness and consumer protection issues; the creation of new banks; the protection of our nation's financial system from risks such as cyber-attacks or money laundering; and other timely issues.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC INCLUSION (COME-IN)

FDIC's Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion, ComeE-IN, provides advice and recommendations to the FDIC on initiatives to expand access to banking services for underserved populations. The Committee will review various issues that may include, but not be limited to, basic retail financial services such as low-cost, sustainable transaction accounts, savings accounts, small dollar lending, prepaid cards, remittances, the use of new technologies, and other services to promote access to the mainstream banking system, asset accumulation, and financial stability.

Advisory Committee of State Regulators (ACSR)

Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion (ComeE-IN)

Community Banking Advisory Committee (CBAC)

Systemic Resolution Advisory Committee (SRAC)

ACSR Management and Support:

Chad Davis, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

Lisa Roy, FDIC Associate Director, Operations and Special Projects, Division of Risk Management Supervision

Robert Feldman, FDIC Executive Secretary, Committee Management Officer (CMO)

ComeE-IN Management and Support:

Jonathan Miller, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

David Sharp, Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection

Robert Feldman, FDIC Executive Secretary, Committee Management Officer (CMO)

COMMUNITY BANKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CBAC)

FDIC's Advisory Committee on Community Banking, CBAC, provides advice and recommendations to the FDIC on a broad range of policy issues that have a particular impact on community banks throughout the United States and the local communities that are served by community banks, including a focus on urban and rural areas. The Committee reviews various issues that may include, but not be limited to, examination policies and procedures, credit/lending practices, deposit insurance assessments, insurance coverage, and regulatory compliance matters to promote the continued growth and ability of community banks to extend financial services in their respective local markets. In 2019, two subcommittees, the Subcommittee on Supervision Modernization and the Minority Depository Institutions Subcommittee, were added to the CBAC.

CBAC Management and Support:

Chad Davis, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

Lisa Roy, FDIC Associate Director, Operations and Special Projects, Division of Risk Management Supervision

Robert Feldman, FDIC Executive Secretary, Committee Management Officer (CMO)

SYSTEMIC RESOLUTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SRAC)

FDIC's Systemic Resolution Advisory Committee, SRAC, provides advice and recommendations to the FDIC on a broad range of issues regarding the resolution of systemically important financial companies pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. Issues to be considered by the Committee include: the effects on financial stability and economic conditions of a covered company's failure and how they arise, the effects on markets and stakeholders of the activities of a covered company, market understanding of the structures and tools available to the FDIC to facilitate an orderly resolution of a covered company, the application of such tools to non-bank financial entities, international coordination of planning and preparation for the resolution of internationally active covered companies, and harmonization of resolution regimes across international boundaries.

SRAC Management and Support:

Arthur J. Murton, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

Ricardo R. Delfin, Director, Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR)

Krista Hughes, Associate Director, Operations Branch, CISR

Robert Feldman, FDIC Executive Secretary, Committee Management Officer (CMO)

Advisory Subcommittees

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION MODERNIZATION

The Subcommittee on Supervision Modernization was established to support the FDIC's Advisory Committee on Community Banking (CBAC) by considering how the FDIC can leverage technology and refine processes to make the examination program more efficient, while managing and training a geographically dispersed workforce.

Management and Support:

Kathy Moe, Regional Director,
San Francisco Region, Designated
Federal Officer

MINORITY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION SUBCOMMITTEE

The Minority Depository Institutions (MDI) Subcommittee provides advice to CBAC regarding the FDIC's MDI program. It serves as a source of feedback for FDIC strategies to fulfill its statutory goals to preserve and promote MDIs. The MDI Subcommittee also provides a platform for MDIs to promote collaboration, partnerships, and best practices, and identifies ways to highlight the work of MDIs in their communities.

Management and Support:

Chad Davis, Designated Federal
Officer

Betty Rudolph, National Director
(MDIs and CDFIs)

Robert Feldman, FDIC Executive
Secretary

Section 7 BOARD AND COMMITTEE SUPPORT

Executive Secretary

Board and Committee Support

Executive Secretary Interagency Interaction

Executive Secretary

Harrel M. Pettway Executive Secretary (Effective January 3, 2022)

The Executive Secretary performs the duties of the secretary to the FDIC Board:

- Provides legal and logistical support to the Board, its standing and special committees, and FDIC advisory committees.
- Plans Board and committee meetings and ensures that deliberations and decisions are accurately recorded.
- Maintains the official records of the Board and its standing committees.
- Prepares Board orders and decisions.
- Publishes FDIC and interagency regulations and policies in the *Federal Register*.
- Authenticates corporate documents by affixing the Seal of the Corporation or otherwise authenticating the document.
- Maintains custody and safely keeps the Seal of the Corporation.
- The Executive Secretary serves as the FDIC's:
 - *Federal Register* Certifying Officer
 - Advisory Committee Management Officer
 - Docket Clerk for administrative enforcement actions
 - Agent for Service of Process
- The Executive Secretary also acts in place of the FDIC Administrative Law Judge under limited circumstances prescribed by regulation.

Debra A. Decker Deputy Executive Secretary

The Deputy Executive Secretary:

- Supports the Executive Secretary in performing the duties of the Secretary to the Board
- Oversees management of Executive Secretary staffing in the Legal Division.



Debra A. Decker
Deputy Executive Secretary

James P. Sheesley Assistant Executive Secretary

The Assistant Executive Secretary:

- Provides essential legal and logistical support for the Board and committees established by the Board.
- Plans Board meetings, and ensuring that the Board considers matters in a timely and orderly manner, and that Board deliberations and decisions are accurately recorded.
- Maintains official records of all Board meetings and preparing Board orders and decisions.



James P. Sheesley
Assistant Executive Secretary

Board Meeting Support

BEFORE BOARD MEETINGS - PREPARATION

The Executive Secretary:

- Announces the meeting schedule for the year in advance. Meetings may be rescheduled or special meetings may be added at the discretion of the Chairman's office.
- Provides notice to Divisions and Offices when cases for consideration by the Board are due.
- Issues Sunshine Notice(s) one week prior to the Board meeting.
- Finalizes and releases Board meeting agendas for Open Meetings (open to the public) and Closed Board Meetings (not open to the public).
- Serves as FDIC's liaison on interagency rulemakings.

DURING BOARD MEETINGS - BOARD MEETING SUPPORT

The Executive Secretary:

- Serves as secretary to Board meetings.
- Ensures that motions and votes are recorded on all Agenda items.
- Ensures that Board members and Board meetings have appropriate logistical support.

AFTER BOARD MEETINGS - BOARD MEETINGS RECORDS

The Executive Secretary:

- Prepares the minutes of all Board meetings and Notational Votes.
- Prepares certified resolutions.
- Organizes Board meeting materials in an electronic database that preserves all official Board documents since the Agency's inception in 1933.
- Promptly publishes all Federal Register notices called for in Board actions.
- Serves orders issued by the Board.

Executive Secretary Interagency Interaction

INTERAGENCY FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATIONS

The Executive Secretary supports the FDIC Board of Directors by managing *Federal Register* publication of interagency proposed and final rulemakings, public notices, policy and guidance statements, Congressional reports, and subsequent inclusion of regulations in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. As the FDIC's *Federal Register* Certifying Officer, supported by the designated staff *Federal Register* Liaison, the Executive Secretary collaborates with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; the Federal Reserve Board; the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, other federal banking agencies; the General Services Administration; and the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to publish joint rulemakings and Board actions.

The Executive Secretary also supports research, compilation, and publication of the FDIC's Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions. Pursuant to an Executive Order, the Unified Agenda is a semiannual compilation of information concerning interagency regulations under development published in the spring and fall. The Unified Agenda also helps agencies fulfill the requirement under the Regulatory Flexibility Act to publish semiannual regulatory flexibility agendas describing regulatory actions in development that will have significant impact on small businesses and other small entities.

Source: Unified Agenda.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Secretary, or designee, is a member of the Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (IAC).

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), the President designated the Committee Management Secretariat to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to manage all federal advisory committees. The Interagency Committee on Federal Advisory Committee Management (IAC), chaired by GSA, is a quarterly forum for agency advisory Committee Management Officers to discuss FACA policy, best practices, training, and compliance issues.

Source: GSA Federal Advisory Committee Management.

COUNCIL OF FEDERAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIATS

The Executive Secretary, or designee, is a member of the interagency Council of the Federal Executive Secretariats (Council).

The Council is comprised of representatives from all Federal agency Executive Secretariats including the White House. The Council exists by a 2007 charter and meets monthly, except during summer months, to review issues pertaining to Executive Secretariat business processes.

Source: Council of the Federal Executive Secretariats website.

Section 8

FDIC OFFICERS, SENIOR EXECUTIVES, AND DIVISION AND OFFICE DIRECTORS

FDIC Officers, Executive Offices, and Executive Support Offices

Officers and Senior Executives

Divisions and Directors

Offices and Directors

FDIC Officers, Executive Offices, and Executive Support Offices

FDIC OFFICERS

Officers include all executive-level manager positions established by the Board in the Bylaws as officers of the Corporation.

- Executive-level managers are individuals occupying an Executive Manager (EM) position or any other position classified at the executive-level.
- Corporate-level experts are individuals occupying a Corporate Expert (CX) position or any other position classified as a corporate-level expert.
- Corporate-level managers are individuals occupying a Corporate Manager (CM) position or any other position classified as a corporate-level manager.

FDIC EXECUTIVE OFFICES

FDIC Executive Offices are organizational entities headed by members of the Board or executive-level managers that provide advice, guidance, and support to members of the Board in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. They include, but are not limited to, the offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Director (Appointive); the offices of the COO, CFO, and other Deputies to the Chairman; and other organizational entities (other than Divisions and Offices) whose head reports directly to the Chairman (e.g., Chief Information Officer).

FDIC EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OFFICES

FDIC Executive Support Offices are headed by executive-level managers that report directly to the Chairman or the heads of Executive Offices that perform defined functions in support of the Corporation. These include, but are not limited to, the Offices of Communications, Ombudsman, Minority and Women Inclusion, and Legislative Affairs, FDIC Tech Lab (FDiTech), and Corporate University.

FDIC OFFICERS

FDIC Chairman

The FDIC Chairman manages and directs the daily executive and administrative functions and operations of the Corporation and otherwise has the general powers and duties usually vested in the chief executive officer of a corporation. The Chairman may designate other officers to assist in providing oversight for one or more organizations, divisions or offices of the Corporation.



CHAIRMAN
FDIC

Jelena McWilliams

FDIC Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman serves as Acting Chairman in the event of a vacancy in the position of Chairman or during the absence or disability of the Chairman. The Vice Chairman also performs additional duties as determined by the Board.



Vacant

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief of Staff (COS)

The COS participates with the Chairman in the management and direction of the daily executive and administrative functions and operations of the Corporation, and coordinates the other Deputies to the Chairman, the Corporation’s organizations, division and office directors, and other Corporation staff to ensure consistency of Corporation operations, strategic plans, initiatives, and communications with the priorities of the Chairman and directives of the Board. The COS may oversee one or more heads of organizations, division or office directors and coordinate special projects for the Chairman.



BRANDON MILHORN

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer (COO)

The COO provides advice and assistance to the Board, the officers and employees of the Corporation on matters pertaining to the Corporation’s administrative and resource management activities, including management of human resources, diversity and inclusion, acquisition of goods, services, and systems necessary to support operations, regional resource coordination, and corporate- wide learning and employee development.



ARLEAS UPTON KEA

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

The CFO is the chief financial, accounting, budget, and corporate planning officer of the Corporation. The CFO implements programs consistent with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, and oversees the Corporation’s Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control Programs to ensure conformance with requirements of the Government Performance Results Act. The CFO prepares and/or monitors the Corporation’s budget, accounting records, financial statements and reports, and payment of assessments by insured depository institutions under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.



BRET EDWARDS

Deputy to the Chairman for External Affairs

The Deputy to the Chairman for External Affairs advises the Board and the officers on developing strategies regarding all aspects of the Corporation's legislative and external outreach. This Chairman Deputy is also responsible for effectively communicating the mission and goals of the Corporation to the public and to others, including depository institutions, consumer organizations, and senior legislative and government officials.



CHAD DAVIS

Deputy to the Chairman for Policy

The Deputy to the Chairman for Policy advises the Chairman and senior executive managers on regulatory and policy matters related to the Corporation's activities. This Chairman Deputy also coordinates and oversees regulatory and policy initiatives with the organizations, divisions and other corporate offices, Federal regulators, and other entities.



TRAVIS HILL

Deputy to the Chairman for Financial Stability

The Deputy to the Chairman for Financial Stability oversees the authorities of the Corporation for resolving failing financial institutions, administering the deposit insurance system, ensuring financial stability, and conducting research on matters pertinent to the Corporation. This Chairman Deputy also oversees and coordinates the work of the DRR, DIR, and CISR.



ARTHUR J. MURTON

Deputy to the Chairman for Consumer Protection and Innovation (CPI)

The CPI Deputy advises the Chairman on consumer protection issues and activities and oversees DCP. This Chairman Deputy advises the Chairman on all consumer protection and related matters, including expanding access to banking services for unbanked consumers. The CPI Deputy also oversees the Corporation's Tech Lab (FDITech) and promotes the development and adoption of innovative technologies in financial services to improve financial products and services and the operations of financial institutions and the Corporation.



LEONARD CHANIN

Chief Information Officer (CIO)

The CIO is the chief advisor to the Chairman, other members of the Board, and senior executive managers on all strategic issues relating to IT pertaining to the Corporation, including planning, development, and security, and fills the role of CIO consistent with various federal statutes. The CIO, among other things: has broad responsibility for IT governance, investments, program management, information security and privacy; maintains a broad, strategic orientation focused on enterprise issues and concerns; oversees and reports on the effectiveness of the Corporation's IT governance, security, and privacy programs and complies with appropriate information security standards; and ensures that IT governance and security management processes are integrated with the Corporation's strategic planning.



SYLVIA BURNS

Director Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution

The CISR Director oversees the supervision and resolution preparedness and execution for large complex financial institutions for which the Corporation is not the primary federal regulator; identifies, monitors and mitigates risks posed by large complex financial institutions; reviews plans submitted by these firms for resolution under the Bankruptcy Code; and ensures the readiness of the Corporation to conduct orderly resolutions of these firms, if necessary.



RICARDO R. ("RICK") DELFIN

Director Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection

The DCP Director supervises the Corporation's examination, supervision, and enforcement programs for promoting compliance with consumer protection, fair lending, community reinvestment, and other related laws. The DCP Director also supervises the Corporation's efforts to promote economic inclusion and participation in the banking system; develops educational resources and publications for the general public, depositors, consumers, and insured institutions; manages the Corporation's consumer and consumer affairs program; and manages consumer and depositor inquiries and complaints.



MARK PEARCE

Director Division of Insurance and Research

The DIR Director maintains the adequacy of the Deposit Insurance Fund and an effective and fair risk-based premium system; identifies and assesses existing and emerging risks to the DIF and to insured depository institutions; conducts research that is important to the Corporation's role as deposit insurer, bank supervisor, and resolution authority; conducts analysis for Corporation rulemaking; collects, manages, and publishes regulatory and other data for the Corporation's statistical publications; and coordinates the Corporation's enterprise-wide international activities.



DIANE ELLIS

Director Division of Resolutions and Receiverships

The DRR Director is responsible for ensuring that failing financial institutions with total assets under \$100 billion are resolved in the least costly manner to the DIF, making timely payment to insured depositors and managing failed bank receiverships.



MAUREEN SWEENEY

Director Division of Risk Management Supervision

The RMS Director generally oversees the supervision and examination of safety and soundness for insured depository institutions that the Corporation has the authority to examine or supervise; determines trends in the operation of insured depository institutions and brings adverse trends to the attention of the Chairman, Deputies to the Chairman, and the Corporation's other division and office directors; reviews and processes applications from insured depository institutions that require the Corporation's consent or nonobjection; and initiates administrative enforcement proceedings relating to safety and soundness matters against insured depository institutions and institution affiliated parties.



DOREEN R. EBERLEY

General Counsel Legal Division

The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Corporation and legal advisor to Board and the officers of the Corporation; renders all legal services necessary to enable the Board and the Corporation's various organizational units to discharge their respective duties and responsibilities; and otherwise has the powers and performs the duties usually vested in the general counsel of a corporation. The General Counsel is also responsible for performing or overseeing the duties of the secretary of the Board of Directors of the Corporation; has custody of and safely keeps the Corporation's Seal; and may appoint, or recommend the appointment of an Executive Secretary to perform the duties of the secretary of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.



NICHOLAS PODSIADLY

Acting Director Office of Minority and Women Inclusion

The OMWI Director is responsible for all matters of the Corporation relating to diversity in management, employment, and business activities. In particular, the OMWI Director develops standards for (1) equal employment opportunity and diversity of the workforce; (2) increased participation of minority-owned and women-owned businesses in the Corporation's programs and contracts; and (3) assessing the diversity policies and practices of entities regulated by the Corporation and the impact of them on businesses owned by minorities and women. Additionally, the OMWI Director coordinates with the Chairman or designee regarding the design and implementation of any remedies resulting from violations of statutes, regulations, or executive orders pertaining to civil rights.



NIKITA PEARSON

Ombudsman Office of the Ombudsman

The Ombudsman acts as a liaison between the Corporation and any affected person with respect to any problem such party may have in dealing with the Corporation resulting from the Corporation's regulatory, resolution, receivership, or asset disposition activities; and ensures that safeguards exist to encourage complainants to come forward while preserving their confidentiality.



M. ANTHONY LOWE

Inspector General

The IG is appointed by the President and is under the general supervision of the Chairman. The IG exercises the authorities and performs the duties set forth in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, including, but not limited to, leading and managing an independent and objective unit to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Corporation; recommending policies for activities designed to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of, and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in, Corporation programs and operations; and keeping the Chairman, Board, and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Corporation programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action.



JAY LERNER

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer Arleas Upton Kea

Mission:

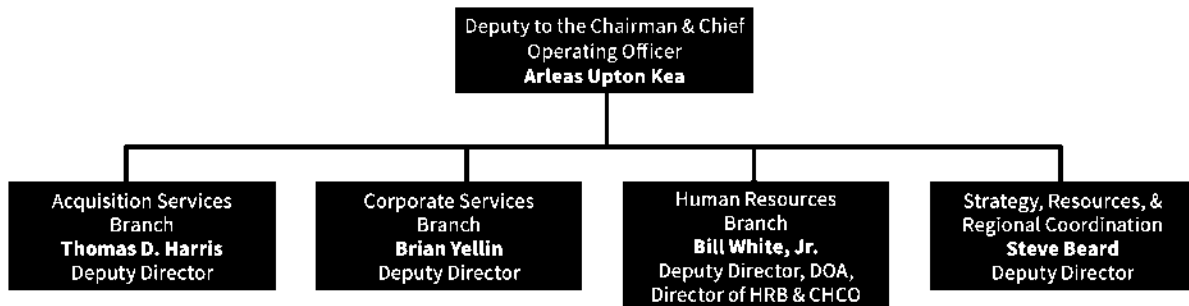
DOA supports the corporation mission by providing timely, high quality administrative services in a cost effective manner.

Responsibilities:

- Acquisition services
- Corporate services
- Human resources
- Management services

Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Regional Managers: Diane Fier (Chicago and New York), Mark Buck (Atlanta and Dallas), Laura Lowry (Kansas City and San Francisco).

Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 1/6/2020.

Areas of Responsibility

Acquisition Services

- Contract solicitation, award, administration
- Procurement credit card program
- Strategic planning, policy, and contracting system

Corporate Services

- Owned and leased facilities
- Security and emergency preparedness
- Insider threat and counterintelligence
- Printing and graphics
- Records management
- Library
- Transportation
- Capital Improvements, maintenance, and furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E)

Human Resources

- Recruitment, staffing, career management
- Employee benefits, succession planning
- Employee/Labor relations and union negotiations
- Payroll & compensation

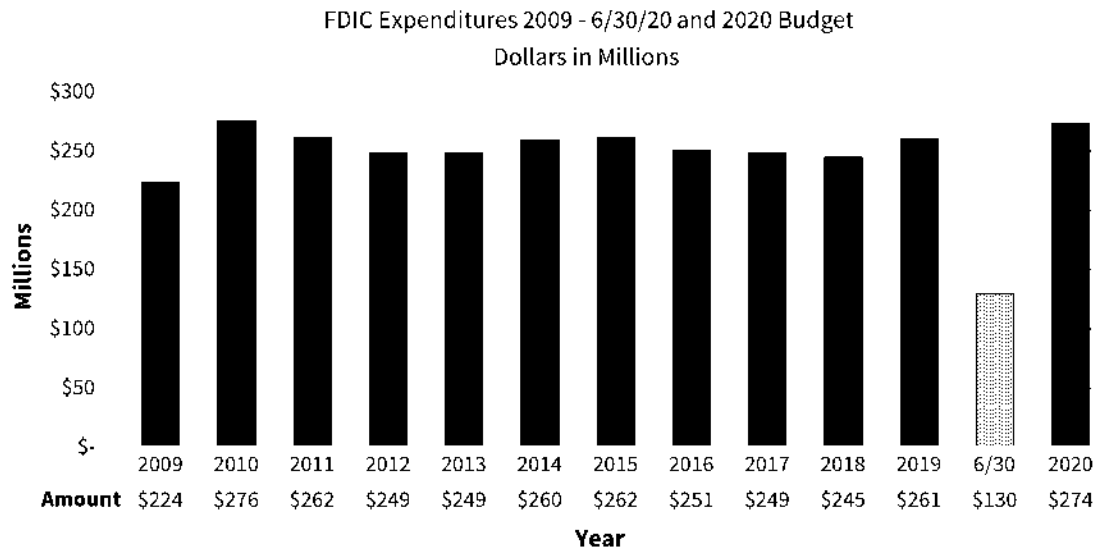
Management Services

- Risk management and process improvement
- Budget and staffing, corporate reorganization analysis
- Audit response coordination and resolution
- DOA IT support and information security

MAJOR CHALLENGES

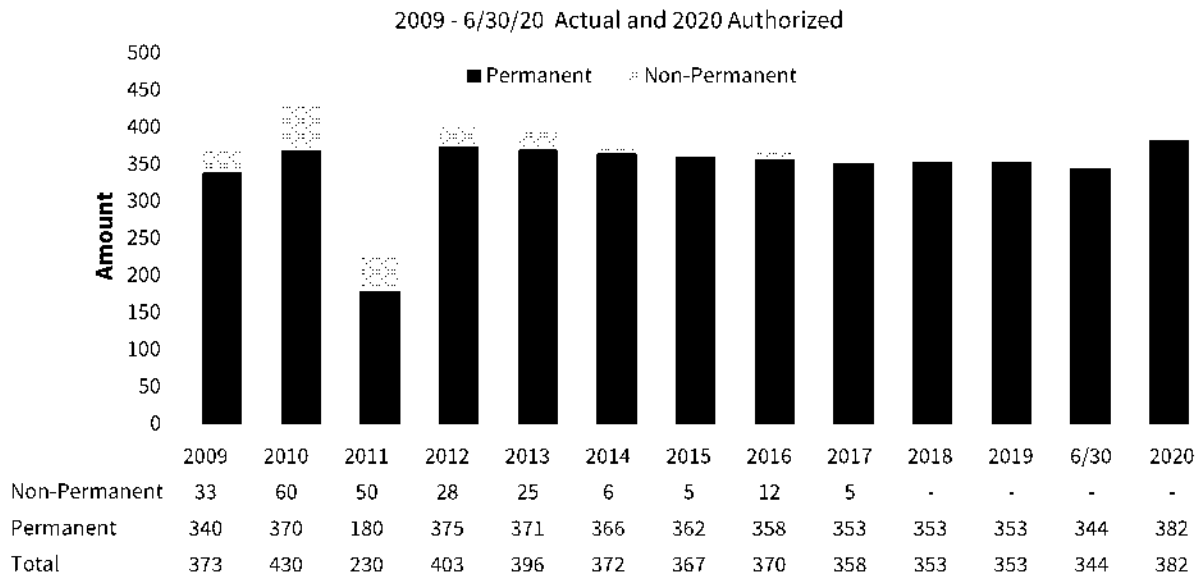
- Attracting, recruiting and retaining highly-qualified and diverse talent
- Strengthening emergency preparedness and continuity of operations (COOP) plans
- Readiness to handle any crisis and continued response to current pandemic
- Evolving workforce, succession management, and organizational reshaping
- Efficient and effective use of resources to avoid duplication of effort, streamline decision making, and leverage resources where feasible
- Strategic and innovative procurement of goods and services

OPERATING BUDGET
DOA Operating Budget



- In 2007, the budget for DOA was \$160 million.
- In 2008, the budget for DOA was \$173 million.

STAFFING
DOA Staffing



- In 2007, DOA had 310 total employees (0 non-permanent and 310 permanent).
- In 2008, DOA had 316 total employees (5 non-permanent and 311 permanent).

DIVISION OF FINANCE

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer Bret D. Edwards

Mission:

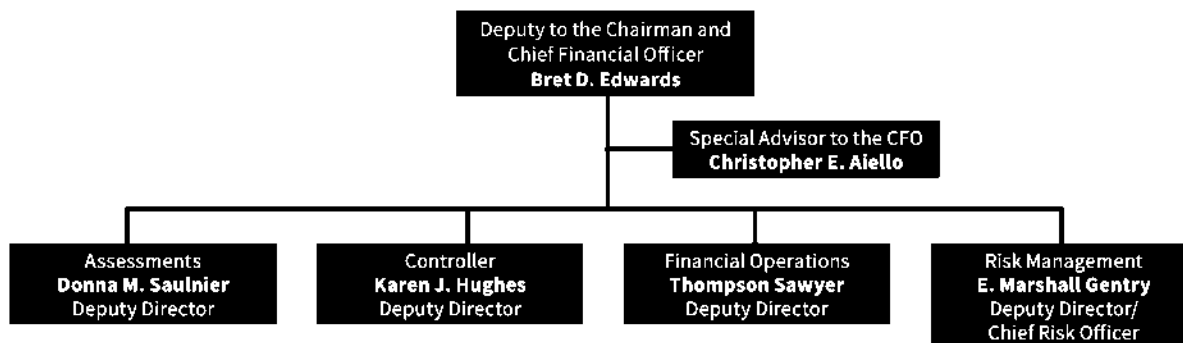
Provide the FDIC with accounting, financial, and employee services. As professionals who provide support and service to our co-workers and clients, we are dedicated to the highest level of quality, accuracy, timely delivery, and reliability in all our products.

Source: DOF webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Deposit Insurance Assessments
- Controller
- Corporate planning and budgets, performance management
- Financial operations
- Risk management and internal controls

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 6/4/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

TREASURY:

- Collects deposit insurance assessment premiums.
- Manages the Deposit Insurance Fund's cash and investments.

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROLS:

- Responsible for the FDIC's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program.

CORPORATE PLANNING & PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT:

- Formulation and execution of the Corporate budget.
- Administration of the corporate-wide performance management and reporting program.

Major Strategic Challenges

- Execution of the 2020 FDIC Annual Operating Budget, FDIC Performance Goals, and Annual Performance Plan.
- Unmodified opinions on 2020 Financial Statements and production of the FDIC Annual Report.
- Renew the Memorandum of Understanding for the Orderly Liquidation Fund (OLF) and renew the Line of Credit with Federal Financing Bank (FFB).

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS:

- Administers the FDIC's travel and relocation programs.
- Manages Corporate accounts payable & receivable.

CONTROLLER:

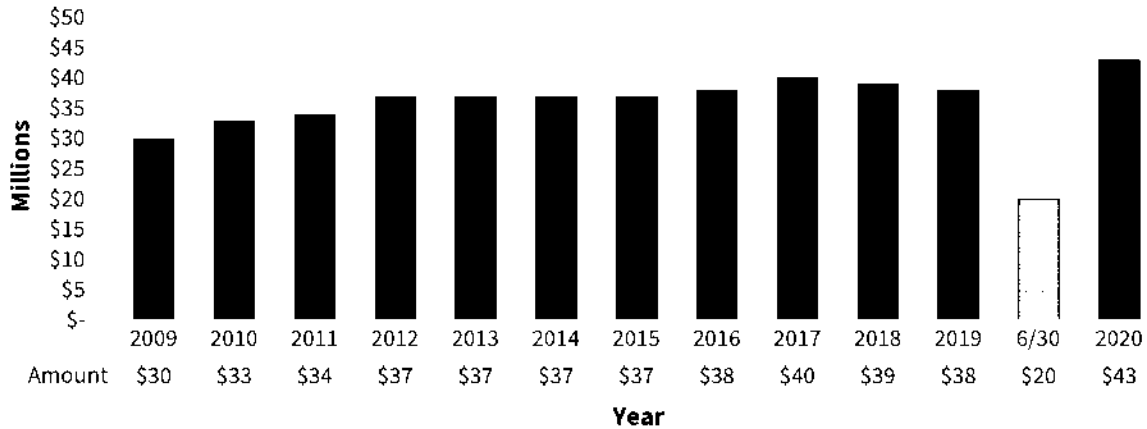
- Provides accurate and meaningful financial reporting and analysis.
- Oversees corporate accounting and tax policy.
- Coordinates the operation and maintenance of the FDIC's core financial system.

