

TABLE 2.—NOMINAL EFFICIENCIES FOR INDUCTION MOTORS RATED 5 KV OR LESS
[Form wound]

HP	Open drip-proof			Totally enclosed fan-cooled		
	6-pole	4-pole	2-pole	6-pole	4-pole	2-pole
250	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0
300	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0
350	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0
400	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0
450	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0
500	95.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.0

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request.

SUMMARY: The EIA has submitted the DOE-887, "DOE Customer Surveys," to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and a three-year extension under section 3507(h)(1) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, at 3507(h)(1)).

DATES: Comments must be filed by September 18, 2006. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within that period, you should contact the OMB Desk Officer for DOE listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to John Asalone, OMB Desk Officer for DOE, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. To ensure receipt of the comments by the due date, submission by FAX at 202-395-7285 or e-mail to John_A._Asalone@omb.eop.gov is recommended. The mailing address is 726 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, DC 20503. The OMB DOE Desk Officer may be telephoned at (202) 395-4650. (A copy of your comments should also be provided to EIA's Statistics and Methods Group at the address below.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Kara Norman. To ensure receipt of the comments by the due date, submission by FAX (202-287-

1705) or e-mail (kara.norman@eia.doe.gov) is recommended. The mailing address is Statistics and Methods Group (EI-70), Forrestal Building, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585-0670. Kara Norman may be contacted by telephone at (202) 287-1902.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This section contains the following information about the energy information collection submitted to OMB for review: (1) The collection numbers and title; (2) the sponsor (i.e., the Department of Energy component (if OGC, spell out "Office of General Council"); (3) the current OMB docket number (if applicable); (4) the type of request (i.e., new, revision, extension, or reinstatement); (5) response obligation (i.e., mandatory, voluntary, or required to obtain or retain benefits); (6) a description of the need for and proposed use of the information; (7) a categorical description of the likely respondents; and (8) an estimate of the total annual reporting burden (i.e., the estimated number of likely respondents times the proposed frequency of response per year times the average hours per response (just the burden hours here—not the formula).

1. DOE-887, "DOE Customer Surveys".
2. Energy Information Administration.
3. OMB Number 1901-0302.
4. Three-year extension.
5. Voluntary.
6. DOE-887 will be used to contact users and beneficiaries of DOE products or other services to determine how DOE can better improve its services to meet their needs. Information is needed to make DOE products more effective, efficient, and responsive and at a lesser cost.
7. Respondents are users and beneficiaries of DOE products and services.

8. 12,500 hours (50,000 respondents times 1 response per year times .25 hours per response).

Please refer to the supporting statement as well as the proposed forms

and instructions for more information about the purpose, who must report, when to report, where to submit, the elements to be reported, detailed instructions, provisions for confidentiality, and uses (including possible nonstatistical uses) of the information. For instructions on obtaining materials, see the "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT" section.

Statutory Authority: Section 3507(h)(1) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, at 3507(h)(1)).

Issued in Washington, DC, August 14, 2006.

Nancy Kirkendall,

Agency Clearance Officer, Energy Information Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request.

SUMMARY: The EIA is soliciting comments on the proposed revisions to and three-year extension of the Oil and Gas Reserves System Surveys, Form EIA-23 "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves," Form EIA-23P, "Oil and Gas Well Operator List Update Report," and EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production".

DATES: Comments must be filed by October 17, 2006. If you anticipate difficulty in submitting comments within that period, contact the person listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Mr. Rafi Zeinalpour at U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Reserves and Production Division, 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 1110, Dallas, Texas 75201-6801. To ensure receipt of the comments by the due date, submission by fax (214-7206155) or e-mail (RAFI.ZEINALPOUR@EIA.DOE.GOV) is recommended. Alternatively, Mr. Rafi Zeinalpour may be contacted by telephone at (214-720-6191).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of any forms and instructions should be directed to Mr. Rafi Zeinalpour at the address listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Current Actions
- III. Request for Comments

I. Background

The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-275, 15 U.S.C. 761 *et seq.*) and the DOE Organization Act (Pub. L. 95-91, 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*) require the EIA to carry out a centralized, comprehensive, and unified energy information program. This program collects, evaluates, assembles, analyzes, and disseminates information on energy resource reserves, production, demand, technology, and related economic and statistical information. This information is used to assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet near and longer term domestic demands.

