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FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

January 30, 2006

VIA HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable Magalie R. Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Broadwater Energy LLC, Application for Authority to Site,
Construct and Operate LNG Import Terminal Facilities,
Docket No. CP06-____-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

Broadwater Energy LLC respectfully submits for filing, pursuant to Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), 15 U.S.C. § 717(b)(a) (2000), and Parts 153 and 380 of the rules and regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("Commission"), 18 C.F.R. Parts 153 and 380 (2005), the enclosed the "Application for Authority to Site, Construct and Operate LNG Import Terminal Facilities" ("Application").

Broadwater seeks authorization to site, construct and operate a liquefied natural gas ("LNG") receiving terminal and associated facilities in Long Island Sound, approximately nine miles from the shore of Long Island in New York State waters, as a place of entry for the importation of LNG. Broadwater will facilitate the importation of LNG from foreign nations into the United States. Broadwater respectfully requests that the Commission issue a final order granting it all necessary authorizations by March 31, 2007. Broadwater requests waiver of any and all Commission regulations necessary to obtain expeditious approval of Broadwater's application.

This Application is comprised of sixteen volumes and additional material:

- The Application Volume contains this Transmittal letter, the Application, the Form of Notice and Exhibits A, B, C, G and Exhibit H (Letters of Support). Exhibit D is omitted as inapplicable. The documents in this volume are available to the public;
- Exhibit F, the Environmental Report, has four components:
 - The Public Volumes is comprised of the public portions of Volume I (Onshore Facilities, Environmental Report – Resource Report Numbers 1-12 and Appendices) and Volumes II-VI (Offshore Facilities, Environmental Report – of Resource Report Numbers 1-12 and Appendices). Documents in these volumes are available to the public.
 - The Privileged and Confidential Information Volume, Volume VII, contains the Privileged and Confidential portions of Offshore Facilities – Environmental Report -- Resource Report Numbers 4 and 5. Documents in this volume are Privileged and Confidential as defined by Section 388.112 of the Commission's Regulations.
 - The Critical Energy Infrastructure Volumes is comprised of Volume VIII, which contains the CEII portions of Resource Report Number 9, and Volume Numbers IX-XIV, which contains the CEII portions of Offshore Facilities – Environmental Report -- Resource Report Number 13. The documents in these volumes contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information as defined by Sections 388.112 and 388.113(c)(1) of the Commission's Regulations.
 - The Sensitive Security Information Volume, Volume Number XV, contains the SSI portions of Offshore Facilities -- Environmental Report – Resource Report Numbers 8 and 11. The documents in this volume contain Sensitive Security Information as defined by 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

In accordance with Section 388.112 of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 388.112 (2005), Broadwater requests that the Commission treat the information in the Privileged and Confidential Volume as privileged and confidential information. This volume contains location, character and ownership information about cultural resources or access to such information which is contained in Environmental Resource Report Nos. 4 and 5. Broadwater has labeled this report as "Contains Privileged Information - Do Not Release."

The Honorable Magalie R. Salas
January 30, 2006
Page 3

The Critical Energy Infrastructure Information Volumes contain contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") as defined in Sections 388.112 and 388.113(c)(1) of the Commission's regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 388.113(c)(1) (2005). Accordingly, these Volumes have been marked as "Contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information - Do Not Release."

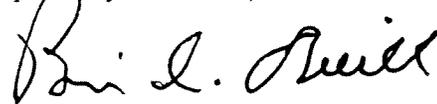
Access to CEII may be obtained by submitting a request to the Commission's CEII Coordinator. Procedures for obtaining access to CEII may be found at 18 C.F.R. 388.113.

The Sensitive Security Information Volume contains Sensitive Security Information that is controlled under 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520. No part of this record may be disclosed to persons without a "need to know," as defined in 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520, except with the written permission of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration or the Secretary of Transportation. Unauthorized release may result in civil penalty or other action. For U.S. government agencies, public disclosure is governed by 5 U.S.C. 552 and 49 CFR parts 15 and 1520.

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, Broadwater is submitting; (1) an original and seven copies of the Application Volume; (2) one copy of the Privileged Information Volume, which is marked "CONTAINS PRIVILEGED INFORMATION - DO NOT RELEASE"; (3) an original and two copies of the Critical Energy Infrastructure Volumes, each of which is marked "CONTAINS CRITICAL ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION - DO NOT RELEASE"; and (4) one copy of the Sensitive Security Information Volume, which is marked

Broadwater also is submitting a CD, which contains the Form of Notice, which is suitable for publication in the Federal Register.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian D. O'Neill

Attorney for Broadwater Energy LLC

BW000003

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Broadwater Energy LLC) Docket No. CP06-___-000
Broadwater Pipeline LLC) Docket No. CP06-___-000
) Docket No. CP06-___-000

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS

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Take notice that on January 30, 2006, Broadwater Energy LLC filed an application under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA") and Part 153 seeking authorization to site, construct and operate an offshore liquefied natural gas ("LNG") receiving terminal and associated facilities ("Floating Storage and Regasification Unit" or "FSRU") in Long Island Sound, approximately nine miles from the shore of Long Island in New York State waters, as a place of entry for the importation of LNG. Broadwater will facilitate the importation of LNG from foreign nations into the United States.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC ("Broadwater Pipeline") concurrently filed an application requesting (i) a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to Subpart A of Part 157 of the Commission's regulations, authorizing Broadwater Pipeline to construct, own, operate and maintain a 30-inch, 22 mile subsea lateral (and related facilities) as a single-use pipeline; and (ii) a Part 157, Subpart F blanket construction certificate. Broadwater Pipeline seeks authorization to permit its proposed pipeline to be operated as a single use pipeline. That is, it will only be used for one purpose – to transport natural gas approximately 22 miles from the FSRU, to a subsea interconnection with an existing interstate pipeline.

Broadwater Energy and Broadwater Pipeline respectfully request that the Commission issue a final order granting it all necessary authorizations by March 31, 2007. Broadwater requests waiver of any and all Commission regulations necessary to obtain approval of their respective applications.

Any initial questions regarding these applications should be directed to Brian D. O'Neill or Bruce W. Neely, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae LLP Telephone: (202) 986-8000.

These applications are on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. These filings are available for review at the Commission in the Public Reference Room or may be viewed on the Commission's website at <http://www.ferc.gov> using the "eLibrary" link. Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at (866)208-3676, or for TTY, contact (202)

502-8659. There is an "eSubscription" link on the web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s).

There are two ways to become involved in the Commission's review of this project. First, any person wishing to obtain legal status by becoming a party to the proceedings for this project should, on or before the below listed comment date, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20426, a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the NGA (18 CFR 157.10). A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties. A party must submit an original and 14 copies of filings made with the Commission and must mail a copy to the applicant and to every other party in the proceeding. Only parties to the proceeding can ask for court review of Commission orders in the proceeding.

However, a person does not have to intervene in order to have comments considered. The second way to participate is by filing with the Secretary of the Commission, as soon as possible, an original and two copies of comments in support of or in opposition to this project. The Commission will consider these comments in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but the filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding. The Commission's rules require that persons filing comments in opposition to the project provide copies of their protests only to the party or parties directly involved in the protest.

Persons who wish to comment only on the environmental review of this project should submit an original and two copies of their comments to the Secretary of the Commission. Those providing environmental comments will be placed on the Commission's environmental mailing list, will receive copies of the environmental documents, and will be notified of meetings associated with the Commission's environmental review process. The environmental commenters will not be required to serve copies of filed documents on all other parties. However, the non-party commenters will not receive copies of all documents filed by other parties or issued by the Commission (except for the mailing of environmental documents issued by the Commission) and will not have the right to seek court review of the Commission's final order.

Motions to intervene, protests and comments may be filed electronically via the internet in lieu of paper; *see* 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's web site under the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. The Commission strongly encourages electronic filings. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

Comment Date: _____

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATION COMMISSION**

Broadwater Energy LLC

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Docket No. CP06-____-000

**APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO
SITE, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE
LNG IMPORT TERMINAL FACILITIES**

Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (“NGA”), 15 U.S.C. § 717(b)(a), and Part 153 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (“Commission” or “FERC”) regulations, 18 C.F.R. Part 153, Broadwater Energy LLC (“Broadwater”) hereby seeks authorization to site, construct, and operate a liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) receiving terminal and associated facilities in Long Island Sound, approximately nine miles from the shore of Long Island in New York State waters, as a place of entry for the importation of LNG. Concurrent with this Application, Broadwater Pipeline LLC, an affiliate, is filing an application under Section 7(c) of the NGA and Part 157 of the Commission’s regulations seeking authorization to construct, own, operate and maintain a 30-inch, 22-mile pipeline lateral (and related facilities, including a tower to support the initial portion of the pipeline) to transport regasified LNG from the import facility to a subsea interconnect with the existing interstate Iroquois Gas Transmission System (“IGTS”).

Based on historical trends and future projections, the Long Island, New York City, and Connecticut markets (“the Region”) will face a critical period over the next 10 to 15 years in meeting the anticipated needs of energy consumers. In response to these

market demands, Broadwater has designed a project that will provide a new, timely and reliable source of long-term and competitively priced natural gas supply to the Region and potentially to other regions through the interstate pipeline system. The Project is not only technically and economically feasible, but it has been designed with a critical eye toward the safety and security of the users and adjacent populations of Long Island Sound and toward avoidance or minimization of environmental impacts.

Broadwater respectfully requests the Commission to issue a final order on this Application by March 31, 2007. This will enable Broadwater to commence construction in order to meet an in-service date of December 1, 2010.

In accordance with Part 153 of the Commission's regulations, Broadwater respectfully states as follows:

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Broadwater requests in this Application authorization to site, construct and operate an LNG marine import and regasification terminal and associated facilities in Long Island Sound. The Broadwater Project will help satisfy a critical need for new, reliable, long-term natural gas supplies in the Region – and it will do so safely, effectively and in a manner that has a minimal impact on the surrounding environment.

The demand for natural gas in the Region is growing dramatically. In the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada, natural gas consumption is expected to grow by 1.5% annually through 2015, higher than the U.S. national average. Within this area, the Region accounts for approximately 20% of the total end-use consumption. Over the past ten years, , natural gas consumption in the Region has been growing approximately 2.7% per year. This trend is expected to continue. The New York State

Energy Plan projects that demand within New York will grow nearly 37% by 2021, with nearly 61% of this increase due to natural gas demand for electric power generation.¹

While natural gas demand continues to grow, supply of natural gas from traditional sources within the United States and Canada remains unchanged or is in decline.

