

requirements for IDIs and affiliates and three disclosure requirements and one reporting requirement for NGEPS. Please see the agency's OMB supporting statement for a summary of the disclosure and reporting requirements of Regulation G, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/review.cfm>.

The disclosure and reporting requirements in connection with Regulation G are mandatory and apply to state member banks and their subsidiaries; bank holding companies; affiliates of bank holding companies, other than banks, savings associations, and subsidiaries of banks and savings associations; and NGEPS that enter into covered agreements with any of the aforementioned companies.

2. *Report title:* Disclosure Requirements in Connection With Regulation H (Consumer Protections in Sales of Insurance)

Agency form number: Reg H-7

OMB control number: 7100-0298

Frequency: On occasion

Reporters: State member banks

Annual reporting hours: 14,159 hours

Number of respondents: 899

Estimated average hours per response: 1.5 minutes

General description of report: This information collection is mandatory pursuant the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1831x. Since the Federal Reserve does not collect any information, no issue of confidentiality normally arises.

Abstract: Section 305 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires financial institutions to provide written and oral disclosures to consumers in connection with the initial sale of an insurance product or annuity concerning its uninsured nature and the existence of the investment risk, if appropriate, and the fact that insurance sales and credit may not be tied.

Covered persons must make insurance disclosures before the completion of the initial sale of an insurance product or annuity to a consumer. The disclosure must be made orally and in writing to the consumer that: (1) the insurance product or annuity is not a deposit or other obligation of, or guaranteed by, the financial institution or an affiliate of the financial institution; (2) the insurance product or annuity is not insured by the FDIC or any other agency of the United States, the financial institution, or (if applicable) an affiliate of the financial institution; and (3) in the case of an insurance product or annuity that involves an investment risk, there is investment risk associated with the product, including the possible loss of value.

Covered persons must make a credit disclosure at the time a consumer applies for an extension of credit in connection with which an insurance product or annuity is solicited, offered, or sold. The disclosure must be made orally and in writing that the financial institution may not condition an extension of credit on either: (1) the consumer's purchase of an insurance product or annuity from the financial institution or any of its affiliates; or (2) the consumer's agreement not to obtain, or a prohibition on the consumer from obtaining, an insurance product or annuity from an unaffiliated entity.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 13, 2006.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E6-17337 Filed 10-17-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 2 p.m., Wednesday, November 15, 2006.

PLACE: Federal Trade Commission Building, Room 532, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

STATUS: Part of this meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Portion Open to the Public:

(1) Oral Argument in Rambus Incorporated, Docket 9302.

Portion Closed to the Public:

(2) Executive Session to follow Oral Argument in Rambus Incorporated, Docket 9302.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mitch Katz, Office of Public Affairs: (202) 326-2180. Recorded Message: (202) 326-2711.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 06-8783 Filed 10-16-06; 1:01 pm]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File Nos. 061 0087; 051 0065; 061 0268; 061 0267; 051 0217]

Information and Real Estate Services, LLC; Northern New England Real Estate Network, Inc.; Williamsburg Area Association of Realtors, Inc.; Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc.; Monmouth County Association of Realtors, Inc.; Analysis of Agreements Containing Consent Orders To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed consent agreements.

SUMMARY: The consent agreements in these matters settle alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices or unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft complaints and the terms of the consent orders—embodied in the consent agreements—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments. Comments should refer to "Information and Real Estate Services, File No. 061 0087; or Northern New England Real Estate Network, File No. 051 0065; or Williamsburg Area Association of Realtors, File No. 061 0268; or Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin, File No. 061 0267; or Monmouth County Association of Realtors, Inc., File No. 051 0217," to facilitate the organization of comments. A comment filed in paper form should include this reference both in the text and on the envelope, and should be mailed or delivered to the following address: Federal Trade Commission/Office of the Secretary, Room 135-H, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Comments containing confidential material must be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled "Confidential," and must comply with Commission Rule 4.9(c). 16 CFR 4.9(c) (2005).¹ The FTC is requesting that any comment filed in paper form be sent by courier or overnight service, if possible, because U.S. postal mail in the Washington area and at the Commission is subject to

¹ The comment must be accompanied by an explicit request for confidential treatment, including the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. The request will be granted or denied by the Commission's General Counsel, consistent with applicable law and the public interest. See Commission Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

delay due to heightened security precautions. Comments that do not contain any nonpublic information may instead be filed in electronic form as part of or as an attachment to e-mail messages directed to the following e-mail box: consentagreement@ftc.gov.

