

The Central Intelligence Agency is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Central Intelligence Agency does the following:

- collects intelligence from human sources and other appropriate means, but, it does not carry out internal security functions nor exercise police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers;
- correlates, evaluates, and disseminates intelligence related to national security;
- provides overall direction for and coordination of intelligence collecting outside the United States by U.S. Intelligence Community elements authorized to engage in human source collection. In coordination with other departments, agencies, or authorized

elements of the United States Government, it ensures that resources are used effectively and that adequate consideration is given to the risks to those involved in such collection and to the United States;

- carries out other intelligence-related functions and duties necessary for safeguarding national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) may direct; and
- coordinates, under the direction of the DNI and consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, relationships between elements of the U.S. Intelligence Community and the intelligence or security services of foreign governments or international organizations in matters of national security or intelligence that is acquired clandestinely.

For further information, contact the Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, DC 20505. Phone, 703-482-0623. Fax, 703-482-1739. 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.

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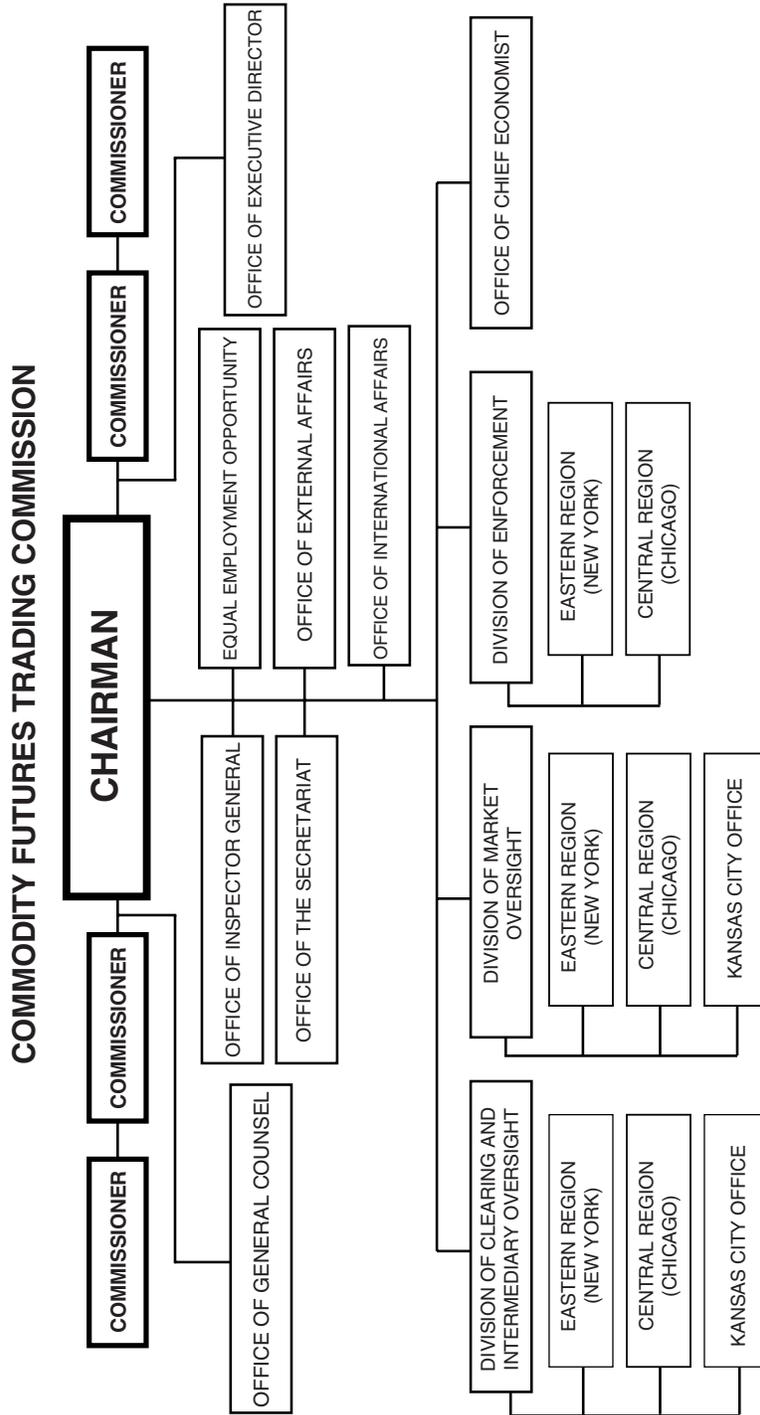
STEPHEN OBIE
GEOFFREY PRICE

[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.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 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. An additional regional office is located in Kansas City, MO.

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.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone, 301-504-7923. Internet, www.cpsc.gov.

CHAIR

INEZ TENEBBAUM