Broadwater proposes to respond to this rising demand in the Region by establishing a new source of supply through the operation of an LNG import terminal located in Long Island Sound in New York waters, approximately nine miles from the Long Island shore. Applying technology used in the oil and LNG industries, the Project proposes to utilize a floating storage and regasification unit (“FSRU”) and related facilities. As its name suggests, the FSRU is a floating LNG receiving, storage, and regasification unit. The FSRU is designed to store 350,000 m³ of LNG (equivalent to 2.2 million barrels or 8 Bcf of regasified LNG) and to provide an average throughput of 1 Bcf/d and peak throughput of 1.25 Bcf/d of natural gas.

Using a yoke mooring system (“YMS”), the FSRU will be moored to a fixed tower, which will be firmly secured to the sea floor. The tower will include a pipeline riser, which is the initial portion of the 22-mile sendout pipeline interconnecting the FSRU with the existing IGTS interstate pipeline. Broadwater Pipeline LLC is concurrently filing an application under Section 7 of the NGA for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate the sendout pipeline, the tower, and associated facilities. The entire capacity of the FSRU will be subscribed to Shell NA LNG, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Company.

¹ New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), *State Energy Plan (2002)*, pp. 3-9.

Broadwater announced the Project in November 2004. Since then, Broadwater has engaged in extensive outreach to agencies, legislators and other stakeholders to make available information about the Project and to identify issues. In addition, numerous open houses were held in Long Island and Connecticut.

On November 29, 2004, the Commission granted Broadwater's request to use the Commission's National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") pre-filing review process for the Project. The Commission designated the NEPA pre-filing proceeding as Docket No. PF05-4-000. Broadwater contacted key resource agencies and interested stakeholders requesting participation in the NEPA pre-filing process. Four FERC and U.S. Coast Guard ("USCG") public scoping meetings have been held. Throughout the pre-filing process, Broadwater has continued to hold meetings with the public and local, state, and federal agencies and officials. The accompanying Resource Reports included in Exhibit F reflect these NEPA pre-filing consultations.

The Resource Reports demonstrate that the Project will have significant benefits for the Region with minimal impact on landowners and the environment. By creating a new base load source of natural gas virtually in the heart of the most intense and growing energy consuming market on the east coast, Broadwater will help satisfy a critical energy need for the region and, at the same time, will help to reduce energy costs by millions of dollars annually. The Project is to be located offshore, distant from neighboring populations and barely visible from shorelines. There will be no need for any modification to the shoreline nor any dredging in near shoreline areas. Because of the unique design of the Project and its careful location, there will be little impact on water or air quality or on existing commercial operations in the Long Island Sound. This is also

true with respect to fishing, boating and other shipping activities in the Sound. Similarly, the Project is designed to avoid underwater hazards and to minimize disturbance to the seabed.

Broadwater understands the vital importance of security of the FSRU and has undertaken a thorough terrorism threat assessment and consequence analysis as a fundamental — and continuing — responsibility. The Resource Reports included in this Application describe the methodologies that will be used to determine potential threats, the consequences of a successful threat, and the security design features and security operating procedures necessary to minimize potential hazards to the public. Detailed security analyses and mitigating strategies will be fully disclosed to the appropriate permitting agencies.

II. INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICANT

The exact legal name of the Applicant is Broadwater Energy LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Broadwater is owned by TCPL USA LNG, Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of TransCanada Corporation, and Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Company. Broadwater's headquarters and principal place of business is located at Two Shell Plaza, 777 Walker Street, Houston, TX 77002.

Broadwater does not own existing facilities and is not now engaged in natural gas operations. Broadwater is neither owned, in whole or in part, nor subsidized, directly or indirectly, by any foreign government, nor is it contractually committed to ownership or subsidization from any foreign government.

The names, titles, addresses and telephone numbers of the persons to whom correspondence and communications concerning this Application are to be addressed are as follows:

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III. DESCRIPTION OF BROADWATER PROJECT AND PROPOSED FACILITIES

A. The Broadwater Project

In this Application, Broadwater seeks authorization pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate a marine liquefied natural gas terminal for the importation, storage and regasification of natural gas. The proposed Broadwater LNG terminal will be located in Long Island Sound ("the Sound"), approximately nine miles from the shore of Long Island in New York State waters.

The proposed LNG terminal will consist of a floating storage and regasification unit ("FSRU") that is approximately 1,215 feet long and 200 feet wide and that rises approximately 80 feet above the water line to the trunk deck. The FSRU's draft is approximately 40 feet. The FSRU will be designed to accommodate net storage of approximately 350,000 m³ of LNG, with base vaporization capabilities of 1.0 Bcf/d using a closed-loop shell and tube vaporization system. It will be capable of delivering a peak

sendout of 1.25 Bcf/d. The LNG will be delivered to the FSRU in LNG carriers with cargo capacities ranging from 125,000 m³ to a potential future size of 250,000 m³ at the frequency of two to three carriers per week.

The FSRU will be moored in place by a YMS. The YMS will be attached to a tower, which, in turn, will be secured to the seafloor by four legs having a diameter of 6.9 feet spaced 115 feet apart and embedded approximately 230 feet into the seabed. The tower will provide a secure mooring for the FSRU as well as support the initial portion of the 30-inch lateral pipeline that will connect with the FSRU to the interstate market. The pipeline lateral will proceed in a southeasterly direction from the FSRU for 22 miles to a subsea interconnect with the IGTS system where it will be delivered into the interstate grid. The entire capacity of the FSRU and the pipeline will be subscribed by Shell NA LNG, which will market the regasified LNG through an affiliate..

B. Detailed Description of the Proposed FSRU Facilities

1. Location

The proposed LNG import terminal will be located in Long Island Sound, in a water depth of about 90 feet, approximately nine miles off the coast of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York. The nearest Connecticut onshore point is approximately 10.2 miles from the proposed terminal location. The tower, to which the FSRU is connected by the YMS, is located at coordinates 41° 06' 01.31"N and 72° 50' 44.56" W. A geographic map of the proposed facilities is attached as Exhibit G.

The siting of the facility was determined based on a comprehensive and iterative process that evaluated potential terminal design concepts and sites throughout the entire Long Island Sound region, including both onshore and offshore locations. This siting

process evaluated potential sites against a wide range of environmental and socioeconomic criteria as well as a number of technical engineering criteria. Key among these was: (i) the distance of the terminal from shore to enhance public safety and minimize visual and noise impacts; (ii) the length of the connecting subsea pipeline; (iii) minimizing impacts on fishing, boating and shipping routes; and (iv) avoiding subsea hazards and impacts. This process and analysis is discussed in detail in Resource Report 10, which is included in Exhibit F.

2. Design Rules and Regulations

The FSRU proposed by Broadwater for an LNG import terminal is not a typical “onshore” LNG import terminal. Located permanently offshore and attached by the YMS to the tower in a depth of approximately 90 feet, the FSRU is a combination of conventional LNG carrier and onshore LNG process technologies.

The requirements set forth in 49 C.F.R. Part 193 and the National Fire Protection Association Part 59A (NFPA 59A) apply to an onshore LNG facility. Because the Broadwater facility is floating offshore, many of the standards are not directly applicable. Accordingly, Broadwater has taken a proactive approach to the use of key requirements to ensure that the appropriate design, construction and operational codes, regulations, and standards are met. Onshore regulations and requirements are met with respect to certain portions of the process area. Shipping regulations and requirements are applied to the “marine” aspects of the facility. The LNG processing facility will incorporate the purpose and the intent of the safety requirements detailed in 49 C.F.R. Part 193 and NFPA 59A, even though not directly applicable, and will comply with all directly applicable regulations and codes.

The standards that govern the design and installation of the YMS are promulgated by Classification Societies ("Class"). The design of the FSRU will follow Class Rules and may be approved and/or reviewed by the United States Coast Guard ("USCG"). With respect to standards applicable to LNG carriers, i.e. the marine regulations, the FSRU is designed and built in accordance with the provisions contained in the Class Rules for:

- The Classification of a Floating Offshore Installation at a Fixed Location;
- The Construction and Classification of Ships for the Carriage of Liquefied Gases in Bulk (which incorporates the International Gas Carrier Code);
- Rules and Regulations for the Classification of Ships; and
- USCG Regulations.

When more than one rule or standard applies, Broadwater will apply the more stringent requirement.

3. FSRU Project Components

The main components of the FSRU are: (1) the LNG Receiving Facilities; (2) the LNG Storage tanks; (3) the Regasification Plant; (4) the Yoke Mooring System; (5) the Nitrogen Plant ; (6) Power Generation; and (7) the Accommodation Area. Each component is briefly described below. Resource Reports 1 and 13, which are included in Exhibit F, provide more detailed descriptions of the facilities and operations.

a. LNG Receiving Facilities

The FSRU can receive LNG carriers with a capacity ranging from 125,000 m³ to a potential future capacity of 250,000 m³, at a frequency of two to three carriers per week. These vessels will berth on the starboard side of the FSRU, using conventional mooring arrangements. Tugs will be used for berthing and unberthing operations and will

remain in attendance during offloading activities. The FSRU is equipped with stern thrusters to maintain heading stability, as required, during berthing operations.

LNG transfer and vapor return are accomplished through loading arms designed for cryogenic service. A linked Emergency Shutdown system will be established between the FSRU and the Carrier during all cargo transfer operations. In addition the loading arms will be fitted with Emergency Release Couplers (ERC), which activate automatically whenever the carrier moves away from position or may be operated manually. The ERC's are designed to limit the amount of LNG spilled to a few quarts in the event of a disconnection.

b. LNG Storage Tanks

The LNG net storage capacity of the FSRU is approximately 350,000 m³ of LNG (equivalent to 2.2 million barrels or 8 Bcf of regasified LNG). The cargo area is segregated into eight membrane-type LNG storage tanks. The stored LNG will be maintained at a temperature of -162° C and a normal operating pressure of 1 to 3 psig, which is slightly above atmospheric pressure. The FSRU's storage capacity enhances the reliability of Broadwater's gas deliveries in the event that LNG carrier deliveries are interrupted.

c. Regasification Plant

The regasification plant is designed to vaporize LNG at a peak capacity of about 1.25 Bcf/d of natural gas (corresponding to about 2,500 m³ of LNG per hour). This send-out will be accomplished through the use of eight high-pressure send-out pumps, each feeding a dedicated vaporizer. Broadwater will use shell and tube vaporizers, heated by a glycol/water mix, to regasify the LNG.