The FTC Act and other laws the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. All timely and responsive public comments, whether filed in paper or electronic form, will be considered by the Commission, and will be available to the public on the FTC Web site, to the extent practicable, at <http://www.ftc.gov>. As a matter of discretion, the FTC makes every effort to remove home contact information for individuals from the public comments it receives before placing those comments on the FTC Web site. More information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, may be found in the FTC's privacy policy, at <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick J. Roach, Bureau of Competition, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and § 2.34 of the Commission Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 2.34, notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreements containing consent orders to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, have been placed on the public record for a period of thirty (30) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreements, and the allegations in the complaints. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for October 12, 2006), on the World Wide Web, at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2006/10/index.htm>. A paper copy can be obtained from the FTC Public Reference Room, Room 130-H, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, either in person or by calling (202) 326-2222.

Public comments are invited, and may be filed with the Commission in either paper or electronic form. All comments should be filed as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** section above, and must be received on or before the date specified in the **DATES** section.

Analysis of Agreements Containing Consent Orders To Aid Public Comment

The Federal Trade Commission has accepted for public comment a series of agreements containing consent orders with five respondent entities. Each of the proposed respondents operates a multiple listing service ("MLS") that is designed to foster real estate brokerage services by sharing and publicizing information on properties for sale by customers of real estate brokers. The agreements settle charges that each respondent violated Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 45, through particular acts and practices of the MLS. The proposed consent orders have been placed on the public record for 30 days to receive comments from interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After 30 days, the Commission will review the agreements and the comments received, and will decide whether it should withdraw from the agreement or make the proposed order final.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate comment on the proposed consent orders. This analysis does not constitute an official interpretation of the agreements and proposed orders, and does not modify their terms in any way. Further, the proposed consent orders have been entered into for settlement purposes only, and do not constitute an admission by any proposed respondent that it violated the law or that the facts alleged in the respective complaint against each respondent (other than jurisdictional facts) are true.

I. The Respondents

The agreements are with the following organizations:

- Information and Real Estate Services, LLC ("IRES") is a limited liability company based in Loveland, Colorado, that is owned by five boards and associations of realtors in Boulder, Fort Collins, Greeley, Longmont, and Loveland/Berthoud, Colorado. IRES operates a regional MLS for Northern Colorado that is used by more than 5,000 real estate professionals.
- Northern New England Real Estate Network, Inc. ("NNEREN") is a corporation based in Concord, New Hampshire, that functions as an association of realtors. NNEREN operates an MLS for New Hampshire and some surrounding areas that is used by several thousand real estate professionals.

- Williamsburg Area Association of Realtors, Inc. ("WAAR") is a corporation based in Williamsburg, Virginia, that functions as an association of realtors. WAAR operates an MLS for the Williamsburg, Virginia, metropolitan area and surrounding counties that is used by approximately 650 real estate professionals.
- Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin, Inc. ("RANW") is a non-profit corporation based in Appleton, Wisconsin, that functions as an association of realtors. RANW operates an MLS for the Northeast Wisconsin Area, which includes the cities of Green Bay, Appleton, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and the surrounding counties, that is used by more than 1,500 real estate professionals.
- Monmouth County Association of Realtors, Inc. ("MCAR") is a corporation based in Tinton Falls, New Jersey, that functions as an association of realtors. MCAR operates an MLS for Monmouth County, Ocean County and the surrounding areas of New Jersey that is used by several thousand real estate professionals.

II. Industry Background

A Multiple Listing Service, or "MLS," is a cooperative venture by which real estate brokers serving a common local market area submit their listings to a central service, which in turn distributes the information, for the purpose of fostering cooperation among brokers and agents in real estate transactions. The MLS facilitates transactions by putting together a home seller, who contracts with a broker who is a member of the MLS, with prospective buyers, who may be working with other brokers who are also members of the MLS. Membership in the MLS is largely limited to member brokers who generally must possess a license to engage in real estate brokerage services and meet other criteria set by MLS rules.