- Enhance the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program, integrating ERM discussions in strategic planning, budget formulation, and quarterly performance review process.
- Succession planning and workforce development to prepare the organization for the future and ensure the Division's ability to support the mission and vision of the FDIC.

Operating Budget

DOF OPERATING BUDGET

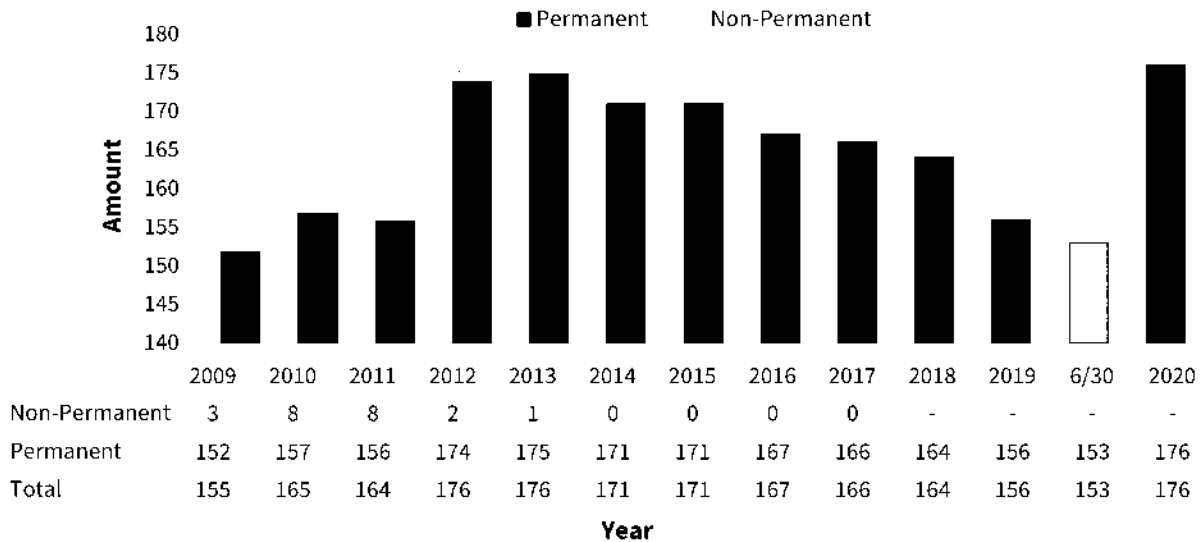
FDIC Expenditures 2009-6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for DOF was \$31 million.
- In 2008, the budget for DOF was \$29 million.
- In 2013, the Office of Enterprise Risk Management was merged into DOF.
- In 2017, the Office of Corporate Risk Management was merged into DOF.

DOF STAFFING

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, DOF had 167 total employees (0 non-permanent and 167 permanent).
- In 2008, DOF had 159 total employees (1 non-permanent and 158 permanent).
- In 2013, the Office of Enterprise Risk Management was merged into DOF.
- In 2017, the Office of Corporate Risk Management was merged into DOF.

DIVISION OF COMPLEX INSTITUTION SUPERVISION AND RESOLUTION (CISR)

Director Ricardo R. “Rick” Delfin

Mission:

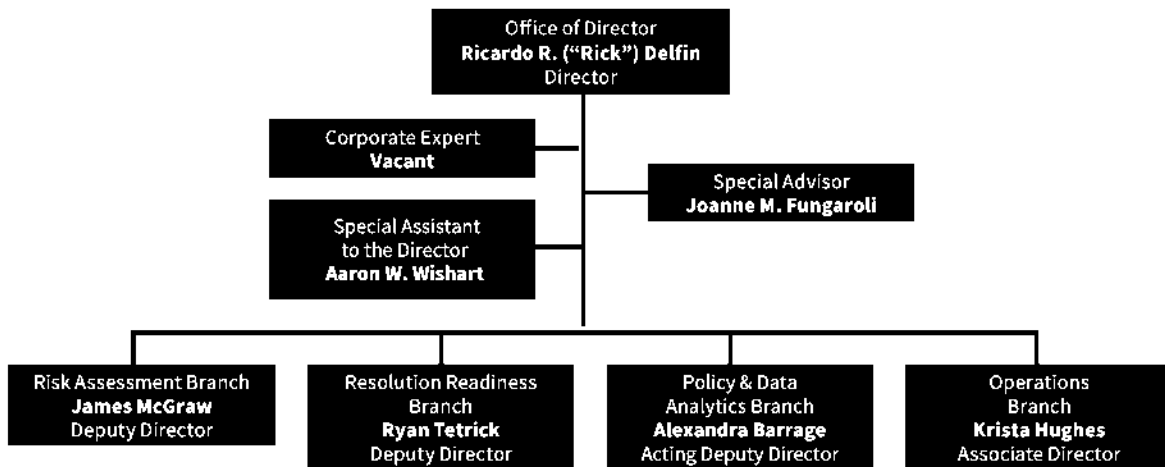
Protect and maintain stability in the U.S. financial system by avoiding and, if necessary, managing the failure of large complex financial institutions (LCFIs). CISR aims to accomplish this mission by bringing together specialized supervisory and resolution staff from across the FDIC to implement the agency’s responsibilities with respect to these institutions, leading to enhanced coordination, consistency, and accountability.

Responsibilities:

- Risk monitoring and assessment and backup supervision
- Resolution planning
- Resolution readiness under Title II and FDIA
- Policy development, global outreach, and data analytics

Source: CISR webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Direct reports to Senior Deputy Director (which, while Vacant, report to the Director) are James McGraw, Deputy Director, Risk Assessment Branch; Ryan Tetrick, Deputy Director; Resolution Readiness Branch; and Alexandra Barrage, Acting Deputy Director, Policy & Data Analytics Branch.

Source: CISR webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Areas of Responsibility

CISR implements the FDIC's various responsibilities with respect to Large Complex Financial Institutions (LCFIs), defined as systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs) and all insured depository institutions with assets above \$100 billion for which the FDIC is not the primary federal regulatory authority. LCFIs also include other "systemically important" financial institutions and financial market utilities (e.g., central counter-parties) whose failure could potentially threaten U.S. financial stability. LCFIs have distinct regulatory requirements and their size, complexity, and risk profile warrant specialized supervisory processes, preplanning under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) and/or Orderly Liquidation Authority (OLA), and focused cross-border coordination.

Source: CISR webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

With respect to LCFIs, the FDIC has back-up supervisory authority and resolution authority for insured depository institutions (IDIs) and SIFIs, as established by the FDI Act and Titles I and II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This includes:

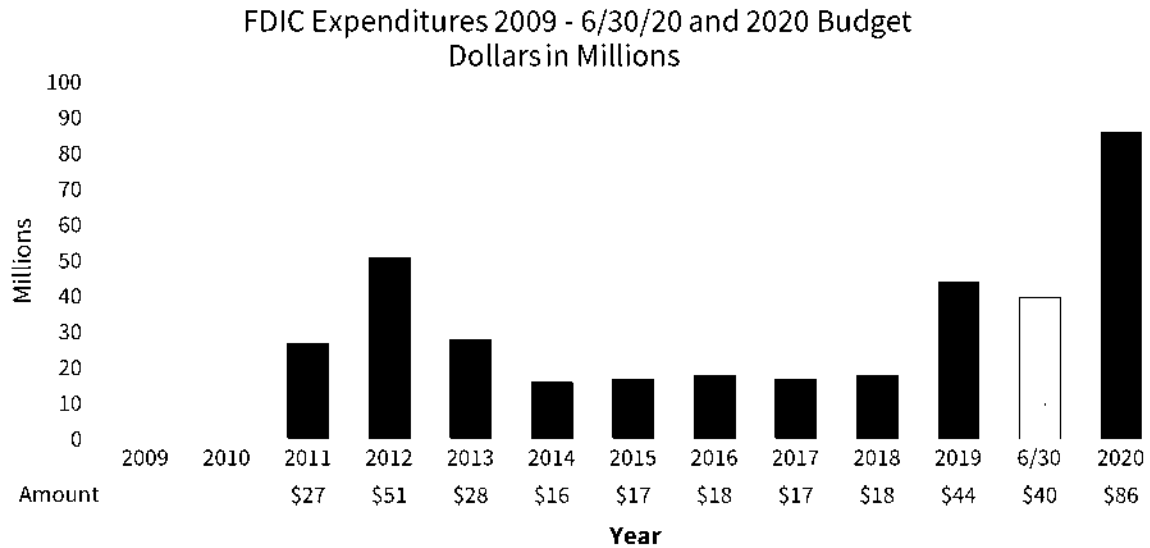
- Executing supervisory responsibilities, such as participating in specialized supervisory processes (e.g., Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review and Comprehensive Liquidity Analysis and Review),
- Implementing the resolution planning and review process for LCFIs, and
- Preparing for, and executing, a resolution pursuant to the FDI Act for some of the largest IDIs while minimizing risk to the DIF and pursuant to the backstop OLA for circumstances when a financial company's failure in bankruptcy could threaten U.S. financial stability.

Major Challenges:

- Following announcement of CISR's branch structure in December 2019, finalize and implement organizational structure within branches.
- Integrate all Division assets (including human resources and information technology), including co-location plans for HQ personnel and integration of IT systems, while supporting certain FDIC initiatives to improve IT systems that support Division work.
- Perform risk assessments and implement supervisory strategies to mitigate emerging risks to financial stability and the DIF, while also identifying and pursuing opportunities, on an inter-divisional basis, to enhance the effectiveness and transparency of FDIC examination procedures and guidance.
- Continue to develop and implement plans to integrate work across CISR, founded on common standards, policies and procedures specific to CISR.
- Integrate the activities of CISR's branches in a manner that leverages the expertise of each function to effectively execute CISR's mandate as one cohesive unit.
- Continue to identify and address risks in LCFIs and ensure appropriate strategies are in place to mitigate threats to financial stability, including through implementing (with the FRB) new and enhanced methods to test and improve the resolution-related capabilities of LCFIs, building FDIC capabilities, and updating resolution planning frameworks and rules.
- Implement strategy to deepen CISR talent pool by recruiting at more junior levels and for specialized skills (e.g., data scientists, computer engineers, etc.).
- Establish an operating model that articulates the relationships and dependencies of CISR with other Divisions within the Corporation.

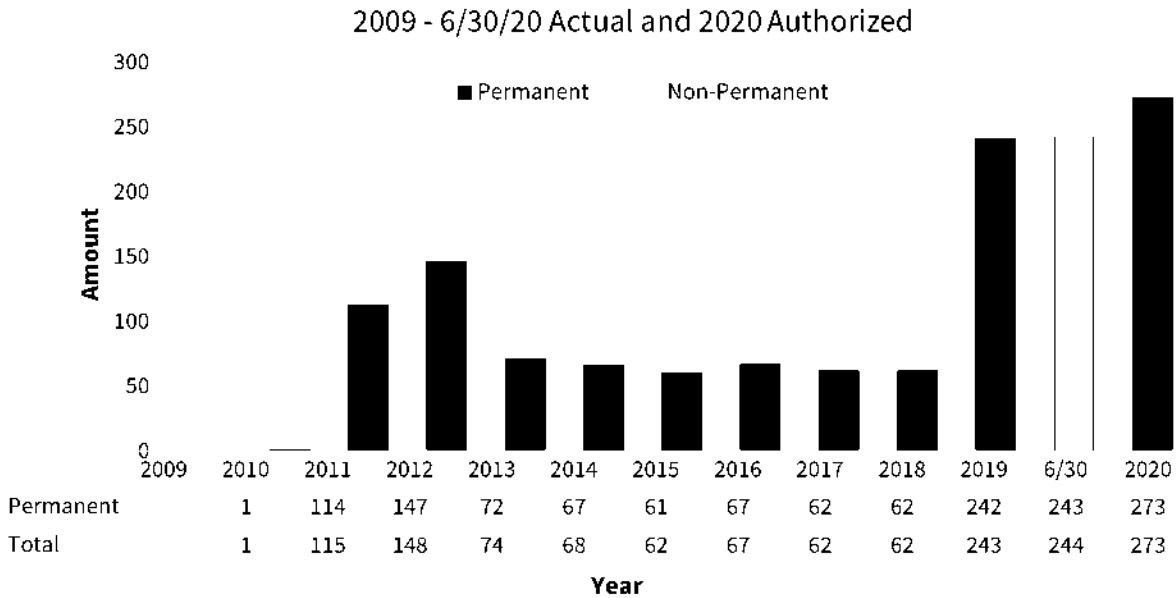
Operating Budget

OCFI/CISR OPERATING BUDGET



- As of July 21, 2019, OCFI and parts of RMS and DRR were merged into a new division, CISR. The 2019 actual shown here represents amounts transferred from the relevant budgets to CISR as of July 21, 2019.

OCFI/CISR Staffing



- As of July 21, 2019, OCFI and parts of RMS and DRR were merged into a new division, CISR. The 2019 staffing figures shown above represent staffing allocations transferred from the relevant Office/ Divisions to CISR as of July 21, 2019.

DIVISION OF DEPOSITOR AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DCP)

Director Mark Pearce

Mission:

To promote public confidence in the nation’s financial system by:

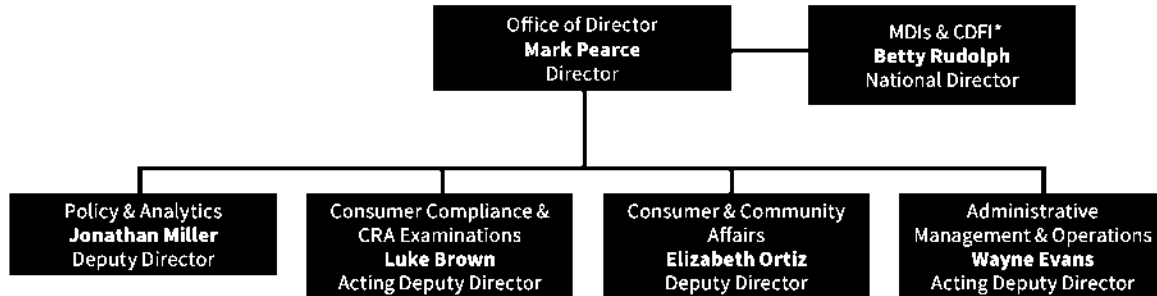
1. Supervising insured financial institutions to ensure they treat consumers and depositors fairly and operate in compliance with federal consumer protection, anti-discrimination, and community reinvestment laws; and
2. Promoting economic inclusion by helping to build and strengthen positive connections between insured financial institutions and consumers, depositors, small businesses, and communities.

Responsibilities:

- Consumer Compliance and Community Reinvestment Act Examinations.
- Consumer Compliance Policy and Consumer Analysis.
- Consumer Protection and Community Affairs.
- Administrative Management, Operations and Technology.

Source: DCP webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Organization Chart – Direct Report



*Minority Depository Institutions (MDI’s) & Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) (jointly with RMS Director).

Regional Directors (jointly with RMS Director): John Henrie (Atlanta), John Conneely (Chicago), Kristie Elmquist (Dallas), James LaPierre (Kansas City), Frank Hughes (New York), and Kathy Moe (San Francisco).

Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Areas of Responsibility

CONSUMER COMPLIANCE · COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT

- Examines and supervises insured financial institutions with a focus on identifying, addressing, and mitigating the risk of depositor and consumer harm.
- Examines and evaluates insured financial institutions' efforts to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low-and-moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking operations.
- Provides technical assistance to insured financial institutions to assist them with managing their responsibilities effectively and thereby mitigate the risk of consumer harm.
- Educates insured financial institutions on opportunities to prudently serve the diverse needs of consumers, businesses, and communities with responsive products and services, with an emphasis on those that have not been fully served by the mainstream banking system.

POLICY & CONSUMER ANALYTICS

- Conducts analysis to inform stakeholders on issues involving the interaction of insured financial institutions with consumers, businesses, and communities.
- Develops and implements sound compliance policy through regulations, supervisory guidance, and examination procedures to implement laws and promote economic inclusion, in coordination with other regulators.

Develops and offers resources for banks to support their compliance efforts, including live training events, technical videos, and communicating with consumer and industry stakeholders.

Monitors emerging issues to better anticipate potential risks and opportunities for banks and consumers.

CONSUMER · COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

- Assists consumers in addressing concerns regarding treatment by financial institutions.
- Educates depositors and insured financial institutions on the availability and requirements of federal deposit insurance.
- Educates consumers, businesses, and community stakeholders on the range of opportunities available through a relationship with insured financial institutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

- Ensures that the Division has the administrative, operational, technological, training, and strategic planning support necessary to meet its mission-related responsibilities through the following seven major functional areas:
 1. Budgeting and Financial Management
 2. Administrative Management Services
 3. Information Security and Technology Systems
 4. Internal Control and Review Activities
 5. Knowledge Management
 6. Framework for Oversight of Compliance and CRA Activities User Suite (FOCUS) Modernization
 7. Division Risk Management
- Provides administrative support to the Washington Office and Senior Regional Management for records management, facilities management, and procurement.
- Ensures that these programs are effectively executed in accordance with broadly stated divisional objectives and priorities, as well as within statutory requirements and corporate policy guidelines.
- Identifies, evaluates, and monitors key operational risks to ensure the division is in the best position to mitigate risks through strategic planning and goal setting process

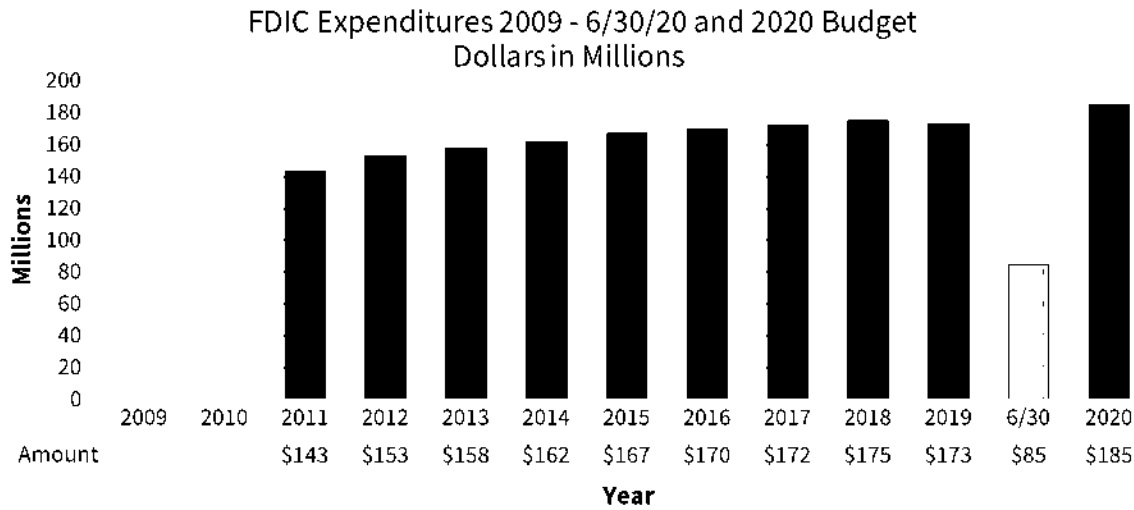
MAJOR STRATEGIC CHALLENGES**CORPORATE RISK PROFILE**

DCP's Top Risks

- Effective oversight of supervised institutions' practices and emerging risks. If FDIC does not maintain effective oversight of supervised institutions' practices and emerging risks, then consumers may be harmed by illegal practices and public confidence in the financial system may be diminished.
- Efficient supervision practices for consumer compliance. If the FDIC does not maintain risk-focused, tailored, and efficient supervision practices for consumer compliance, then banks may exit consumer business lines due to perceived or actual regulatory burden.
- Encourage prudent adoption of innovative products and services. If FDIC does not encourage prudent adoption of innovative products and services to expand participation in the banking system, then (1) consumers will not be served or will be served by non-banks that may not have effective systems to avoid illegal practices, and (2) the public will have less confidence in the banking system.

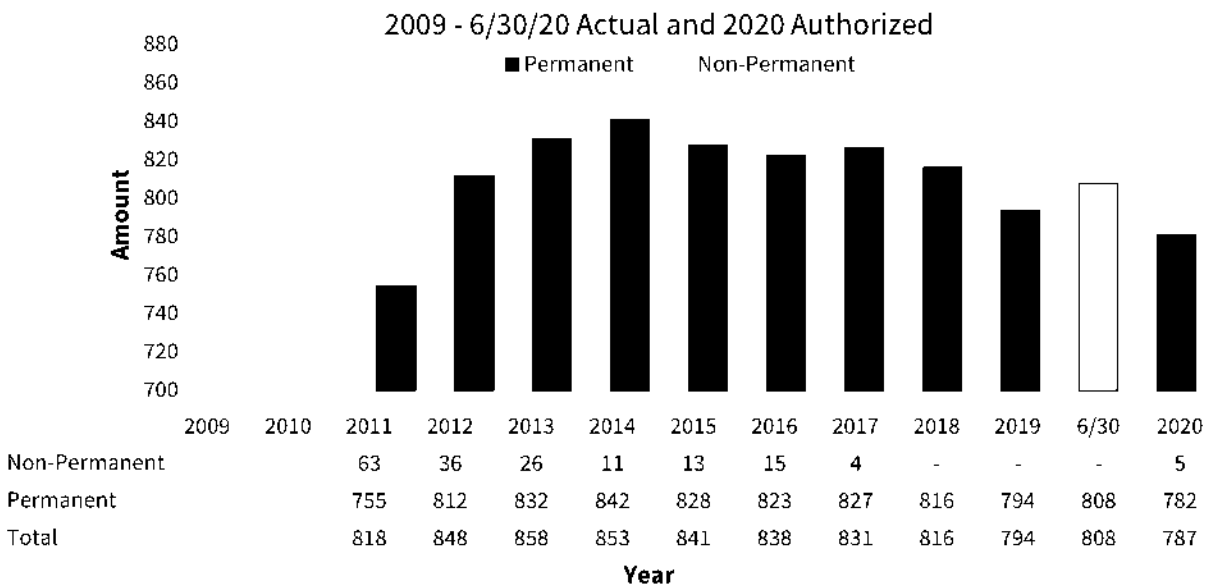
Operating Budget

DCP OPERATING BUDGET



- In 2007, the budget for the combined DSC (RMS, DCP) was \$390 million.
- In 2008, the budget for the combined DSC (RMS, DCP) was \$422 million.
- In 2011, the Division of Supervision and Compliance (DSC) was split into RMS and DCP.

DCP STAFFING



- In 2007, combined DSC (RMS,DCP) had 2,557 total employees (58 non-permanent and 2,499 permanent).
- In 2008, combined DSC (RMS,DCP) had 2,733 total employees (112 non-permanent and 2,621 permanent).
- In 2011, the Division of Supervision and Compliance (DSC) was split into RMS and DCP.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DIT)

Chief Information Officer & Chief Privacy Officer DIT Director Sylvia Burns

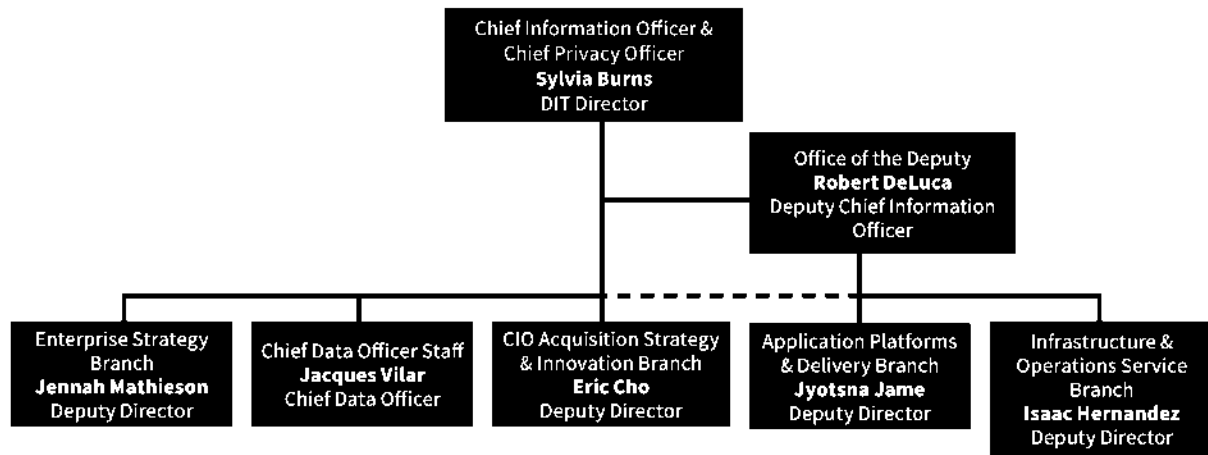
Mission:

Provide scalable, efficient technology that enables continuous access to data securely from any place at any time.

Responsibilities:

- Delivery management
- Enterprise technology
- Infrastructure services
- Management services

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 9/18/2020.

Areas of Responsibility

- Ensure the integrity of FDIC information, systems, and applications.
- Ensure the FDIC complies with all legislation, regulations, and guidance that apply to information technology and resources.
- Identify and implement needed improvements to current capabilities.
- Identify, strategize, propose, plan, and implement capabilities for meeting new and emerging requirements.
- Measure, assess, report, and learn from the results of all activities.
- Ensure that all activities represent the best, most efficient use of FDIC investments.

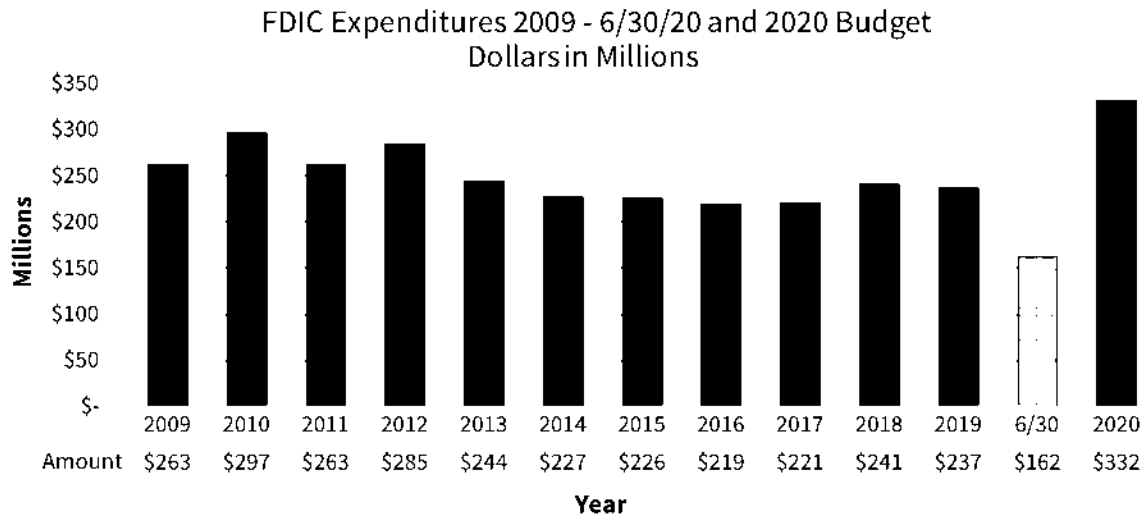
Source: CIOO webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Major Strategic Challenges

- Modernizing legacy IT systems.
- Implementing a robust and secure Data Management Strategy.
- Keeping FDIC data and information secure.
- Accelerating the pace of delivery while controlling costs.
- Attracting, developing, and retaining a 21st century IT workforce.
- Aligning delivery with new and evolving requirements from business customers (e.g., Supervision Modernization, Field Office Modernization, etc.).

