



# PRESS RELEASE

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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## **FDIC Names Robert Mooney and Kathleen Nagle to Senior Posts in Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection**

The FDIC today announced the appointments of two agency veterans to senior positions within its Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC): Robert W. Mooney as Deputy Director for Consumer Protection and Community Affairs, and Kathleen G. Nagle as Associate Director for Consumer Protection.

"Bob and Kathy are seasoned DSC veterans," said DSC Director Sandra Thompson. "Both have proven track records of exceptional management skills and expertise in the areas of consumer protection and community affairs, and are excellent choices for leading and overseeing these critical programs at the FDIC."

Robert W. Mooney, who joined the FDIC in 1989, most recently served as Senior Advisor to the Chairman for Consumer Protection. Previous positions included Acting Deputy Director for Consumer Protection and Community Affairs, and Associate Director for Compliance Policy. Before joining the FDIC, Mr. Mooney had more than 10 years of senior management experience in banking, including Regional Vice President and Director for Retail Banking of a multi-state financial institution; Director of Mergers and Acquisitions; and Vice President for Employee Relations. He was active in civic affairs, serving on the board of directors and as president or treasurer of several community development corporations and other organizations.

Kathleen G. Nagle, who has 33 years of experience in the consumer protection field, most recently served as the Chief of the Deposit Insurance Section in DSC's Washington, D.C., office. Previously, she held senior positions within the FDIC's consumer protection area, including Chief of the Consumer Affairs Section in Washington. Before joining the FDIC, Ms. Nagle held management positions at the Resolution Trust Corporation and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation establishing and implementing national policies for the payment of deposit insurance at failed savings associations.



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.

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