Prior to the late 1990s, the listings on an MLS were typically directly accessible only to real estate brokers who were members of a local MLS. The MLS listings typically were made available through books or dedicated computer terminals, and generally could only be accessed by the general public by physically visiting a broker's office or by receiving a fax or hand delivery of selected listings from a broker.

Information from an MLS is now typically available to the general public not only through the offices of real

estate brokers who are MLS members, but also through three principal categories of Internet Web sites. First, information concerning many MLS listings is available through *Realtor.com*, a national Web site run by the National Association of Realtors (“NAR”). *Realtor.com* contains listing information from many local MLS systems around the country and is the largest and most-used Internet real estate Web site. Second, information concerning MLS listings is often made available through a local MLS-affiliated Web site. Third, information concerning MLS listings is often made available on the Internet sites of various real estate brokers, who choose to provide these Web sites as a way of promoting their brokerage services. Most of these various Web sites receive information from an MLS pursuant to a procedure often known as Internet Data Exchange (“IDX”), which is typically governed by MLS policies. The IDX policies allow operators of approved Web sites to display MLS active listing information to the public.

Today the Internet plays a crucial role in real estate sales. According to a 2005 survey by the National Association of Realtors (“NAR”), 77 percent of home buyers used the Internet to assist in their home search, with 57 percent reporting frequent Internet searches. Twenty-four percent of respondents first learned about the home they selected from the Internet, the second most common means behind learning about a home from a real estate agent (50 percent).² In all, 69 percent of home buyers found the Internet to be a “very useful” source of information, and a total of 96 percent found the Internet to be either “very useful” or “somewhat useful.”³ Moreover, the NAR Survey makes clear that the overwhelming majority of Web sites used nationally in searching for homes contain listing information that is provided by local MLS systems.⁴

A. Types of Real Estate Brokerage Professionals

A typical real estate transaction involves two real estate brokers. These are commonly known as a “listing broker” and a “selling broker.” The listing broker is hired by the seller of the

property to locate an appropriate buyer. The seller and the listing broker agree upon compensation, which is determined by written agreement negotiated between the seller and the listing broker. In a common traditional listing agreement, the listing broker receives compensation in the form of a commission, which is typically a percentage of the sales price of the property, payable if and when the property is sold. In such a traditional listing agreement, the listing broker agrees to provide a package of real estate brokerage services, including promoting the listing through the MLS and on the Internet, providing advice to the seller regarding pricing and presentation, fielding all calls and requests to show the property, supplying a lock-box so that potential buyers can see the house with their agents, running open houses to show the house to potential buyers, negotiating with buyers or their agents on offers, assisting with home inspections and other arrangements once a contract for sale is executed, and attending the closing of the transaction.

The other broker involved in a typical transaction is commonly known as the selling broker. In a typical transaction, a prospective buyer will seek out a selling broker to identify properties that may be available. This selling broker will discuss the properties that may be of interest to the buyer, accompany the buyer to see various properties, try to arrange a transaction between buyer and seller, assist the buyer in negotiating the contract, and help in further steps necessary to close the transaction. In a traditional transaction, the listing broker offers the selling broker a fixed commission, to be paid from the listing broker’s commission when and if the property is sold. Real estate brokers typically do not specialize as only listing brokers or selling brokers, but often function in either role depending on the particular transaction.

B. Types of Real Estate Listings

The relationship between the listing broker and the seller of the property is established by agreement. The two most common types of agreements governing listings are Exclusive Right to Sell Listings and Exclusive Agency Listings. An Exclusive Right to Sell Listing is the traditional listing agreement, under which the property owner appoints a real estate broker as his or her exclusive agent for a designated period of time, to sell the property on the owner’s stated terms, and agrees to pay the listing broker a commission if and when the property is sold, whether the buyer of the property is secured by the listing broker, the owner or another broker.

An Exclusive Agency Listing is a listing agreement under which the listing broker acts as an exclusive agent of the property owner or principal in the sale of a property, but under which the property owner or principal reserves a right to sell the property without assistance of the listing broker, in which case the listing broker is paid a reduced or no commission when the property is sold.