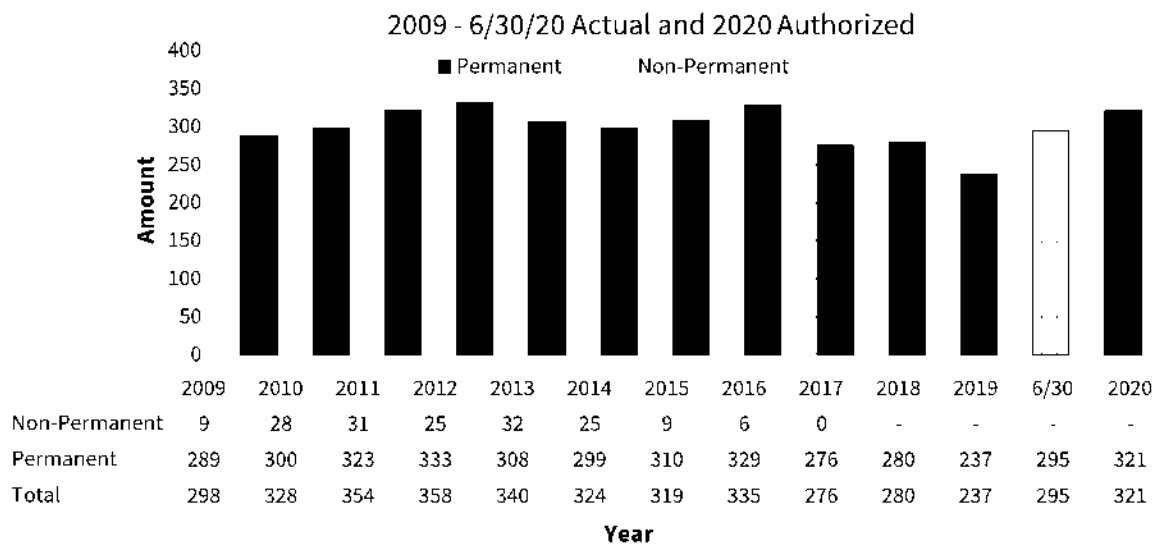
Operating Budget

DIT OPERATING BUDGET



- In 2007, the budget for DIT was \$209 million.
- In 2008, the budget for DIT was \$238 million.
- In 2011, the CIO Council budget was split from DIT. In 2013, OCISO was split from DIT.
- In 2020, the CIO Council budget was merged into DIT.

DIT STAFFING



- In 2007, DIT had 276 total employees (0 non-permanent and 276 permanent).
- In 2008, DIT had 283 total employees (1 non-permanent and 282 permanent).
- In 2013, OCISO was split from DIT.
- In 2020, Office of CIO Management Services (OCMS) was merged into DIT.

DIVISION OF INSURANCE AND RESEARCH (DIR)

Director Diane Ellis

Mission:

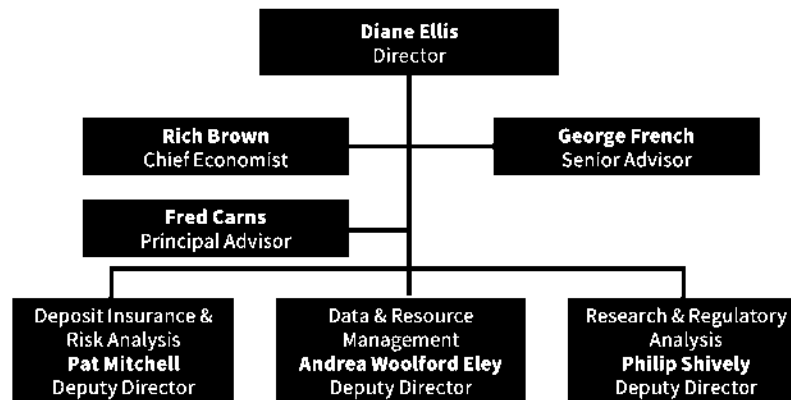
To help the FDIC provide the public with a sound deposit insurance system by: offering comprehensive statistical information on banking; identifying and analyzing emerging risks; conducting research that supports deposit insurance, banking policy, and risk assessment; addressing global financial issues of importance to the deposit insurance system; assessing the adequacy of the deposit insurance fund; maintaining an effective and fair risk-based premium system; and conducting economic analysis for FDIC rulemaking.

Source: DIR webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Deposit Insurance Pricing and Fund Management
- National and Regional Risk Analysis
- Banking Data and Statistics
- Policy Leadership Research
- Regulatory Analysis
- International Affairs

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 2/5/2020.

Areas of Responsibility

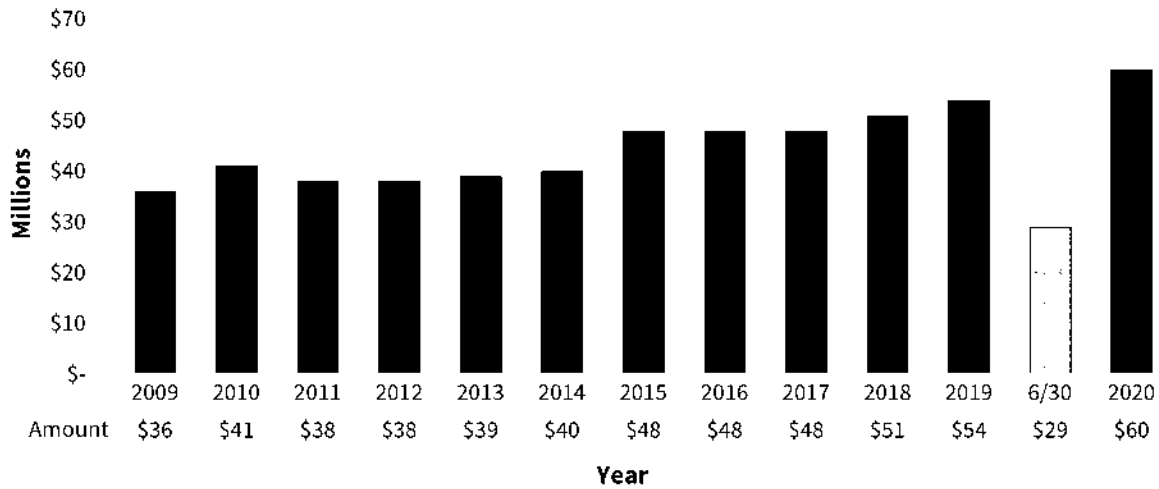
- **Deposit Insurance Pricing and Fund Management:** Quantifies effects of changes in the economy, financial markets, and banking system on the adequacy and viability of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). Advises the FDIC Board on the adequacy of the DIF. Manages the comprehensive, long-term DIF Management Plan and administers the Risk-Related Premium System.
- **National and Regional Risk Analysis:** Produces macro analysis that contributes to the corporate approach to risk management. Provides analytical support for the FSOC and the preparation of congressional testimony. Produces risk-focused publications, including the Quarterly Banking Profile.
- **Banking Data and Statistics:** Collects, validates, and publishes timely bank data. Provides comprehensive banking statistics for the public and internal stakeholders.
- **Policy Leadership Research:** Conducts research that examines current and emerging risks to the financial industry and the DIF. Supports the insurance, supervision, consumer protection and resolution functions through policy research, examination support, and model development and validation.
- **Regulatory Analysis:** Provides economic analysis for FDIC rulemaking and evaluates the effects of regulations on insured institutions.
- **International Affairs:** Promotes international deposit insurance standards and financial regulatory best practices by providing technical assistance, training, and consulting services to foreign deposit insurers, bank supervisors, and resolution authorities. Maintains leadership roles in global financial and regulatory organizations that promote sound deposit insurance practices worldwide, including IADI and ASBA.

Major Strategic Challenges

- **DIF Restoration Plan:** Implement a DIF Restoration Plan that returns the reserve ratio to the required minimum level of 1.35 percent.
- **External Engagement and Outreach:** Develop creative ways to maintain and increase levels of external engagement considering the new COVID-19 environment and the accelerated use of technology. Consider virtual/online and hybrid approaches (in-person/virtual) to conduct outreach events such as conferences, seminars, and large meetings.
- **Enterprise Data Governance:** Manage and govern data as a corporate resource across all divisions and offices, thereby empowering all DIR staff to conduct research and analysis, support operations, and make informed decisions while also protecting data from unauthorized access and misuse.
- **Recruitment of PhDs:** Attract and retain PhD economists to publish important topics on banking and to inform policy on supervisory, insurance, consumer protection and resolution functions.

DIR Operating Budget

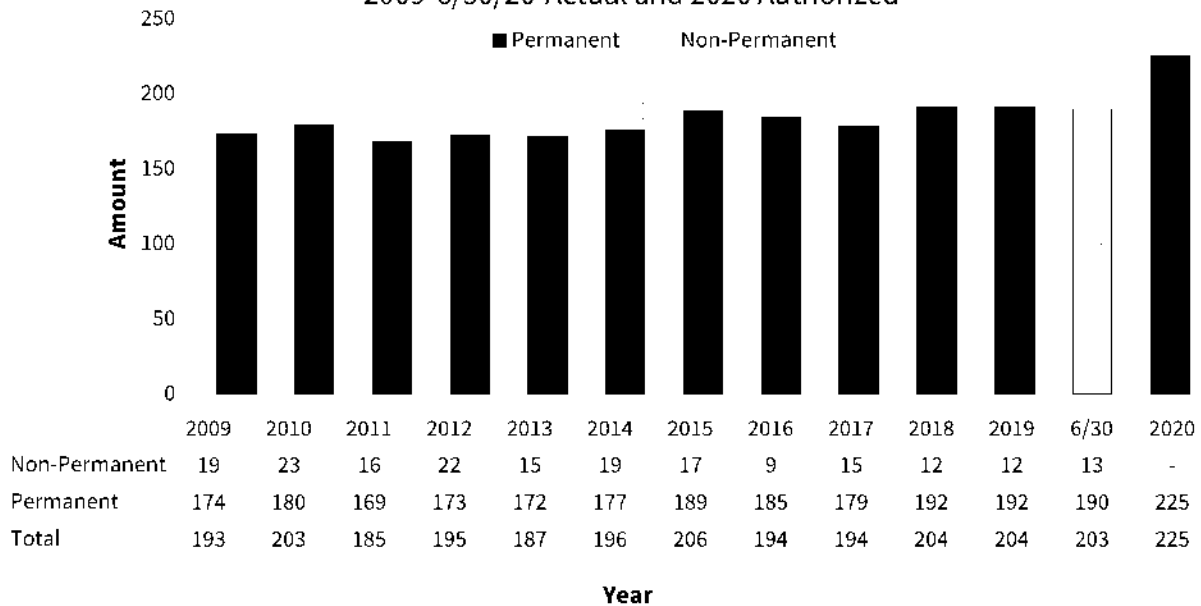
FDIC Expenditures 2009-6/30/20 and 2020
Budget Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for DIR was \$37 million.
- In 2008, the budget for DIR was \$35 million.
- In 2013, the Office of International Affairs (OIA) was merged into DIR.

DIR Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, DIR had 177 total employees (13 non-permanent and 164 permanent).
- In 2008, DIR had 182 total employees (16 non-permanent and 166 permanent).

DIVISION OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECEIVERSHIPS (DRR)

Director Maureen Sweeney

Mission:

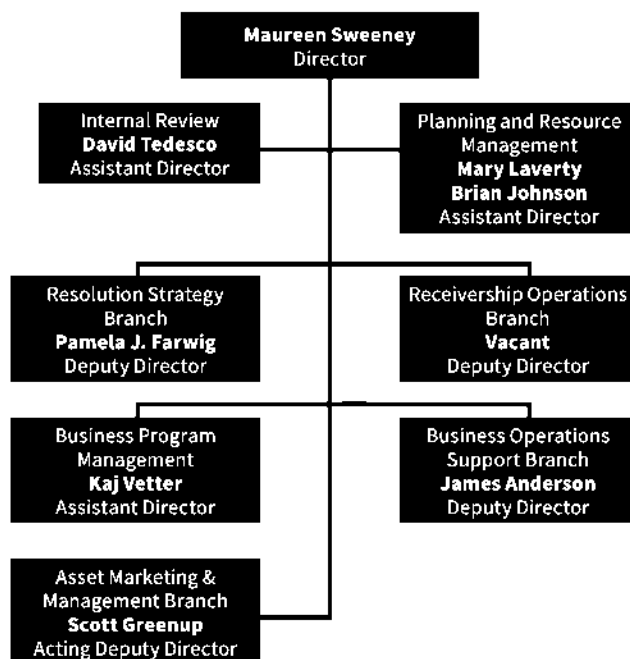
Promotes confidence in the financial system by resolving failing financial institutions, promptly paying insured depositors, and effectively managing failed bank receiverships.

Source: DRR webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Resolution Strategies
- Receivership Operations
- Business Operations Support
- Asset Marketing and Management
- Resource Management, Business Program Management, and Internal Review

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 10/14/2020.

Areas of Responsibility

RESOLUTION STRATEGY BRANCH:

- Prepares resolution plans and performs analysis to identify potential resolution risks and mitigation strategies.
- Administers the Purchase and Assumption Agreement (P&A) between an Assuming Institution, the FDIC in its corporate capacity, and the FDIC as Receiver.
- Ensures the least costly resolution of FDIC-insured failing financial institutions.
- Works with other divisions across the FDIC to coordinate international requests for training and other forms of assistance.

RECEIVERSHIP OPERATIONS:

- Plans, executes, and manages all financial institution closings in a responsible manner to maintain confidence and stability in the nation's financial system.
- Performs deposit insurance determinations for all financial institution closings and ensures prompt payment to insured depositors in accordance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.
- Oversees each receivership estate to ensure the administration and wind-down of the affairs of the estate are conducted in an expedient and cost effective manner.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT:

- Validates the failed financial institution account balances, allocates the assets and liabilities between the Assuming Institution and the Receiver in accordance to the P&A, and produces the initial financial statements for the Assuming Institution and Receiver.
- Manages the financial-related matters of receiverships including recording all liquidation transactions, preparing income tax returns and providing financial analysis and research.
- Performs Part 360.9 compliance reviews at covered institutions for the capability of provisional holds and standardized data files.

ASSET MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING:

- Manages and disposes of retained FDIC receivership assets in a timely and cost effective manner to maximize sale proceeds and minimize losses.
- Provides supervision of DRR's shared loss and joint venture structured transaction agreements in a manner that mitigates risk, maximizes recoveries and minimizes losses.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT,
AND INTERNAL REVIEW:**

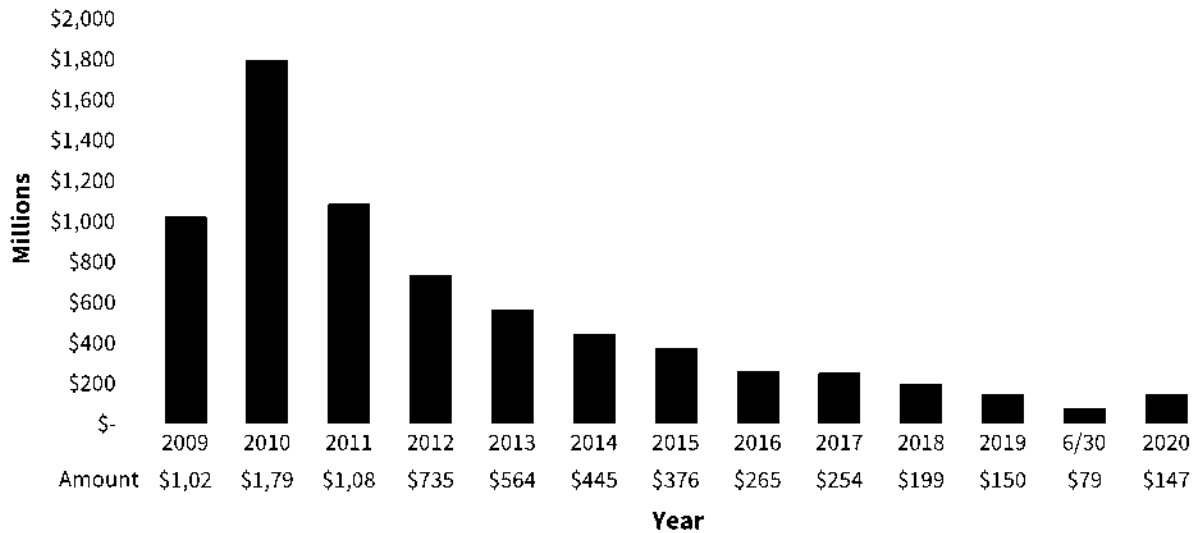
- Ensures adequate human resources are available; develops and maintains detailed staffing plans for surge scenarios; oversees DRR's training programs.
- Coordinates IT resources necessary to support failing financial institutions closings.
- Certifies that DRR has strong internal controls, complies with regulations, policies and procedures, and maintains high standards of integrity in performing its mission.

Major Strategic Challenges

- Build and maintain a high-performing workforce to increase organizational capacity and engagement.
- Ensure operational readiness through process improvements.
- Establish and strengthen partnerships to meet DRR's mission.

Operating Budget

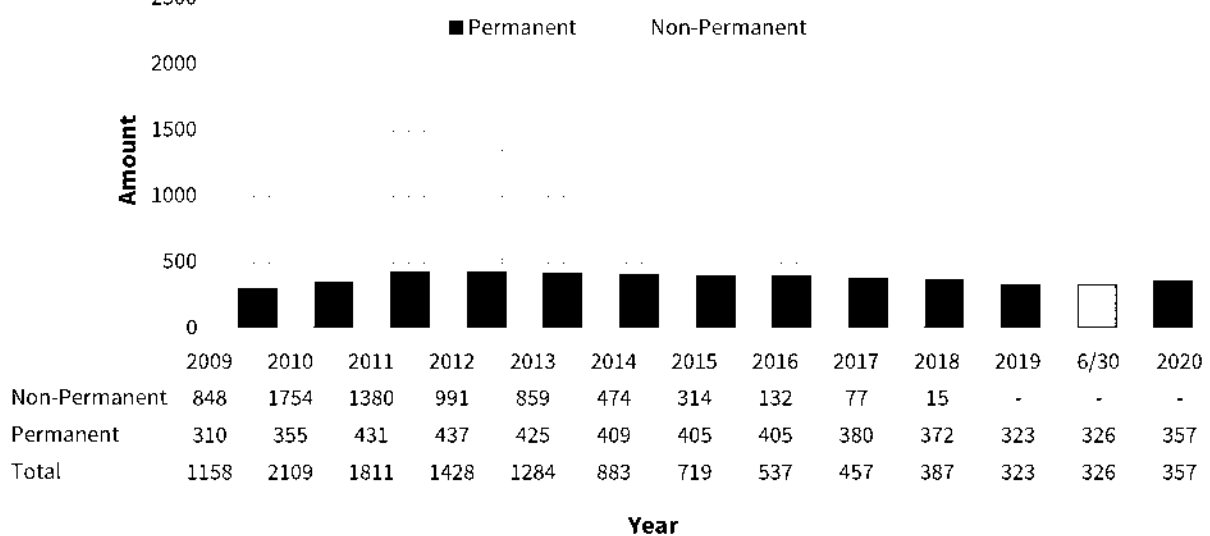
FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for DRR was \$99 million.
- In 2008, the budget for DRR was \$151 million.
- In 2019, parts of DRR were merged into CISR.

DRR Staffing

2009 - 6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, DRR had 218 total employees (0 non-permanent and 218 permanent).
- In 2008, DRR had 391 total employees (121 non-permanent and 270 permanent).

DIVISION OF RISK MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION (RMS)

Director Doreen R. Eberley

Mission:

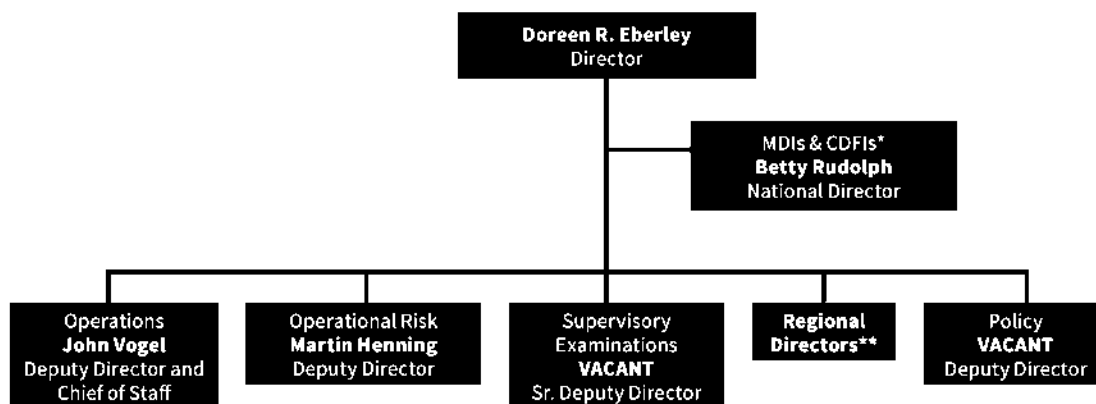
Promote stability and public confidence in the nation’s financial system by examining and supervising insured financial institutions, leading sound policy development, and monitoring and mitigating risks.

Source: RMS webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Supervisory examinations and programs
- Supervisory policy
- Operational risk assessment
- Operations, strategic planning, training, and industry outreach

Organization Chart – Direct Report



*Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs) & Community Development Financial Institution (CDFIs) (jointly with RMS Director).

**Regional Directors (jointly with DCP Director): John Henrie (Atlanta), John Conneely (Chicago), Kristie Elmquist (Dallas), James LaPierre (Kansas City), Frank Hughes (New York), and Kathy Moe (San Francisco).

Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 1/29/2020.

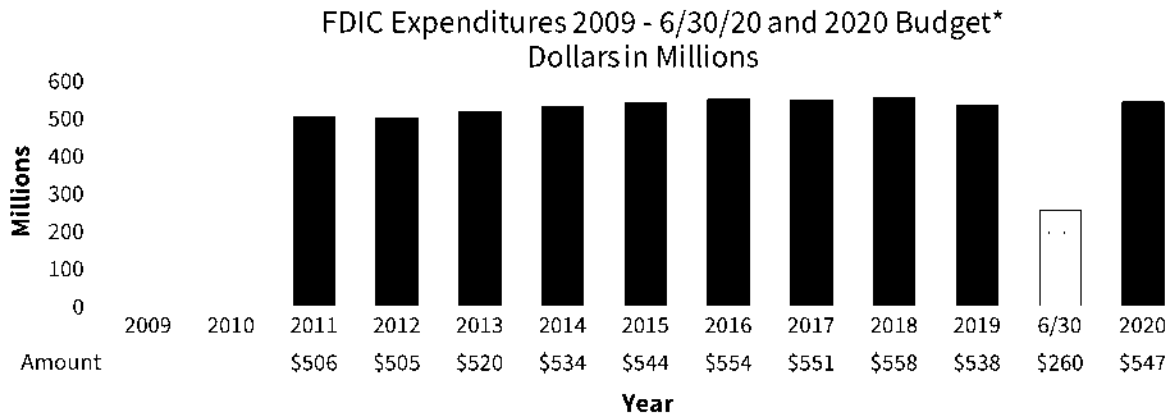
Areas of Responsibility

- Promotes public confidence and stability in the nation's financial system by examining and supervising insured financial institutions, leading sound policy development, and monitoring and mitigating risks.
- Takes appropriate supervisory action when weaknesses are identified through the examination process. Supervisory recommendations, including Matters Requiring Board Attention, are used to communicate supervisory concerns to a bank so that it can make appropriate changes in its practices, operations, or financial condition before the problems result in deterioration of the institution. Enforcement actions may be issued to correct identified violations or other problems for institutions that are operating in a weakened financial condition; violating laws or regulations; or displaying other significant supervisory concerns, including weaknesses in operations or risk management practices. These enforcement actions remain in place until the identified weaknesses are remedied.
- Acts on applications from FDIC-supervised insured institutions to, among other actions, undertake new or expanded business activities, merge, open or move branches, reduce capital, and make certain payments. Acts on applications from federal reserve member institutions and national institutions to merge with uninsured entities and make certain payments. Acts on applications for deposit insurance for charters of all types. Evaluates various factors, including capital adequacy, quality of management, financial condition, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Considers, with DCP consultation, an institution's compliance with consumer protection, fair lending, and privacy laws, and its performance under the Community Reinvestment Act as required by statute.
- Serves as the primary federal regulator for over 3,250 state-chartered banks and savings institutions that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, generally known as state nonmember banks and state-chartered thrifts. This includes state-licensed insured branches of foreign banks and state-chartered savings institutions. Performs periodic risk management examinations to assess their overall financial condition, management policies and practices, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Performs Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering (BSA/AML) and information technology (IT) reviews at each risk management examination and, when applicable, conducts reviews of trust, registered transfer agent, municipal securities dealer, and government security dealer activities at these examinations. Assesses the adequacy of an institution's management and internal control systems to identify and control risks and to detect the risks of fraud or insider abuse. Utilizes off-site monitoring programs to enhance the ability to promptly identify emerging safety and soundness issues.
- Exercises special (back-up) examination authority for state member banks that are supervised by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and national banks and thrift institutions that are supervised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) reporting assets of less than \$100 billion. The FDIC's roles as insurer and primary supervisor are complementary, and many activities undertaken by RMS support both the insurance and supervision programs. Through the examination of FDIC-supervised banks, use of off-site monitoring tools, participation in examinations conducted by other federal regulators, review of examination reports, and, where appropriate, performance of special (back-up) examination activities, RMS regularly monitors the potential risks at all insured institutions, including those for which it is not the primary.

Major Strategic Challenges

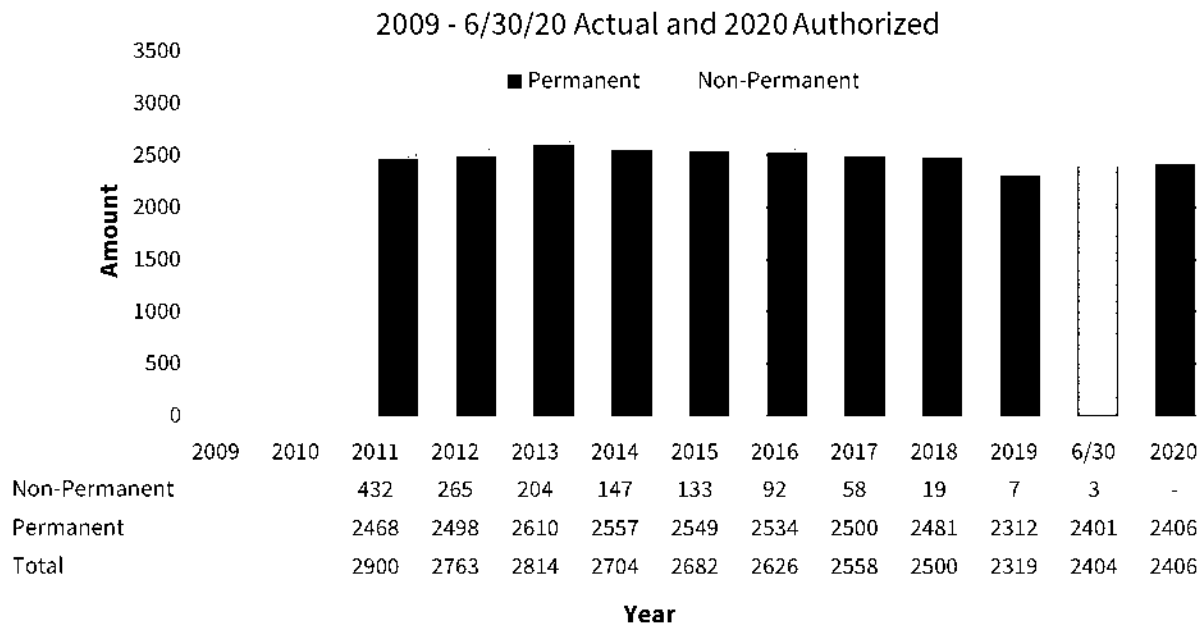
- Identifying and effectively responding to emerging industry risks, and maintaining a forward-looking supervision program that is proactive and is recognized by the industry as adding value.
- Monitoring large and complex state nonmember banks individually and on a horizontal basis, and addressing vulnerabilities that could negatively impact the institutions or result in greater industry risk; and monitoring FDIC-insured large banks, where the FDIC is not the primary federal regulator, for vulnerabilities that could potentially result in greater industry risk and assessing exposures in certain large banks with asset concentrations.
- Ensuring timely review and processing of applications, notices, and other filings, in accordance with established policies and guidance; and ensuring timely receipt and processing of enforcement actions against individuals and institutions.
- Initiating and participating in agency-only and interagency collaborative efforts to complete proposed and final rulemakings with respect to enacted legislation or evolving issues that affect the banking industry; and developing and implementing examination policies, procedures, or programs needed to address emerging issues or trends that affect the banking industry.
- Developing new approaches to IT supervision and continuing to strengthen the Information Technology Risk Examination (InTREx) Program to ensure it reflects lessons learned and new measures of operational resiliency.
- Harmonizing supervisory activities to minimize industry burden.
 - Recruiting, hiring, developing, and retaining a highly-skilled workforce.
 - Effectively transitioning the examiner direct hiring responsibilities into the Division, with the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection.
 - Effectively on-boarding, training, and developing a career path for the new entry level loan review analyst and IT/cyber risk analyst positions.
 - Ensuring examiners and professional staff are expertly trained and provided the resources needed to address risks.
 - Continuing a robust vacancy management program to ensure resources are deployed to support Divisional and Corporate priorities.
- Ensuring that RMS is operating in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
- Collaborating with the Division of Information Technology to ensure that RMS staff have the tools and technology necessary to do their jobs in the most effective and efficient manner.