From the vaporizers, the regasified LNG goes to the superheaters, which heat the vaporized gas to send-out temperature. The superheating system is designed to heat gas from 20° C to as much as 62° C at peak send-out rate. The gas is then metered and odorized, at which point the send-out pipeline system begins.

d. Yoke Mooring System

The FSRU will be moored in place using a YMS that allows the FSRU to weathervane around the tower. There will be a tubular mooring support structure incorporated into the bow section of the FSRU. Typically, a 100-year storm condition is used as a design basis for offshore structures. Broadwater, however, has increased the survivability criteria for the YMS to credible storm scenarios well in excess of those experienced in the recent history of the region. For example, the hurricane of September 21, 1938, with wave heights of approximately 12 feet (3.8 meters), was equivalent to a 50-year storm event. The YMS will be able to survive events of greater magnitude. *See* Resource Report 11 (Section 11.3.4.1), which is included in Exhibit F.

e. Nitrogen Plant

The nitrogen facilities will allow nitrogen to be added, as required, to the natural gas sendout to meet the heating value and flame stability (Wobbe Index) requirements of the IGTS tariff, as may be required.

f. Power and Heat Generation

Required main electric power is generated by three aero-derivative gas turbine generators: two running, one spare. The total installed capacity is about 70 MW (at the maximum ambient temperature). Exhaust gas from each gas turbine is sent to a combination Waste Heat Recovery Unit ("WHRU") and Selective Catalytic Reduction

("SCR") unit. The heat recovered from the WHRU is used for supplemental heating of the glycol water loop used for regasification. The SCR unit removes most of the carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide to reduce exhaust emissions below allowed limits before it is discharged to the atmosphere through a stack.

g. Accommodation Area

The accommodation area is located at the stern of the FSRU. It is sized for a permanent crew of up to 30 people plus a temporary crew of 30 people. The accommodation area also houses public spaces, offices, the central control room, the telecommunications room, electric machinery rooms, workshops, and stores.

4. The Project's Safety and Security Measures

The safety and security of the adjacent communities, other users of the Sound and the facility is of the highest priority to Broadwater. Within U.S. waters, the USCG has responsibility for the management of waterways, marine safety and security. Broadwater filed a Letter of Intent with the Captain of the Port, New Haven, Connecticut, on November 9, 2004, to operate an LNG import facility in Long Island Sound. Consequently, the Captain of the Port will review the safety and security aspects of the Project from a marine perspective. Part of the USCG's review will be a determination of a safety and security zone around the proposed facility. As discussed above, the Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in compliance with Federal safety standards for LNG facilities.

Key aspects of Broadwater's safety controls and security measures are summarized below. Resource Reports 11 and 13, included in Exhibit F, describe these measures and controls in greater detail.

Incorporated within the design of the facility is a layered approach to the safety of operations throughout the Project duration. The FSRU will be designed to endure severe weather conditions and natural catastrophes. Although the Broadwater terminal may be among the first FSRUs in operation, it does not rely on new technologies. The FSRU consists of three main components, all of which utilize existing and proven technology:

- A Hull and Containment System, which uses existing LNG carrier technology;
- The Process Equipment, which employs the same types of vaporization and utilities equipment in use at onshore terminals; and
- A YMS that has been used for many years in open-water conditions for the mooring of Floating Production Storage Offloading Vessels.

Because the Project does not rely on new technology, Broadwater has been able to develop safety and security measures that are proven and in use today.

a. Safety Features

The main safety features of the FSRU design are.

- Proven technology: As noted above, the Hull and Containment System incorporates the same features as an LNG carrier and will be designed and constructed in accordance with the *International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk* ("IGC code") and other International Marine codes and regulations, and in compliance with Classification Society Rules. These standards result in a hull design that minimizes the potential for an accidental release of LNG.
- Collision Avoidance: The FSRU will be equipped with a complete suite of communications equipment and navigational aids (including radar systems, a radar beacon and navigational aids) in accordance with USCG requirements to alert other ships of the presence of the facility.
- LNG Spill Containment from Unloading and Process Areas: Broadwater will employ a spill containment strategy to avoid or minimize the potential for gas cloud accumulation fires or explosions. Major LNG spills will be directed safely overboard into the sea, where the majority of the LNG will vaporize on the sea surface, well away from the facility deck. In addition, the Project will adopt measures for leak prevention, and will employ an emergency shutdown

system for detection, isolation, shutdown, and depressurization systems to minimize potential spill sizes.

- **LNG Offloading System:** The LNG will be transferred from an LNG carrier to the FSRU by means of mechanically coupled loading arms designed for cryogenic service. A vapour return arm will also be connected to return vapour from the FSRU to the LNG carrier in a closed system. The LNG carrier and the FSRU will be connected to a linked emergency shutdown system, which will automatically stop the cargo transfer when certain abnormal conditions are detected on the carrier or FSRU, or when initiated by manual intervention.
- **Safety and Security Zone:** The location of the FSRU is significantly distant from populated areas. The USCG may require a safety and security zone around the FSRU. This will be determined by the USCG.
- **Hazard Detection:** The facility hazard detection system will be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 59A, Classification Society Rules and IGC Code requirements.
- **Fire Suppression:** The FSRU will have specific fire protection systems for the different areas of the facility. Fire extinguishing systems will be provided in accordance with Classification Society Rules and IGC Code requirements.
- **Emergency Shutdown:** A loss of electrical power will not compromise the safety or security of the facility. In the unlikely event of a total power failure, an emergency generator will start automatically. This generator is designed to maintain critical facility systems until such time as normal power generation can be resumed.
- **Emergency Response:** Fire-fighting and life-saving arrangements on board the FSRU will comply with the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention supplemented by the IGC Code. Broadwater is preparing a Preliminary Emergency Response Plan developed in consultation with the USCG and state and local agencies.

b. FSRU Security

Broadwater understands the vital importance of security review since the events of September 11, 2001, and has fully committed to undertake a thorough terrorism threat assessment and consequence analysis as a fundamental—and continuing—responsibility. Integral to this assessment and analysis process is full coordination with all federal and

state government agencies charged with the development of threat intelligence information and the development of consequence management modeling and planning. Resource Report 11, included in Exhibit F to this Application, describes the methodologies that will be used to determine potential threats, the consequences of a successful threat, and the security design features and security operating procedures necessary to minimize potential hazards to the public. Detailed security vulnerability analyses and mitigating strategies, including specific security design features and security operating procedures, will be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for review.

5. Environment

The Broadwater Project is designed to minimize its impact on the environment. Exhibit F to this Application includes environmental Resource Reports prepared by and for Broadwater that provide detailed information regarding the Project pursuant to Part 380 of the Commission's regulations. The Resource Reports provide information necessary for the Commission to conduct its environmental review of the Project as required by NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4332, *et seq.*

From its public announcement in November 2004, Broadwater has engaged in extensive outreach to agencies, legislators and other stakeholders to make available information about the Project and to identify issues. On November 9, 2004, Broadwater requested authorization to use the Commission's National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") pre-filing process for review of the FSRU and associated Broadwater pipeline. On November 29, 2004, the Commission granted Broadwater's request and designated Docket No. PF05-4-000 as the pre-filing docket for the Project. Broadwater contacted

key resource agencies and interested stakeholders requesting participation in the NEPA pre-filing process. Open houses were held in Long Island and Connecticut on:

- November 22, 2004 Ronkonkoma, NY
- November 30, 2004 Riverhead, NY
- December 1, 2004 Wading River, NY
- December 7, 2004 New Haven, CT
- April 12, 2005 Ronkonkoma, NY
- April 13, 2005 Riverhead, NY

Joint FERC and U.S. Coast Guard public scoping meetings were held on:

- September 13, 2005 Stony Brook, New York
- September 14, 2005 Shoreham, New York
- September 20, 2005 East Lyme, Connecticut
- September 21, 2005 Brantford, Connecticut

Throughout the pre-filing process, Broadwater has continued to hold meetings with public and local, state, and federal agencies and officials.

As part of the NEPA pre-filing process, Broadwater filed with the Commission the necessary Resource Reports that make up the Environmental Report, in draft form, and received comments from the Commission Staff and from several other agencies on these documents. These comments, to the greatest extent possible, have been incorporated into the final Environmental Report attached as Exhibit F.

The Resource Reports show that the Project is able to introduce 1 Bcf/d of new gas supply to the Region with minimal environmental disruption. As discussed more fully in the accompanying Resource Reports:

- Water quality impacts have been minimized, and in some cases, eliminated by siting the Project in the central portion of the Sound, away from sensitive shoreline and nearshore ecosystems.
- There will be significantly less adverse ecological impacts since it will be distant from sensitive shoreline and nearshore ecosystems that serve as important nesting, feeding, resting, spawning, and nursery areas for many species.

- The use of subsea plowing as the primary pipeline installation method will minimize potential Project impacts to sediments (i.e., unlike jetting or dredging activities, subsea plowing releases only minimal amounts of sediment into the water column).
- Population densities within 1 mile and 10 miles radii of the Project site are non-existent to extremely low.
- The FSRU will be sited outside of shipping lanes and lightering zones to minimize impacts to commercial operations within the Sound.
- The Project site will allow for continued access to the historic fishing grounds to the maximum extent practicable. Since the Project is sited in the deeper portion of the Sound, the Project will have no adverse impacts on the nearshore shellfishing industry.
- The Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the Air Quality Control Region.
- Long Island Sound is a geologically stable region and will not present geological hazards to the Project.

An overland pipeline transporting domestic gas supplies, by contrast, will likely involve significantly more impacts on landowners and the environment.

The Project will bring additional benefits to the Region:

- Broadwater will utilize local and regional resources to the maximum extent possible; as a result, the construction and operation of the Project will generate significant, positive economic impacts at both the local and state levels.
- New York's economic growth projections show that electric power will increasingly be generated by natural gas as opposed to other fossil fuels. Compared to other fossil fuels, natural gas produces lower emission levels of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, mercury and greenhouse gases. Therefore, the increased natural gas supplies the Project makes available for use in new and re-powered electric generation plants will result in lower air pollutant emissions.
- The Project will create the development of a microhabitat within Long Island Sound. The FSRU and tower will introduce significant vertical structure in an area with little, if any, topographic relief, and the size of the FSRU will introduce a permanent source of shading into the Project area. These features will result in considerable habitat diversity by creating, in essence, artificial reef habitat. In addition, any safety zone designated by

the USCG around the FSRU will become a refuge or sanctuary for marine organisms, due to the removal of fishing pressure.

IV. STATEMENTS UNDER SECTION 153.7(c)

A. Public Interest

The Commission's regulations at 18 C.F.R. § 153.7 require a showing that the Project is not inconsistent with the public interest. As is shown below, the Project:

- (i) will improve access to supplies of natural gas to serve new market demand;
- (ii) will not impair the ability of Broadwater to render transportation service at reasonable rates to existing customers (Broadwater is a new entity); and
- (iii) will not involve any existing contracts between Broadwater and a foreign government or person concerning the control of operations or rates for the delivery or receipt of natural gas which may restrict or prevent other U.S. companies from extending their activities in the same general area.²

1. Growing Regional Demand for Natural Gas

In recent years, demand in North American natural gas market has increased significantly, resulting in relatively high and volatile gas prices. This trend is expected to continue. Total energy demand in the United States is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.4% from 2003 to 2025, increasing total primary energy consumption within the U.S. from 98.2 quadrillion Btu to 133.2 quadrillion Btu.³ Natural gas demand is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 1.5% through 2005, with nearly 75%

² See 18 C.F.R. § 153.7(c)(1).