Some real estate brokers have attempted to offer services to home sellers on something other than the traditional full-service basis. Many of these brokers, often for a flat fee, will offer sellers access to the MLS’s information-sharing function, as well as a promise that the listing will appear on the most popular real estate Web sites. Under such arrangements, the listing broker does not offer additional real estate brokerage services as part of the flat fee package, but allows sellers to purchase additional services if sellers so desire. These non-traditional arrangements often are structured using Exclusive Agency Listing contracts.

There is a third type of real estate listing that does not involve a real estate broker, which is a “For Sale By Owner” or “FSBO” listing. With a FSBO listing, a home owner will attempt to sell a house without the involvement of any real estate broker and without paying any compensation to such a broker, by advertising the availability of the home through traditional advertising mechanisms (such as a newspaper) or FSBO-specific Web sites.

There are two critical distinctions between an Exclusive Agency Listing and a FSBO for the purpose of this analysis. First, the Exclusive Agency Listing employs a listing broker for access to the MLS and Web sites open to the public; a FSBO listing does not. Second, an Exclusive Agency Listing sets terms of compensation to be paid to a selling broker, while a FSBO listing often does not.

III. The Conduct Addressed by the Proposed Consent Orders

Each of the proposed consent orders is accompanied by a complaint setting forth the conduct by the respondent that is the reason for the proposed consent order. In general, the conduct at issue in these matters is largely the same as the conduct addressed by the Commission in its recent consent order involving the Austin Board of Realtors (“ABOR”).⁵

⁵ *In the Matter of Austin Bd. of Realtors*, Docket No. C-4167 (Final Approval, Aug. 29, 2006). The ABOR consent order was published with an accompanying Analysis To Aid Public Comment at 71 FR 41023 (July 19, 2006).

² E.g., Paul C. Bishop, Thomas Beers and Shonda D. Hightower, *The 2005 National Association of Realtors Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers* (hereinafter, “NAR Study”) at 3-3, 3-4.

³ *Id.* See Home Buyer & Seller Survey Shows Rising Use of Internet, Reliance on Agents (Jan. 17, 2006), available at <http://www.realtor.org/PublicAffairsWeb.nsf/Pages/HmBuyerSellerSurvey06?OpenDocument>.

⁴ NAR Study at 3-19.

The complaints accompanying the proposed consent orders allege that respondents have violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by adopting rules or policies that limit the publication and marketing on the Internet of certain sellers' properties, but not others, based solely on the terms of their respective listing contracts. The rules or policies challenged in the complaints state that information about properties will not be made available on popular real estate Web sites unless the listing contracts are Exclusive Right to Sell Listings. When implemented, these "Web Site Policies" prevented properties with non-traditional listing contracts from being displayed on a broad range of public Web sites.

The respondents adopted the challenged rules or policies at various times between 2001 and 2005. Each respondent, prior to the Commission's acceptance of the consent orders and proposed complaints for public comment, rescinded or modified its rules to discontinue the challenged practices. The members of each respective MLS affected by these rules have been notified of the recent changes.

The complaints allege that the respondents violated Section 5 of the FTC Act by unlawfully restraining competition among real estate brokers in their respective service areas by adopting the Web Site Policies.

A. The Respondents Have Market Power

Each of the respondents serves the great majority of the residential real estate brokers in its respective service area. These professionals compete with one another to provide residential real estate brokerage services to consumers.

Each of the respondents also is the sole or dominant MLS serving its respective service area. Membership in each of the respondents' MLS systems is necessary for a broker to provide effective residential real estate brokerage services to sellers and buyers of real property in the respective service area.⁶ Each respondent, through the MLS that it operates, controls key inputs needed for a listing broker to provide effective real estate brokerage services, including: (1) A means to publicize to all brokers the residential real estate listings in the service area; and (2) a means to distribute listing information to Web

⁶ As noted, the MLS provides valuable services for a broker assisting a seller as a listing broker, by offering a means of publicizing the property to other brokers and the public. For a broker assisting a buyer, it also offers unique and valuable services, including detailed information that is not shown on public Web sites, which can help with house showings and otherwise facilitate home selections.

sites for the general public. By virtue of industry-wide participation and control over a key input, each of the respondents has market power in the provision of residential real estate brokerage services to sellers and buyers of real property in its respective service area.