The EIA, as part of its effort to comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), provides the general public and other Federal agencies with opportunities to comment on collections of energy information conducted by or in conjunction with the EIA. Any comments received help the EIA to prepare data requests that maximize the utility of the information collected, and to assess the impact of collection requirements on the public. Also, the EIA will later seek approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Section 3507(a) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Operators of crude oil and natural gas wells are the target respondents of Forms EIA-23 and EIA-23P. There are two versions of Form EIA-23. Large operators (those that produce 1.5 million barrels or more of crude oil or 15 billion cubic feet or more of natural gas per year) and intermediate operators (those that produce at least 400,000 barrels of crude oil or 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per year, but less than large operators) file Form EIA-23L.

Small operators (those that produce less than intermediate operators) file Form 23S. Respondents report volumes of crude oil, associated-dissolved natural gas, non-associated natural gas, lease condensate production, reserves and revisions to previous year reports, discoveries, extensions, sales, acquisitions, and non-producing reserves for each individual operated field without regard to interest ownership. (Individual field information is requested from large and intermediate operators; samples of small operators are requested to submit less detailed information.) The majority of small operators are not asked to report annually on Form EIA-23. The selected sample of small operators provide production and available reserves information for crude oil, total natural gas and lease condensate at a State or geographic subdivision level.

Form EIA-23P is a postcard form used to collect information on possible oil and gas well operators that may be included in future EIA-23 surveys. Information obtained from Form EIA-23P is used to confirm and/or update general operator information, primarily about small companies with which no contact has been made in the last few years.

Operators of natural gas plants are the target respondents of the Form EIA-64A. The volumes of natural gas processed, natural gas liquids produced, resultant shrinkage of the natural gas and natural gas used in processing are requested of all natural gas plant operators.

In response to Public Law 95-91 Section 657, estimates of U.S. oil and gas reserves are to be reported annually. Many U.S. government agencies have an interest in the definitions of proved oil and gas reserves and the quality, reliability and usefulness of estimates of reserves. Among these are the Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy; Minerals Management Service (MMS), Department of Interior; Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Department of the Treasury; and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Each of these organizations has specific purposes for collecting, using, or estimating proved reserves. The EIA has a congressional mandate to provide accurate annual estimates of U.S. proved crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves and publishes an annual reserves report to meet this requirement. The MMS maintains estimates of proved reserves to carry out their responsibilities in leasing, collecting royalty payments and regulating the activities of oil and gas

companies on Federal lands and water and is second only to the IRS in generating Federal revenue. For the IRS, proved reserves and occasionally probable reserves are an essential component of calculating taxes for companies owning or producing oil and gas. The SEC requires publicly traded petroleum companies to annually file a reserves statement as part of their 10-K filing. The basic purpose of the 10-K filing is to give the investing public a clear and reliable financial basis to assess the relative value, as a financial asset, of a company's reserves, especially in comparison to other similar oil and gas companies.

The Government also uses the resulting information to develop national and regional estimates of proved reserves of domestic crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids to facilitate national energy policy decisions. These estimates are essential to the development, implementation, and evaluation of energy policy and legislation. Data are used directly in the EIA annual publication, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves*, and are incorporated into a number of other publications and analyses. Secondary publications that use the data include EIA's *Annual Energy Review*, *Annual Energy Outlook*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Natural Gas Annual*.

II. Current Actions

This notice is a three-year extension of Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves", Form EIA-23P, "Oil and Gas Well Operator List Update Report" and Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of Natural Gas Liquids Production, and a small modification to Form EIA-23L.

Form EIA-23P will be extended without modification. Currently available reliable State and other sources will be used to confirm and/or update operator information thereby reducing the number of Form EIA-23P mail-outs and consequent burden on respondents. Form EIA-23S and Form EIA-64A will also be extended without modification. Maintaining the list of currently active gas plants will be aided by reliable State and other sources thereby reducing the number of needed contacts with plant operators.