³ U.S. Dep't of Energy, *Energy Information Administration, 2005 Annual Energy Outlook*, at 3.

of this increase attributed to gas-fired power generating facilities and other industrial applications.⁴

The Northeast United States and Eastern Canada account for 14% of the total gas consumed in those countries. This level of consumption is expected to grow by 1.5% annually to 2015, higher than the national average. Within that area, New York City, Long Island and Southern Connecticut account for about 20% of the total end-use gas consumption. Over the past ten years, natural gas consumption in the Region has been growing about 2.7% per year. This trend is expected to continue. The New York State Energy Plan projects that demand within New York will grow nearly 37% by 2021, with nearly 61% of this increase due to natural gas demand for electric power generation.⁵

While natural gas demand continues to grow, supply of natural gas from traditional sources is flat to declining. Domestic production of natural gas has remained relatively flat over the past several years and projected increases in production will not keep pace with projected demand. This imbalance results in greater reliance on gas imports. Yet imported Canadian supplies of natural gas are projected to decline from their current level of 3.1 Tcf to approximately 2.5 Tcf by 2009. Although a short-term increase in Canadian supplies is expected from the introduction of Mackenzie Delta gas and increased coal bed methane production, by 2025, the U.S. importation of Canadian natural gas is again projected to decrease to approximately 2.6 Tcf due to reserve depletion and a growing Canadian domestic market.

The tightening of the gas supply and gas demand balance results in increases in average price levels and price volatility. New York City, for example, saw a 49%

⁴ *Id.* at Fig. 1-3.

⁵ NYSERDA, pp. 3-9.

increase in average city gate prices from 2000 to 2002 compared to the preceding five years, with a further 35% increase in average prices over the 2003-04 period.

Connecticut has seen similar price spikes. Rising prices are forecasted to continue.

2. Broadwater Will Provide a Needed New Source of Supply

The Broadwater Project will bring a new source of reliable, long-term competitively priced, natural gas supply to the Region. As noted above, traditional natural gas supplies from domestic and Canadian production are expected to decline leading to significant threats of shortages and large price increases as the Region competes for supply with other parts of the country. While several natural gas pipelines serve the Region, and there are three proposals to add new pipeline infrastructure to the Region, none of the proposals is attached to a new source of gas supply.

Current and proposed LNG terminals are also not feasible alternatives to Broadwater to supplying the Region. Of the new LNG terminals proposed for the Northeast, none target the Region as a market and none are configured to allow for expansion to serve both their existing target markets and the Region.

Alternate energy sources are also not an effective solution for the Region's consumers. Use of alternate fuel sources such as nuclear, oil or coal would have negative environmental and economic consequences. For example, increased use of fossil fuels such as oil and coal will result in significantly higher emission rates of oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, mercury, and greenhouse gases than the use of natural gas. Renewable energy sources have not been developed sufficiently to meet the anticipated energy needs of the Region. Additional nuclear power is unlikely to be sited in the Region within the foreseeable future due to regulatory implementation issues, cost considerations, nuclear

waste disposal and potential public concerns. New and significant hydropower sources that could be permitted and brought online as reliable alternatives to Broadwater have not been identified. While technology is improving and costs are declining for renewable sources of energy (*e.g.*, wind, solar, biomass), the quantity of energy that could be generated from these sources is not likely to provide a reasonable alternative to the increase supply of natural gas that the Project will provide to the Region.

Broadwater recognizes that the siting of an LNG facility in a populated region provokes concerns about environmental impact, safety and security even when the need for the facility is accepted. Broadwater engaged in an intensive and comprehensive analysis of various LNG terminal sites and facility concepts. This process and analysis is discussed in Resource Report 10. This analysis demonstrates that the offshore option, using FSRU technology, is the most viable, environmentally sound, economically feasible, and safe approach to providing a long-term, reliable natural gas supply to the Region.

3. The Project is Not Inconsistent with the Public Interest

Pursuant to Section 153.7(c) of the Commission's Regulations, Broadwater states that for the reasons discussed above and as set out in the Exhibits to this Application, construction of the proposed terminal is not inconsistent with the public interest. As the natural gas deficit widens in the U.S. generally and in the Region specifically, new sources of gas supply are needed to meet projected increases in demand. Natural gas consumption is currently about 23 Tcf/year and is expected to increase to 31 Tcf/year by 2025. Traditional natural gas supplies from the Gulf Coast and western Canada will meet only 75% of this increase in demand, necessitating additional supply from Alaska and

from other parts of the world in the form of LNG. Consequently, LNG imports to the U.S. are projected to increase from 0.4 Tcf in 2003 to more than 6.4 Tcf by 2025.⁶ Broadwater, by bringing a new source of supply directly into the market area, will diversify the Region's energy supply options by providing an alternative to long-haul deliveries of domestic and Canadian gas production. In addition, because the Project is located in Long Island Sound, the Project has no significant effect on landowners, and the Project would not require shoreline earthwork and dredging, as would be the case with an LNG terminal constructed on the coast.

Because Broadwater is a new entity, it does not have existing customers so the Project has no impact on existing customers' transportation rates or service. The costs of the Project will be recovered through terminal service provided under negotiated agreements. The entire economic risk associated with the substantial capital cost of the Project will be borne entirely by Broadwater.⁷ Thus, the Project can proceed without subsidies or degradation in service to existing customers.

Broadwater does not have any contracts with foreign governments or persons concerning the control of operations or rates for the delivery or receipt of natural gas that may restrict or prevent other U.S. companies from extending their activities in the same general area.

The Project is therefore not inconsistent with the public interest.

⁶ See U.S. Dep't of Energy, *Energy Information Administration, 2005 Annual Energy Outlook*, at 8.

⁷ See *Hackberry*, 101 FERC ¶ 61,294 at 62,180.

B. Service Provided

The Commission's regulations require a statement regarding the type of service to be rendered by the Project.⁸ Broadwater requests authority to provide LNG terminalling services at the rates, terms, and condition mutually agreed to with its customer, Shell NA LNG, Inc., and does not propose to offer firm and interruptible open-access terminalling service or maintain a tariff and rate schedule for that service, consistent with the Commission's decision in *Hackberry LNG Terminal, L.L.C.*⁹ and Section 3(e) of the NGA, as amended by Section 311 the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

VI. OTHER RELATED FILINGS

As required by Section 153.6 of the Commission's regulations,¹⁰ Broadwater states that shippers utilizing the Broadwater Project will be required to obtain authorization from the Department of Energy/Office of Fossil Energy ("DOE/FE") for the import of natural gas. Since Broadwater does not intend to use the proposed facilities in order to provide terminal services to third parties, Broadwater is not required to obtain import authorization from DOE/FE.

Broadwater Pipeline LLC, an affiliate of Broadwater, is filing concurrently in a separate docket an application pursuant to NGA Section 7(c) for authorization to construct and operate an approximately 22-mile, 30-inch pipeline lateral (and related facilities, including a tower to support the initial portion of the pipeline) in order to connect the FSRU to the interstate pipeline grid.

⁸ See 18 C.F.R. § 153.7(c)(2).

⁹ 101 FERC ¶ 61,294 (2002).

¹⁰ 18 C.F.R. § 153.6.

VII. NO PRESIDENTIAL PERMIT IS REQUIRED

The Project will not involve any facilities at the border of the United States and either Canada or Mexico. Moreover, the Project will not otherwise involve any physical connection between the U.S. and a foreign country. Therefore, neither 18 C.F.R. § 153.15(a) nor Executive Order 10485 requires Broadwater to apply for a Presidential Permit.¹¹

VIII. EXHIBITS

Pursuant to Section 153.8 of the Commission's Regulations,¹² Broadwater sets forth below the listing of exhibits that are included in this Application and, as to any data that are omitted from this Application, the facts relied upon to justify each such omission.

- Exhibit A Articles of Organization
A Certificate of Formation for Broadwater Energy LLC is attached.
- Exhibit B Financial and Corporate Relationships
A detailed statement of the financial and corporate relationship existing between Broadwater Energy LLC and other persons or corporations is attached.
- Exhibit C Statement/Opinion of Counsel
A statement, including the signed opinion of counsel, showing that the construction and operation of the Broadwater Project is within the authorized powers of the applicant Broadwater Energy LLC, is attached.
- Exhibit D Agreements between Applicant and Operators of Border Facilities
Because there are no border facilities, this requirement is not applicable. Omitted.
- Exhibit E Evidence Concerning the Receipt of LNG; LNG Terminal Engineering and Design
This information is included in Resource Report 13 in Exhibit F (Environmental Report), filed as part of this Application.

¹¹ See *EcoElectrica, L.P.*, 75 FERC ¶ 61,157 at 61,158 n.13 (1996).

¹² 18 C.F.R. § 153.8.

Exhibit E-I Report on Earthquake Hazards for LNG Facilities
The relevant information is included in Resource Report 6 (Geological Resources) in Exhibit F (Environmental Report), filed as part of this Application.

Exhibit F Environmental Report
The following Resource Reports (relating to the Project's off-shore facilities) are part of this Application:

Resource Report 1 – *General project description*

Resource Report 2 – *Water use and quality*

Report Resource 3 – *Fish, wildlife, and vegetation*

Resource Report 4 – *Cultural resources*

Resource Report 5 – *Socioeconomics*

Resource Report 6 – *Geological resources*

Resource Report 7 – *Soils*

Resource Report 8 – *Land use, recreation and aesthetics*

Resource Report 9 – *Air and noise quality*

Resource Report 10 – *Alternatives*

Resource Report 11 – *Reliability and safety*

Resource Report 12 – *PCB contamination*

Resource Report 13 – *Engineering and design material*

In addition, there is a separate volume containing 12 Resource Reports related to the Project's onshore facilities and another volume containing the Environmental Sampling Report.

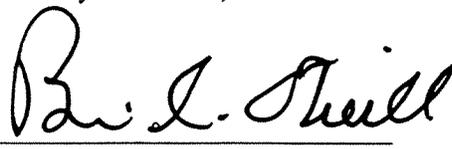
Exhibit G Geographical Map
A geographical map showing the physical location of the proposed facilities is attached.

Exhibit H Support Letters
Attached.