B. Respondents' Conduct

At various times between 2001 and 2005, each of the respondents adopted a rule that prevented information on listings other than traditional Exclusive Right to Sell Listings from being included in the information available from its respective MLS to be used and published by publicly-accessible Web sites.⁷ The effect of these rules, when implemented, was to prevent such information from being available to be displayed on a broad range of Web sites, including the NAR-operated "Realtor.com" Web site; the Web sites operated by several of the respondents; and member Web sites.

Non-traditional forms of listing contracts, including Exclusive Agency Listings, are often used by listing brokers to offer lower-cost real estate services to consumers. The Web Site Policies of each of the respondents were joint action by a group of competitors to withhold distribution of listing information to publicly accessible Web sites from competitors who did not contract with their brokerage service customers in a way that the group wished. This conduct was a new variation of a type of conduct that the Commission condemned 20 years ago. In the 1980s and 1990s, several local MLS boards banned Exclusive Agency Listings from the MLS entirely. The Commission investigated and issued complaints against these exclusionary practices, obtaining several consent orders.⁸

⁷ For example, MCAR's rule stated: "Listing information downloaded and/or otherwise displayed pursuant to IDX shall be limited to properties listed on an exclusive right to sell basis. (Office exclusive and exclusive agency listings will not be forwarded to IDX sites.)" (MCAR Rules and Regulations (2004)). The NNEREN rule used somewhat different wording: "Exclusive Agency listings will not be included in NNEREN datafeeds to any Web site accessed by the general public such as nneren.com, REALTOR.com, third party feeds, IDX, etc." (NNEREN Rules and Regulations (Feb. 2005)).

⁸ See, e.g., *In the Matter of Port Washington Real Estate Bd., Inc.*, 120 F.T.C. 882 (1995); *In the Matter of United Real Estate Brokers of Rockland, Ltd.*, 116 F.T.C. 972 (1993); *In the Matter of Am. Indus. Real Estate Assoc.*, 116 F.T.C. 704 (1993); *In the Matter of Puget Sound Multiple Listing Assoc.*, 113 F.T.C. 733 (1990); *In the Matter of Bellingham-Whatcom County Multiple Listing Bureau*, 113 F.T.C. 724 (1990); *In the Matter of Metro MLS, Inc.*, 113 F.T.C. 305 (1990); *In the Matter of Multiple Listing Serv. of the Greater Michigan City Area, Inc.*, 106 F.T.C.

C. Competitive Effects of the Web Site Policies

The Web Site Policies have the effect of discouraging members of the respective respondents' MLS systems from offering or accepting Exclusive Agency Listings. Thus, the Web Site Policies substantially impede the provision of unbundled brokerage services, and make it more difficult for home sellers to market their homes. The Web Site Policies have caused some home sellers to switch away from Exclusive Agency Listings to other forms of listing agreements.⁹

When home sellers switch to full service listing agreements from Exclusive Agency Listings that often offer lower-cost real estate services to consumers, the sellers may purchase services that they would not otherwise buy. This, in turn, may increase the commission costs to consumers of real estate brokerage services. By preventing Exclusive Agency Listings from being transmitted to public-access real estate Web sites, the Web Site Policies have adverse effects on home sellers and home buyers. In particular, the Web Site Policies deny home sellers choices for marketing their homes and deny home buyers the chance to use the Internet to easily see all of the houses listed by real estate brokers in the area, making their search less efficient.

D. There Is No Competitive Efficiency Associated With the Web Site Policies

The respondents' rules at issue here advance no legitimate procompetitive purpose. If, as a theoretical matter, buyers and sellers could avail themselves of an MLS system and carry out real estate transactions without compensating any of its broker members, an MLS might be concerned that those buyers and sellers were free-riding on the investment that brokers have made in the MLS and adopt rules to address that free-riding. But this theoretical concern does not justify the rules or policies adopted by the various respondents here. Exclusive Agency Listings do not enable home buyers or sellers to bypass the use of the brokerage services that the MLS was created to promote, because a listing broker is always involved in an Exclusive Agency

95 (1985); *In the Matter of Orange County Bd. of Realtors, Inc.*, 106 F.T.C. 88 (1985).

⁹ WAAR does not appear to have implemented the Web Site Policies, as Exclusive Agency Listings have been included in IDX feeds before, during and after its policy was in effect. However, its adoption and publication of the policy alone has inhibited the use of such listings in the Williamsburg area by at least one local real estate broker, who chose not to use Exclusive Agency Listings because he did not wish to violate the local rule.