Form EIA-23L will be extended with one minor modification. EIA is proposing that more detailed information be collected on the Form EIA-23L for those fields which are producing oil and/or natural gas from sources previously or currently classified as uneconomical or technically unrecoverable. (Such

sources are often generically identified as “nonconventional” resources). This will be accomplished by requesting respondents to use Box No. 5 (MMS Code) in Section 2.1 on the Form EIA–23L to identify specific types of hydrocarbon reservoirs or hydrocarbon deposits by using an additional set of codes. This procedure of adding codes to the existing list of Mineral Management Service Codes has been used successfully since Report Year 1989 to identify volumes of coalbed methane production (natural gas produced from a coal reservoir) and coalbed methane proved reserves (natural gas proved reserves in a coal reservoir) by showing the code CB in Box No. 5. The additional codes will include SH for shale reservoirs and CH for chalk reservoirs. Other reservoirs will be placed in five classes of successively lower permeability: PH, PM, PT, PV, and PU, corresponding respectively to high, medium, tight, very tight and ultra-tight permeability. Most reservoirs currently considered “conventional” would fall into classes PH and PM and most reservoirs currently classified as tight would fall into class PT. Reserves in class PV are comparatively low but they are increasing; currently there may be no proved reserves in class PU.

Some hydrocarbon deposits present special production problems not necessarily related to permeability and additional codes will be assigned. For example, ultra heavy oils and bitumens (oil sands) that typically have low gravity, high viscosity and do not flow at standard conditions would be designated by the code HV (high viscosity). Gas hydrates would be designated by the code GH and natural gas dissolved in subsurface brines would be designated by the code GB. Other categories may be added. No change in burden is anticipated by providing this information because the list of MMS codes which are currently reported in Box 5 is merely being expanded and no new data elements are being added to Form EIA–23L. The use of additional codes to identify new sources of production will provide valuable information of substantial analytical value.

III. Request for Comments

Prospective respondents and other interested parties should comment on the actions discussed in item II. The following guidelines are provided to assist in the preparation of comments. In providing comments, please indicate to which form(s) your comments apply.

General Issues

A. Is the proposed collection of information necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency and does the information have practical utility? Practical utility is defined as the actual usefulness of information to or for an agency, taking into account its accuracy, adequacy, reliability, timeliness, and the agency's ability to process the information it collects.

B. What enhancements can be made to the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected?

As a Potential Respondent to the Request for Information

A. What actions could be taken to help ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of the information to be collected?

B. Are the instructions and definitions clear and sufficient? If not, which instructions need clarification?

C. Can the information be submitted by the due date?

D. Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated as follows:

Form EIA–23S: 4 hours (small operators).

Form EIA–23L: 32 hours (intermediate operators); 160 hours (large operators).

Form EIA–23P: 15 minutes (all operators).

Form EIA–64A: 6 hours (natural gas plant operators).

The estimated burden includes the total time necessary to provide the requested information. In your opinion, how accurate is this estimate?

E. The agency estimates that the only cost to a respondent is for the time it will take to complete the collection. Will a respondent incur any start-up costs for reporting, or any recurring annual costs for operation, maintenance, and purchase of services associated with the information collection?

F. What additional actions could be taken to minimize the burden of this collection of information? Such actions may involve the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

G. Does any other Federal, State, or local agency collect similar information? If so, specify the agency, the data element(s), and the methods of collection.

As a Potential User of the Information To Be Collected

A. What actions could be taken to help ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of the information disseminated?

B. Is the information useful at the levels of detail to be collected?

C. For what purpose(s) would the information be used? Be specific.

D. Are there alternate sources for the information and are they useful? If so, what are their weaknesses and/or strengths?

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of the form. They also will become a matter of public record.

Statutory Authority: Section 3507(h)(1) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Issued in Washington, DC, August 14, 2006.

Nancy Kirkendall,

Energy Information Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. RP06–445–000]

ANR Pipeline Company; Notice of Proposed Changes in FERC Gas Tariff

August 1, 2006.

Take notice that on July 26, 2006, ANR Pipeline Company (ANR) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, Second Revised Volume No. 1, the following tariff sheets to become effective on September 1, 2006:

First Revised Sheet No. 101C.01.

Second Revised Sheet No. 101D.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 154.210 of the Commission's regulations (18 CFR 154.210). Anyone filing an intervention or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant. Anyone filing an intervention or protest on or before the intervention or protest date need not serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and