RMS Operating Budget



* In 2011, the Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC) was separated into the Division of Risk Management (RMS) and the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP). Combined budgets for DSC, in each prior respective year, were \$390 million (2007); \$422 million (2008); \$501 million (2009), and \$595 million (2010). Additionally, in 2019, one Branch assigned to RMS was merged into the Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR) at its formation.

RMS Staffing



* In 2011, DSC was separated into the divisions of RMS and DCP. Combined employee totals for DSC in prior years were (non-permanent-NP / permanent-PM): 2,557 employees (58 NP / 2,499 PM) in 2007; 2,733 employees (112 NP / 2,621 PM) in 2008; 3,168 employees (360 NP / 2,808 PM) in 2009; and, 3,649 employees (710 NP / 2,939 PM) in 2010. Additionally, in 2019, one Branch assigned to RMS was merged into CISR.

LEGAL DIVISION

General Counsel Nicholas Podsiadly

Mission:

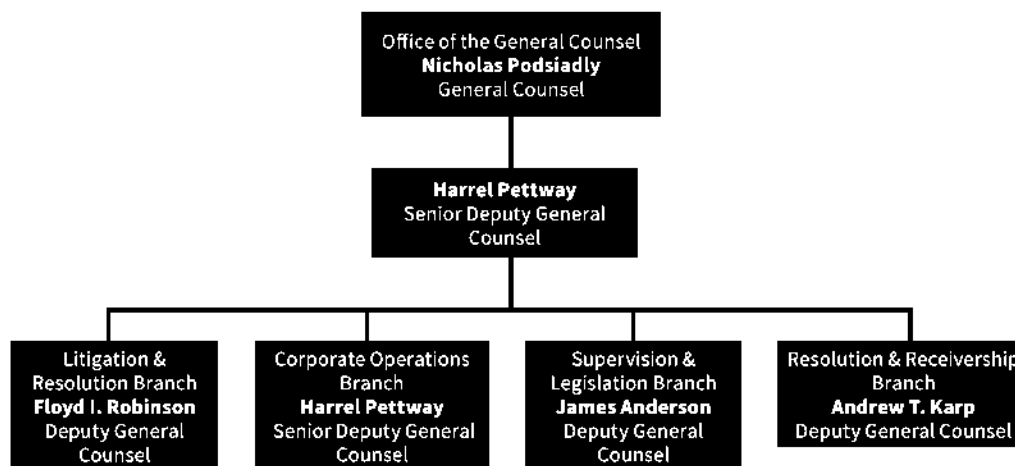
The mission of the Legal Division is to provide accurate, timely, responsive, and candid legal advice and counsel, effective advocacy, and creative problem solving to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Legal Division provides a wide spectrum of services on legal matters affecting the operation and activities of the FDIC. The Legal Division provides such assistance to the Chairman, the Board of Directors, and all other divisions and offices within the FDIC by: (1) advising on compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including appropriate measures in response to violations; (2) supporting oversight of the safe and sound operation of State banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System and other insured depository institutions; (3) supporting the resolution of financially troubled and insolvent institutions and the management of receiverships; (4) protecting the Deposit Insurance Fund; and (5) representing the FDIC in litigation.

Source: Legal Division webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Supervision, Legislation and Enforcement
- Litigation
- Resolution and Receivership
- Corporate Operations
- Special Area (Financial Technology and Innovation)
- Financial Technology and Innovation

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 11/20/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

Supervision, Legislation and Enforcement.

Provides legal counsel regarding the FDIC's risk-management and consumer compliance supervision of State nonmember banks and other insured depository institutions with respect to deposit insurance and assessment matters, legislation, regulations, structure and operations, securities and related activities, mergers, and changes in control; and also supports FDIC's enforcement actions to promote compliance with risk-management, safety and soundness, consumer protection, and other related laws and regulations.

Resolution and Receivership. Provides legal counsel and advice on substantive matters pertaining to the FDIC's resolution planning functions for complex financial institutions as well as legal representation on all aspects of resolution and receivership activity involving failed insured depository institutions, including receivership operations and the sale of assets.

Litigation. Provides legal advice and counsel for the FDIC, which has independent litigating authority in both its corporate and receivership capacities, on a wide range of litigation matters, including appellate, corporate, commercial, professional liability, and criminal matters.

Corporate Operations. Supports all corporate operations and internal management policies: corporate board and governance matters; agency authority and applicable laws; ethics and alternative dispute resolution; Legal Division IT security and information management; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act; labor and employment and related litigation; acquisition and procurement advice and counsel; legal service provider management; and, risk management and internal controls.

Special Area (Financial Technology and Innovation)

Focuses on legal issues facing both the FDIC and its supervised insured banks arising from emerging forms of innovative technology in the financial services sector, particularly FinTech innovation.

Major Strategic Challenges

Corporate Operations. The major strategic challenges facing the Corporate Operations Branch include advising the Legal Division and other Divisions in response to increasingly developing changes in the laws affecting privacy, data sharing, cybersecurity, and supply chain risk – as the technology on which financial institutions and the FDIC rely advances more rapidly than the law that governs it.

With 48% of Legal Division employees currently retirement eligible, the Corporate Operations Branch faces knowledge management and succession planning challenges associated with managing the Division's human capital today and into the future. It is focusing on hiring and training a diverse workforce in addition to reskilling and cross-training current employees.

Supervision and Legislation. The Supervision and Legislation Branch faces the challenges of supporting the efforts of the FDIC in reviewing and processing a substantial increase in bank applications, drafting and supporting numerous significant rulemakings and requests for information (e.g., brokered deposits, Community Reinvestment Act, & Section 19), and providing legal analysis on complex enforcement actions. In addition, the Branch will be working on simplifying the assessment rules related to FDIC insurance premiums.

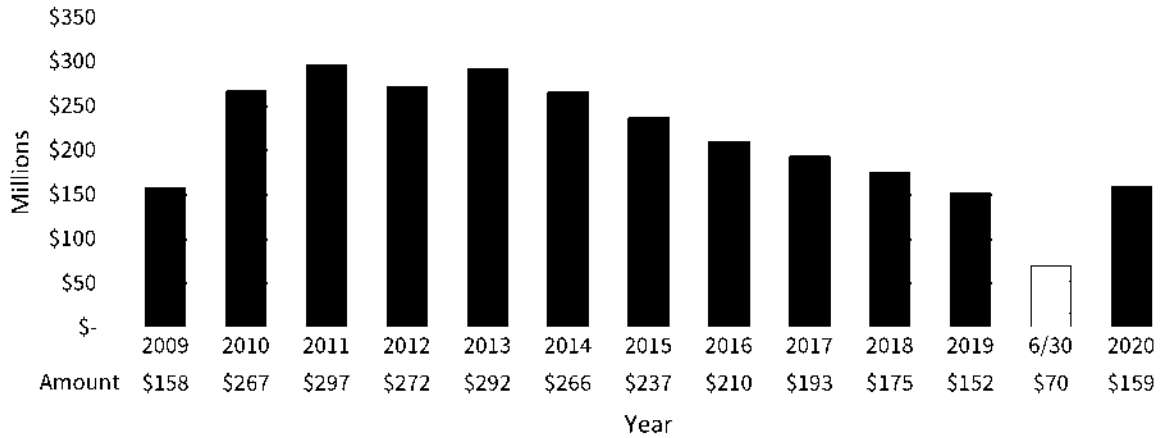
Litigation. The Litigation Branch will be challenged in the foreseeable future to maintain its preparedness for a new crisis by ensuring both adequate staffing and expertise. Succession planning will be important given the number of Litigation Branch managers who are retirement eligible. The Litigation Branch also has a particular need for knowledge management as well as increasing staff expertise in emerging/new technologies necessary to continue effectively to handle litigation in-house.

Resolution & Receivership. The Resolution & Receivership Branch faces the challenge of supporting both CISR and DRR in planning for, and executing, resolution transactions in the event of the failure of a systemically important non-bank financial company or an FDIC-insured bank of any size by positioning itself to be able to expand in a way that maintains the high quality of its work product in the event of the failure of a systemically important non-bank company, failures of large banks, and/or a multitude of smaller banks.

Fintech Group. The Fintech Group faces challenges in standing up a new unit within the Legal Division and in leading organizational change among incumbents and traditional areas of responsibility.

Legal Operating Budget

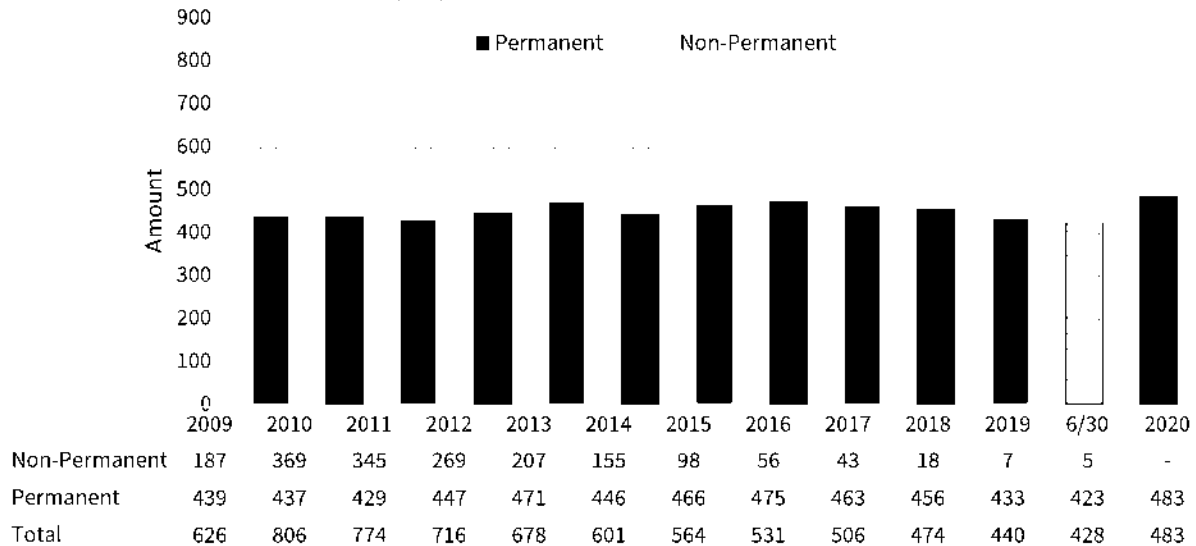
FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for Legal (includes Government Litigation) was \$116 million.
- In 2008, the budget for Legal (includes Government Litigation) was \$97 million.

Legal Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, Legal had 398 total employees (10 non-permanent and 388 permanent).
- In 2008, Legal had 472 total employees (417 non-permanent and 55 permanent).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER

Chief Information Security Officer Zachary Brown

Mission:

To develop and maintain agency-wide information security and privacy programs that support the mission of the FDIC.

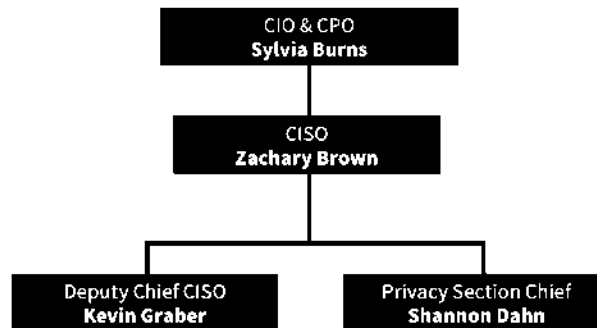
Source: OCISO webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

Develop, implement, and maintain:

- an agency-wide information security program to provide information security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the FDIC.
- an agency-wide privacy program to ensure compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations, and policies regarding personally identifiable information (PII) throughout its lifecycle by programs and information systems; develop and evaluate privacy policy, and manage privacy risks for the FDIC.

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 9/18/2020.

Areas of Responsibility

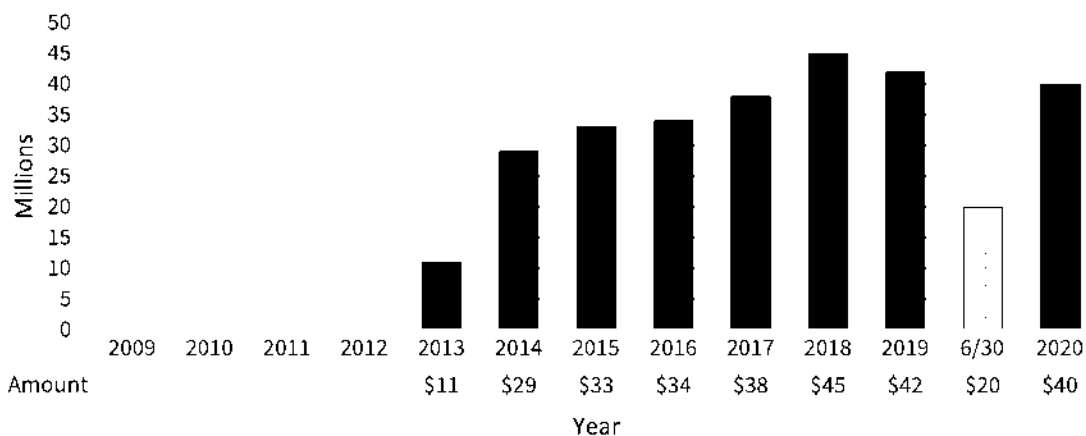
- Deliver cybersecurity & privacy services across enterprise security architecture & engineering, cyber and privacy risk management, privacy policy & strategy and cybersecurity operations.
- Provide agency-wide policy and guidance to:
 - Comply with privacy-related laws and regulations and Privacy Act system of records notice (SORN) requirements;
 - Limit and properly manage PII; and
 - Reduce all PII to the minimum necessary for the proper performance of authorized FDIC functions.
- Conduct privacy impact assessments and make the privacy impact assessments and FDIC privacy policy available to the public.
- Provide policies and procedures to cost-effectively reduce information security risks to an acceptable level, and to ensure that information security is addressed throughout the life cycle of FDIC information and information systems.
- Provide security awareness training to inform personnel and contractors of information security risks associated with their activities, and of their responsibilities in compliance and risk management.
- Perform risk assessments of FDIC information and information systems and maintain the process for remedial action to address deficiencies; and
- Provide cybersecurity monitoring, detection and response procedures for FDIC information systems, and for the handling and reporting of cybersecurity incidents and breaches involving PII.

Major Strategic Challenges

- **Dynamic and emerging cyber threats:** The dynamic nature of cyber threats emerge and evolve at a faster pace than traditional government planning and procurement policies and processes can counter.
- **Integrating Cyber & Privacy:** Inconsistencies in implementation or adherence to project governance and lifecycle processes causes inefficiencies and gaps in integrating privacy considerations, security controls and risk mitigations.
- **Cybersecurity & Privacy skills-gap:** Lack of depth in key roles and functions due to FDIC program evolution (Cyber and Privacy programs born from IT) and the misalignment of legacy norms and practices.
- **Cybersecurity & Privacy workforce (recruitment & retention):** A general shortage of qualified cyber and privacy professionals available across government and industry make attracting and retaining high caliber personnel difficult.
- **Legislation & requirements:** Changes in laws and regulations related to data, privacy, cybersecurity and technology often cause unplanned impacts on agency program capabilities and resources.
- **Contracts and contractor onboarding:** The legacy information security and privacy support contracts are due to be superseded; the competition, award and overall transition to the new contracts and operating model pose significant challenges in the form of change management and contract oversight.
- **Evolving privacy risks:** Innovations in the processing of personal information, such as with artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML), present new challenges and rapidly-evolving privacy risks from mosaic effect and re-identification, ease of duplication, and secondary uses of existing datasets.

OCISO Operating Budget

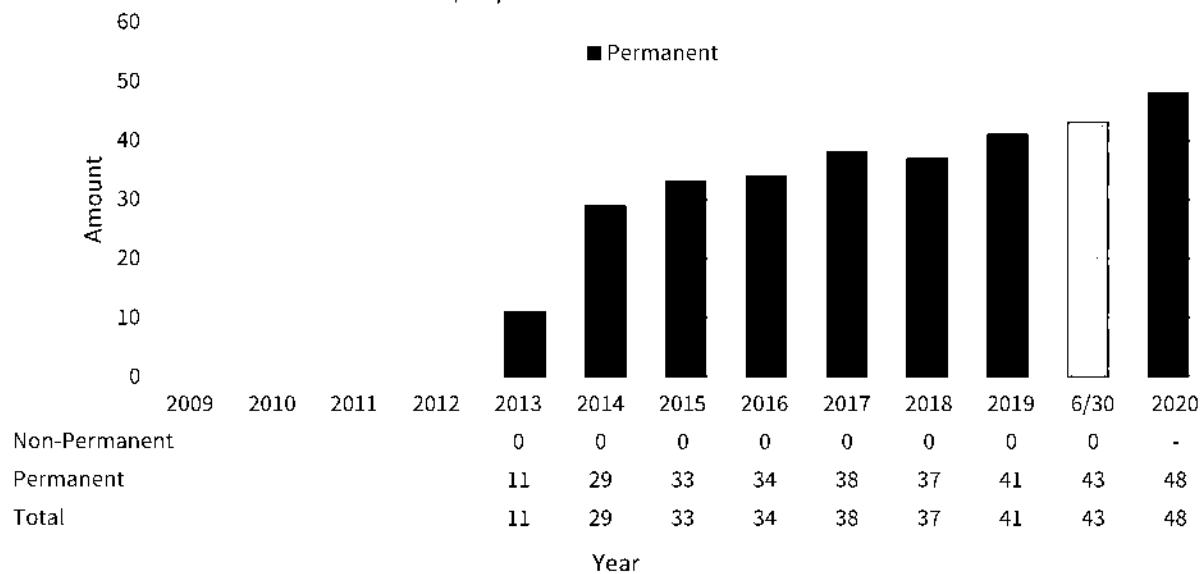
FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2013, OCISO was split from DIT.

OCISO Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2013, OCISO was split from DIT.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Director Amy Thompson

Mission:

Provides accurate and timely information about the FDIC—its policies and programs—to the media, the public, the financial services industry and FDIC employees.

Source: OCOM webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Media relations and public affairs
- Writing and editing
- Oversees FDIC's websites and social media channels
- Coordinates internal communications with employees
- Coordinates external communications with agency stakeholders

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 6/25/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

MEDIA:

- Advises the Chairman and FDIC officials on developing communications programs and strategies.
- Develops and writes talking points and letters to the editor for the Chairman and senior officials.
- Keeps the Chairman and FDIC officials apprised of media coverage of the FDIC and the financial services industry..
- Develops and communicates FDIC messages, including press releases and talking points
- Answers press inquiries directly and in coordination with subject matter experts.
- Arranges media training for FDIC officials as needed.
- Works with the communication offices of the other federal agencies on interagency projects and media inquiries.
- Organizes and staffs FDIC press conferences, briefings, interviews, and media appearances for the Chairman and senior FDIC officials.

WRITERS · EDITORS:

- Produces and disseminates materials and information **externally**, including:
 - Financial Institution Letters (FILs).
 - *FDIC Consumer News* and *Money Smart*, newsletters for consumers, educators, bankers, and others that support DCP’s outreach and educational activities.
- Produces and disseminates materials and information **internally**, including:
 - The Corporate Activities List, a calendar of upcoming appearances by FDIC officials.
 - FDIC Daily News Briefing, a daily roundup of relevant media coverage.
 - *FDIC News*, an online newsletter for FDIC employees and retirees.
 - Global messages to FDIC employees and contractors.

WEBSITES · SOCIAL MEDIA:

- Administers the FDIC’s public website, www.fdic.gov, and ensures the site is accurate, timely and comprehensive.
- Administers the FDIC’s social media platforms – Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube – as well as a wide-ranging subscription email service.
- Administers the FDIC’s internal intranet website, fdicnet.fdic.gov.
- Develops new platforms to deliver FDIC materials both internally and externally.

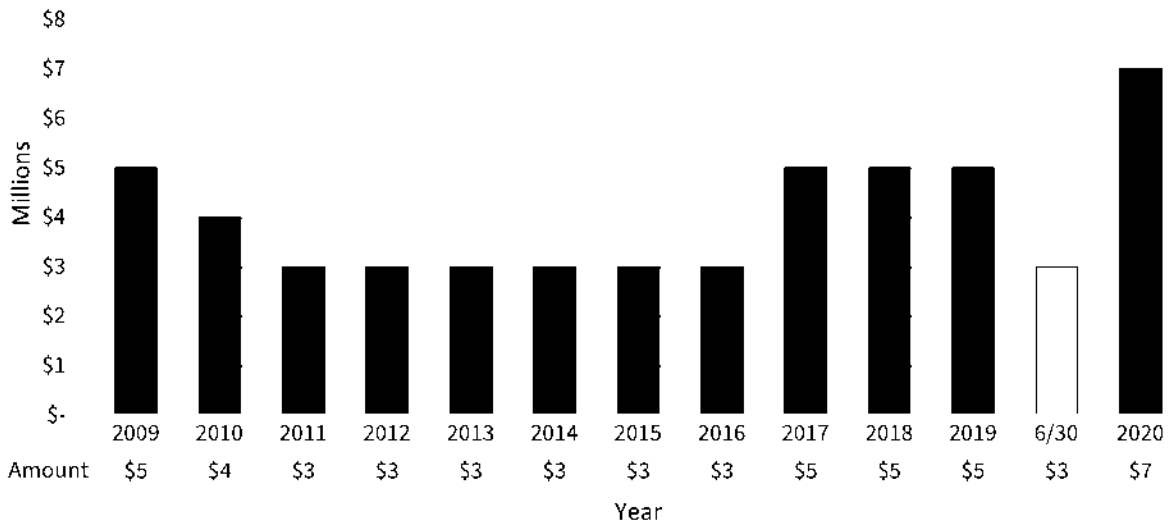
Major Strategic Challenges

As the use of digital media and visual communications become increasingly popular among FDIC stakeholders and the general public broadly, it is strategically imperative for OCOM to build its capabilities and acquire the necessary resources

and skillsets to continue communicating the agency’s policies and programs effectively.

OCOM Operating Budget

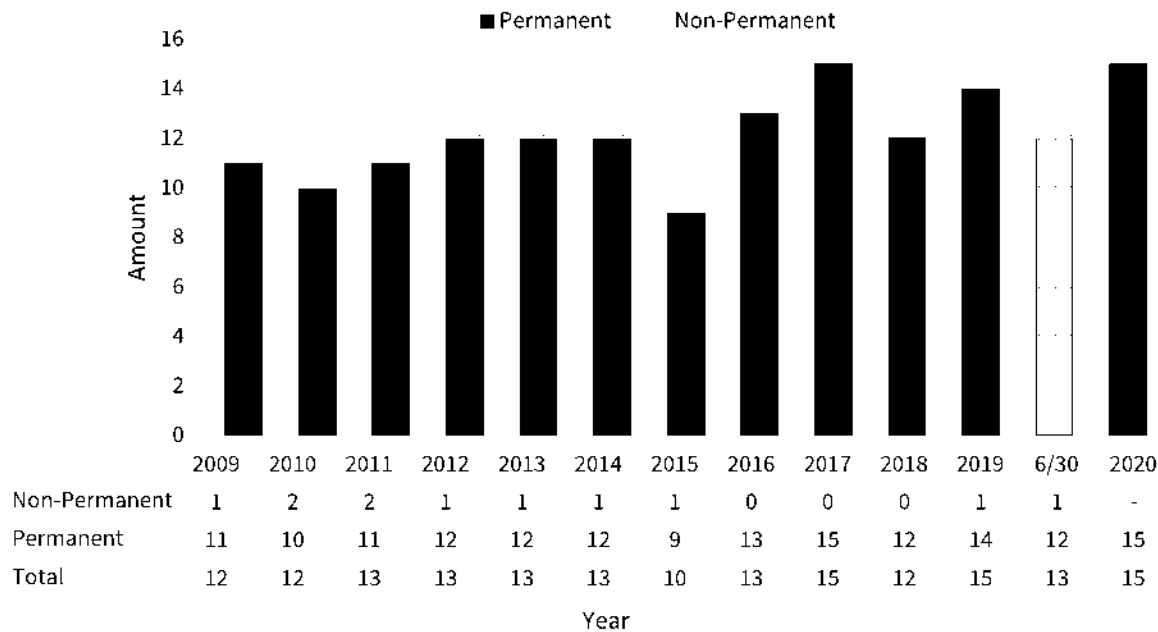
FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for OCOM was \$2 million.
- In 2008, the budget for OCOM was \$12 million.

OCOM Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, OCOM had 10 total employees (1 non-permanent and 9 permanent).
- In 2008, OCOM had 11 total employees (1 non-permanent and 10 permanent).

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Director Andy Jiminez

Mission:

Serves as the agency’s congressional liaison and closely monitors and responds to legislation important to the FDIC.

Source: OLA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Legislation advisors
- Congressional correspondence
- Information support and administration management
- Coordinates announcements to congressional offices regarding important agency decisions, statistical releases and bank failures
- Responsible for the Chairman’s Correspondence

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov Rev. 6/25/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

LEGISLATION LIAISONS · ADVISOR: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE:

- Coordinates the preparation of the FDIC's response to written communications from Members of Congress and all correspondence for the Chairman's signature.
- Briefs Members of Congress and congressional staff on FDIC's priorities and responds to questions about FDIC's positions on policy matters.
- Coordinates requests for data, technical assistance and investigations.
- Analyzes, drafts and negotiates amendments to proposed legislation.
- Monitors congressional activity and introduction of legislation.
- Provides internal updates on legislative and oversight topics of interest to the FDIC and provides written and oral reports to senior FDIC management.

INFORMATION SUPPORT · ADMINISTRATION:

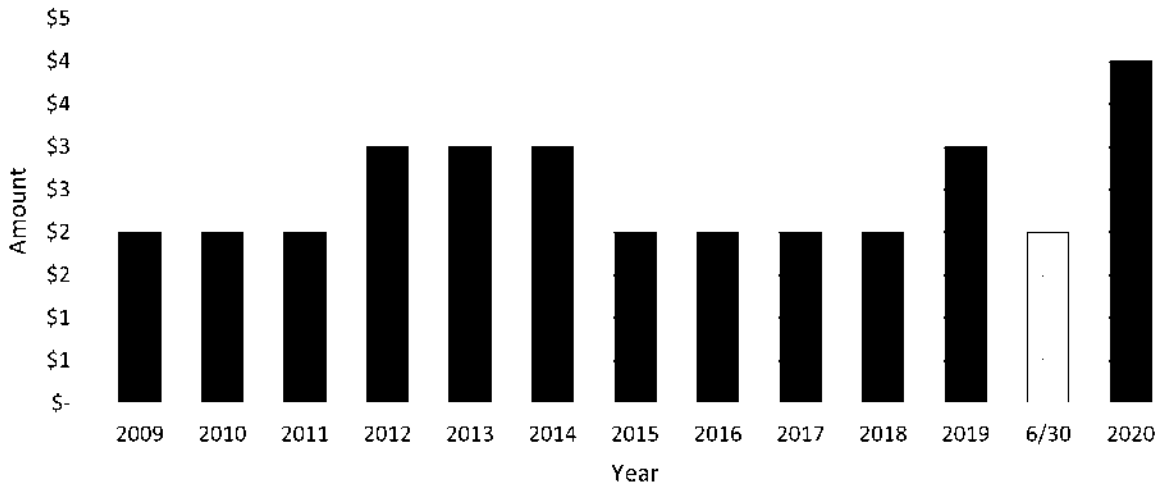
- Coordinates the preparation of the FDIC's responses to written communications from Members of Congress and all correspondence for the Chairman's signature.
- Sets deadlines and monitors the timely completion of the FDIC's response to congressional correspondence.
- Maintains the archives of the FDIC's congressional and Chairman's correspondence.
- Provides responses to any inquiries from congressional staff and coordinates the FDIC's response to constituent problems.
- Coordinates announcements to congressional offices regarding important agency decisions, statistical releases and bank failures.
- Provide briefings on current legislative and congressional issues.