IX. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Broadwater respectfully requests that the Commission grant the instant Application for authorization to site, construct and operate LNG import facilities to be located in Long Island Sound as a place of entry for the importation of LNG. Broadwater is requesting that this authorization be granted as expeditiously as possible so that the Project be placed in service and commence operation by December 1, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

By 
Brian D. O'Neill

Kristine L. Delkus
Broadwater Pipeline LLC
450 1st Street, SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 5H1
(403) 920-2161 (Telephone)
(403) 920-2392 (Facsimile)

Bruce W. Neely
Brian D. O'Neill
Rebecca J. Michael
LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20009-5728
(202) 986-8189 (Telephone)
(202) 986-8102 (Facsimile)

Attorneys for Broadwater Energy LLC

January 30, 2006

Broadwater Energy LLC
Docket No. _____
Exhibit A

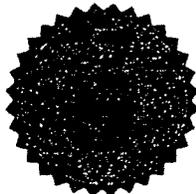
ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

Delaware

PAGE 1

The First State

I, HARRIET SMITH WINDSOR, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THE ATTACHED IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION OF "BROADWATER ENERGY LLC", FILED IN THIS OFFICE ON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 2006, AT 3:35 O'CLOCK P.M.



3991836 8100

060083069

Harriet Smith Windsor

Harriet Smith Windsor, Secretary of State

AUTHENTICATION: 4483113

DATE: 01-27-06

BW000034

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION

OF

BROADWATER ENERGY LLC

The undersigned, being duly authorized to execute this Certificate of Formation, hereby execute this Certificate of Formation in order to form a limited liability company pursuant to the laws of the State of Delaware.

1. Name The name of this limited liability company shall be "Broadwater Energy LLC".

2. Registered Office and Agent The registered office and registered agent of this limited liability company is:

The Corporation Trust Company
Corporation Trust Center
1209 Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
New Castle County

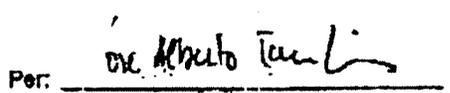
3. Date of Certificate This Certificate of Formation shall be effective on January 27, 2006.

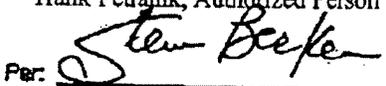
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this Certificate of Formation of Broadwater Energy LLC this 27th day of January, 2006.

TGPL USA LNG INC.

SHELL BROADWATER HOLDINGS LLC

Per: 
Hank Petranik, Authorized Person

Per: 
Jose Alberto Lima, Authorized Person

Per: 
Steven Becker, Authorized Person

State of Delaware
Secretary of State
Division of Corporations
Delivered 03:43 PM 01/27/2006
FILED 03:35 PM 01/27/2006
SRV 060083069 - 3991836 FILE

Broadwater Energy LLC
Docket No. _____
Exhibit B

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AND CORPORATE RELATIONSHIPS

Broadwater Energy LLC, a Delaware corporation, is owned by TransCanada PipeLines USA LNG Ltd. and Shell US Gas & Power LLC. TransCanada PipeLines USA LNG Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada PipeLines Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada PipeLines Limited. TransCanada PipeLines Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada Corporation. Shell US Gas & Power LLC is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Shell Oil Company.

Broadwater Energy LLC
Docket No. _____
Exhibit C

STATEMENT OF CONSISTENCY WITH STATE AUTHORIZATIONS



TransCanada

450 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5H1

tel 403.920.2161
fax 403.920.2392
email
kristine_delkus@transcanada.com
web www.transcanada.com

January 26, 2006

Ms. Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Ms. Salas:

**RE: Broadwater Energy LLC, Application for Authority to Site,
Construct and Operate LNG Import Terminal Facilities,
Docket No. CP06 _____-000**

I am in-house Counsel to TransCanada Corporation and am rendering this opinion to you pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Part 153.8(a)(3) in connection with the Application for Authority to Site, Construct and Operate LNG Import Terminal Facilities (the "Application") filed by Broadwater Energy LLC ("Broadwater Energy") pursuant to Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), 15 U.S.C. § 717 (b)(a) (2000), and Parts 153 and 380 of the Commission's Regulations, 18 C.F.R. Parts 153 and 380 (2005). Broadwater Energy is a Delaware limited liability company whose members are TCPL USA LNG Inc. and Shell Broadwater Holdings LLC.

In connection with this opinion, I have made such inquiry of such officers and attorneys of Broadwater Energy, its members and their respective affiliates and examined such company and corporate records, certificates of public officials and such other documents and such questions of law and fact as I have considered necessary or appropriate to form the basis of the opinions hereinafter expressed.

Based on the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the construction, operation or modification of facilities for the importation of natural gas is within the authorized powers of Broadwater Energy and that Broadwater Energy has complied with the laws and regulations of the State of Delaware, and New York, the only states in which it operates currently.

I am a member of the New York bar and for purposes of this opinion do not hold myself out as an expert on, nor do I express any opinion as to, the laws of any jurisdiction other than the laws of the State of New York, the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and the Federal laws of the United States.

BW000040

This opinion is rendered only to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "Commission") and is solely for its benefit in connection with the Application. This opinion may not be relied upon by the Commission for any other purpose or by any other person, firm or corporation for any purpose without my prior written statement.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristine Delkus", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Kristine L. Delkus
VP, Gas Transmission Law

Broadwater Energy LLC

Docket No. _____

Exhibit F

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

See Exhibit F Volumes

Public Information Volumes I-VI

Privileged Information Volume VII

Critical Energy Infrastructure Information Volumes VIII-XIV

Sensitive Security Information Volume XV

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Broadwater Energy LNG)

Docket No. PF05-4-000

COMMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, INC ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

On August 11, 2005, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“Commission”) issued a Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Broadwater LNG Project, Request for Comments on Environmental Issues and Notice of Joint Public Meetings (“Notice”) in the referenced docket. The Notice provided a summary of the Broadwater Project and of the Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) process. As part of the EIS process, the Commission requested that interested parties provide specific comments on the planned project, focusing on environmental concerns

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc (“Con Edison” or the “Company”) appreciates the Commission’s invitation to comment on the Broadwater Project.

Con Edison is a public utility operating in the State of New York, providing electric service in the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester County, natural gas service in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens and Westchester County and steam service in Manhattan. As a utility providing all three services, the Company remains concerned about the long and short-term gas supply for both electricity generation and for the natural gas customers it serves. As such, the Company believes that as proposed, and if approved, the Broadwater LNG project would provide a new source of gas supply that

will serve to improve air quality in the region. Not only will it help air quality, but an additional source of supply will add to the already existing supply options in the region.

The Company believes that the availability of this new source of gas supply could increase the amount of gas used in power generation, relative to alternative fuels, and as a result, could reduce emissions of SOx and NOx to the atmosphere. The environmental benefit of using gas-fired generators over oil or coal-fired generation has been well documented. This terminal would help to secure more gas-fired generation in the area.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY
OF NEW YORK, INC

/s/ Mary L. Krayeske

By _____
Mary L. Krayeske
Senior Attorney
Consolidated Edison Company of
New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, Room 1815-S
New York, NY 10003
krayeskem@coned.com

Dated: October 6, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this day caused to be served the foregoing document upon the Applicants and all parties in these proceedings

Dated at New York, New York this 6th day of October 2005.

/s/ Mary L. Krayske

Mary L. Krayske
Senior Attorney



ORIGINAL

December 19, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: *PF05-4-000*

Dear Ms. Salas:

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 30 12 45 05
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

I am writing to express the support of the Association for a Better Long Island for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to have a full and fair regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Innovative projects, like Broadwater, that offer a much needed increase in energy supply, should be given a complete and thorough review

Our region needs increased supplies of natural gas and the proposed LNG terminal would not only meet that need, but also may strengthen the economy. Long Island has long struggled with high energy prices that impede our growth and stifle new development

Natural gas, with fewer emissions than oil and coal, is increasingly the fuel of choice, that is why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown significantly on Long Island. Commercial demand has grown by 45% in the region. In addition, Long Island, because of its geographic location at the end of the pipeline, is susceptible to some of the highest prices in the nation during peak demand

Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live. Broadwater can increase the supply of natural gas, reduce emissions by allowing for the repowering of older fossil fired plants on Long Island, diversify our energy portfolio and stabilize volatile spikes in natural gas prices

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of the facts, not political convenience. The Association for a Better Long Island is advocating that a full and fair review of all the facts be concluded before judgment is passed on the Broadwater Energy Project. Long Island and the surrounding region need real answers to our current energy crisis if we want to maintain our high standard of living and continue to be the powerful economic engine that we are today

Sincerely,

Alan Eldler
President

150 Motor Parkway, Suite LL60, Hauppauge, NY 11788
TEL: (631) 951-2410 • FAX: (631) 951-2412

AvalonBay
COMMUNITIES, INC

ORIGINAL

November 8, 2005

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SECRETARY
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Greenway Plaza Office Park
155 Pinelawn Rd. Suite 130 South • Melville NY 11747
Tel (631) 843-0736 • Fax (631) 843-0737

Ms. Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

PF05-4-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

It is critical that the potential benefits of Broadwater Energy be brought forth through the review process. As the Long Island regional executive for AvalonBay Communities Inc., a national developer, owner and operator of more than 152 rental apartment communities containing more than 44,000 apartment homes in 10 states and the District of Columbia, the cost of energy is critical to our business.

AvalonBay has made a huge investment here on Long Island, and expects to continue to grow here largely because this area offers a wonderful quality of life. Plain and simple, energy issues dramatically impact Long Islanders' quality of life and, therefore, our business. This is an issue that cuts across every line of the region's population, business interests, civic leadership, environmental groups and political persuasion.

Long Island must expand its ability to meet current and future energy needs. By importing Liquefied Natural Gas to a facility in Long Island Sound, Broadwater Energy would substantially improve the region's energy infrastructure in a way that maximizes benefits while minimizing impacts.

Long Island pays something like six times the national average for natural gas. You can imagine how this impacts AvalonBay here on Long Island. We need more electricity and virtually all new electrical plants planned here will be fired with natural gas. This speaks of a clear need for an increased supply of natural gas.

Over the years, various energy proposals here – from the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, to the Off-Shore Wind Farm in the Atlantic, to small 79 megawatt peaker units – have caused significant controversy because of their obvious or perceived impacts. I view the off-shore location of Broadwater as a significant benefit as it not only provides a safe buffer in case of an accident, but it minimizes shoreline and visual impacts and preserves an important resource while giving us the energy we need.

I believe Long Island must control its own energy future and that Broadwater offers the possibility of access to an abundant supply of natural gas, which will be increasingly needed here on Long Island.

Sincerely,



Matthew B. Whalen
Vice President, Development

St. Francis Hospital



THE HEART CENTER®

ORIGINAL

Alan D. Guerci, M.D.
President & Chief Executive Officer

PF05-4-000

October 21, 2005

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SECRETARY
2005 NOV -2 P 3:45
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Salas:

I wish to express my support for the Broadwater Energy project.

I am President and Chief Executive Officer of St. Francis Hospital – The Heart Center, and Mercy Medical Center, two of the largest energy users on Long Island. Thus, I am highly familiar with the impact that energy prices and reliability have on major energy users in general, and the vitally important healthcare providers of Long Island, in specific.

Many hospitals in New York State and in the Long Island region are struggling financially. In 2003, half of Long Island's 23 not-for-profit hospitals experienced negative operating margins. No doubt, there are many causes, however, the cost of energy plays an important role.

