

—coordinates counterintelligence activities and the collection of information not otherwise obtainable when conducted outside the United States by other departments and agencies;

—conducts special activities approved by the President. No agency, except the Central Intelligence Agency (or the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war declared by Congress or during any period covered by a report from the President to the Congress under the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 *et seq.*)), may conduct any special activity unless the President determines that another agency is more likely to achieve a particular objective;

—carries out or contracts for research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions;

—protects the security of its installations, activities, information,

property, and employees by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the Agency, as are necessary;

—collects, produces, and disseminates military intelligence to military commands to enhance battlefield awareness;

—conducts such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to perform its functions, including procurement and essential cover and proprietary arrangements; and

—performs such other functions and duties relating to intelligence that affect the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

For further information, contact the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20505. Phone, 703-482-1100. Internet, www.cia.gov.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

1155 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20581

Phone, 202-418-5000. Fax, 202-418-5521. Internet, www.cftc.gov.

Chairman

Commissioners

General Counsel

Executive Director

Director, Division of Market Oversight

Director, Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight

Director, Division of Enforcement

Chief Economist

JAMES E. NEWSOME

WALTER L. LUKKEN, SHARON

BROWN-HRUSKA, (2 VACANCIES)

PATRICK MCCARTY

MADGE BOLINGER

MICHAEL GORHAM

JAMES CARLEY

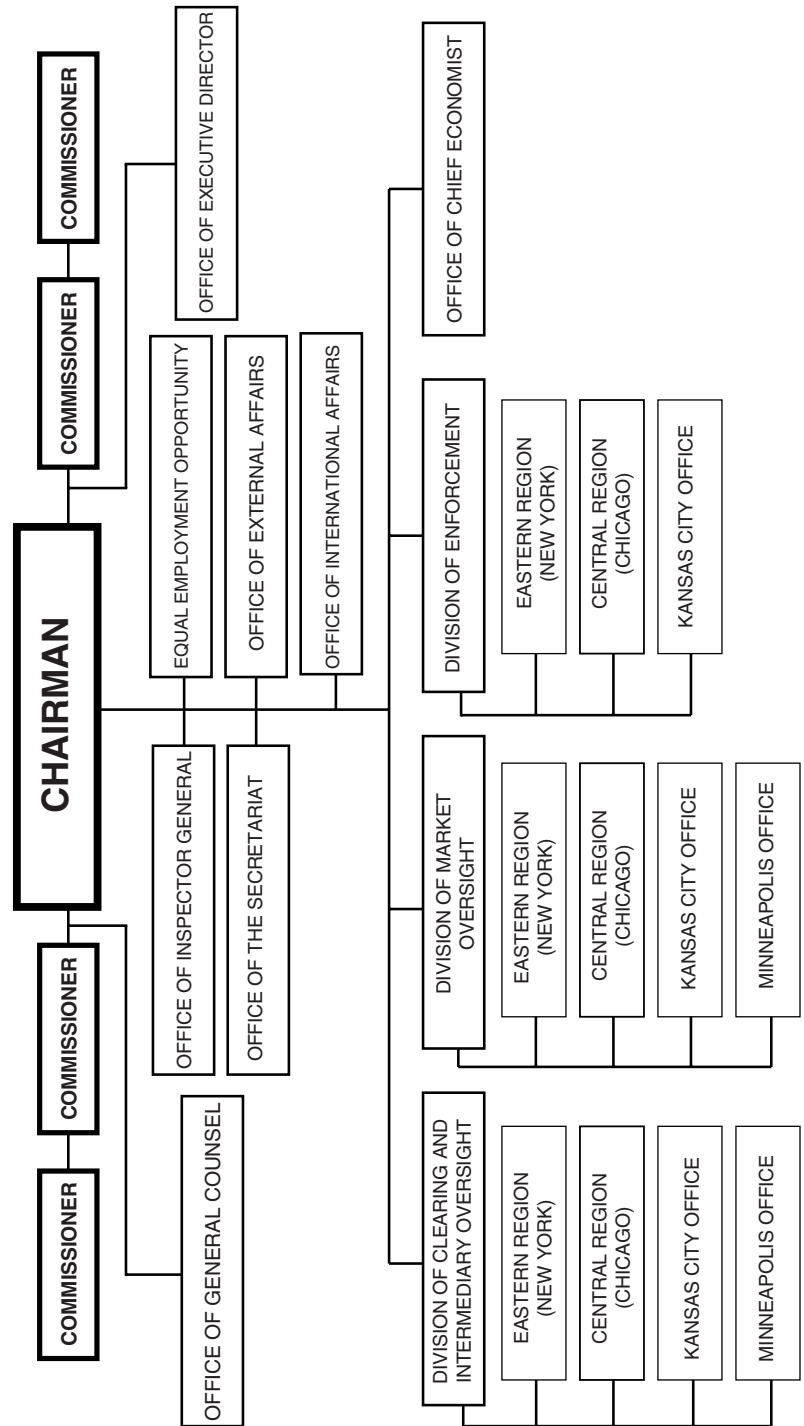
GREGORY MOCEK

JAMES OVERDAHL

[For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 17, Part 140]

The mission of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is to protect market users and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices related to the sale of commodity futures and options, and to foster open, competitive, and financially sound commodity futures and option markets.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION



The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the Federal regulatory agency for futures trading, was established by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 4a). The Commission began operation in April 1975, and its authority to regulate futures trading was renewed by Congress in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1995, and 2000.

The Commission consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One Commissioner is designated by the President to serve as Chairman. The Commissioners serve staggered 5-year terms, and by law no more than three Commissioners can belong to the same political party.

The Commission has six major operating components: the Divisions of Market Oversight, Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, and Enforcement, and the Offices of the Executive Director, General Counsel, and Chief Economist.

Activities

The Commission regulates trading on the U.S. futures markets, which offer commodity futures and options contracts. It regulates these markets in order to ensure the operational integrity of the futures markets. The Commission regulates two tiers of markets: designated contract markets and registered derivatives transaction execution facilities. It also exercises more limited regulatory or enforcement authority over other types of markets. Additionally, the Commission regulates derivatives clearing organizations. Each board of

trade that operates a designated contract market must own or have a relationship with a derivatives clearing organization which provides clearing services for each futures contract executed.

The Commission also regulates the activities of numerous commodity trading professionals, including brokerage houses (futures commission merchants), futures industry salespersons (associated persons), commodity trading advisers, commodity pool operators, and floor brokers and traders.

The Commission's regulatory and enforcement efforts are designed to foster transparent and financially sound markets, encourage market competition and efficiency, ensure market integrity, and protect market participants and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices. It oversees the rules under which designated contract markets and derivatives clearing organizations operate and monitors enforcement of those rules. The Commission reviews the terms of futures contracts and registers firms and individuals who handle customer funds or give trading advice. It also protects the public by enforcing rules that require customer funds be kept in separate accounts, away from accounts maintained by firms for their own use or maintained on behalf of the firm, and that such customer accounts be marked to present market value at the close of trading each day.

The Commission maintains regional offices in Chicago, IL, and New York, NY, where many of the Nation's designated contract markets are located. Additional regional offices are located in Kansas City, MO, and Minneapolis, MN.

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20581. Phone, 202-418-5080. Internet, www.cftc.gov.