Major Strategic Challenges

Strategically promote and maintain positive government relations on Capitol Hill.

OLA Operating Budget

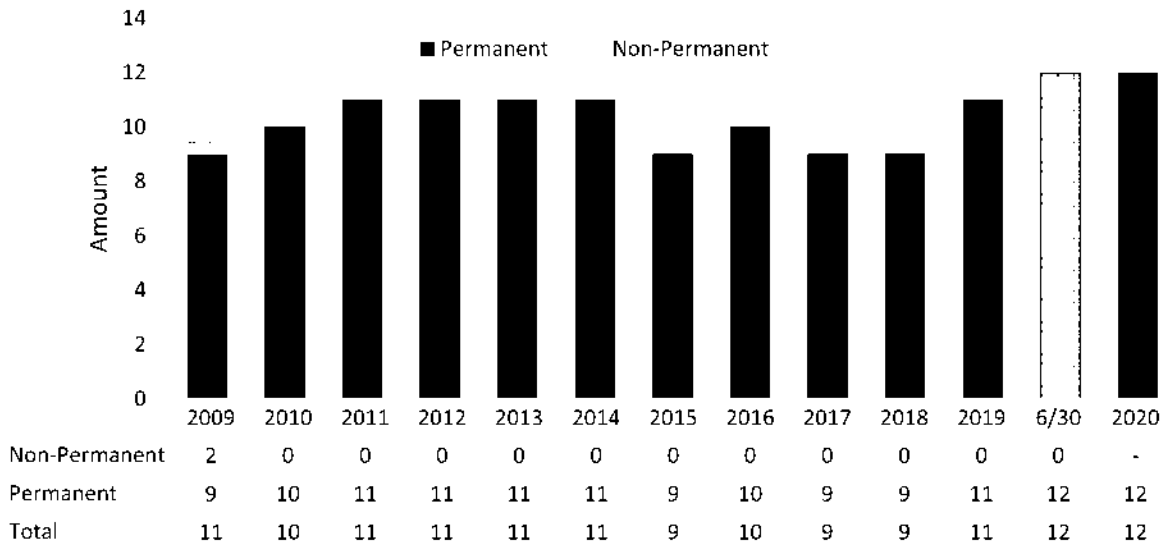
FDIC Expenditures 2009-6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for OLA was \$2 million.
- In 2008, the budget for OLA was \$2 million.

OLA Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, OLA had 8 total employees (0 non-permanent and 8 permanent).
- In 2008, OLA had 10 total employees (2 non-permanent and 8 permanent).

OFFICE OF MINORITY AND WOMEN INCLUSION

Acting Director Nikita Pearson

Mission:

To ensure equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment; to achieve a workforce that is diverse and inclusive; to increase participation of minority-owned and women-owned businesses in the programs; and to assess the diversity policies and practices of FDIC-regulated financial institutions.

Source: OMWI webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Affirmative Employment, Diversity and Inclusion
- Equal Opportunity, Compliance and Training
- Diversity and Business Inclusion

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 10/7/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

AFFIRMATIVE EMPLOYMENT, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

- Manages the FDIC’s Affirmative Employment Program.
- Promotes diversity and inclusion through the Chairman’s Diversity Advisory Councils, employee resource groups, and special emphasis programs.
- Manages the FDIC Disability Program promoting accessibility for everyone.
- Oversees and administers the FDIC’s Anti-Harassment Program.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMPLIANCE AND TRAINING

- Manages FDIC’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program including mandatory training for managers and supervisors.
- Develops and issues internal and external reports on the processing of discrimination complaints.
- Provides notices and mandatory biennial training for FDIC employees on the No FEAR Act with annual reports to Congress.

DIVERSITY AND BUSINESS INCLUSION

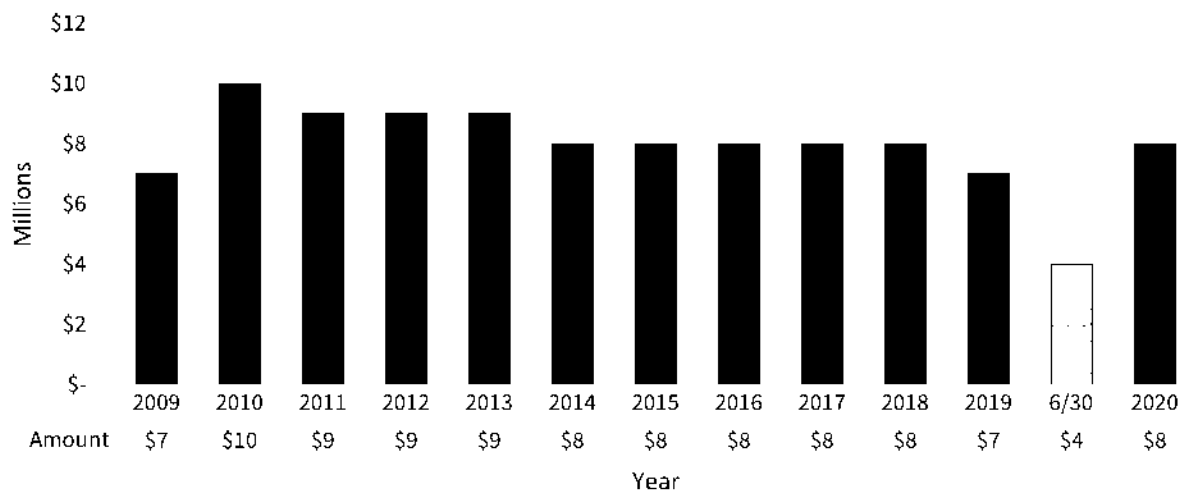
- Promotes the fair inclusion of minority- and women-owned businesses and law firms, and minority and women investors, in FDIC contracting pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act with annual reports to Congress.
- Develops and implements interagency standards to assess FDIC-regulated financial institutions’ diversity policies and practices.
- Develops procedures for the determination of whether FDIC contractors are demonstrating good faith efforts to include minorities and women in the workforce.

Major Strategic Challenges

Identify any gaps in FDIC workforce representation based on race, ethnicity, gender, and disability by engaging in a thorough review and barrier analysis to help develop policies and procedures to eliminate any root causes or disparities in equal employment opportunities.

OMWI Operating Budget

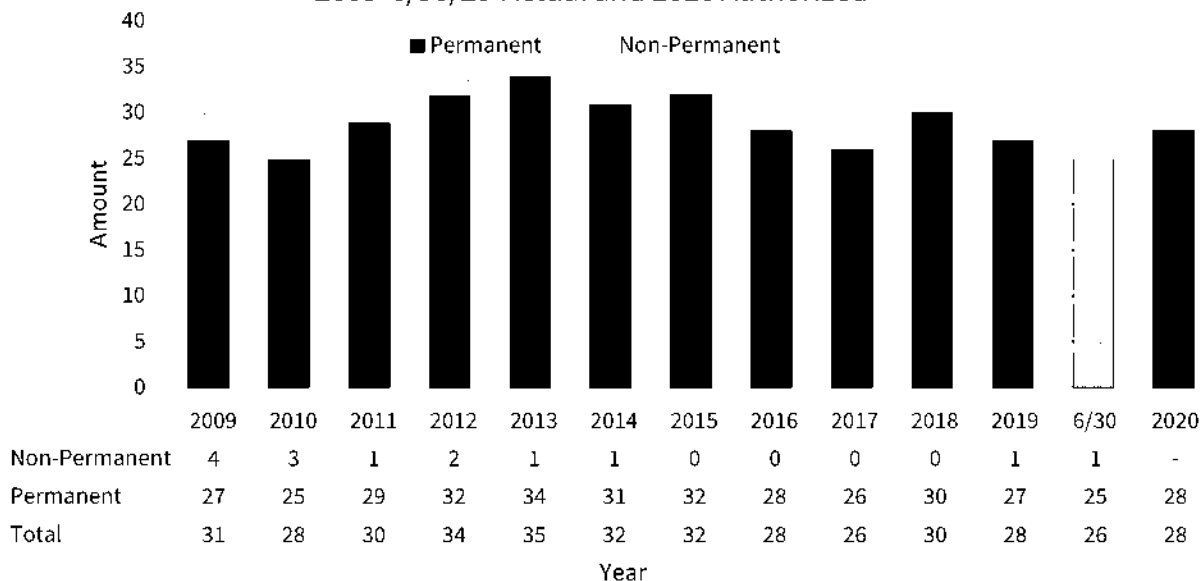
FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for OMWI was \$6 million.
- In 2008, the budget for OMWI was \$6 million.

OMWI Staffing

2009-6/30/20 Actual and 2020 Authorized



- In 2007, OMWI had 31 total employees (2 non-permanent and 29 permanent).
- In 2008, OMWI had 33 total employees (4 non-permanent and 29 permanent).

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

Ombudsman M. Anthony Lowe

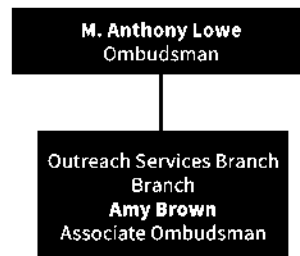
Mission:

Provide an informal, independent, neutral, and confidential resource and liaison for the banking industry and general public to facilitate the resolution of problems and complaints against the FDIC in a fair, impartial, and timely manner.

Responsibilities:

- Outreach services and provide feedback to FDIC management regarding issues presented by the banking industry and the general public
- Operations and policy

Organization Chart – Direct Report



*Regional Ombudsmans: Charmion Haley (Atlanta), Daniel Marcotte (Chicago), Marvin B. Payne (Dallas), Brent Klanderud (Kansas City), Sherryann Nelson (New York), and Kirk Daniels (San Francisco).

Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 2/4/2020.

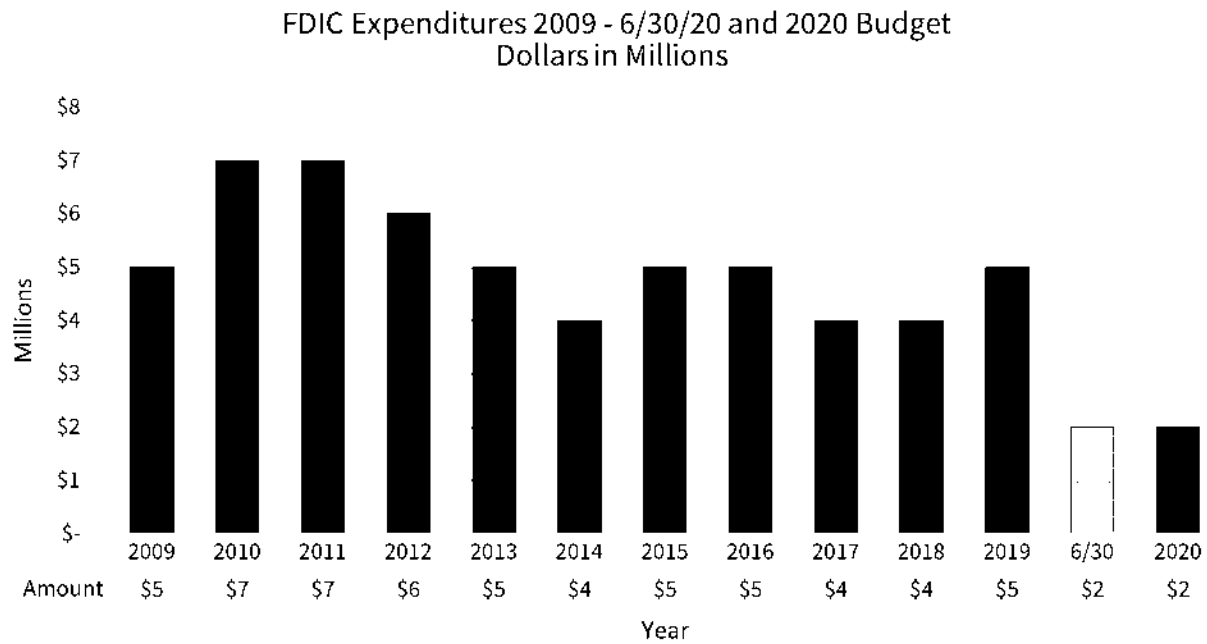
Areas of Responsibility

- Conducts outreach visits with industry officials, regulatory groups, and internal stakeholders which serve to heighten the awareness of the Ombudsman.
- Resolves cases from the industry and the public.
- Educates external and internal stakeholders about the role of the Ombudsman as a liaison and resource for the financial industry and the public.
- Participates in banks closings.
- Serves as a FOIA public liaison.

Major Strategic Challenges

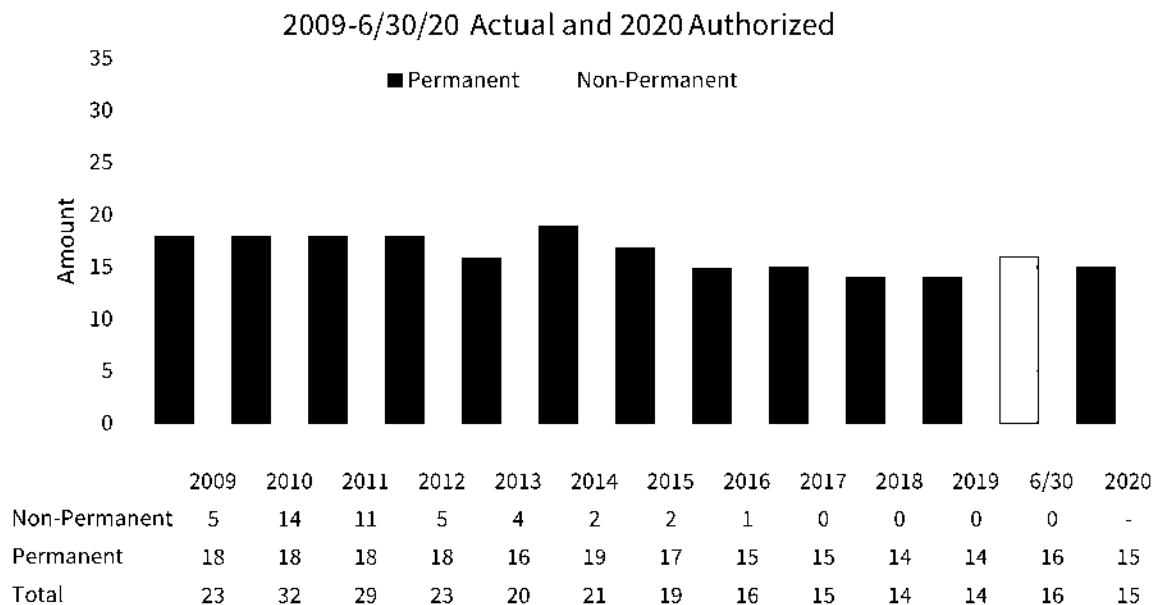
- Continuing a robust outreach program, and creating industry and internal awareness.
- Enhancing reporting to provide meaningful feedback for external and internal stakeholders.
- Resolving cases in a timely manner.
- Enhancing and maintaining employee skill sets.

OMB Operating Budget



- In 2007, the budget for OMB was \$3 million.
- In 2008, the budget for OMB was \$3 million

OMB Staffing



- In 2007, OMB had 12 total employees (0 non-permanent and 12 permanent).
- In 2008, OMB had 12 total employees (1 non-permanent and 11 permanent).

OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL OMBUDSMAN

Director Robert Harris

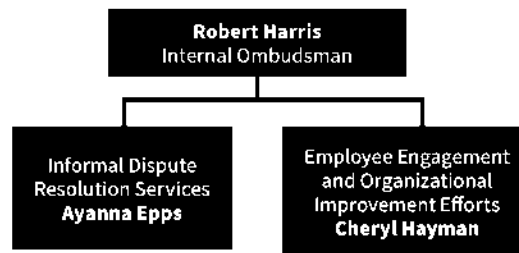
Mission:

The Internal Ombudsman's office is a confidential, neutral, and independent resource providing informal assistance to all employees to address work-related issues and concerns.

Responsibilities:

- Provide informal dispute resolution services to resolve employee issues and concerns
- Provide Systemic Feedback to Chairman and Senior Leadership
- Support Employee Engagement and Organizational Improvement Efforts

Organization Chart



Source: Internal Ombudsman.

Areas of Responsibility

INFORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION SERVICES

- Receives complaints, concerns or questions, confidentially, about alleged acts, omissions, improprieties, and/or broader systemic problems.
- Listens, makes informal inquiries or otherwise reviews matters received, offers resolution options, makes referrals, and mediates disputes independently and impartially.
- Gathers and analyzes data to identify patterns, themes or problem areas in the organization such as policies or procedures which may generate concerns or conflicts among employees.
- Assists the Chairman's office and other Divisions/ Offices by identifying and reporting on work-related trends, issues or systemic concerns while maintaining the confidentiality of employee issues and related communications.
- Provides systemic feedback to executive management on issues that may have a profound effect on the FDIC's operations, morale and reputation.

Major Strategic Challenges

Get Engaged! is a tool designed to gather employee recommendations that help sustain and enhance the FDIC's reputation as a great place to work. All FDIC employees are invited to participate. Employees may submit specific project ideas for the TEAM FDIC

Advisory Group and Integrated Project Teams (IPTs) to evaluate, or share anonymous feedback with Chairman McWilliams on an issue where employees believe the FDIC can improve.

Budget and Staffing

Executive Offices include Offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Director (Appointed), Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Information Officer. Resources for the FDIC's Internal Ombudsman are included under the Chief Operating Officer beginning in 2017.

CORPORATE UNIVERSITY

Director and Chief Learning Officer Suzannah Susser

Mission:

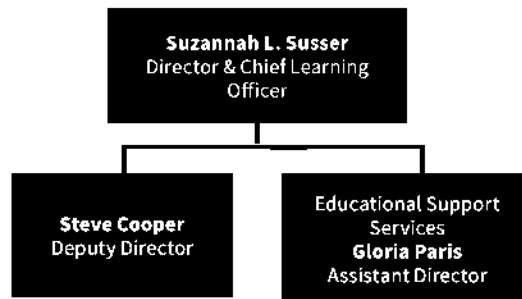
To support the Corporation's mission and business objectives through high-quality, cost effective, continuous learning and development. CU provides opportunities for employees to enhance their sense of corporate identity while learning more about FDIC's major program areas of supervision, compliance, resolutions, and insurance.

Source: Corporate University webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Responsibilities:

- Business-line training
- Corporate-wide training
- Leadership development
- Administration

Organization Chart



Source: DOA webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov. Rev. 12/4/2019.

Areas of Responsibility

BUSINESS-LINE TRAINING

- Develops and implements comprehensive curricula for the FDIC business lines.
- Develops and conducts a specialized training program for employees working to become commissioned examiners or resolutions and receiverships specialists.
- Develops and conducts post-commission advanced training programs to further employee knowledge in specialty areas.
- Partners with stakeholder divisions to ensure courses are up-to-date and provide the most appropriate content for learners.

CORPORATE-WIDE TRAINING

- Provides mandatory corporate-wide, general skills and specialized training for FDIC divisions and offices.
- Develops an array of courses administered internally.
- Provides employees with access to external training sources and funds to participate in external training to support their career development.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- Develops curricula supporting a range of FDIC experience, from new employees to seasoned executives, focused on developing or enhancing proficiency in key leadership and management competencies, supporting current mission achievement & corporate succession planning.
- Offers a comprehensive leadership development program that combines core courses, electives, and other enrichment opportunities to develop employees at all levels.

LEARNING ADMINISTRATION

- Administers FDICLearn, the online learning management system where employees can track their training history, view course information, and launch certain online courses.
- Administers an accreditation program where certain courses are accredited and employees can earn continuing education credits.
- Utilizes a robust evaluation program to gather information on whether courses are meeting organizational needs.
- Recognized by LearningElite and Training Top 125 as a leader in learning and development. Ranked fourth among mid-sized agencies in the training and development dimension of the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey.

Major Strategic Challenges

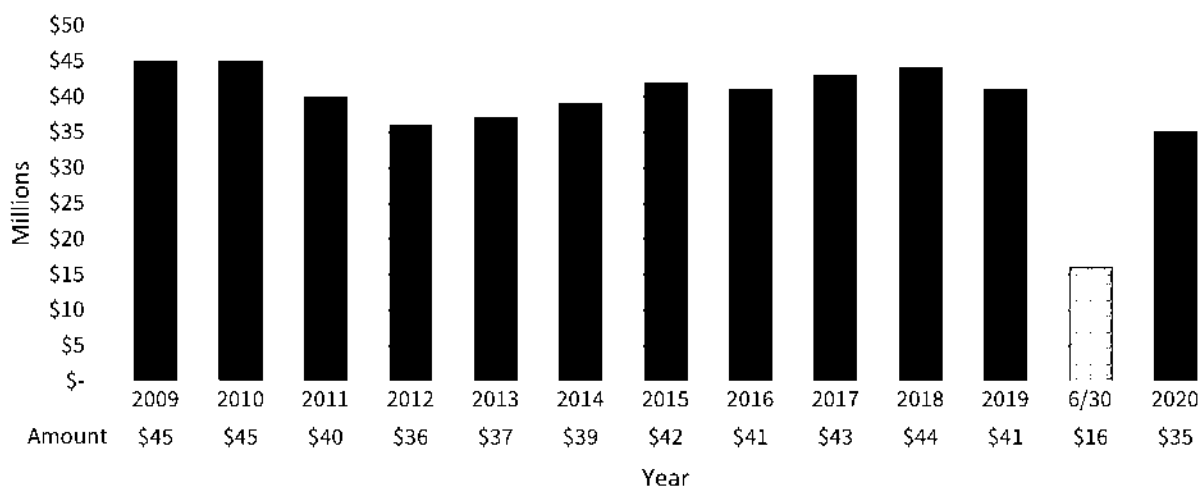
Corporate University is focused on a transformational, multi-year modernization effort that includes the following initiatives:

- Virtual Learning
- Learning Technology Modernization
- Training Center Modernization

The result will be a Corporate University that is primarily a virtual university with a physical presence.

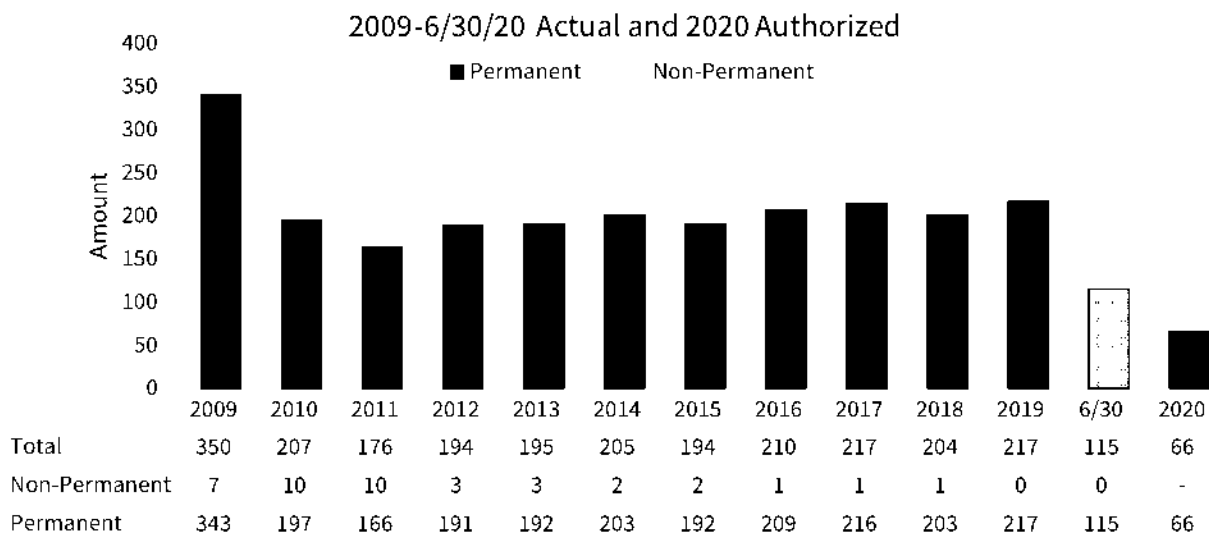
CU Operating Budget

FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- Includes budget for CU-Corporate Employee Program (CU-CEP).
- In 2007, the budget for CU was \$31 million.
- In 2008, the budget for CU was \$38 million.
- In 2020, the CU-Corporate Employee Program (CU-CEP) was eliminated.

CU Staffing



- Includes authorized staffing for CU-Corporate Employee Program (CU-CEP) that was eliminated in 2020.
- In 2007, CU had 214 total employees (3 non-permanent and 211 permanent).
- In 2008, CU had 240 total employees (0 non-permanent and 240 permanent).

FDITECH

Chief Innovation Officer *Vacant*

Mission:

To promote the adoption of innovative technologies across the financial services sector.

Areas of Responsibility

Engage bankers, fintechs, technologists, and other regulators on innovations that will lay the foundation for banking's future.

Conduct "tech sprints" and pilot projects to test emerging technologies in cooperation with states and affected federal regulators.

Support and foster the adoption of new technologies by financial institutions, particularly at community banks.

Expand banking services to the unbanked and individuals in underserved communities through new technologies.

Develop innovative technologies to support the efficient and effective examination of FDIC-supervised institutions and the identification and mitigation of threats to institutions or financial stability.

Strategic Challenges

FDiTech marks a new chapter in the FDIC's continued evolution and its efforts to ensure safety and soundness and financial inclusion in today's financial market place.

Innovative and transformative technologies are rapidly transforming the way banks serve their customers and how the FDIC fulfills its mission—FDiTech will help build a bridge to the future banking system.

Section 9

SENIOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Operating Committee

Coronavirus Working Group (CWG) Resource Management Committee
(RMC) Executive Review Board (ERB)

Capital Investment Review Committee (CIRC) Corporate Investment
Advisory Group (CIAG)

Information Technology Operating Committee (IT Operating Committee)

Senior Executive Committees

OPERATING COMMITTEE

Purpose:

Promotes the efficient operation of the FDIC. The Committee provides an inter-divisional/office forum for communication, coordination, issue escalation and consensus building. While not a decision making body, functions as a forum through which participants may exercise their respective delegated authorities in an efficient and effective manner. Subjects that may be brought to the Operating Committee include FDIC goals and objectives, enterprise risk management,

general management issues, information technology (IT), physical and IT security, human resources, and facilities management. Members may utilize the Committee as a tool for achieving individual goals such as inter-divisional information sharing, inter-divisional coordination, attaining division and office concurrence, and achieving management consensus.

Authorization: Operating Committee Charter (2018).

Operating Committee Current Membership

- Chief Information Officer** Division of Information Technology (DIT)
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer* Division of Administration (DOA)
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer* Division of Finance (DOF)
- Deputy to the Chairman for Policy
- Chief of Staff
- Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR)
- Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP)
- Division of Insurance Research (DIR)
- Division of Resolutions and Receiverships (DRR)
- Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS)
- Legal Division (Legal)
- Corporate University (CU)
- Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCISO)
- Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)
- Office of Communications (OCOM)
- Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA)
- Office of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWI)
- Internal Ombudsman (IO)

*The Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer and the Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer serve as Co-Chairs of the Committee.

**The CIO will co-chair the IT portions of the Committee. For more information, reference IT Operating Committee.

Authorization: The Operating Committee Charter (2018).