This is especially true for smaller community hospitals, which have been and will increasingly be impacted by escalating energy costs, both for electricity and heating. The financial health of Long Island hospitals is vital, as they have a significant impact on the region's economy by creating spending that accounts for nearly 10 percent of the region's gross metropolitan product.

Like many other large users of energy, St. Francis and Mercy are equipped as dual-fuel users, a contingency that many hospitals have at the ready in order to keep down costs and ensure reliability. But, depending on supply and demand, hospitals have been forced to purchase additional quantities on the spot market at extremely high rates, further straining their financial resources. A large additional source of natural gas has the potential of reducing this problem.

As I understand it, because of increasing demand for natural gas in the region, supplies are tight and delivery capacity is constrained. Broadwater has the potential

A Member of Catholic Health Services of Long Island
Founded by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary
100 Port Washington Boulevard, Roslyn, New York 11576-1348
Telephone: 516/562-6798 Fax: 516/562-6909 E-mail: alan.guerci@chali.org

Ms. Magalle R. Salas
Page Two

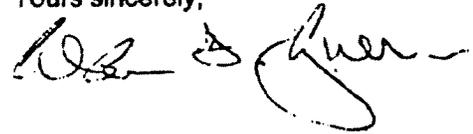
October 21, 2005

to deliver a dependable, diversified supply of clean-burning natural gas. Based on the forces of supply and demand, large electricity and natural gas consumers, such as the organizations I head, should experience significant savings.

This project has the potential to provide a public health benefit, as natural gas is a far less polluting option than oil or coal for generating electricity and for heating. Specifically, it would support re-powering of existing oil-fired electrical plants and supply new power plants with cleaner, more efficient natural gas generation leading to cleaner air with less deposition of contaminants. In addition, it may reduce the need to bring other fuels to this area by truck or tanker that can have a greater environmental health impact in the event of an accident.

It would be a mistake for this region to turn its back on examining all options for improving its energy situation, especially a large infrastructure project like Broadwater that can make a significant impact. With sharply escalating energy costs creating an even greater financial burden on our hospitals, the need to expand our existing energy infrastructure is more critical than ever

Yours sincerely,



LONG BEACH MEDICAL CENTER
Caring for Life

ORIGINAL

LONG BEACH
NEW YORK 11501 2000
316-897 1000
WWW.FEPR.ORG
THE MEDICAL
CENTER HOSPITAL
THE NASSAU
CENTER FOR HEALTH
AND HUMANITIES
MEDICINE
THE LONG BEACH
HEALTH
CARE SYSTEMS
LONG BEACH
FAMILY CARE CENTER
LONG BEACH
EDMUND S. J.
NEWMAN LTD
PROVIDENT HOSPITAL
ORGANIZATION
THE MEDICAL CENTER
THE NEW YORK COLLEGE
OF PODIATRY
MEDICINE
AND THE
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF
PODIATRY MEDICINE

December 23, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 30 P 2:09
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

PF05-4

Dear Ms. Salas :

I believe that the Broadwater Liquefied Natural Gas project could be beneficial to Long Beach Medical Center, the communities we serve, and the greater region as a whole

Long Beach Medical Center includes a 203-bed, independent community teaching hospital and 200-bed skilled nursing facility. Over the years we have maintained our mission and brought advanced medicine to the residents of southwest Nassau County, despite the many challenges we have faced. Energy costs for heating and electrical power have been an issue for many decades, but the issue has been greatly heightened with the recent seemingly out-of-control cost spiral

Though Long Beach Medical Center has continued to improve its energy practices, and is equipped to use both oil and natural gas in order to keep down costs and ensure reliability, these are only partial solutions. There is only so much we can do on our own.

Supplies for natural gas are tight and the methods to deliver it to this region are limited. I believe this can and must be improved and, I think that Broadwater has the potential to deliver a dependable, diversified supply of natural gas.

As a Long Island resident and businessperson, I can see the impacts of paying the highest energy costs in the nation. For example, our region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, inhibits this organization's ability to recruit high-quality employees.

I wish to state that I agree with the recently approved resolution of the Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, which has urged the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to conduct its review process of Broadwater in a comprehensive and complete manner.

Sincerely,


Douglas Meltzer
Chief Executive Officer

- CHAIRMAN**
- Umbro S. Sestini
- IBM Corporation
- VICE CHAIRMAN**
- Eric R. Gregg
- Learning Incorporated
- VICE CHAIRPERSON**
- Paul R. Spennas, Jr.
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- Andrew Jung
- Avon Products, Inc.
- Raymond J. Kinley, Jr.
- Clough, Marlow & Associates LLP
- Jeffrey B. Kandler
- Pfizer Inc.
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- Steven V. Lant
- CH Energy Group Inc.
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- MortCo
- Donald B. Lind Duke
- HN Construction Services LLC
- Stanford Library
- The Aflac's Firm
- Mark M. Little
- GE Energy
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- Anheuser-Busch, Inc.
- Eugene R. McGrath
- Consolidated Edison Company of New York
- Michelle Mahler
- State Farm Insurance
- Eric Messer
- Eric Messer and Associates
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- Garward J. Neumann
- Ecology & Environment, Inc.
- Chris Pullen
- Buck & Pullen, Inc.
- Steven S. Reinhardt
- Peapack Co. Inc.
- Murali Shalbat
- Murali Shalbat & Company, Inc.
- Alab A. Townsend
- Craig's New York Business
- Whitcomb R. Vajda
- Orinco Fund Company
- Thomas W. Warsaw III
- EDS
- Robert G. Wilkins
- M&T Bank
- Lloyd M. Young
- Solid State Cooling Systems



ORIGINAL DANIEL B. WALSH
President/CEO

The Business Council of New York State, Inc.

December 22, 2005

Ms. Magalie R. Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 DEC 30 P 4 12
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Dear Ms. Salas:

RE: Broadwater Energy Proposal, Docket No. PF05-4-000

The Business Council would like to join in support of the federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Project. Broadwater will be a partial answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the New York City metropolitan region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's economy.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation because it burns cleaner than other alternatives. Fluctuating oil prices have brought increased demand from industrial users that can switch from oil to gas. That is one of the reasons demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

Our nation is consuming natural gas at a faster rate than it is discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As this region is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand.

*Ms. Magalie R. Salas
December 22, 2005
Page 2*

U.S. suppliers have been struggling to keep up, trying to make up the difference with imports, most of which come by pipeline from Canada. But much of Canada's available output has already been tapped. So boosting imports further means turning to LNG. This is where the bottleneck is most severe - there simply aren't enough LNG terminals to make up for the shortfall in supplies.

Broadwater can open the region to a world supply of natural gas which will improve the region's access to supply, diversify the region's energy options, and ultimately reduce natural gas prices from where they would be otherwise.

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of the facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. It is imperative that we produce and support sound solutions that increase our energy supply and stabilize prices.

Sincerely,



awb /



Kevin W. Dahill
President and
Chief Executive Officer

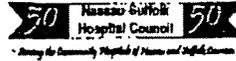
MEMBER HOSPITALS

- Brookhaven Memorial Hospital
Medical Center
East Patchogue
- Catholic Health Services of Long
Island
 - Good Samaritan Hospital
Medical Center
West Islip
 - Mercy Medical Center
Rockville Centre
 - St. Catherine of Siena
Medical Center
Smithtown
 - St. Charles Hospital
Port Jefferson
 - St. Francis Hospital
Roslyn
- Long Beach Medical Center
Long Beach
- John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Port Jefferson
- Nassau University Medical Center
East Meadow
- New Island Hospital
Beckpage
- North-Shore • Long Island Jewish
Health System
 - Franklin Hospital
Valley Stream
 - Glen Cove Hospital
 - Huntington Hospital
Huntington
 - North Shore University
Hospital
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 - Plainview Hospital
 - Southside Hospital
Bay Shore
 - Syosset Hospital
- Pecanic Health Corporation
 - Central Suffolk Hospital
Riverhead
 - Eastern Long Island Hospital
Greensport
 - Southampton Hospital
Southampton
- Stony Brook University Hospital
Stony Brook
- Winthrop South Nassau University
Health System
 - South Nassau Communities
Hospital
Oceanside
 - Winthrop-University Hospital
Mineola

Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, Inc.

Representing the not-for-profit and public hospitals serving the residents of Long Island
1383 Veterans Memorial Highway, Suite 26, Hauppauge, NY 11788
Phone (631) 435-3000 • Fax (631) 435-2343

www.nshc.org



ORIGINAL

December 7, 2005

PF05-4

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

FILED THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
DEC 15 4 10 11 PM '05

Dear Secretary Salas:

The Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council helps enhance healthcare for all Long Islanders by representing the interests of its 23-member hospitals before lawmakers, regulatory agencies, the media, and the public. The council's role includes advocacy on the county, state and federal levels to help member hospitals better serve their patients.

Our organization, which was founded in 1955, today represents organizations from large network systems to small community hospitals that serve the 2.8-million people of Nassau and Suffolk counties. The Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council is an affiliate of the Healthcare Association of New York State (HANYS), which comprises 550 not-for-profit and public hospitals, nursing homes and other healthcare organizations in the state

At a recent meeting of our board of directors, which includes the presidents of all of our member-hospitals and health networks, we discussed the proposed Broadwater Energy project. Through a vote, it was agreed that we would take a position supporting the ongoing review of the project

Thank you for entering the following resolution of our board into your official record.

Sincerely,

Kevin W. Dahill
President and Chief Executive Officer

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

My name is Doug Van Leuven, I am a U.S. Coast Guard certified Chief Engineer and Cargo Engineer for LNG Operations.

I support the use of Liquefied Natural Gas because I believe it to be safer than nuclear power plants and environmentally better than coal burning facilities. Unlike oil there is no residue. LNG just vaporizes and becomes lighter than air. Natural gas is a more efficient energy source as well. Each LNG vessel carries sufficient natural gas to power the needs of a city of 75,000 for a year.

I began my career in late 1980 on LNG ships. I have over 18 years of experience transporting LNG from liquification terminals to regasification terminals worldwide. For 15 years I transported LNG from Indonesia to Japan. I spent another 4 years transporting LNG to the United States, Europe and Asia. The last 5 years I have contracted with Pronav Ship Management of Greenwich and then Stamford, Connecticut for automation and controls maintenance during LNG ship drydocks.

Broadwater's regasification and storage facility is, in essence, just like an LNG ship. Instead of the facility being a ship moving from port to port, it is a stationary waterborne structure like a ship at anchor. Like a ship, the Broadwater regasification plant would have housing onboard. The plant should be manned by professional workers on a watch type rotation day in and day out just like on a ship. The equipment and machinery onboard the regasification facility would either be the same, or nearly identical to, the type of marine equipment and machinery onboard a ship.

