Today’s action would not have any
impact on the autonomy or integrity of
the family as an institution.

Another widely mentioned estimate of
the total number of code adopting
jurisdictions in the U.S. is 44,000. This
number is based on the National
Conference of States on Building Codes
and Standards (NCBCS). See, for
example, http://www.ncbscs.org/
newsite/New%20Releases/
RW_Presentation_060602.htm. Both
these estimates are in reasonable
agreement and so DOE assumed that
there are 40,000 potential jurisdictions
that potentially would need training on
a new energy code.

Based on training experiences of the
Building Energy Codes Program staff,
with conducting training sessions for
jurisdictional staff regarding Standard
90.1, one full-day (8 hours) of training
is normally sufficient. Therefore, DOE
has used 8 hours as a low estimate and
16 hours as a high estimate for training
hours required if a jurisdiction were to
adopt Standard 90.1–2010.

a. Low estimate—8 hours × 40,000
jurisdictions × $100 per hour =
$32,000,000.

b. High Estimate—16 hours × 40,000
jurisdictions × $100 per hour =
$64,000,000.

Adding the potential training costs of
$32 million to $64 million to the costs
for the three steps indicates a potential
total costs ranging from $32.12 million
to $71.5 million. The high end of this
estimate is less than the $100 million
threshold in the Unfunded Mandates
Act. Accordingly, no further action is
required under the Unfunded Mandates

F. Review Under the Treasury and
General Government Appropriations
Act of 1999

Section 654 of the Treasury and
General Government Appropriations
Federal agencies to issue a Family
Policymaking Assessment for any rule
that may affect family well-being.

Today’s action would not have any
impact on the autonomy or integrity of
the family as an institution.

Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it
is not necessary to prepare a Family
Policymaking Assessment.

G. Review Under the Treasury and
General Government Appropriations
Act of 2001

Section 515 of the Treasury and
General Government Appropriations
Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516, note)
provides for agencies to review most
disseminations of information to the
public under guidelines published by
each agency pursuant to general
guidelines issued by OMB. OMB’s
guidelines were published at 67 FR
8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), and DOE’s
guidelines were published at 67 FR
62446 (Oct. 7, 2002). DOE has reviewed
today’s action under the OMB and DOE
guidelines and has concluded that it is
consistent with applicable policies in
those guidelines.

H. Review Under Executive Order 13211

Executive Order 13211, “Actions
Concerning Regulations That
Significantly Affect Energy Supply,
Distribution, or Use,” 66 FR 28355 (May
22, 2001), requires Federal agencies to
prepare and submit to the OMB a
Statement of Energy Effects for any
proposed significant energy action. A
“significant energy action” is defined as
any action by an agency that
promulgated or is expected to lead to
promulgation of a final rule, and that:
(1) Is a significant regulatory action
under Executive Order 12866, or any
successor order; and (2) Is likely to have
a significant adverse effect on the
supply, distribution, or use of energy; or
(3) Is designated by the Administrator of
the Office of Information and Regulatory
Affairs (OIRA) as a significant energy
action. For any proposed significant
energy action, the agency must give a
detailed statement of any adverse effects
on energy supply, distribution, or use,
should the proposal be implemented,
and of reasonable alternatives to the
action and their expected benefits on
energy supply, distribution, and use.

Today’s action would not have a
significant adverse effect on the supply,
distribution, or use of energy and is
therefore not a significant energy action.

Today’s action would not have any
impact on the autonomy or integrity of
the family as an institution.

Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it
is not necessary to prepare a Family
Policymaking Assessment.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Unconventional Resources
Technology Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy,
Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a
meeting of the Unconventional
Resources Technology Advisory
Committee. The Federal Advisory
770) requires that notice of this meeting
be announced in the Federal Register.

DATES: Thursday, October 27, 2011; 11
a.m. to 1 p.m. (EDT).

ADDRESSES: U.S. Department of Energy,
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.,
Washington, DC 20585.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Elena Melchert, U.S. Department of
Energy, Office of Oil and Natural Gas,
Washington, DC 20585. Phone: (202)
586–5600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Purpose of the Committee: The
purpose of the Unconventional
Resources Technology Advisory
Committee is to provide advice on
development and implementation of
programs related to onshore
unconventional natural gas and other
petroleum resources to the Secretary of
Energy and provide comments and
recommendations and priorities for the
Department of Energy Annual Plan per
requirements of the Energy Policy Act of
2005, Title IX, Subtitle J, section 999.

Tentative Agenda
10:30 a.m. Registration.
I. Introduction

A. Statutory Requirements

Title III of the Energy Conservation and Production Act, as amended (ECPA), establishes requirements for the Building Energy Standards Program, (42 U.S.C. 6831–6837) Section 304(a) of ECPA, as amended, provides that when the 1992 Model Energy Code (MEC), or any successor to that code, is revised, the Secretary must determine, not later than 12 months after the revision, whether the revised code would improve energy efficiency in residential buildings and must publish notice of the determination in the Federal Register. (42 U.S.C. 6833(a)(5)(A)) The Department, following precedent set by the ICC and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) considers high-rise (greater than three stories) multifamily residential buildings and hotel, motel, and other transient residential building types of any height as commercial buildings for energy code purposes. Low-rise residential buildings include one- and two-family detached and attached buildings, duplexes, townhouses, row houses, and low-rise multifamily buildings (not greater than three stories) such as condominiums and garden apartments.

If the Secretary determines that the revision would improve energy efficiency then, not later than 2 years after the date of the publication of the