CORONAVIRUS WORKING GROUP (CWG)

The Coronavirus Working Group (CWG) was formed in February 2020, shortly after reports from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) indicated that the coronavirus could have a significant impact on FDIC operations. FDIC's CWG meets regularly to address emerging issues related to the pandemic and the impact that the pandemic is having on FDIC's business operations and ability to fulfill its mission. Among other topics, the working group discusses the latest

guidance and instructions from CDC, WHO, and other authoritative bodies; provides updates on FDIC's operating posture in terms of teleworking, access to facilities, travel limitations, workplace flexibilities, contracting, and health and safety matters; reviews the latest coronavirus conditions and trends across the country; and recommends Corporate actions and communication strategies to respond to the pandemic.

CWG Current Membership

- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief of Staff
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Information Officer
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer
- General Counsel
- Division Directors
- Office Directors
- Key Officials
- FDIC Representatives from Contracted Health and Safety Firm
- Subject-Matter Experts

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (RMC)

Purpose:

The Resource Management Committee (RMC) provides a forum for Corporate-wide prioritization of resources to ensure the FDIC achieves and maintains an appropriate state of readiness. In light of the coronavirus exigency, the COO and CFO re-convened the RMC to ensure that critical vacancies are filled expeditiously through robust reporting and that administrative and other impediments that hinder the

hiring process are identified and mitigated. The RMC also reviews Corporate-wide capacity and readiness to surge, including re-hiring annuitants, hiring term employees, on-boarding and rapid training of both, and contracting to ensure appropriate support is in place to assist the FDIC in fulfilling resolution responsibilities.

RMC Current Membership

- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer *
- Deputies to the Chairman
- Division Directors
- Office Directors
- Key Administrative Officials

*The RMC is co-chaired by the Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer (COO) and the Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

EXECUTIVE REVIEW BOARD (ERB)

Purpose:

Makes recommendations to the Chairman on all matters affecting managers and executives, including compensation, benefits, incentives, and performance management.

ERB Current Membership*

- Chief of Staff
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer**
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer

*Members appointed by the FDIC Chairman.

**Currently, the Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer serves as the Chair of the ERB.

Source: FDIC practice since 2002 (Circular 2200.1).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (CIRC)

Purpose:

Provides a systematic management review process that supports budgeting for the Corporation's capital investment and ensures regular monitoring and proper management of these capital investments

Authorization: Established in 2002 per Committee charter.

CIRC Current Membership

- Deputy to the Chairman and CFO* Division of Finance (DOF)
- Chief Information Officer*
- Chief Risk Officer (non-voting)
- Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR)
- Deputy to the Chairman and COO Division of Administration (DOA)
- Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP)
- Division of Information Technology (DIT)
- Division of Insurance and Research (DIR)
- Legal Division (Legal)
- Division of Resolutions and Receiverships (DRR)
- Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS)

*Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) serve as co-chairs.

Authorization: Established in 2002 per Committee charter.

CORPORATE INVESTMENT ADVISORY GROUP (CIAG)

Purpose:

- Reviews investment and economic outlooks
- Reviews performance and cash flow projections for the Deposit Insurance Fund
- Advises the CFO on investment strategies

Authorization: Board-adopted Corporate Investment Policy.

CIAG Current Membership

- Chief Financial Officer*
- DIR Director**
- DRR Deputy Director**
- RMS Regional Director**
- Senior Advisor to the CFO**

*The CFO serves as Chair of the Group.

**Four members appointed by the FDIC Chairman.

Authorization: FDIC Corporate Investment Policy2015.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATING COMMITTEE (ITOC)

Purpose:

Assists the CIO, FDIC Chairman and the FDIC in the decision-making process regarding IT governance and strategy (including privacy and security) and enterprise capabilities and services necessary to fulfill the FDIC mission. In broad terms, the Committee:

- Ensures consistent, common and shared IT capabilities and services are implemented

- Communicates and emphasizes priorities and acceptable risk tolerances for the portfolio of investments designed to improve business operations through efficient and effective IT

Authorization: IT Operating Committee charter (2018).

ITOC Current Membership*

- Chief Information Officer** Division of Information Technology (DIT)
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer* Division of Administration (DOA)
- Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer* Division of Finance (DOF)
- Deputy to the Chairman for Policy
- Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR)
- Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP)
- Division of Insurance Research (DIR)
- Division of Resolutions and Receiverships (DRR)
- Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS)
- Legal Division (Legal)
- Corporate University (CU)
- Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCISO)
- Office of the Ombudsman (OMB)
- Office of Communications (OCOM)
- Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA)
- Office of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWI)
- Internal Ombudsman (IO)

*The Committee membership is identical to the Operating Committee which is composed of the specified FDIC Division and Office directors.

**The Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Information Officer serve as Co-Chairs of the Committee.

***The CIO will co-chair the IT portions of the Operating Committee, the IT Operating Committee.

Authorization: The IT Operating Committee Charter (2018).

Section 10

WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT

Workforce Development Program (WDP)

Transparency, Empowerment, Accountability, and Mission (TEAM FDIC)

Diversity and Inclusion Executive Advisory Council (D&I EAC)

National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU)

Workforce Engagement

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (WDP)

Introduced in 2013, the Workforce Development Program (WDP) emphasizes the need to prepare employees to fulfill current and future workforce capability and leadership needs.

The WDP has four broad objectives:

- attract talented employees from all divisions and offices;
- develop employees' capabilities through training and diverse work experiences;
- encourage employees to actively plan their careers and seek leadership roles; and
- expand and strengthen the FDIC's operations to support these efforts.

Source: WDP website.

The WDP develops future FDIC leaders by strengthening the pipeline of employees with the skills to accomplish the FDIC's mission. New and expanded programs were developed to offer professional development opportunities through diverse career experiences.

Through further development of its human capital strategies, the FDIC maintains a workforce positioned to meet today's core responsibilities, while preparing to fulfill its mission in the years ahead.

TRANSPARENCY, EMPOWERMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND MISSION (TEAM FDIC)

TEAM FDIC is an employee engagement initiative that empowers employees to identify and implement short-term projects that positively impact the FDIC workplace and support the FDIC's mission.

TEAM FDIC is coordinated by an Advisory Group – receiving and reviewing recommendations, prioritizing initiatives, and coordinating across the FDIC. TEAM FDIC projects support one or more of the following:

- The TEAM FDIC priorities: **T**ransparency, **E**mpowerment, **A**ccountability, and **M**ission

Source: TEAM FDIC webpage, fdicnet.fdic.gov.

- The FDIC's Core Values: Integrity, Competence, Teamwork, Effectiveness, Accountability, and Fairness
- Issues raised by the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) results, recommendations from employees, or projects proposed by Division/Office directors based on feedback from their teams.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION EXECUTIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL (D&I EAC)

Purpose:

- Support the Chairman’s goal to promote a culture of diversity and inclusion at the FDIC in accordance with law and the FDIC’s mission
- Women Inclusion (OMWI) in connection with diversity and inclusion goals and efforts at the FDIC
- Serve as a resource to the Chairman, the Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer, and the Director of the Office of Minority and
- Assist and advise decision-makers throughout the FDIC, working with OMWI, in connection with all such diversity and inclusion efforts

Authorization: FDIC Diversity and Inclusion Executive Advisory Council Charter.

D&I EAC Current Membership

- Deputy to the Chairman and COO, Council Chair*
- DOA Human Resource Deputy Director
- OMWI Director
- DCP Director
- CIO
- DIR Director
- CISO
- DRR Director
- Chief Risk Officer
- RMS Director
- CU Director
- General Counsel
- CISR Director
- OCOM Director
- Internal Ombudsman

*The Deputy to the Chairman and COO serves as Chair of the Council.

Authorization: FDIC Diversity and Inclusion Executive Advisory Council Charter.

NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION (NTEU)

The Role of NTEU:

- FDIC employees that are not supervisors or engaged in personnel or security work are represented by a labor union, the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU). This group of about 3,950 employees is called the “bargaining unit,” representing 68% of the total workforce.
- By law, NTEU is the “exclusive representative” for all bargaining unit employees and is obligated to represent them whether or not the employees are dues-paying members of the Union (48% of the FDIC’s bargaining unit employees pay dues).
- FDIC negotiates with NTEU over employee working conditions, and unlike most Federal government agencies, also negotiates with the NTEU over bargaining unit employee pay and benefits.
- There is a collective bargaining agreement with the Union covering working conditions, like promotions and telework, and a separate agreement covering compensation issues including pay-for-performance funding, the performance management process, the pay structure, a health insurance subsidy and health benefit programs. NTEU negotiates similar items with Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) organizations, e.g., OCC, CFPB.
- Alleged violations of Union agreements are addressed through a grievance procedure that may end in a binding decision by an independent arbitrator. Bargaining disputes between FDIC and NTEU may also be resolved through a binding decision by a third party.

Source: NTEU Website, Human Resources (HR) Branch and HR information system.

Section 11

INTERAGENCY ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS

Federal Advisory Committee Management (FACM)

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)

Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC)

NeighborWorks America

Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee (FBIIC)

Financial Literacy and Education Commission (FLEC)

Interagency Organization Memberships

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL (FFIEC)

Congress established the Council in 1979 as a formal interagency body empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms for the federal examination of financial institutions and to make recommendations to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions. The five member agencies are:

- the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System(FRB)
- the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation(FDIC)*
- the National Credit Union Administration(NCUA)
- the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency(OCC)
- the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau(CFPB)

Six staff task forces effectively administer the full spectrum of projects in the FFIEC's functional areas, including but not limited to researching future enhancements for reporting, examiner training

products, and examiner guidance. The task forces are each composed of six senior officials, one drawn from each of the five federal member agencies and one drawn from the SLC. Each is tasked with one of the following subject matters:

- Consumer Compliance
- Examiner Education
- Information Sharing
- Reports
- Supervision
- Surveillance Systems

In 2006, the State Liaison Committee (SLC) was added as a voting member of the Council. The Council conducts schools for examiners employed by the five federal member agencies represented on the Council and makes those schools available to employees of state agencies that supervise financial institutions.

*The FDIC Chairman serves as the FDIC's member of the Council. The FDIC's most recent two year rotating term as Chair of the Council ended on March 31, 2019. Kathleen L. Kraninger, CFPB, currently serves as FFIECChairman.

Source: FFIEC website.

FINANCIAL STABILITY OVERSIGHT COUNCIL (FSOC)

Congress established the Council in 2010 to identify risks to the financial stability of the United States; promote market discipline; and respond to emerging risks to the stability of the United States' financial system. The Council is made up of the following 10 voting members:

- the Secretary of the Treasury, who serves as the Chairman of the Council
- the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB)
- the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)
- the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)

- the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- the Chairman of the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)***
- the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)
- the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA)
- the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)
- an independent member with insurance expertise who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a six-year term

In addition, the Council has 5 nonvoting members as advisors.

*FDIC Chairman Jelena McWilliams serves as a member of the Council.

Source: FSOC website.

NEIGHBORWORKS AMERICA

In 1978, Congress established the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, which began doing business as NeighborWorks America (NWA) in 2005. This national, nonprofit organization provides financial support through grants, technical assistance, training, and evaluations tools that support community revitalization through affordable housing and community development efforts nationwide. Through its partnerships with more than 240 community-based affiliates in urban, suburban, and rural communities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, NWA has facilitated \$70 billion of investment in local communities and assisted more than 4 million families since its inception 40 years ago. NWA receives annual appropriations from Congress.

The members of NeighborWorks America's board of directors are designated by statute and consist of representatives of the following agencies:

- The Comptroller of the Currency(OCC)
- The National Credit Union Administration Board(NCUA)
- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- **The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation(FDIC)***
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development(HUD)

*The FDIC Appointive Director serves as the principal for the FDIC for the NeighborWorks America senior leaders.

Source: NeighborWorks America website.

FINANCIAL BANKING INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE (FBIIC)

FBIIC was chartered under the President's Working Group on Financial Markets and is charged with improving coordination and communication among financial regulators, promoting public-private partnerships within the financial sector, and enhancing the resiliency of the financial sector overall.

FBIIC consists of 18 member organizations from across the financial regulatory community, both federal and state, **including the FDIC.*** Through

monthly meetings, staff from FBIIC member organizations work on operational and tactical issues related to critical infrastructure matters, including cybersecurity, within the financial services industry. The senior leaders of FBIIC are the principals from each member organization. This group meets tri-annually to provide strategic, policy-level direction to the work being done by FBIIC.

The Treasury Department's Secretary for Financial Institutions chairs the committee.

*The FDIC Chairman serves as the principal for the FDIC for the FBIIC senior leaders.

Source: FBIIC website.

FINANCIAL LITERACY AND EDUCATION COMMISSION (FLEC)

The Financial Literacy and Education Commission was established under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003. The Commission was tasked to develop a national financial education web site (MyMoney.gov) and a national strategy on financial education. It is chaired by the Secretary of the Treasury and the vice chair is the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection. The Commission is coordinated by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Consumer Policy.

The Commission is made up of the heads of 19 additional federal agencies: Office of the

Comptroller of the Currency; Federal Reserve; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Federal Emergency Management Agency; National Credit Union Administration; Securities and Exchange Commission; Departments of Education; Agriculture; Defense; Health and Human Services; Housing and Urban Development; Interior, Labor, and Veterans Affairs; Federal Trade Commission; General Services Administration; Small Business Administration; Social Security Administration; Commodity Futures Trading Commission; Office of Personnel Management; White House Domestic Policy Council.

Source : U.S. Department of Treasury webpage and Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003.

Section 12

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIPS

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision (GHOS)

Financial Stability Board (FSB)

Resolution Steering Group (ReSG)

The Global Financial Innovation Network (GFIN) International
Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)

Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)

Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA)

International Organizations

BASEL COMMITTEE ON BANKING SUPERVISION (BCBS)

The BCBS is the primary global standard setter for the prudential regulation of banks and provides a forum for cooperation on banking supervisory matters. Its mandate is to strengthen the regulation, supervision and practices of banks worldwide with the purpose of enhancing financial stability. The BCBS' core work focuses on:

- Exchanging information on developments in the banking sector and financial markets
- Sharing supervisory issues, approaches and techniques
- Establishing and promoting global bank

regulation and supervision standards

- Addressing regulatory and supervisory gaps that pose risks to financial stability
- Monitoring the implementation of BCBS standards
- Consulting with nonmembers to promote BCBS standards implementation
- Coordinating and cooperating with other financial sector standard setters and international bodies, particularly those involved in promoting financial stability

Source: BCBS website. The FDIC is a member of the Basel Committee.

GROUP OF CENTRAL BANK GOVERNORS AND HEADS OF SUPERVISION (GHOS)

The GHOS is the oversight body of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision comprised of the same member jurisdictions as the BCBS. The BCBS reports to the GHOS and seeks its endorsement for major decisions. In addition, the BCBS looks to the GHOS to:

- approve the BCBS Charter and any amendments to the Charter
- provide general direction for the BCBS work program
- appoint the BCBS Chairman from among its members*

*If the BCBS Chairman ceases to be a GHOS member before the end of his/her term, the GHOS will appoint a new Chairman. Until a new Chairman has been appointed, the Secretary General assumes the Chairman's functions.

Source: Basel Committee Charter, BCBS website. The FDIC Chairman is a member of the GHOS.

FINANCIAL STABILITY BOARD (FSB)

- The FSB is an international body that monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system.
- The FSB promotes international financial stability by coordinating national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies as they work toward developing strong regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies, and fostering a level playing field by encouraging coherent implementation of these policies across sectors and jurisdictions.
- The FSB, working through its members, seeks to strengthen financial systems and increase the stability of international financial markets. The policies developed in the pursuit of this agenda are implemented by jurisdictions and national authorities.
- The FSB's structure comprises the Plenary as the decision-making body, a Steering Committee to take forward operational work in between Plenary meetings, and three Standing Committees, and the Resolution Steering Group (described separately hereinafter), each with specific but complementary responsibilities for the identification of systemic risk in the financial sector, framing the policy sector actions that can address these risks, and overseeing implementation of those responses.

Source: FSB website.

RESOLUTION STEERING GROUP (RESG)

- The FSB established the Resolution Steering Group (ReSG) and its subgroups, such as the Cross-Border Crisis Management (CBCM) groups for banks, insurers and financial market infrastructures, to regularly monitor and report progress and promote the effective implementation in substance and scope of the *Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions*.
- The *Key Attributes* are the international standard for resolution regimes. They are part of the set of policy measures endorsed by the G20 in November 2011 to address the problem of systemically important financial institutions that were considered “too big to fail” in the 2008/2009 financial crisis.
- The aim of the *Key Attributes* is to make it possible to resolve any financial institution in an orderly manner without severe systemic disruption or exposing taxpayers to the risk of loss, by protecting the firm's functions that are critical to the financial market or the real economy and ensuring that losses are borne by shareholders and creditors of the failing firm, as they would be in insolvency.

Source: FSB website. The FDIC is a member of the ReSG. The Director of CISR, Ricardo R. (“Rick”) Delfin, leads the FDIC's work on the ReSG, including as co-chair of the ReSG's CBCM for financial market infrastructures.

Interagency Organization Memberships

THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL INNOVATION NETWORK (GFIN)

The GFIN, launched in January 2019, is an international network of financial regulators and related organizations committed to supporting financial innovation in the best interests of consumers. It seeks to provide a more efficient way for innovative firms to interact with regulators, including the ability to: apply to join a pilot for firms wishing to test innovative products, services or business models across more than one jurisdiction; and, create a new framework for co-operation between financial service regulators on innovation related topics, sharing different experiences and approaches.

In October 2019, the FDIC, along with three U.S. financial regulatory agencies – the Commodity Future Trading Commission (CFTC), the Office of the Comptroller (OCC), and the Securities Exchange

Commission (SEC) – joined 46 other financial authorities, central banks, and international organizations in the GFIN to:

- represent the interests and needs of the U.S. and its financial services stakeholders;
- enhance regulatory clarity and understanding for all stakeholders by promoting early identification of emerging regulatory opportunities, challenges, and risks;
- foster greater cooperation among financial authorities on a variety of innovation topics, regulatory approaches, and lessons learned; and,
- advance financial and market integrity, consumer and investor protection, financial inclusion, competition, and financial stability.

Source: <https://www.thegfin.com/> and <https://www.fdic.gov/news/news/press/2019/pr19094.html>.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEPOSIT INSURERS (IADI)

- IADI is a standard-setting body that issued the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems, which are included in the Financial Stability Board's Compendium of Standards and used by the IMF and World Bank in the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP). FDIC participates in FSAP reviews of IADI members' self-assessments of compliance with the Core Principles.
- As a member of IADI, the FDIC participates in conferences and other international forums to provide guidance and promote cooperation of deposit insurance systems around the world.
- FDIC has been a member and active participant of IADI since its inception. Former FDIC Chairman Gruenberg and former Vice Chairman Hoenig previously served as Presidents of IADI and chaired IADI's Executive Council. DIR Director Diane Ellis currently serves on IADI's Executive Council. FDIC also chairs IADI's Training and Conference and Differential Premium Systems Technical Committees.

Source: IADI website.

FINANCIAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (FSAP)

In response to the financial crises of the late 1990s, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, jointly launched the Financial

Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) in 1999 as a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of a country's financial regulatory sector.

Since 1999, the FDIC has participated in two FSAPs.

- In 2015, the FDIC gauged the stability of the financial sector and assessed its potential contribution to growth and development. To assess the stability of the financial sector, FSAP teams examined the soundness and resilience of the banking and other financial sectors; conducted stress tests and analyzed domestic and global linkages among financial institutions; rated the quality of bank, insurance, and financial market supervision against accepted international standards; evaluated the ability of supervisors; and the quality of the legal framework and of financial infrastructure. The FDIC worked collaboratively with other U.S. financial institution regulatory authorities throughout this review to provide data.
- In 2019, the FDIC measured its compliance with the *IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems* (Core Principles). The evaluation of compliance with the *Core Principles* adhered to the methodology in the IADI “Handbook for the Assessment of Compliance with the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems.” The assessment was based on a review of laws, regulations, policies, and practices governing the U.S. deposit insurance system. An interdisciplinary team with representation from across the FDIC’s divisions performed the assessment.

ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF BANKS OF THE AMERICAS (ASBA)

- ASBA promotes the adoption of best practices in banking regulation and supervision. Members include bank supervisors from over 40 countries in the Americas, the Caribbean, and Spain.
- FDIC participates in ASBA Board and Annual Assembly meetings. FDIC chairs ASBA’s Training and Technical Cooperation Committee, which designs and implements ASBA’s training strategy, promoting the adoption of sound banking supervision policies and practices among its members. Staff also provides training and technical assistance and facilitates FDIC-led training programs.
- FDIC has been a member and active participant of ASBA since its inception. FDIC executives have held various leadership positions within ASBA, including Acting Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Board Member.

Source: ASBA website.

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Section 13
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
GENERAL (OIG)

Office of Inspector General

MISSION:

As an independent office, conducts audits, evaluations, investigations, and other reviews of FDIC programs and operations:

- To prevent, deter, and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct in FDIC programs and operations.
- To promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness at the agency.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

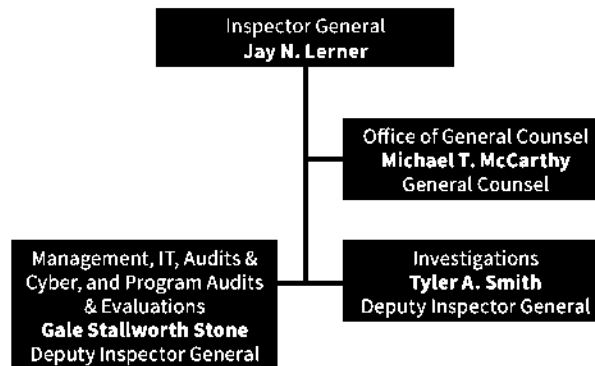
- Conducting audits, evaluations, and reviews of FDIC programs and activities.
- Making recommendations to improve FDIC operations and ensuring they are implemented.
- Investigating significant matters of wrongdoing and misconduct relating to FDIC employees, contractors, and institutions.
- Keeping the FDIC and Congress informed of problems and deficiencies relating to programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action.
- Assessing management and performance challenges facing the FDIC.
- Preparing semiannual reports to Congress summarizing accomplishments of the OIG.

VISION:

Serving the American people as a recognized leader in the Inspector General community. Driving change and making a difference by prompting and encouraging improvements and efficiencies at the FDIC. Helping to preserve the integrity of the FDIC and the banking system, and to protect depositors and financial consumers.

Source: OIG webpage, FDICnet.fdic.gov.

Organization Chart – Direct Report



Field offices are located in Atlanta; Chicago; Dallas; Kansas City; New York; and San Francisco. Source: OIG.

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The OIG provides strong independent oversight of the FDIC by:

- Conducting audits, evaluations, and reviews of FDIC programs and activities;
- Making recommendations to improve FDIC operations and ensuring they are implemented;
- Investigating significant matters of wrongdoing and misconduct relating to FDIC employees, contractors, and institutions;
- Keeping the FDIC and Congress informed of problems and deficiencies relating to FDIC programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action;
- Assessing management and performance challenges facing the FDIC;
- Preparing semi-annual reports to the Congress; and
- Performing other statutorily mandated reviews.

MAJOR STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

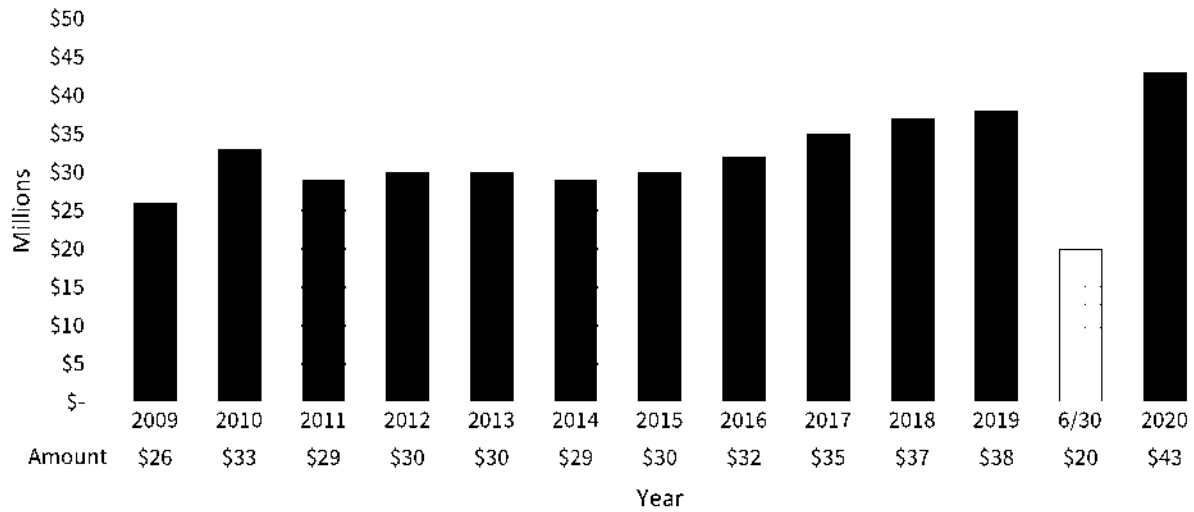
Under the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the OIG identifies the **Top Management and Performance Challenges** facing the FDIC for inclusion in the FDIC's Annual Report. We identify challenges based on our experience and observations from our oversight work, reports by other oversight bodies, review of academic and other relevant literature, perspectives from Government agencies and officials, and information from private-sector entities.

In 2020, we identified the following most significant challenges for the FDIC:

- Keeping Pace with Emerging Financial Technologies;
- Enhancing the FDIC's Information Technology Security Program;
- Ensuring the FDIC's Readiness for Crises;
- Sharing Threat Information with Banks and Examiners;
- Strengthening the Governance of the FDIC;
- Overseeing Human Resources;
- Keeping FDIC Facilities, Information, and Personnel Safe and Secure;
- Administering the Acquisition Process;and
- Measuring Costs and Benefits of FDIC Regulations.

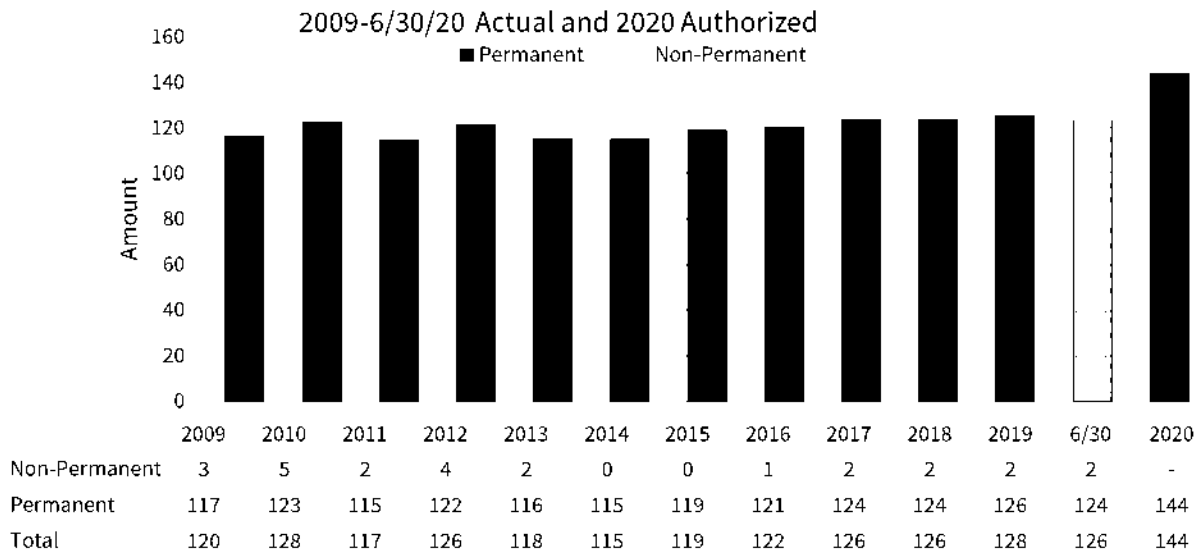
Operating Budget

FDIC Expenditures 2009 - 6/30/20 and 2020 Budget
Dollars in Millions



- In 2007, the budget for OIG was \$25 million.
- In 2008, the budget for OIG was \$26 million.

OIG Staffing



- In 2007, OIG had 114 total employees (1 non-permanent and 113 permanent).
- In 2008, OIG had 111 total employees (1 non-permanent and 110 permanent).