LNG transportation has been proven to be safe so long as

BW000058

Van Leuven

Page 2

the people handling and transporting the natural gas have the requisite training and qualifications. I was aboard when we delivered the 8000th LNG load from Indonesia to Japan. The Broadwater regasification and storage facility, as well as the transportation of LNG to the facility, can be achieved in a safe manner provided that qualified personnel operate the facility. What better way exists to guarantee the safety and security of these vessels than to crew them with Americans certified by the United States Coast Guard now part of Homeland Defense?

There are hundreds of active officers in the American Merchant Marine who, like me, have decades of experience in the safe and reliable transportation of LNG. I believe I can speak not only for myself, but for my shipmates in LNG transportation who would welcome the opportunity to serve the citizens of Connecticut and New York by working to guarantee safe delivery and storage of LNG to the Broadwater Terminal Port Project.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,
Douglas Van Leuven
23448 Rogers Way
Santa Rosa, CA 95404-3233

ORIGINAL

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11:54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to address you this evening. My name is Bill McHugh and I am a U.S. Coast Guard Licensed Deck Officer. As a Deck Officer I have served 12 years aboard LNG carriers. My responsibilities have included commanding the wheelhouse of LNG carriers during every imaginable weather condition without suffering any spills or accidents. I have also been responsible for managing the loading and unloading of liquefied natural gas in shipping ports all over the world.

I have reviewed the Broadwater floating storage and regasification unit proposal. The facility would receive LNG from LNG ships approximately 9 ½ miles off the coast of Long Island, New York. Then, the LNG would be stored in tanks and warmed back into natural gas. The facility is nearly identical to a ship. In fact the FSRU - LNG carrier interface acts more like two ships at sea transferring cargo from one ship to another. The only difference being that one of the vessels is stationary and the cargo from the stationary vessel delivers its gas to the public through a pipeline attached to the FSRU.

With qualified workers LNG can be transported and stored safely. I have worked with hundreds of engineers and deck officers over my career. When it comes to LNG, it is safety first and foremost. I am certain that Broadwater's FSRU proposal will be a safe and secure operation provided that there are qualified workers operating the ships and the regasification plant.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

William McHugh
37 Edward Hart Drive
Jersey City, NJ 07305

PF05-4

ORIGINAL

I know there is a great deal of local opposition to this project. However, if it is approved, it is imperative and appropriate that as members of the community most affected by the project, we secure rock solid guarantees to enjoy the economic benefits associated with the project.

I have attended some of the public awareness meetings held by Broadwater. What I walked away with in hearing their presentations is that this project would be beneficial to Long Island for a host of reasons. In particular, I was especially encouraged by Broadwaters' claims that the project would provide enhanced job opportunities and commercial involvement for the people and businesses resident here in Suffolk County.

I am a life long Suffolk County resident living on the North Fork. My family and I all started our careers as commercial fisherman on Long Island Sound. We now operate a fleet of commercial work vessels engaged in hydrographic survey data collection and marine platform support services for the petroleum and energy industries. Additionally, we provide marine environmental emergency response and remediation services to industry and government. Collectively, the Miller Group of companies is responsible for a good living wage and secure employment for over 200 families.

We obviously were excited with the prospect of a commercial marine project of the scope and size proposed by Broadwater. This kind of facility and operation requires near term and ongoing services of the exact nature we offer. Quite frankly, we see the marine support services this project requires as a perfect hand- in- glove fit for Broadwater and our family of companies.

One of the strongest benefits that Broadwater has professed as a reason why our community should support this project is the promise of enhancement of jobs and opportunity for businesses. The Broadwater website states the following:

Broadwater estimates that it will directly contribute approximately half a billion dollars to local communities over the 30+ year life of the project. This money would come from taxes, salaries, operational expenses, and a Social Investment Program. Economic benefits would also come from a reduction in natural gas price spikes.

I believe the project is a benefit to residents & businesses on Long Island. Just because it is an industry doesn't mean it is bad.

Thanks very much for your time.

Sincerely, James Miller, President
Miller Marine Services

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 SEP 30 P 3:58
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11:54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is John Case. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. I began my career on LNG ships as a Third Engineer and worked my way up to Chief Engineer, the highest ranking Engineer rating in the Merchant Marine. I have sailed maiden voyages on brand new LNG ships as they came out of the shipyard. As with all new ships, they need extra special attention because they will carry cargo such as liquefied natural gas for the first time. With qualified shipboard personnel even new ships carrying LNG for the very first time can be operated safely-- I am living proof of this. Over my 20-plus year history of transporting LNG, the fleet of 8 LNG ships that I worked in connection with had outstanding safety records.

I have reviewed the information concerning the Broadwater project. This Floating Storage and Regasification unit (FSRU) would be approximately 1,200 feet long and 180 feet wide. It would have nearly identical machinery and equipment to that of an LNG carrier. In fact, the document from the American Bureau of Shipping on Broadwater's website states as much-- basically it is a vessel that does not navigate. The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure. The mooring system base on the seabed would cover an area of about 7,000-square feet, slightly larger than the size of a basketball court. The yoke will be designed to hold both the FSRU and the LNG carrier. The yoke is a well proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most sever conditions that would be experienced in the Sound.

If LNG could not be handled and transported safely then the Japanese would never have allowed LNG tankers into its ports. The Japanese are known to be extremely safety conscious. I know this because during my career we transported LNG from loading ports such as Sumatra and Borneo Indonesia to discharge ports in Japan. Japan would then regasify and store the natural gas on the mainland and within about one mile of residential communities.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Very kind regards,

John Case
231 Marina Drive
Fort Pierce, FL 34949

BW000062

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is Michael Blakeslee. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. During this time, I served as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers and I was responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG.

Over my 20-plus year history of transporting LNG, the fleet of 8 LNG ships that I worked in connection with had an impeccable safety record. In fact, in over forty years of worldwide commercial LNG operation, there has never been a serious incident resulting in loss of cargo. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record when compared to the safety and environmental records of ships and barges that carry liquid petroleum such as gasoline, lube oil, diesel fuel and heavy bunker "C."

I consider Broadwater's regasification plant to be a stationary ship. The only difference between a ship and the regasification plant is that a ship has a propulsion system that allows it to navigate open waters. On board LNG vessels there is marine type machinery and equipment associated with the transportation of LNG in order to keep the natural gas in liquid form. On Broadwater's regasification plant there is also marine type machinery and equipment that will be used in order to change the gas from liquid back into natural gas -equipment similar to that found on an LNG ship.

It is my understanding that the proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed using proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most severe conditions that would be experienced in Long Island Sound.

My career on LNG carriers was with the New York Companies Energy Transportation Group, Energy Transportation Company and the Connecticut based company Pronav Ship Management Company.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store - - provided that there are qualified people tasked with this oversight. Over the years people have asked me whether I felt safe sailing aboard an LNG ship. My answer is that I often felt safer working onboard an LNG ship traveling across the seas from terminal to terminal than I do when riding in a car on any American highway.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,
Michael Blakeslee
8160 Artesian Court
Sacramento, CA 95829

BW000063

ORIGINAL

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
15 Letter and
Enclosure NY 11788
2005 JUL - 6 4 14
June 20, 2005

Margorie E. Salas
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE, Room 1A
Washington DC 20426

PF05-4-000

Dear Commissioner Salas

I am writing to urge you to allow
the Broadwater Energy project proposed
for Long Island to have a full and fair
review.

This project could provide some
desperately needed help for the energy
problems in this area. The project should
not be rejected because of the noises
being made by special interest groups.
All issues must be reviewed fairly
and fully.

Thank you,
Donald O'Leary

ORIGINAL

7-16-05



Mr. Joseph Stozetto, Sr.
145 Union Ave.
Ct Moriches, NY 11934

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, N. Y.

PF05 4

2005 Aug 8

Dear Mrs. Margarie R. Salas
U.S. S. Federal Energy Regulatory
Commission

888 First Street N.E. Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: BROADWATER

7-16-05
2005

Dear Mrs. Salas,

I am writing this letter
to ~~show my~~ support to the
Broadwater Firm L.P. GAS Barge
on the Long Island Sound.

This should be beneficial to
Long Island's GAS NEEDS also.
I Hope there able to do
what they plan.

Thank-you's and Good Luck

Mr. JOSEPH L. Stozetto JR.
P.O. Box 410
Moriches, NY. 11955-D410

Thank-you for your return mail
(JOES.)



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

AND

U.S. COAST GUARD

BROADWATER LNG PROJECT (PF05-4-000)

ORIGINAL

COMMENT FORM

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 P 4:46
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

<p>Comments may be left at the FERC table or mailed to the FERC:</p> <p>If you prefer to mail your comments, please send an original and two copies of your comments to:</p> <p>Magalie R. Salas, Secretary Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 888 First St., N.E., Room 1A Washington, DC 20426</p> <p>Reference Docket No. PF05-4-000 on the original and both copies, and label one copy of your comments for the attention of the Gas Branch 3, DG2E.</p>	<p>Comments may be submitted to the FERC via the Internet on the FERC's website:</p> <p>See the instructions at http://www.ferc.gov under the "e-Filing" link and the link to the User's Guide. Prepare your comments in the same manner you would if you were providing a letter and save the comments to a file on your hard drive. Before you can submit comments you will need to create an account by clicking on "Sign-up" under "New User?" You will be asked to select the type of submission you are making. This submission is considered a "Comment on Filing."</p>
---	--

COMMENTS (PLEASE PRINT) —additional space on opposite side of page

I WALTER DANY IS IN FAVOR OF BROADWATER. THE NEED FOR ALL FORMS OF ENERGY IS CRITICAL IN KEEPING AMERICA A FIRST WORLD COUNTRY. WITH THE HURICANS IN THE SOUTH SHOWS HOW WE MUST REEVALUATE OUR DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY. NATURAL GAS IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT PROVIDE THE FUEL NECESSARY IN MAKING ALL THE PRODUCTS WE USE EVERY DAY. IF PLUM ISLAND WILL BE CLOSING THEN THAT WOULD ALSO BE A GOOD LOCATION FOR A ENERGY TRUSTEL

Commentor's Name and Mailing Address (Please Print)

WALTER DANY
99 LIEP ROAD EAST
WADING RIVER N.Y. 11792-142

p1cl2

COMMENTS (continued)

POINT. SO I HOPE THAT REASON PREVAILS OVER
EMOTION.

THE PEOPLE AT THE RECENT MEETINGS ARE THE
"NO PEOPLE" THEY ARE THE ONES THAT STOPPED
SHORAN NUCLEAR PLANT. THESE PEOPLE ARE
AGAINST EVERYTHING THAT HAS TO DO WITH
ENERGY. THEY ONLY HAVE EMOTION AND
NO REASON OR UNDERSTANDING ON HOW IMPORTANT
ENERGY IS IN ALL OUR LIVES. ALL THEY SEE
IS A FACTORY WHICH THEY ALSO DO NOT
LIKE AND STOP PROGRESS EVEN CHANCE THEY GET.

