levels of risk in the remaining association direct notes. Moreover, because the bank loses a significant source of revenue and capital, it might not be able to increase the cost of funds to the remaining associations to make up for lost revenue while simultaneously increasing their investment requirement to remain adequately capitalized. Without providing assistance to the sizable troubled association to prevent financial contagion, other associations could fail or the bank itself could fail, potentially creating losses to the Insurance Fund. A similar scenario could result with the failure of several smaller associations during a period of severe stress in agriculture. A temporary cash infusion to the bank could counteract the effects of financial contagion, stabilize the district, and help avoid a bank failure. The Corporation would consider structuring assistance so that it would recoup the cost associated with providing assistance. Therefore, if indirect losses can be reasonably estimated, the Corporation may consider such losses in its least-cost test and assistance determination.

The third step of the least-cost test is to determine the type and amount of assistance. The cost of providing assistance will depend upon the structure of the assistance. For example, the Corporation’s purchase of distressed assets from a troubled System institution may cost the Insurance Fund more than providing the institution a loan with a repayment plan.27 Moreover, System institutions are willing to contribute some of their funds to the troubled System institution to reduce the cost of providing assistance, the Corporation will factor this amount into its least-cost test and assistance determination.

The final step in the least-cost test is to compare the cost of liquidation to the cost of providing assistance. If the cost of providing assistance from the Insurance Fund is less than the cost of liquidating a troubled System institution (to the Insurance Fund), the Corporation’s Board of Directors, in its discretion, may approve assistance to the troubled System institution. As required by statute, the Corporation shall use the information it receives during its least-cost determination to evaluate the alternatives, document the evaluation and the assumptions on which the evaluation is based, and retain the documentation for not less than 5 years.

Assistance Agreements

If the Corporation provides assistance, it will enter into an agreement with the System institution receiving assistance. The terms and conditions of the agreement will be determined on a case-by-case basis and may include limits on (or prior approval of) the types or amounts of activities the institution can engage in while assistance is outstanding. For example, assistance agreements might include repayment terms and limits on concentration risk, patronage and dividend payments, executive compensation, and certain types of expenses. Assistance agreements may also provide the Corporation the right to have a representative attend the institution’s board meetings. Each assistance agreement will be subject to the Corporation’s Board of Directors’ approval. While assistance agreements are outstanding, the Corporation will use its examination authority to ensure compliance with the agreement. Moreover, the Corporation will require the System institution receiving assistance to certify and publicly disclose compliance with the agreement requirements, including the disclosure of any instances of material noncompliance with the agreement.

Dated: April 12, 2013.

Mary Alice Donner,
Acting Secretary to the Board, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2013–09165 Filed 4–17–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6710–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.
DATE & TIME: Tuesday, April 23, 2013 at 10:00 a.m.
PLACE: 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC.
STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g
Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g, 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C. Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION:

Shelley E. Garr, Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[Federal Register: April 18, 2013 (Volume 78, Number 75) Pages 23249–23251]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreements under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments on the agreements to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within ten days of the date this notice appears in the Federal Register. Copies of the agreements are available through the Commission’s Web site (www.fmc.gov) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202)–523–5793 or tradeanalysis@fmc.gov.

Agreement No.: 010979–054.
Title: Caribbean Shipowners Association.
Synopsis: The amendment would add King Ocean Services Limited as a party to the agreement.
Agreement No.: 012240.
Title: ELJSA/Hanjin Shipping Slot Exchange Agreement.
Parties: Evergreen Line Joint Service Agreement and Hanjin Shipping.
Synopsis: The agreement authorizes the parties to exchange space on each other’s services in the trade between China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, on the one hand, and the U.S. West Coast, on the other hand.
Agreement No.: 012245.
Title: ELJSA/COSCON Slot Exchange Agreement.

27 In the event the Corporation exercises its discretion to provide assistance, in most cases assistance would be provided to the funding bank, regardless of whether the troubled System institution is a bank or an association. For example, the Corporation may provide the funding bank a collateralized loan, purchase subordinated debt from the funding bank, or enter into a loss-sharing agreement with the funding bank to either restore the funding bank or its affiliated association (or both) to normal operations. If the assistance can be structured with a repayment feature, it is likely to be the least costly means of providing assistance of all possible alternatives available to the Corporation.

Synopsis: The agreement authorizes the parties to exchange space on each other’s services in the trade between China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan on the one hand, and the U.S. West Coast, on the other hand.

Dated: April 12, 2013.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Rachel E. Dickon,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013–09063 Filed 4–17–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Transportation Intermediary License Revocations

The Commission gives notice that the following Ocean Transportation Intermediary licenses have been revoked pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40101) effective on the date shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Date Revoked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>020337F</td>
<td>WTG Logistics, Inc. dba WTG International</td>
<td>140 Epping Road, Exeter, NH 03833</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 27, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020734NF</td>
<td>Sil, LLC. dba Air Ocean USA, LLC. dba Superior International Logistics</td>
<td>4471 NW 36th Street, Suite 240, Miami Springs, FL 33166</td>
<td>Failed to maintain valid bonds</td>
<td>February 28, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020953N</td>
<td>Gold Cargo Freight, Corp.</td>
<td>8233 NW 68th Street, Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 21, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021083N</td>
<td>Jeepney Express Padala, Inc. dba Jeepney Express dba Kalesa Express dba Victory Cargo</td>
<td>2647 West Woodland Drive, Anaheim, CA 92801</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 24, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021170NF</td>
<td>Ocean Star Logistics Inc.</td>
<td>428 S. Atlantic Blvd., Suite 203, Monterey Park, CA 91754</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 24, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021305N</td>
<td>PJC Freightsways, Inc.</td>
<td>7900 NW 66th Street, Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 18, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021440N</td>
<td>Coreana Express (Sea-Tac) Inc.</td>
<td>6858 South 220th Street, Kent, WA 98032</td>
<td>Failed to maintain a valid bond</td>
<td>March 24, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ocean Transportation Intermediary License Applicants

The Commission gives notice that the following applicants have filed an application for an Ocean Transportation Intermediary (OTI) license as a Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier (NVO) and/or Ocean Freight Forwarder (OFF) pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40101). Notice is also given of the filing of applications to amend an existing OTI license or the Qualifying Individual (QI) for a licensee.

Interested persons may contact the Office of Ocean Transportation Intermediaries, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, by telephone at (202) 523–5843 or by email at OTI@fmc.gov.

Blade Express, Inc. dba B.E. Logistics, Inc. dba BE Logistics dba Belogistics dba Core Logistics (NVO), 12911 Simms Avenue, Hawthorn, CA 90250, Officers: Kathleen Martin, Secretary (QI), Daniel Dvorsky, President/ Treasurer, Application Type: New NVO License

Global Expeditors, Limited Liability Company (NVO & OFF), 4 Englehard Avenue, Avenel, NJ 07001, Officer: Robert J. O’Neill, Member (QI), Application Type: QI Change

M2K Consulting, Inc. dba Argo Shipping Company (NVO & OFF), 621 East Olive Avenue, Suite 104,