Section 14
GOVERNMENT
ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
(GAO)

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

FDIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GAO PROGRAM AUDITS

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires the Comptroller General, head of the GAO, to annually audit the financial statements of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) and of the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF), both of which are administered by the FDIC.

The overall objective of the financial statements audit is to express an opinion on whether:

- The financial statements of the DIF and the FRF were presented, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- FDIC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the DIF and the FRF.

GAO PROGRAM AUDITS

- Pursuant to GAO's authority, at any given time there are an average of 10 on-going program audits.
- Many of these engagements are related to congressional requests.
- The reviews impact either directly or indirectly many aspects of the FDIC's operations.
- The auditors also report on the results of tests of FDIC compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, and contracts.
- By law, the GAO is required to report on the results of its annual audit of the two FDIC funds' financial statements no later than July 15th.
- In practice, the FDIC and the GAO have worked successfully to support issuance of the Auditor's Report within 45 days after year end.
- The DIF and FRF are reported as calendar-year entities, with the Financial Statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.
- Audit by GAO is very similar to that of a private sector entity.
- With our 2019 audit year, the FDIC has received unmodified ("clean") opinions for 28 consecutive years on the Funds' Financial Statements.

Authorization: The GAO annually audits the financial statements of the DIF and the FRF pursuant to Section 17 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, and the Government Corporation Control Act. 13 U.S.C. 717.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Return to the Office (RTO) Plan

August 2020

Operating Plan–Five Broad Categories

Return of Personnel

Leave and Work Schedules

Facility Safety Protocols

Individual Protections

Business Operations

Procedures – Return of Personnel



Face covering required.



On-Site Personnel Limits

- HQ
- Regional Offices
- Field Offices

- Designated Phase 1 Personnel allowed to return on a voluntary basis.
- Supervisors will ensure appropriate safe distancing based on space availability, individual offices, and, as necessary, staggered work schedules.
- “Retrieve and leave” more widely available with supervisor approval.



- Voluntary return to workplace afforded to all employees.
- Staggered work schedules to ensure appropriate safe distancing (at or below 50% capacity of available space).



- Generally, all employees, contractors, and visitors allowed to return to FDIC facilities.
- Additional controls and information will be announced based on emerging CDC guidance.

Visitors

- No visitors allowed during Phase 1.

- Limited visitors allowed.
- Requires D/O Director or designee approval.



- Visitors allowed with appropriate controls.

Procedures – Return of Personnel



Face covering required.

Phase 1


Phase 2

Phase 3

Telework Posture

- Continue mandatory telework for most employees.
- All leave and work flexibilities remain (p. 5).
- End mandatory telework.
- Begin maximum telework.
- All leave and work flexibilities remain (p. 5).
- Implement revised telework operating posture and policy.

Gatherings

- Conferences
- Classroom Training
- Celebrations
- Special Events
- Award Ceremonies
- Staff Meetings
- All-Hands Meetings
- Interview Panels
- Presentations
- Cafeteria and Coffee Bar
- Dallas Training Center
- Meetings should be conducted using approved collaboration tools such as Microsoft Teams or conference calls.
- On rare occasions that collaboration tools are not sufficient, meetings with **five people or fewer** can be conducted in person, but only in locations that permit safe distancing (e.g., large conference rooms).
- Advance approval by a D/O Director is required for any gathering of **6–20 people** if space allows for safe distancing (e.g., Bair and Hove Auditoriums) **and** DOA facilities officials have approved a safety plan for the event.
- **More than 20 people:**
 - Not permitted in **Phase 1**.
 - Permitted in **Phase 2** with approval from Chief of Staff.
- Employees may “opt out” of attending meetings in-person. In such cases, employees should plan to attend meetings using approved collaboration tools.
- Exceptions to these rules will require Chief of Staff approval. 

Procedures – Leave and Work Schedules

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Credit Hours

- **No change from mandatory telework** – allow accrual outside of established core hours and earn/use credit hours beyond the normal limits. Employees cannot carry over > 24 credit hours from pay period to pay period.
- Still assessing.

Flexible Work Schedules

- **No change** – flexible work schedules remain in place.
- Still assessing.

Emergency Paid Sick Leave

- **No change from mandatory telework** – The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) allows up to 80 hours of emergency paid sick leave to a full-time employee who is unable to work or telework for certain reasons related to COVID-19 through the end of 2020.

Procedures – Facility Safety Protocols



Face covering required.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Elevator Usage

At FDIC-Owned Facilities

- Limited occupancy. Each elevator cab will be limited to four (4) individuals.
- **Elevator occupants must wear face coverings over their nose and mouth and refrain from talking.**
- Elevator call and floor buttons will be covered with “nano-coverings” for protection and safety.



At FDIC Leased Facilities

- Follow protocols provided by building management which we have determined to be generally consistent with CDC guidance.

- Will assess and implement appropriate controls as necessary.

Hallways and Common Areas

- Safe distancing protocols in place.
- **Maintain six feet of distance between yourself and others, including when approaching in a hallway.**



- Will assess and implement appropriate controls as necessary.

Stairwells

At FDIC-Owned Facilities

- Safe distancing protocols remain in place.
- Stairwells **will not** be designated as “up/down only”.

At FDIC Non-Owned Facilities

- Follow protocols provided by building management which we have determined to be generally consistent with CDC guidance.



- Will assess and implement appropriate controls as necessary.

Procedures – Facility Safety Protocols



Face covering required.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Pantries/Kitchenettes

- Limited occupancy – Each pantry and kitchenette will be limited to two (2) individuals at one time with appropriate safe distancing.

- Still assessing.



Restrooms

- Wear face coverings over nose and mouth.
- Maintain six feet of distance between yourself and others.
- Signage promoting proper handwashing techniques will be posted in restrooms located in FDIC owned-buildings.

- Still assessing.



Fitness Centers

- Operations will be consistent with state and local health directives.
- Limited reopening possible with restrictions and appropriate safety controls in place.
- Messaging will be provided to fitness center members along with signage throughout the facilities.

- Still assessing.



Childcare Centers

- Operations will be consistent with state and local health directives.
- Childcare centers will comply with reopening plan after consultation with FDIC officials.
- Appropriate messaging will be provided to families enrolled in childcare centers.
- Daily parent and child health screenings by Bright Horizons personnel.



Procedures – Facility Safety Protocols



Face covering required.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Health Units

- Open. Safe distancing measures in place. Normal services provided. For more information, please [click here](#).



Student Residence Center (SRC)

- Limited usage expected with appropriate safety controls.
- Messaging will be provided to travelers along with signage throughout the SRC.
- Frequent cleaning and sanitation of rooms and common areas.
- Operations will be consistent with state and local health directives.
- Return to more normal operations and occupancy.



Cafeteria & Coffee Bar at VASQ

- Safe distancing measures in place, including floor markings.
- Limited food offerings. Pre-made “grab-and-go” options.
- Limited opportunities to contact commonly touched surfaces.
- Signage to help direct individuals.
- Encourage credit card transactions to avoid exchange of money.
- Limited seating options available. Reduced tables and chairs.
- Additional foot traffic allowed.
- Seating available.
- Some controls in place as needed and prudent.



Procedures – Facility Safety Protocols



Face covering required.

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Cleaning & Sanitation

- Enhanced cleaning at headquarters, regional offices, and field offices. Deep cleaning, as necessary, when confirmed cases of COVID-19 identified.
- Still assessing.

HVAC Systems

- Air filtration and circulation controls in place.

Signage

- Signage will be posted throughout FDIC facilities (owned and leased buildings) to provide instructions and reminders on safety protocols such as safe distancing, use of PPE, and personal hygiene.
- Reduced signage.

Headquarters Shuttle

- Not available.
- Limited availability with regular, enhanced cleaning.
- Still assessing.



Procedures – Individual Protection

Page 10

Phase 1

Phase 2

Phase 3

Face Coverings

- **Face coverings over your nose and mouth are required in all common areas.**
- The FDIC will provide cloth face coverings or individuals can use their own appropriate face covering.
- Still assessing.

Attestations

- Employees, on-site contractors, and visitors will be required to complete and digitally sign or accept periodic health and rules attestations before being allowed in FDIC facilities.
- Employees who present and scan their PIV cards to enter FDIC facilities affirm their acceptance of, and agreement to follow, established safety protocols.
- No temperature checks required before entering facilities.
- Still assessing.

Personal Hygiene

- **Wash hands frequently**, especially after coming into contact with high-touch surfaces.
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.**
- **Cover sneezes and coughs** with the inside of your elbow.
- **Do not come to the office if you have any flu-like symptoms.** Seek medical attention, if necessary.
- **Use hand sanitizers if handwashing facilities are not available.**
- Still assessing.

Procedures – Business Operations

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Business Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No international business travel unless authorized by Chief of Staff.• No domestic travel without D/O Director approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No international business travel unless authorized by Chief of Staff.• Limited domestic travel allowed with supervisory approval.• Additional travel guidance to be provided before implementing Phase 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International travel allowed.• Domestic travel allowed.
Bank Exams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The return to on-site bank examinations is being determined separately by RMS, DCP, and CISR leadership.• Timeframes and conditions for the return to on-site bank examinations will be communicated separately by RMS, DCP, and CISR Directors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flexibility to adjust on-site presence as necessary.
Bank Closings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restricted on-site presence at bank closings.• DRR and CSIR leadership is developing separate plans for conducting on-site bank closing activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flexibility to adjust on-site presence at bank closings as necessary.
Classroom Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classroom-based training extremely limited.• Heavy reliance on virtual/distance learning or other alternatives.• See requirements under “Gatherings” for specific guidelines.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return to on-site classroom training.

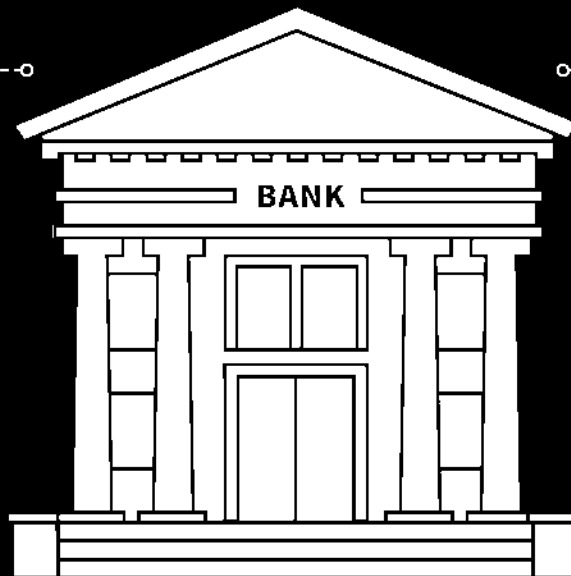
The Mission-Driven Bank Fund

What are Mission-Driven Banks?

Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs) and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) are banks, savings banks, and savings associations that serve minority, low- and moderate-income (LMI), and rural communities at higher rates than mainstream banks compared to their size. Because of that, such banks are commonly known as “mission-driven banks.”

250

There are approximately 250 FDIC-insured MDIs and CDFIs.



MDIs originate a greater percentage of their mortgage portfolios to borrowers in LMI communities than non-MDIs.



MDI small business loan portfolios include a greater percentage of loans to LMI communities than those of non-MDIs.

60%

CDFI banks deliver at least 60% of their total lending, services, and other activities in low-income communities.

Investments through the Mission-Driven Fund can help MDIs and CDFIs...



Raise the capital necessary to serve their communities more effectively



Attract technical expertise to grow operations and expand services



Acquire, deploy, and maintain technology solutions to expand access to banking services



Weather the effects of economic downturns and recover more quickly



Build capacity and scale to achieve cost efficiencies

The Mission-Driven Fund Will Provide Support Where Needed Most

FDIC

The FDIC establishes the framework for an investment fund to support mission-driven banks. The FDIC will not be a fund investor.

HELPING COMMUNITIES IN NEED

Mission-driven banks help the people and businesses in their communities, through lending that supports:

- Mortgages;
- Small business development;
- Community development;
- Affordable housing; and
- Other initiatives.

INVESTMENT PITCHES FROM BANKS

The investment committee meets quarterly to receive proposals from MDIs and CDFIs for potential investments.

RATE OF RETURN

The fund targets a minimal rate of return to investors. Investors may also reinvest any returns in the fund or in aligned non-profit enterprises that support mission-driven banks.

INVESTORS

Interested partners, including corporations, philanthropic organization, financial institutions, and others, invest in the fund.

The fund manager will work with investors to offer various maturity options, though investments of a longer duration will have a greater impact on communities.

FUND MANAGEMENT

An independent fund manager and investment committee makes investment decisions that give individual institutions the support they need. These investments may include:

- Direct equity;
- Structured transactions;
- Funding commitments; and
- Loss-share arrangements.

The FDIC will play no role in fund management or individual investment decisions.

TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY

The fund manager provides annual reports to investors and to the FDIC on the operations of the fund, including metrics on investment performance and impact to communities served by banks that have received fund support.

The FDIC will provide technical assistance, monitor the fund, and consult to maintain its mission-driven focus.



The Multiplier Effect of Equity Capital

Equity capital helps mission-driven banks far more than deposits. Every dollar of equity capital invested can increase lending by a multiple of the original investment depending on regulatory capital requirements applicable to the specific institution. Every dollar of deposits can only increase lending up to the amount of the deposit.

*\$250K in Deposits
finances up to—*

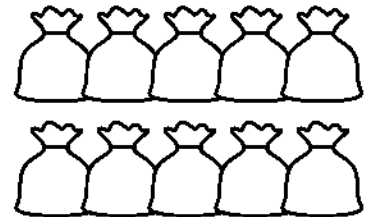


\$250K

OF COMMERCIAL BUSINESS LOANS

VS.

*\$250K in Equity Capital
finances up to—*



\$2.5M

OF COMMERCIAL BUSINESS LOANS

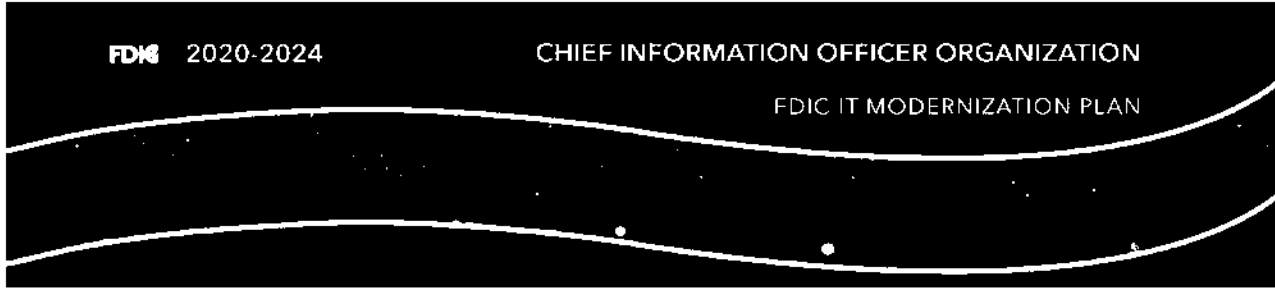
Want to learn more?



For additional information, contact MissionDrivenFund@FDIC.gov

Visit our website at FDIC.gov.



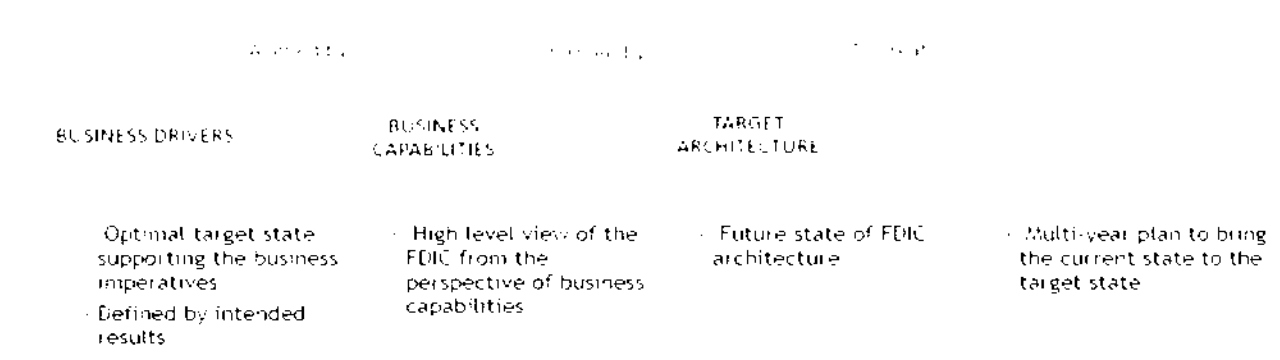


IT MODERNIZATION PLAN

The FDIC is committed to providing a robust, resilient, and secure IT infrastructure that promotes efficient operations and improves the effectiveness of FDIC engagement with regulated institutions and the public. The Chief Information Officer Organization (CIOO) embarked on a comprehensive IT modernization effort that will result in a cost-effective, agile, modern technology environment that fosters business innovation and efficiencies. Informed by both the FDIC and CIOO Strategic Plans, the IT modernization effort set a new course for utilizing technology more effectively to better enable the execution of the FDIC mission. The FDIC IT Modernization Plan represents the FDIC’s long term guide to IT Modernization. It defines a series of prioritized investments with a keen focus on supporting effective mission outcomes, technology standardization and strengthening corporate security and privacy. The FDIC IT Modernization Plan is both a guiding document and a multi-year transformation roadmap to move the FDIC from the current IT environment to the target state IT environment.

OUR APPROACH

The CIOO approached the development of the IT Modernization Plan as an opportunity to acknowledge the challenges with the current IT environment and services, and to ask ourselves how we could maximize benefits of technology for the entire Corporation. The CIOO aggregated and analyzed multiple sources of data and identified common themes, needs, and goals, organizing them into six primary business drivers. Intended results were then defined for each business driver in order to sharpen our vision of the target state. Progress towards realizing the intended results will be managed through the execution of the IT Modernization Roadmap.



BUSINESS DRIVERS

The CIOO held multiple discovery workshops with FDIC business divisions and offices in 2018 and 2019 in order to gain an in-depth understanding of their challenges. These discovery workshops revealed pain points, and yielded innovative ideas for improvement. The output from these discovery workshop sessions were analyzed and synthesized into six business drivers for: Supervision Modernization (SM); Crisis Preparedness (CP); Streamlined Stakeholder Interactions (SI); Data as a Corporate Resource (DR); Digital Workforce (DW); and Resilient and Cost-Effective Corporate Support (CS).

Business Driver	Intended Results
<p>Supervision Modernization (SM)</p> <p><i>In the ever-changing banking and financial industry landscape, bank supervisors can work effectively anywhere and anytime needed to identify, measure, monitor and control financial institution risk, while reducing regulatory burden.</i></p> <p><i>FDIC is prepared to appropriately scale its resources to effectively deploy people, processes and technology to respond to a financial industry crisis in accordance with its mission and statutory requirements.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDIC's strategy, policies, operations, and technology keep pace with the changing financial industry to manage risk. Examiners can securely access needed resources to conduct their supervisory responsibilities whenever and wherever needed. Examiners are educated and trained to use new tools like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) to improve the efficiency and frequency of examinations. FDIC streamlines and automates business processes, and increases the use of collaborative technologies to reduce regulatory burden on insured institutions. FDIC has the ability to scale available human resources to adapt and respond as needed to high and low-demand periods, in a timely manner. FDIC has the mechanism in place to quickly train a potentially large number of personnel in-person and remotely through physical and on-line media. FDIC has IT services in place to appropriately handle significant high volumes of data in connection with supervision and resolution of applicable financial institutions.
<p>Streamlined Stakeholder Interactions (SI)</p> <p><i>FDIC and its external stakeholders can easily find, access and exchange needed information and data, as authorized, to conduct ongoing business.</i></p> <p><i>Data and information are managed and governed as a corporate resource that empowers FDIC staff to perform analysis, make decisions, support operations, and conduct research at the strategic, tactical, and operational levels.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDIC provides a seamless and effective "omnichannel" digital experience for its stakeholders through an intuitive, modern portal strategy. FDIC has a comprehensive, 360-degree view of its stakeholder interactions to allow for improved service and oversight across the Corporation. FDIC has a coordinated, written enterprise data governance and management strategy, with prioritized recommendations that are focused on business outcomes. There is a well-understood and widely used process to make data available to the authorized staff to perform their work in supporting sound decision-making at all levels of the FDIC. FDIC has a published data catalog enumerating (1) all data managed at the FDIC with defined sources, owners, storage repositories, consumers, risk ratings, relationships, and flows across the business processes of the FDIC and its business partners; and (2) all commercial licensed data resources available to Corporation staff and the terms and conditions for its use. Data tools and services (e.g., smart data, AI, ML) enable FDIC to maximize the value of its data. FDIC has the ability to proactively monitor, accurately detect and quickly respond to changes in the financial markets through access to commercial information services that are licensed and purchased at both the enterprise level and individually for specialists where appropriate.
<p>Digital Workforce (DW)</p> <p><i>FDIC's workforce is educated and trained to use current technologies to help improve their productivity in their daily work.</i></p> <p><i>Corporate support services deliver fast, reliable, responsive, and secure services.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDIC's culture and practices support the adoption of new and streamlined business processes, capabilities, and tools for the workforce, including the move to a digital workplace. FDIC embraces and seeks out opportunities for the continuous improvement and automation of our business processes, measuring efficiency and productivity gains to the maximum increase extent. Customers are satisfied with the IT services and solutions they receive from the FDIC/CIOO. Increased partnership, collaboration and coordination between IT, other Corporate support service areas and the business improve the quality of IT services. The FDIC/CIOO adopts technology that is aligned with strategy and continuously reviews, identifies best practices, and delivers new technology while adhering to standards. The FDIC maintains an effective continuous learning and development environment so that our workforce receives the needed training to need them effectively use the IT tools provided by the FDIC/CIOO to improve their productivity. Corporate support systems keep pace with the needs of the Corporation, changes in regulation and the financial industry. FDIC IT solutions can scale to meet the demands of corporate services (i.e., Human Resource Management, Acquisition, Finance, Information Technology, Legal, and Learning Management) during a banking crisis.

Collectively these business drivers, along with their corresponding intended results, define an optimal target state that would address the identified pain points while also providing support for the Corporation as a whole to meet and exceed its commitments to public stakeholders.

OPEN ANPRs, NPRs, AND IFRs

FDIC-ONLY RULEMAKINGS			
	RULE	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION HISTORY	NEXT STEP
1	Brokered Deposits 3064-AE94	ANPR: 02/06/2019 Comment: 02/06/2019 to 05/07/2019 NPR: 02/10/2020 Comment: 02/10/2020 to 04/10/2020 Comment Extension: 04/08/2020 to 06/09/2020	Final Rule
2	Interest Rate Restrictions- Section 337.6 3064-AF02	ANPR: 02/06/2019 Comment: 02/06/2019 to 05/7/2019 NPR: 09/04/2019 Comment: 09/04/2019 to 11/04/2019 NPR Supplemental Notice: 10/09/2019 Comment: 10/09/2019 to 11/08/2019	Final Rule
3	Resolution Plans Required for Insured Depository Institutions with \$50 Billion or More in Total Assets 3064-AF05	ANPR: 04/22/2019 Comment: 04/22/2019 to 06/21/2019	Proposed Rule
4	Requirements for Certain Applications [ILCs] 3064-AF31	NPR: 03/31/2020 Comment: 03/31/2020 to 06/01/2020 Comment Extension: 05/27/2020 to 07/01/2020	Final Rule
5	Removal of OTS Regulations Regarding Nondiscrimination Requirements 3064-AF35	NPR: 09/25/2020 Comment: 09/25/2020 to 10/26/2020	Final Rule

OPEN ANPRs, NPRs, AND IFRs

FDIC-ONLY RULEMAKINGS			
	RULE	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION HISTORY	NEXT STEP
6	Removal of OTS Regulation Regarding Application Processing Procedures 3064-AF36	NPR: 10/15/2020 Comment: 10/15/2020 to 11/16/2020	Final Rule
7	Removal of OTS Regulations Regarding Subordinate Organizations 3064-AF37	NPR: 10/26/2020 Comment: 10/26/2020 to 11/25/2020	Final rule
8	Removal of Transferred OTS Regulations Regarding Prompt Corrective Action Directives and Conforming Amendments to Other Regulations 3064-AF38	NPR: 09/28/2020 Comment: 09/28/2020 to 10/28/2020	Final Rule
9	Branch Application Procedures 3064-AF54	NPR: 07/10/2020 Comment: 07/10/2020 to 08/10/2020	Final Rule
10	Applicability of Annual Independent Audits and Reporting Requirements for Fiscal Years Ending in 2021 3064-AF63	Interim Final Rule: 10/23/2020 Effective: 10/23/2020 through 12/31/2021 Comment: 10/23/2020 to 11/23/2020	Final Rule

OPEN ANPRs, NPRs, AND IFRs

FDIC-ONLY RULEMAKINGS			
	RULE	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION HISTORY	NEXT STEP
11	Assessments, Amendments to Address the Temporary Deposit Insurance Assessment Effects of the Optional Regulatory Capital Transitions for Implementing the Current Expected Credit Losses Methodology 3064-AF65	NPR: Submitted for publication on 11/20/2020 Comment: 30 days after the date of publication	Final rule

OPEN ANPRs, NPRs, AND IFRs

INTERAGENCY RULEMAKINGS			
	RULE	FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION HISTORY	NEXT STEP
1	Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Modernization 3064-AF22	NPR: 01/09/2020 Comment: 01/09/2020 to 03/09/2020 Comment Extension: 02/26/2020 to 04/08/2020	Final Rule
2	Regulatory Capital Rule: Temporary Exclusion of U.S. Treasury Securities and Deposits at Federal Reserve Banks from the Supplementary Leverage Ratio for Depository Institutions 3064-AF44	Interim Final Rule: 06/01/2020 Effective: 06/01/2020 Comment: 06/01/2020 to 07/16/2020	Final Rule
3	Margin and Capital Requirements for Covered Swap Entities 3064-AF55	Interim Final Rule: 07/01/2020 Effective: 09/01/2020 Comment: 07/01/2020 to 08/31/2020	Final Rule
4	Role of Supervisory Guidance 3064-AF32	NPR: 11/05/2020 Comment: 11/05/2020 to 01/04/2021	Final Rule
5	Temporary Asset Thresholds 3064-AF67	Interim Final Rule: Submitted for publication on 11/20/2020 to be effective upon publication (special handling request for publication by December 10, 2020) Comment: 60 days after the date of publication	TBD – Final Rule may follow but relief is scheduled to expire at end of 2021

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Summary of FDIC's Response to COVID-19

Since the onset of the pandemic and associated economic shocks, the FDIC has taken a number of steps to maintain stability and public confidence in the financial system, ensure that banks can continue to support their customers and communities, and prepare operationally should the FDIC need to respond to any future challenges impacting the financial sector.

Immediate Regulatory Response to the Pandemic

In response to the economic disruptions caused by the pandemic and ensuing business closures, the FDIC and our fellow regulators undertook a series of actions beginning in early March to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. Among other things, we (1) provided needed flexibility for banks to work with their borrowers and modify loans when appropriate,¹ (2) fostered small business lending by facilitating the use of new government programs, including the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP),² and (3) made targeted, temporary regulatory changes to facilitate lending and other financial intermediation.³

Although there remains considerable uncertainty about the future path of the economy, two quarters of industry-wide reporting in 2020 confirm that the banking system has served as a source of strength throughout the pandemic. Notwithstanding declines in aggregate earnings, banks of all sizes

¹ See FDIC, FIL-36-2020, *Revised Interagency Statement on Loan Modifications by Financial Institutions Working with Customers Affected by the Coronavirus* (Apr. 7, 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2020/fil20036.html>; FDIC-FIL-22-2020, *Interagency Statement on Loan Modifications by Financial Institutions Working with Customers Affected by the Coronavirus* (Mar. 22, 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2020/fil20022.html>; and FIL-40-2020, *Supervisory and Enforcement Practices Regarding the Mortgage Servicing Rules in Response to COVID-19 and the CARES Act* (Apr. 10, 2020) at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2020/fil20040.html>.

² See, e.g., *Assessments, Mitigating the Deposit Insurance Assessment Effect of Participating in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), the PPP Liquidity Facility, and the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility*, 85 Fed. Reg. 38282 (June 26, 2020), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-06-26/pdf/2020-13751.pdf>.

