Good morning Chairman Kelliher, Commissioners.

My name is Elizabeth Anklam. With me are Todd Ruhkamp, John Wisniewski, and Van Button from the Office of Energy Projects, and Sandra Delude and Jay O'Malley from the Office of the General Counsel.

Existing LNG Terminals – 5.8 Bcf/d

Everett	1.0 Bcf/d
Cove Point	1.0 Bcf/d
Elba Island	1.2 Bcf/d
Lake Charles	2.1 Bcf/d
Gulf Gateway	0.5 Bcf/d

We'd like to begin our presentation on items C-6 & 7 before you today with a brief review of Commission-authorized LNG projects in the United States. Currently, there are 5 operating LNG terminals in the United States, which have the combined capability of delivering 5.8 Bcf/d of natural gas to market.

Under Construction – 9.8 Bcf/d

Freeport LNG	1.5 Bcf/d
Sabine Pass LNG	4.0 Bcf/d
Cameron LNG	1.5 Bcf/d
Golden Pass LNG	2.0 Bcf/d
Cove Point Expansion	0.8 Bcf/d

There are an additional 4 LNG terminals currently under construction and one under expansion, which have the combined potential of delivering an additional 9.8 Bcf/d of natural gas.

The Commission has previously authorized another 7 LNG terminals and 2 expansions, totaling 16.7 Bcf/d of additional natural gas capacity.

(In case they question:

Corpus Christi LNG**2.6

Vista del Sol 1.1

Weaver's Cove Energy 0.8

Ingleside Energy** 1.0

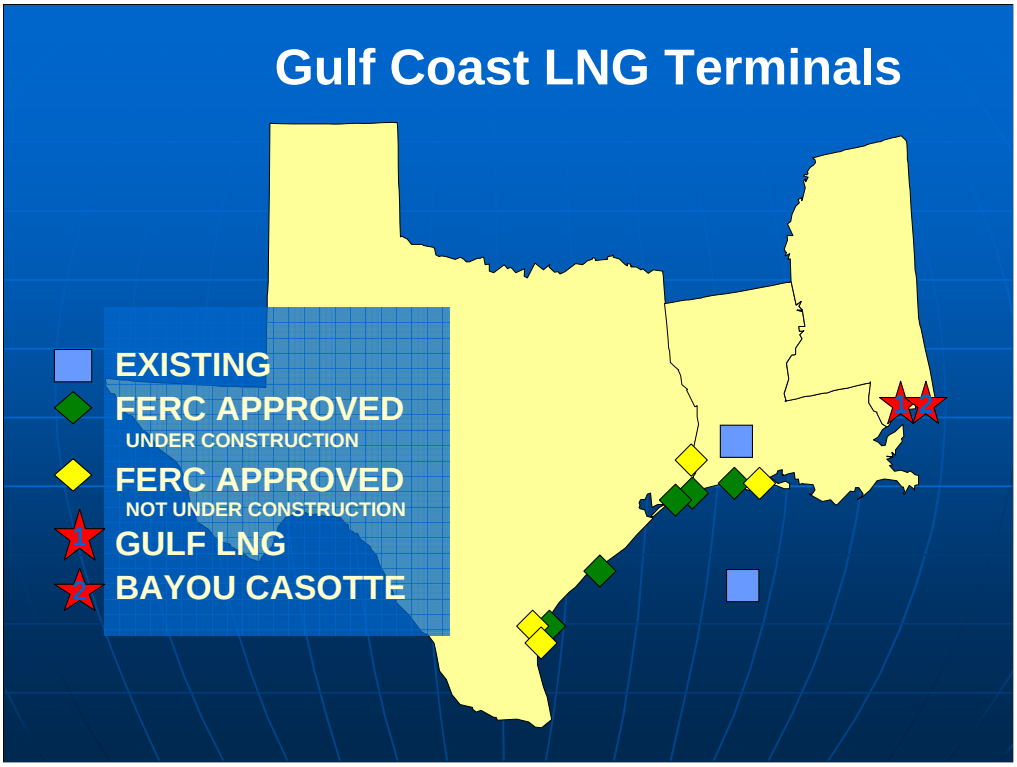
Crown Landing LNG 1.2

Port Arthur LNG 3.0

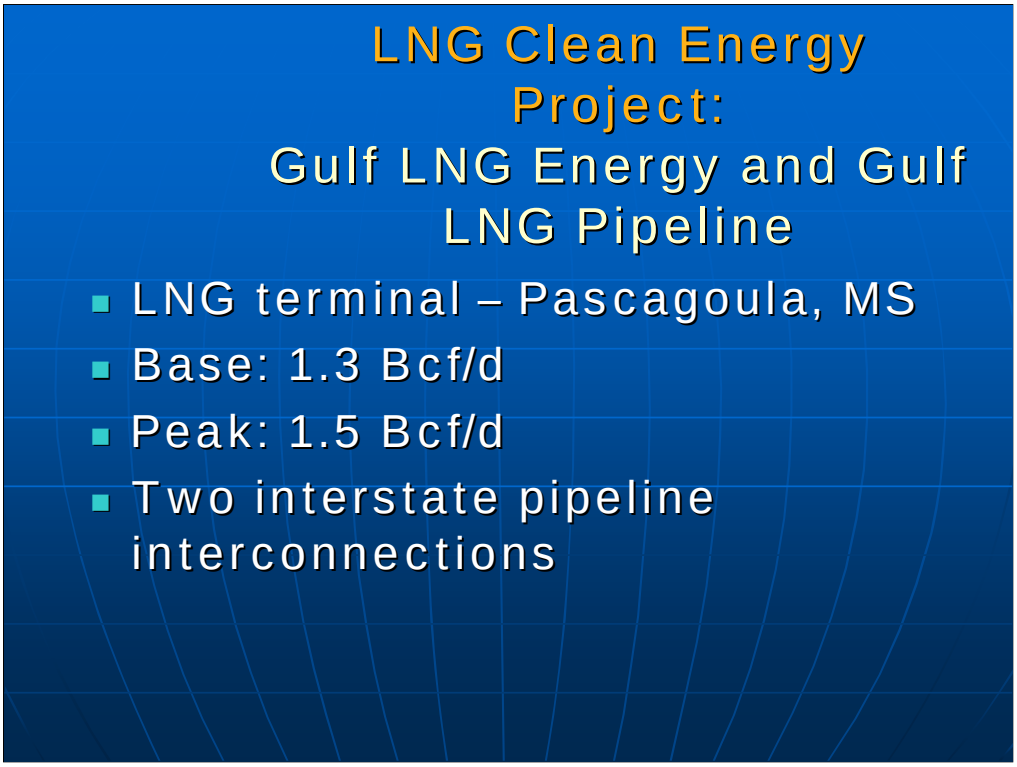
Creole Trail LNG 3.3

Freeport LNG Expansion 2.5

Cameron LNG Expansion 1.15)

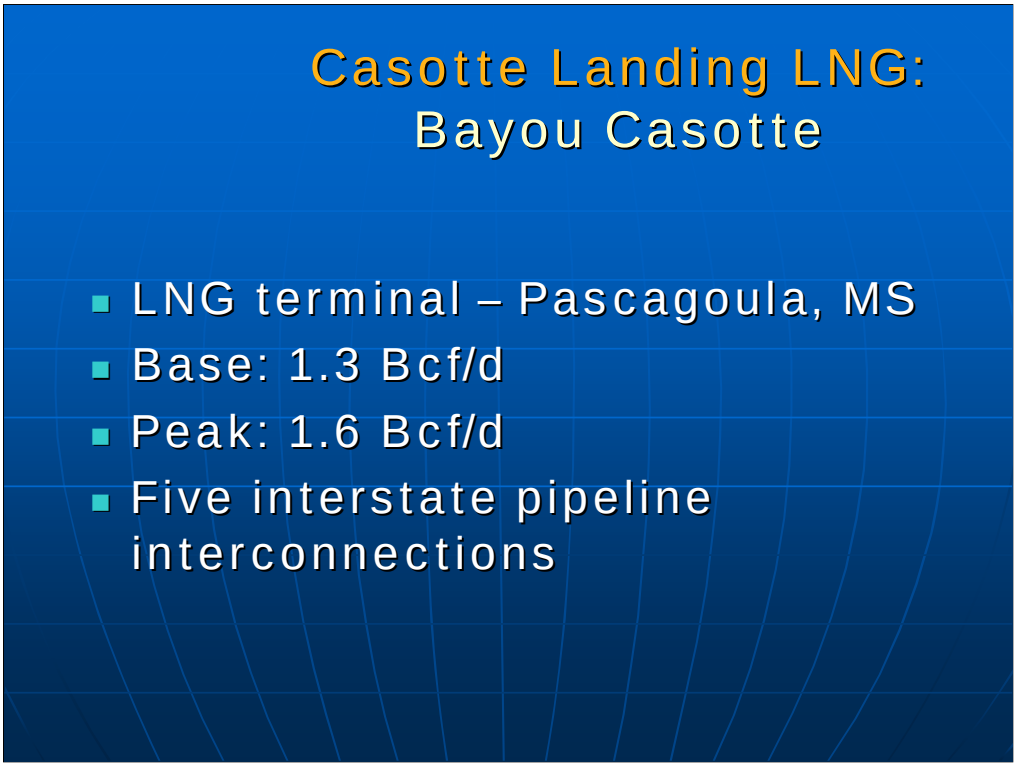


The draft orders in C-6 and C-7 authorize the construction of two proposed LNG import terminals to be located in Jackson County, Mississippi, in the Bayou Casotte area of the Port of Pascagoula. The authorization of these two terminals brings an additional 3.1 Bcf/d of natural gas and the number of LNG projects to 18.