Listing, and the MLS rules of each of the respondents already provide protections to ensure that a selling broker—a broker who finds a buyer for the property—is compensated for the brokerage service he or she provides.

It is possible, of course, that a buyer of an Exclusive Agency Listing may make the purchase without using a selling broker, but this is true for traditional Exclusive Right to Sell Listings as well. Under the existing MLS rules of each of the respondents that apply to any form of the listing agreement, the listing broker must ensure that the home seller pays compensation to the cooperating selling broker (if there is one), and the listing broker may be liable himself for a lost commission if the home seller fails to pay a selling broker who was the procuring cause of a completed property sale. The possibility of sellers or buyers using the MLS but bypassing brokerage services is already addressed effectively by the respondents' existing rules that do not distinguish between forms of listing contracts, and does not justify the Web Site Policies.

IV. The Proposed Consent Orders

Despite the recent cessation by each of the respondents of the challenged practices, it is appropriate for the Commission to require the prospective relief in the proposed consent orders. Such relief ensures that the respondents cannot revert to the old rules or policies, or engage in future variations of the challenged conduct. The conduct at issue in the current cases is itself a variation of practices that have been the subject of past Commission orders; as noted above, in the 1980s and 1990s, the Commission condemned the practices of several local MLS boards that had banned Exclusive Agency Listings entirely, and several consent orders were imposed.

The proposed orders are designed to ensure that each MLS does not misuse its market power, while preserving the procompetitive incentives of members to contribute to the MLS systems operated by the respondents. The proposed orders prohibit respondents from adopting or enforcing any rules or policies that deny or limit the ability of their respective MLS participants to enter into Exclusive Agency Listings, or any other lawful listing agreements, with sellers of properties. The proposed orders include examples of such practices, but the conduct they enjoin is not limited to those five enumerated examples. In addition, the proposed orders state that, within thirty days after each order becomes final, each respondent shall have conformed its

rules to the substantive provisions of the order. Each respondent is further required to notify its participants of the applicable order through its usual business communications and its Web site. The proposed orders require notification to the Commission of changes in the respondent entities' structures, and periodic filings of written reports concerning compliance with the terms of the orders.

The proposed orders apply to each of the named respondents and entities it owns or controls, including its respective MLS and any affiliated Web site it operates. The orders do not prohibit participants in the respondents' MLS systems, or other independent persons or entities that receive listing information from a respondent, from making independent decisions concerning the use or display of such listing information on participant or third-party Web sites, consistent with any contractual obligations to respondent(s).

The proposed orders will expire in 10 years.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. E6-17357 Filed 10-17-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology; American Health Information Community Electronic Health Record Workgroup Meeting

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the eleventh meeting the American Health Information Community Electronic Health Record Workgroup in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92-463, 5 U.S.C., App.).

DATES: November 7, 2006, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Mary C. Switzer Building (330 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20201), Conference Room 4090 (please bring photo ID for entry to a Federal building).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: http://www/hhs.gov/healthit/ahic/ehr_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The workgroup discussion will include a discussion of critical components as well as other topics relating to an electronic health record.

The meeting will be available via Web cast at http://www.hhs.gov/healthit/ahic/ehr_instruct.html.

Dated: October 12, 2006.

Judith Sparrow,

Director, American Health Information Community, Office of Programs and Coordination, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.

[FR Doc. 06-8733 Filed 10-17-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-24-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology; American Health Information Community Consumer Empowerment Workgroup Meeting

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the eleventh meeting of the American Health Information Community Consumer Empowerment Workgroup in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 5 U.S.C., App.).

DATES: November 6, 2006, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Mary C. Switzer Building (330 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20201), Conference Room 4090 (please bring photo ID for entry to a Federal building).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: http://www.hhs.gov/healthit/ahic/ce_main.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Workgroup members will discuss outcomes from the visioning process, and continue discussion on a personal health record.

The meeting will be available via Web cast at http://www.hhs.gov/healthit/ahic/ce_instruct.html.

Dated: October 12, 2006.

Judith Sparrow,

Director, American Health Information Community, Office of Programs and Coordination, Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.

[FR Doc. 06-8734 Filed 10-17-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-24-M