³ See, e.g., *Regulatory Capital Rule: Revised Transition of the Current Expected Credit Losses Methodology for Allowances*, 85 Fed. Reg. 17723 (Mar. 31, 2020), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-03-31/pdf/2020-06770.pdf>; *Regulatory Capital Rule: Temporary Changes to the Community Bank Leverage Ratio Framework*, 85 Fed. Reg. 22924 (Apr. 23, 2020), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-04-23/pdf/2020-07449.pdf>; *Regulatory Capital Rule: Transition for the Community Bank Leverage Ratio Framework*, 85 Fed. Reg. 22930 (Apr. 23, 2020), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-04-23/pdf/2020-07448.pdf>; *Regulatory Capital Rule: Temporary Exclusion of U.S. Treasury Securities and Deposits at Federal Reserve Banks From the Supplementary Leverage Ratio for Depositor Institutions*, 85 Fed. Reg. 32980 (June 1, 2020), available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-06-01/pdf/2020-10962.pdf>.

supported their customers and communities, including by originating the vast majority of over \$500 billion in Small Business Administration-guaranteed PPP loans.⁴

The banking system's ability to support the economy reflects the industry's strong capital and liquidity positions. In the second quarter of 2020, aggregate equity capital increased to more than \$2.1 trillion, which translated to an average common equity tier 1 capital ratio of 13.4 percent.⁵ On both an aggregate and percentage basis, these capital levels were slightly higher than the quarter immediately preceding the pandemic.

The FDIC has taken a number of actions to support depositors and consumers during the pandemic. Early in the pandemic, we worked to reassure the public of the safety of maintaining deposits in insured institutions and to warn of emerging scams.⁶ We issued an interagency statement on the Community Reinvestment Act to signal support for bank efforts to serve their customers and communities.⁷ We developed resources for consumers and bankers on CARES Act provisions supporting consumers and small businesses.⁸ The FDIC partnered with the Internal Revenue Service, the banking industry, and non-profits to develop an online resource to assist consumers without a bank account to open a low-cost insured account remotely to receive Economic Impact Payments safely, securely, and more quickly; this online resource was viewed over half a million times during the period to update bank account information on the IRS portal.⁹ We also issued interagency guidance to encourage banks to provide responsible small dollar credit to their customers.¹⁰

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on minority and low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities, we have continued our focus on promoting and preserving Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs) and supporting Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs). During the pandemic, the FDIC has engaged with these institutions directly and through industry and

⁴ See SBA, Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Report, available at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-08/PPP_Report%20-%202020-08-10-508.pdf.

⁵ See FDIC, Quarterly Banking Profile, Second Quarter 2020, available at <https://www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/qbp/2020jun/qbp.pdf>.

⁶ See FDIC: Insured Bank Deposits are Safe; Beware of Potential Scams Using the Agency's Name (Mar. 18, 2020) available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2020/pr20032.html>; FDIC Consumer News: COVID-19 and Your Financial Health (Mar. 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/consumers/consumer/news>

⁷ See Joint Statement on CRA Consideration for Activities in Response to the COVID-19 (Mar. 19, 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2020/fil20019.html>

⁸ See Frequently Asked Questions for Financial Institutions Affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (last updated May 27, 2020) available at <https://www.fdic.gov/coronavirus/faq-fi.pdf>; Frequently Asked Questions for Bank Customers Affected by Coronavirus Disease 2019 (last updated May 27, 2020) available at <https://www.fdic.gov/coronavirus/faq-customer.pdf>; and a page for Small Business Lenders including PPP Frequently Asked Questions and other resources available at <https://www.fdic.gov/coronavirus/smallbusiness/>.

⁹ See FDIC Coronavirus Webpage for Bankers and Consumers, available at <https://www.fdic.gov/coronavirus> and www.fdic.gov/getbanked.

¹⁰ See Federal Agencies Encourage Banks, Savings Associations and Credit Unions to Offer Responsible Small-Dollar Loans to Consumers and Small Businesses Affected by COVID-19 (Mar. 26, 2020) available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2020/pr20039.html> and Federal Agencies Share Principles for Offering Responsible Small-Dollar Loans (May 20, 2020) available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2020/pr20061.html>.

community representatives to develop new and innovative ways to help support the communities they serve. Our recently-established MDI Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Community Banking has been a vital source of information. Based on these conversations and our supervisory experience, the FDIC recently published a resource guide, “Investing in the Future of Mission-Oriented Banks: A Guide to Facilitating New Partnerships.”¹¹ The resource guide encourages partnerships between mission-driven banks and other financial institutions, private companies, and philanthropic organizations to build the capacity and scale that are critical to expanding bank operations and the services provided to their communities. Working with numerous private companies that have offered substantial financial commitments to support minority and LMI communities, the FDIC is also developing an independent framework to help promote investments in mission-driven banks.¹²

Maintaining Robust Supervisory Activities During the Pandemic

On March 16, 2020, the FDIC instituted mandatory telework and moved all supervisory activities offsite to protect the health and safety of employees and to provide flexibility to institutions responding to operational challenges brought on by the pandemic. Working with its financial institutions, the FDIC has maintained its supervisory programs for both safety and soundness and consumer protection and is on track to meet all associated statutory requirements and internal goals.¹³

Since March 16 (and through November 1), the FDIC has started and finalized 829 safety and soundness examinations, 843 Bank Secrecy Act examinations, 819 information technology examinations, 174 trust examinations, 4 registered transfer agent examinations, 520 examinations for consumer compliance along with an evaluation of performance under the Community Reinvestment Act, 139 examinations for consumer compliance only, and an additional 4 evaluations of performance under the Community Reinvestment Act alone.

The majority of institutions have not had difficulty with the FDIC continuing supervisory activities, and only a small number have asked for brief delays due to pandemic-related operational challenges at the institution or on-site document access limitations.

The FDIC has also conducted heightened monitoring of financial institutions whose activities or concentrations may present additional concerns due to the economic consequences of the pandemic. The Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS), Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution (CISR), and the Division of Insurance and Research (DIR) actively coordinate and communicate to bring together institution-specific and macroeconomic information. Long-standing

¹¹ See FDIC Press Release Investing in the Future of Mission-Driven Banks: A Guide to Facilitating New Partnerships (October 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/press-releases/2020/pr20111.html>.

¹² See FDIC Chairman Jelena McWilliams Speech: Creating a Financial System of Inclusion and Belonging before The University of Chicago Law School and American Financial Exchange Webinar on “The Role of Minority Depository Institutions and Innovation in the Age of COVID-19 (August 26, 2020), available at <https://www.fdic.gov/news/speeches/spaug2620.html>. Additional information on the Mission-Driven Fund is available at <https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/minority/mission-driven/index.html>.

¹³ See section 10(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1820(d)) as implemented by section 337.12 of the FDIC’s Rules and Regulations.

initiatives such as Regional Risk Committees and Risk Roundtables serve as intra-agency forums to communicate about risks and vulnerabilities at the regional and national levels. RMS, CISR, and DIR also initiated new scenario analyses after the pandemic began to bring together economic and industry information with institution-specific information to assess aggregate banking industry vulnerabilities to credit and liquidity risk. RMS and CISR have also expanded their regular risk monitoring activities, particularly for institutions that have concentrated exposures to the industries that have been most impacted by the pandemic.

The FDIC also participates in many meetings each week with its Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act counterparts,¹⁴ at both the national and regional levels, to discuss supervisory and policy matters. In addition to biweekly calls, senior staff in Washington receive twice weekly reporting from Regional Directors who are engaged in regular outreach to supervised institutions, their state counterparts, and other affected parties. Senior FDIC leadership also regularly engages with state supervisors, industry and consumer groups, financial institutions, and other experts to gain insight into the overall health of the U.S. financial system.

Facilitating Orderly Resolutions During the Pandemic

Since March, three financial institutions have failed. Each institution suffered from long-standing financial difficulties, and their failures were unrelated to the economic conditions caused by the pandemic.

To fulfill the FDIC resolution mission and protect the health of our employees, the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships (DRR) worked with the Division of Administration (DOA), Chief Information Officer Organization (CIOO), and a health and safety consultant hired to provide guidance on the FDIC's pandemic response and operations to develop procedures for closing an institution during the pandemic.

Under the procedures, DRR was able to dramatically reduce the on-site team required to close an institution, using technology to augment the closing team with offsite staff. On-site personnel are provided personal protective equipment (PPE), including masks, sanitizers and other cleaning supplies, face shields, gloves, and, if required, air purifying devices. A team from the FDIC health and safety consultant, including doctors, infectious disease experts, and other health care and emergency response providers, review the facilities of the institution, provide institution-specific guidance to employees on health and safety procedures to be used during the closing (*e.g.*, social distancing), and remain available throughout the closing for consultation. If exposed to an individual with a coronavirus diagnosis or symptoms, employees are provided access to COVID-19 test kits. As on-site tasks are completed,

¹⁴ Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub.L. 101–73, agencies as currently constituted include the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve; the Commodities Futures Trading Commission; Farm Credit Administration; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the Federal Housing Finance Agency; the National Credit Union Administration; the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

employees are released to return to their regular duty station, where they are offered the option to self-quarantine in a local hotel for up to 14 days to protect their families from any exposure.

Lessons learned from each closing have been incorporated into revised procedures for future on-site resolution activities. RMS, DCP, and CISR are working with the FDIC health and safety consultant to develop similar procedures should supervision personnel be required to conduct on-site examination activities during the pandemic.

Sustaining and Improving FDIC Operations During the Pandemic

Since it was established in 1933, the FDIC has built a strong record of effectively responding to crises, from the banking crisis in the 1930s, the savings and loan crisis in the late 1980s, and, more recently, the 2008 financial crisis. During the 2008 financial crisis, the FDIC implemented financial stability programs that calmed markets and restored trust, supervised or monitored almost 900 problem banks at the height of the crisis and nearly 1,800 over the span of the crisis, and successfully resolved 489 bank failures while protecting insured depositors. The FDIC reviewed its own experience and shared lessons from that crisis in its report, *Crisis and Response: An FDIC History, 2008–2013*.¹⁵

The lessons learned from each crisis inform our process of preparing, implementing, reassessing, and improving readiness plans.¹⁶ Despite economic uncertainty associated with the pandemic, the FDIC continues to be prepared to respond to any challenges impacting the financial sector.

Improvements Since the 2008 Crisis

Since the 2008 financial crisis, and in response to lessons outlined in *Crisis and Response*, the FDIC has taken a number of substantive actions to prepare for future crises, including:

- **DRR Surge-Staffing Plan**—DRR has developed a comprehensive surge-staffing plan to quickly increase resolution resources in the event of a sudden increase in bank failure activity. The FDIC also developed division and office support plans for the CIOO; DOA Acquisition Services Branch (ASB), Corporate Services Branch, and Human Resources Branch; and the Legal Division, among others. On an annual basis, DRR conducts surge staffing exercises, having most recently completed its 2020 exercise on October 14 in coordination with several other FDIC divisions, including the Legal Division, the CIOO, and DOA.
- **Contingent Resolution Contracts**—DRR and ASB have established multiple basic ordering agreements for numerous resolution services and have prequalified many vendors. In the event of a sudden increase in failed bank activity, the FDIC can quickly increase dedicated resources

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.fdic.gov/bank/historical/crisis>.

¹⁶ This includes several measures that are currently being implemented in response to recommendations contained in the April 7, 2020 FDIC Office of Inspector General (OIG) report entitled, “The FDIC’s Readiness for Crises.” Recommendations contained in that report, however, are based on the OIG’s work performed from March 2018 to January 2019, well before the COVID-19 pandemic. As noted in the report, OIG’s “work was not conducted in response to the current pandemic situation, nor is the report specific to any particular type of crisis.”

through these contracts. DRR currently administers 74 contracted services provided by 197 vendors to help fulfill resolution responsibilities.

- Nontraditional Resolution Plans—DRR continues to develop plans and conduct exercises to address failure scenarios that could present unique challenges, such as a failure caused by a cyberattack or the failure of a bank that specializes in niche products.
- RMS Contingency Operating Strategies—RMS has developed a comprehensive set of strategies to quickly increase examination resources in the event of sudden financial deterioration among banks. These include hiring term loan review and information technology specialists to assist with examination work and free-up commissioned examiners to serve as examiners-in-charge, rehiring retired annuitants, and eliminating any non-critical training. RMS used these strategies with great success during the 2008 financial crisis.
- Forward-Looking Supervision Emphasis—RMS has reemphasized, through updates to the *Risk Management Manual of Examination Policies*,¹⁷ examiner training, and other means, the importance of examiners reporting and addressing weaknesses in internal controls and management practices before banks experience material financial decline. As part of this effort, lessons learned from the 2008 financial crisis have been incorporated into the FDIC's supervision program.
- Rehired Annuitants—During the 2008 financial crisis, the FDIC rehired, under term appointments, former employees with valuable experience who had retired from the agency. The FDIC helped establish the Association of FDIC Alumni, in large part, to provide a ready source of available expertise in the event of a future financial crisis.
- Agency Business Continuity—The FDIC maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan, a Disaster Recovery Plan, and a Pandemic Influenza Plan to address the operational effects of a crisis. The FDIC participates in the annual Eagle Horizon integrated continuity exercise with other federal executive branch departments and agencies. FEMA has concluded, based on its annual evaluations, that the FDIC has a comprehensive continuity program and the operational capability to sustain its essential functions during an emergency.¹⁸

Recent Initiatives to Improve Preparedness

Every crisis—by its nature—presents unique challenges that can stretch an agency's capabilities and resources. For this reason, the FDIC continuously works to enhance its crisis readiness, and has recently taken the following measures:

- Creation of CISR—In June 2019, the FDIC announced an organizational realignment to bring together specialized supervisory and resolution teams from across the FDIC to address large, complex financial institutions. Aligning these related skills and operations within a single division has improved the FDIC's coordination, consistency, and accountability in this critical

¹⁷ See *FDIC Risk Management Manual of Examination Policies*, available at <https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/safety/manual>.

¹⁸ FEMA, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) 2017-2018 Biennial Continuity Assessment (Feb. 27, 2018).

area, and ensures that information, resources, and expertise are shared in advance and readily available in the event of a crisis.

- Enhanced Offsite Monitoring Tools—RMS continues to expand and improve monitoring tools used between examinations to identify banks that present risk factors for high growth, asset concentrations, interest-rate risk, and liquidity risk.
- Expanded Use of Special Examination Activities—RMS and CISR engage in risk monitoring and back-up supervision of the nation’s largest institutions. The FDIC has also developed new tools for monitoring large bank risks using new data feeds from the Federal Reserve.
- Making Large Financial Institutions Resolvable—Through the FDIC and Federal Reserve’s joint resolution plan review process, the largest U.S. banks have made important strides and implemented significant structural and operational improvements that have enhanced their resolvability. The FDIC regularly holds interactive plan exercises and tabletops with representatives from multiple FDIC divisions, federal agencies, and international partners.
- Capacity of Information Technology Applications—The FDIC has made important strides to enhance the capacity of FDIC information systems to make rapid and accurate deposit insurance claims determination decisions and handle sudden increases in FDIC staffing and failed bank assets.

Responding to the Pandemic

Since early March, the FDIC and the other federal banking regulators have taken a number of actions to reassure insured bank customers that their deposits are safe and to encourage banks to work with borrowers experiencing financial hardship. For more information on these and other actions the FDIC has taken, please see our dedicated webpage for COVID-19 efforts at <https://www.fdic.gov/coronavirus/>.

Some of the proactive internal measures the FDIC has taken include:

- Operational Actions—The FDIC adapted its operations, consistent with its Continuity of Operations Plan and Pandemic Influenza Plan, as soon as a pandemic was declared, and established a Coronavirus Working Group that meets regularly and smaller task forces that meet daily. To keep employees and contractors fully informed, the FDIC created an internal COVID-19 website to answer frequent questions, and continues to provide regular communications to staff. The Chairman and senior FDIC leadership have also conducted numerous virtual town halls at all levels of the organization.
- Resource Management Committee—The FDIC reconstituted its Resources Management Committee (RMC), to provide senior level leadership and oversight of resource-related matters that impact our state of readiness. The RMC has enabled the FDIC to efficiently identify and prioritize hiring actions for high-priority positions throughout the Agency. Bottlenecks in the hiring pipeline and other resource challenges are quickly identified and resolved.

- Filling Critical Vacancies—Immediately after the onset of the pandemic, the agency began a focused effort to identify and fill all vacant positions deemed critical to addressing potential industry problems. That effort is on track to be completed by the end of the year.
- Onboarding— Since initiating mandatory telework on March 16 through November 3, the FDIC has on-boarded 555 new employees, has another 130 actions for which an offer has been made or for which an entry on duty date is pending, and is actively working on another 155 actions. These actions include targeted over-hiring in critical positions to meet workload demands and to address succession management. Overall, FDIC’s current staffing levels stand at 5,626 authorized with 5,647 onboard.

As part of a comprehensive strategy to have experienced staff in place while continuing to build the entry-level examiner workforce, the agency is hiring 24 re-employed annuitants to act as examiners-in-charge for offices where pre-commissioned examiners represent more than 25 percent of the workforce. Tentative employment offers for these individuals commenced in October 2020.

- Over-Hire Flexibilities—FDIC leadership has authorized over-hiring in selected positions deemed critical to responding to industry problems. This “over-hiring” helps ensure adequate bench strength and knowledge management and mitigates against the risk of natural attrition.

By year-end 2020, the agency will have on-board over 300 examination staff above the 2020 staffing authorization and will have developed hiring plans to post and fill additional positions in 2021, if needed. The FDIC also will have on-board additional human resources and contracting staff to support expanded hiring and contracting activity next year, if needed.

- Training—Over 800 hours of training have been converted from classroom-based delivery to remote delivery, including all ten courses in the pre-commissioned examiner training curriculum and priority courses for resolution and receivership specialists. From mid-March through mid-October, 187 courses have been delivered remotely, representing more than 3,000 hours of instruction. There have been over 3,300 participants in these courses. In the last quarter of 2020, Corporate University (CU), the FDIC’s training and career development branch, anticipates delivering over 2,400 additional hours of remote instruction. Beyond technical instruction, CU has provided micro-learning, online resources, and webinars to support managers’ efforts to lead a remote workforce.
- Telework Flexibilities—The agency mandated telework for all employees on March 16 and has generally limited facility access to only essential employees with operational reasons to be on-site. The FDIC broadly expanded flexibilities (e.g., expanded telework, flexible work and credit hours, emergency sick leave, a home office stipend, and others) to allow employees to continue to meet their work responsibilities while addressing personal challenges related to child care, elder care, and other concerns during the pandemic.
- Pandemic Health and Safety Contractor—As noted above, the FDIC has engaged a consultant with specialized expertise to advise on the health and safety for the FDIC workforce and to provide assistance in developing telework, return to the office, and other operational strategies during the pandemic. Among other things, this firm is experienced in pandemic response

efforts, continuity of operations, emergency preparedness, and associated health and safety matters.

- Contracting Actions—The FDIC evaluated and modified all of its contracts to allow for remote work and to ensure necessary and contingent services would be available.
- Staffing and Resource Actions—The FDIC has evaluated critical staffing needs across the agency and pursued hiring flexibilities from the Office of Personnel Management to facilitate surge staffing in the event an increase in supervisory activities or resolutions becomes necessary.
- Resolution Staffing Plan—In addition to the resolution surge staffing planning described above, the FDIC has developed a detailed staffing plan (at the individual position level) to quickly add staff in DRR and has established a “ready reserve” of over 400 former employees who have indicated a willingness to return to the FDIC by submitting a resume for consideration if bank failure activity increases substantially. Hiring packages have been prepared to enable expedited job postings to fill resource needs not met through the “ready reserve” candidates.
- Protective Equipment—The FDIC has reallocated 2020 funding to cover the costs of health and safety supplies, materials, and contractor support. Consistent with guidance from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the FDIC has purchased adequate PPE for employees who may have to conduct on-site work at banks. FDIC’s inventory of PPE includes surgical grade masks, face shields, hand sanitizer, sanitary wipes, and latex gloves. For use at banks located in high risk areas, the agency is purchasing air purifying devices with H13 HEPA filters rated to remove 99.9% of dangerous particles.
- Information Technology Support—The FDIC doubled internet bandwidth at data centers, strengthened its remote access infrastructure, and increased its conference line capacity. The FDIC has made broad and successful use of Microsoft Teams for meetings and collaboration, issued remote access and telework guidance to all employees, and implemented the use of digital signatures to avoid printing and physically signing sensitive documents. Further, the FDIC has transitioned to virtual training and virtual on-boarding of new employees. The agency has also prioritized the completion of IT projects to provide updated automation support to teams responding to bank failures.

The FDIC, working with its health and safety consultant, has developed a comprehensive Return to Office (RTO) Plan that we have shared with the National Treasury Employees Union, distributed to all employees, and posted on our internal pandemic webpage. The RTO Plan provides a number of safety measures and controls related to FDIC’s three phased approach to returning employees to FDIC facilities. Among other things, the Plan includes requirements for the return of personnel to FDIC facilities and information regarding leave and work schedules, facility safety protocols, individual protections, and business operations.

In December, the FDIC will present a proposed 2021 budget to the Board of Directors. The budget is developed in a bottom-up process that provides each division and office an opportunity to consider the resources and personnel necessary to fulfill FDIC mission requirements in the coming year. Planning efforts are informed by scenario analyses completed by DIR, RMS, and CISR. Given uncertainties associated with economic conditions and the potential impact on the banking industry, the proposed budget will include substantial contingency reserves that can be immediately deployed to

address any surge requirements in 2021. The budget will also ensure the continuation of additional efforts to transform FDIC operations, including information technology modernization.

Welcome to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation!

The purpose of this document is to provide you with support information regarding your visit to the FDIC.

FDIC Contacts:

Your primary contacts for the FDIC are listed below. We ask that you direct any requests, questions, or concerns to the contacts list below:

Primary	Bret Edwards, Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer (b)(6)
Secondary	Scott Christensen, Assistant General Counsel (b)(6)
Back-ups	Thomas Bonnette, Special Assistant to the Chief Financial Officer (b)(6) Elaine Stankiewicz, Senior Advisor to the Chief Financial Officer (b)(6)

Video Conferencing Capabilities

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, FDIC employees are on mandatory telework through *at the earliest* March 28, 2021. Microsoft Teams is the FDIC's primary video conferencing tool, however, the Agency also supports Cisco's Webex. GSA has informed us that Google Meetings has been preinstalled on your laptops. The FDIC does NOT support Google Meetings for IT security reasons. However, both Microsoft Teams and Cisco Webex support usage via a web browser and should work with your equipment. The FDIC has been successfully operating on a telework basis since March. We are confident in our ability to meet your informational needs should you prefer to operate in a virtual manner.

Nevertheless, should you wish to work from FDIC facilities, space has been set aside for you in our main Headquarters building (**550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429**). If you wish to work from the FDIC, please provide your FDIC contact(s) with the following information:

1. The date that the Agency Review Team (ART) will arrive at the FDIC.
2. The names of all ART members who will be working from the FDIC and the dates they will be on-premises (to the extent these dates are knowable in advance).
3. The email addresses of all ART members who will be working from the FDIC.
4. The make, model, and license plate number of all vehicles requiring parking at FDIC facilities.

We are providing the following information to assist you with accessing FDIC facilities.

Health and Safety Protocols at FDIC Facilities

Facilities - Health and Safety Protocols	Brian Yellin, Deputy Director, Division of Administration (b)(6)
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The FDIC has taken health and safety precautions consistent with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommendations such as:

- The FDIC has instituted a mandatory self-certification “Health and Safety Attestation” process that each agency review team member must complete before accessing an FDIC facility. Each agency review team member planning to work on-site will receive an email containing the attestation document after midnight every day for which he/she plans to be present at FDIC facilities. Please reply with “ACCEPT” if you are able to answer “No” to all of the attestation’s questions.
- Please wear a face covering when entering and exiting the building and while moving throughout the building and in common areas. A face covering is not required if you are sitting alone in an office or conference room. The FDIC will be happy to provide you with a face covering in the event you do not have one.
- Practice social distancing at all times and remain at least 6 feet apart from others.
- If you feel sick, stay home. If you are able to work, we will help facilitate remote participation in any meetings you wish to attend.
- If you present COVID-19 symptoms after you have been in an FDIC building, please notify Brian Yellin as soon as possible and consider contacting your doctor. The FDIC will keep confidential any personal health information you provide.

Physical Access to FDIC Facilities

Facilities - Access & Security	Todd Hamme, Assistant Director, Division of Administration (b)(6)
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- The FDIC main building is located at **550 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20429**.
- The building is accessible 24/7.
- The FDIC will issue keys for office suite doors and desk/cabinets locks as required.
- On-site underground parking is available. Please provide the make, model, and license plate number for all automobiles requiring parking in advance of your arrival. The building’s garage entrance is located on New York Avenue (a one-way street) immediately after the intersection of **17th St NW and New York Ave NW**. Please note that the FDIC’s garage entrance is the **FIRST** driveway on the right on New York Ave NW.
- The FDIC Security Officers will be aware of your arrival and will be able to assist with any problems that may arise.
- On the first day of your arrival, you will be greeted and escorted by Bret Edwards, CFO. Please call his cell phone upon your arrival and he will meet you in the lobby of our main building or at the entrance to the parking garage on New York Avenue.

Upon arrival at the FDIC’s main building, please check-in with our security station located in the lobby (entrance is on 17th Street). You will be required to furnish a picture ID to security staff, and they will issue you a temporary ID that you should display at all times when you are in the building. The following forms of identification are acceptable for these purposes:

Primary Forms of Identification (Photos are required for all forms of primary identification)

1. Driver’s license or an ID card issued by a state or possession of the United States;
2. U.S. Passport or a U.S. Passport Card;
3. Permanent Resident Card or an Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551);
4. Foreign passport;
5. Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766);
6. U.S. Military ID card;
7. U.S. Military dependent’s ID card; or
8. US Government-issued PIV Card.

If you believe your visit to our facilities will extend beyond a few days, the FDIC may issue you a temporary FDIC access card. This process will require an additional form of identification. FDIC staff will work with agency review team members should this be necessary.

Workspace and Technology Support

Facilities – General	Tim Eller, Lead Facilities Operations Specialist, Division of Administration
Facilities Service Desk	FDIC Phone System: *900
IT Support	FDIC Phone System: 83700 Standard Phone: 202-898-3700

Your team has been assigned an office suite (room number MB-6098, located on the 6th floor) containing multiple offices and a private conference room. The space has access to the following amenities:

- WiFi Internet Access (Note: Password current through December 31, 2020)

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- FDIC desk phones (dial 9 to call outside FDIC numbers).
- A Polycom conference phone.
- A local printer with USB connector.
- Access to a common-use copier.
- Secure shred bins for the disposal of sensitive information.
- Private restroom and a small refrigerator.

Please Note: IT Support will be on hand on the first day of your arrival at FDIC to assist with any connectivity or other IT-related issues encountered.

Workspace features include the following:

- Cafeteria – located on the 7th floor, the cafeteria offers hot and cold food, coffee, and a selection of drinks from 6:45 AM to 2:00 PM on normal Federal workdays (please note that due to the pandemic, the dining area is temporarily closed). For information on ordering through the Cafeteria's app (Live Plus), see Appendix 1 to this document.
- Cleaning service and trash removal is provided each evening (daytime cleaning service may be arranged if preferred for security reasons).
- Trash containers must be placed outside locked rooms for nighttime pick-up.
- Please contact the Facilities Service Desk at *900 from any FDIC desk phone for temperature, cleaning, lighting, electrical, plumbing or other building services issues.

Appendix 1 – FDIC Cafeteria App (Live Plus)

Live Plus is a mobile application for online ordering from the FDIC cafeteria. With Live Plus, employees and guests can browse café menus and place orders from their mobile devices and their desktops by visiting this link (<https://liveplus.guruse.com/login>). To download the Live Plus application, simply go to the App store for iPhone or to the Google Play Store for Android.

Once you have downloaded the application, you will need to follow a set of instructions to register and create your account. Remember to select your community as FDIC-Café for both locations (DC and Virginia Square).

Once you confirm your order and the pick-up time, you will receive a confirmation email including your final receipt. A push notification will then be sent to you a few minutes before your meal is ready.

Ordering/pick-up times are:

Breakfast 7 a.m. – 8:45 a.m.

Lunch 11:30 a.m. – 1:45 p.m.

Beverages/Snacks 7 a.m. – 1:45 p.m.