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FDIC's Donna Gambrell Accepts Assignment to Work on Gulf Coast Rebuilding Efforts

She will forge partnerships among banks, government agencies and community groups

Donna Gambrell, Deputy Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection, has left the agency for a one-year assignment to work with former FDIC Chairman Donald Powell on Gulf Coast rebuilding efforts. Mr. Powell is Coordinator of the Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region.

Ms. Gambrell will work onsite in Louisiana and Mississippi spearheading partnerships among financial institutions, government agencies and community-based organizations to promote community and economic development in areas devastated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Her office will be in Baton Rouge.

Ms. Gambrell began her career with the FDIC in April 1991 as a Community Affairs Officer in the agency's New York Region. She has served in various roles in consumer protection areas with increasing responsibilities at the Corporation, and in June 2002 was named Deputy Director. Throughout her career at the FDIC, she has brought banker and community groups together to help them devise better ways to serve consumers.

Prior to joining the FDIC, Ms. Gambrell worked at the Resolution Trust Corporation (1989-1991), the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (1987-1989), and the U.S. General Accounting Office (1979-1987).

Ms. Gambrell received a Bachelor of Science Degree from Towson State University, Baltimore, Maryland, and a Master of Science Degree from New York University. In 2004, she received a National Public Service Award for her innovative work over the years in formulating public-private partnerships.

Robert Mooney will serve as Acting Deputy Director during Ms. Gambrell's absence. Mr. Mooney is currently Associate Director for Compliance Policy and Examination Support.



Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1933 to restore public confidence in the nation's banking system. It promotes the safety and soundness of these institutions by identifying, monitoring and addressing risks to which they are exposed. The FDIC receives no federal tax dollars — insured financial institutions fund its operations.