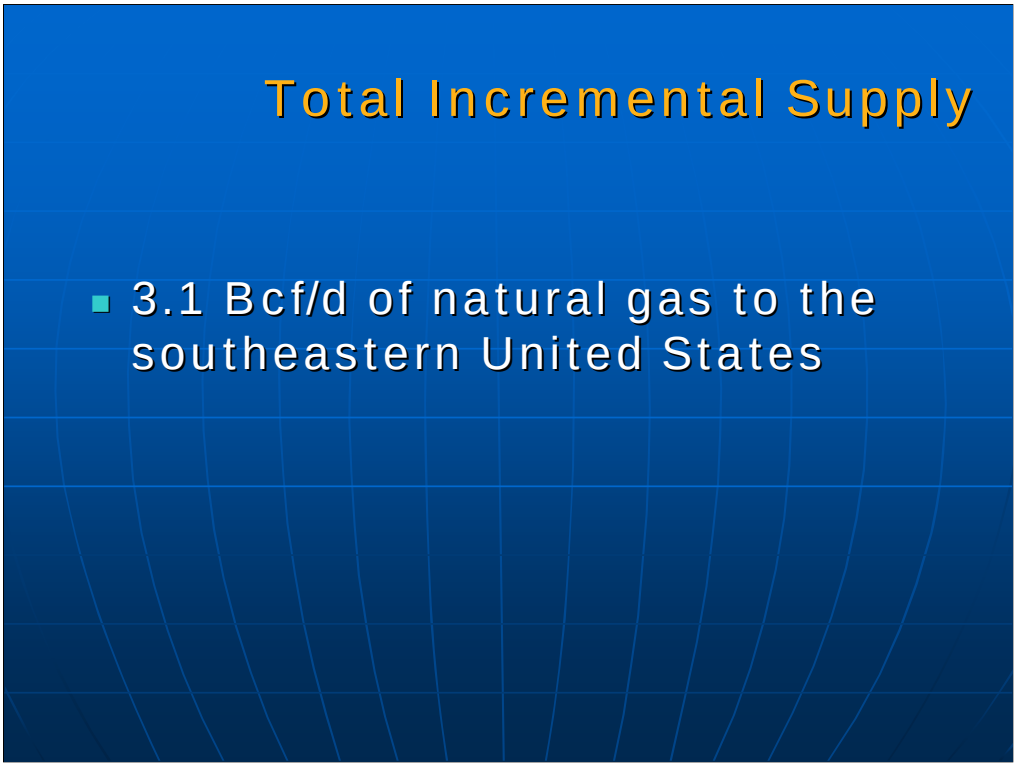
In C-6, Gulf LNG Energy is authorized to site and construct an LNG import terminal to be used to import, store and vaporize up to 1.5 Bcf/d of LNG. Some of the key facilities to be constructed include an LNG marine terminal with a turning basin and one protected berth, two storage tanks capable of storing a total of 320,000 cubic meters of LNG, LNG vaporization and sendout facilities, as well as other infrastructure and support systems.

The vaporized LNG will reach the interstate grid via two interconnections with interstate pipelines. The regasified LNG can be delivered directly to the interconnections, or, if it does not meet the gas quality specifications of the downstream pipelines, to an interconnection with a BP-owned gas processing plant and then to the interconnections.



In C-7, Bayou Casotte Energy LLC, a subsidiary of Chevron U.S.A. Inc., is authorized to site and construct an LNG import terminal, next to an existing Chevron oil refinery, to be used to import, store and vaporize up to 1.6 Bcf/d of LNG. The vaporized LNG will reach the interstate grid through interconnections with five interstate pipelines.

Some of the key facilities to be constructed include LNG unloading facilities, three full-containment LNG storage tanks capable of storing a total of 540,000 cubic meters of LNG, vapor handling facilities, an intermediate fluid vaporization system, and a natural gas liquids extraction facility to process any gas that does not meet the gas quality specifications of the interconnecting pipelines.



Together, the two projects will be able to provide up to 3.1 Bcf/d of natural gas to the interstate grid of the southeastern United States.