IN FACT THEY SAID THAT A GAS PIPELINE FROM
CANADA WOULD SOLVE LONG ISLANDS ENERGY
NEEDS BUT THEY ALREADY HAVE THE "NO
LITTLE SIGNS" STOPPING THIS PROJECT ALSO.
THEY ONLY KNOW "NO"

THE BOTTOM LINE IS LET BROADWATER BE
BUILT LET THEM CRY AND WHEN IT IS
NO LONGER NEEDED IT CAN BE MOVED TO
ANOTHER LOCATION.

Walter Day

ORIGINAL

8/1/05

Ms. MARGARET R. JALAS
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET N.E., Room 1A
WASHINGTON D.C. 20426

AUG 8 10 53 AM '05

PF05-4

Dear Ms. JALAS

MY WIFE AND I SUPPORT THE FULL AND FAIR REVIEW OF THE BROADWATER ENERGY PROJECT AS A POTENTIAL SOLUTION TO IMPROVE THE REGION'S AIR QUALITY AND HELP MEET LONG ISLAND'S ENERGY NEEDS IN AN AFFORDABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE WAY.

William S. Douglas
541 HIGHLAND COURT
MORICHES, NY 11955

LI ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION:

Be it resolved that:

The Long Island region needs sources for additional energy supplies over the long term. For that reason, all projects that might provide additional long-term energy supplies should receive a full and fair evaluation

Broadwater Energy's proposal for an LNG terminal in Long Island Sound should not be an exception. Broadwater should provide to the public and to appropriate public officials all factual information necessary to fully and fairly evaluate its proposal. The views of the public and all appropriate public officials on Long Island should be carefully considered by Broadwater and all regulatory agencies involved with the proposal. The LIA has formed a special committee of its board of directors to assess the Broadwater proposal, and, when we have evaluated the facts surrounding it, the LIA intends to take a position in support of or in opposition to the proposal during the regulatory review process.

Matthew T Crosson
President
Long Island Association, Inc.
631-493-3001
631-499-2194 (fax)
mcrosson@longislandassociation.org

ORIGINAL

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Proposal, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is John Andrews. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and former Commander in the U.S Navy Reserve. I have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for well over 20 years. I started my career on LNG tankers with the El Paso Natural Gas company out of Texas. El Paso ran membrane type LNG vessels which protect the LNG cargo tanks by a series of two steel hulls, balsa wood insulation and two membranes. For approximately 15 years I worked on LNG tankers for the New York based Energy Transportation Corporation and then PRONAV Ship Management out of Stamford, Connecticut.

Over my 20 years as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers I have been responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record. I believe that LNG carriers are safest type of tank vessels provided that qualified people operate the vessels. I have been through every nook and cranny of LNG carriers whether at sea; during the construction and building phases of LNG vessels in shipyards; and during scheduled maintenance overhauls in ports all over the world.

Broadwater's regasification plant would be considered a stationary ship. Indeed, the American Bureau of Shipping has been involved with the plans and specifications for the FSRU.

The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure. The yoke will be designed to hold both the FSRU and the LNG carrier. The yoke is a well proven technology and will be designed to hold the FSRU even during the most severe conditions that would be experienced in the Sound.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling and transporting it. Throughout my career the corporate officials who owned the LNG carriers had no problem ever sailing aboard vessels. And, that shows the corporations and the insurance underwriters believed the ships were being operated safely and that, the carriage of LNG can indeed be handled and transported safely.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely yours,

John Andrews
3000 Third Street
Altoona, PA 16601

BW000070

ORIGINAL



Building and Construction Trades Council of Nassau and Suffolk Counties

JOHN M. KENNEDY
President-Secretary Treasurer

WILLIAM K. DUFFY
Vice President

GARY LABARBERA
Sergeant At Arms

PF05-4

December 22, 2005

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
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2005 DEC 30 P 4:12
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Dear Ms. Salas:

As President of the Nassau-Suffolk Building Trades Council, I represent the 60,000 members of the largest construction trades union on Long Island. My support for Broadwater Energy comes down to three things: jobs, energy affordability, and quality of life.

While construction of the Broadwater facility will create approximately 120 jobs for a temporary period and 90 permanent jobs, its indirect impact on our members could be significant. My hope is that the more affordable and reliable natural gas supply provided by Broadwater will encourage repowering of Long Island's four oil-fired power plants operated by KeySpan, which in turn, would create numerous jobs for our members while contributing to cleaner regional air quality.

In addition, by making energy more affordable and reliable here on Long Island, there will be a positive ripple effect that will result in business expansion, a healthier real estate market, a stronger economic climate and more jobs. Compared to regions that enjoy cheaper energy, we are at a great disadvantage.

Of course, our members mainly live and work here on Long Island. Like everyone else, they are coping with high energy costs and are looking for any relief they can get. Lastly, our members enjoy a great quality of life here on Long Island and it is important that they have affordable homes, energy bills that are under control, and air that is clean for their kids to breathe. And while the argument can be made that siting Broadwater nine miles offshore may impact the quality of life for some, based on the information I have

Magalie R. Salas

2.

December 22, 2005

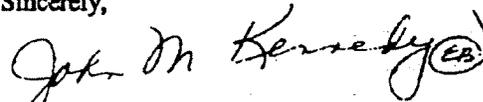
received to date, I believe the net gain in affordable, reliable and clean energy supplies for the NY region will compensate for the impact to a few.

Those who oppose Broadwater have made many wild and unsubstantiated claims about environmental and safety impacts. I find it highly ironic that activists who oppose Broadwater never mention that some of their fellow environmentalists are trying to convert existing power plants that burn oil over to natural gas. I question how they can encourage this conversion without affordable and reliable supplies of natural gas.

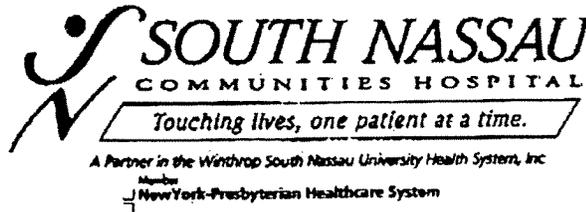
In closing, Broadwater still has to prove its case to state and federal regulatory authorities and many in the public. But I encourage the ongoing fair and balanced review of this project as an important part of an overall energy solution for Long Island.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



John M. Kennedy
President and Secretary Treasurer



Joseph A. Quagliata
President and CEO

November 28, 2005

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Harold Mahony, Esq.
Chairman of the Board

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Harry Kassel
Immediate Past Chairman

Dear Secretary Salas:

Henry R. Pupke
Steven Sauer
Michael Schamroth
George A. Schieren, Esq.
Vice Chairman

Like other healthcare leaders in New York State, in my role as president of South Nassau Communities Hospital, I am greatly concerned about the high cost of energy. With 435 beds, 820 attending physicians and 2,200 employees, we are one of the largest community-based, teaching hospitals in the state. We are also among a handful of financially independent hospitals on Long Island.

Robert B. Tunick
Secretary

Next year South Nassau Communities Hospital will open one of the largest hospital expansions on Long Island in recent years. Planning for this 170,000 square foot project, including modeling costs to operate this new facility, occurred several years ago. As you can imagine, energy costs are of great concern to us especially as the expansion will significantly increase our energy consumption.

Richard Streim
Assistant Secretary

Robert M. Whyte, Jr.
Treasurer

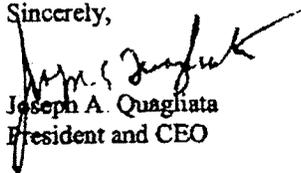
At a recent discussion on the Broadwater Energy project, I learned that bringing a major new supply of natural gas into the market could reduce energy costs. Anyone with a business management background, I think, understands the forces of supply and demand and would have to agree. The reliability of the natural gas supply would also improve, which would also benefit the organization that I oversee.

Directors
Peter C. Breistone, Esq.
Marilyn Cohen
Mihai Dimancescu, M.D.
Joseph J. Fennessy
Lowell Fry
James G. Hellmuth
Harold Janow
Rev. Harold K. Kuchac
Patrick K. Long
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Robert G. Morvillo, Esq.
Joseph A. Quagliata
Charles Ruoff
Fern Skiba
Eugene Thompson, M.D.
John H. Treiber
Edwin H. Wegman
Marvin Wolf

I want to be on the record as supporting the review of Broadwater (or any project) that will make energy more affordable and more readily available.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Joseph A. Quagliata
President and CEO

ORIGINAL

September 20, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

2005 OCT -6 A 11: 55

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater LNG Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is Bruce Whichard. Thank you for allowing the public to voice opinions about the Broadwater project. I was born, raised and currently reside in the New York metropolitan area. I have made and continue to make a living on the sea. I am a U.S Coast Guard licensed Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 11 years. The transportation of LNG has an excellent safety and environmental record. LNG can be handled, stored and transported in a safe and secure manner.

During my 11 years on LNG Carriers, I worked for the New York based Energy Transportation Corporation and the Connecticut based company PRONAV Shipping Company which operates fleets of LNG carriers. The LNG carriers I worked on loaded liquefied natural gas from liquefaction plants in Indonesia and discharged the liquefied natural gas to regasification plants in Japan. In Japan, the ship pulled into shoreside terminals and discharged the LNG into regasification plants. The LNG ships and the regasification facilities are within one mile of residential Japanese communities - - and have been for decades.

I have reviewed many of the documents on Broadwater's website. It is my understanding that the terminal would consist of a ship like vessel moored in the deep waters of Long Island Sound. This receiving terminal would be staffed by workers around the clock just like a ship. I consider Broadwater's regasification plant to be a stationary ship. This Floating Storage and Regasification Unit would be very similar to the regasification facilities that my LNG ships pulled into while we were in Japan. The only difference being that the Japan facility was on land and within one mile of residential communities. Broadwater's regasification plant on the other hand would be 9 1/2 miles off the coast of Long Island.

Natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling and transporting it. Do I consider the transportation of LNG safe? Yes, when my father entered into retirement some years back, he wanted to see what I actually did for living. So I took my dad onboard the LNG ship for a trip and the guy did not want to get off the vessel when the trip was over. If I did not think it was safe, I would never have let my father or anyone in my family ever step foot on the vessel.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

Sincerely,

Bruce Whichard
269 Willow Way
Clark, NJ 07066-2835

BW000074

ORIGINAL



HEALTH & WELFARE COUNCIL of LONG ISLAND
One Helen Keller Way, 4th Floor Hempstead, NY 11550
516-483-1110
Fax 516-483-4794
www.hwcli.com

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Secretary

SANDY OLIVA
Immediate Past Chairwoman

JOHN T. O'CONNELL
President/CEO

November 7, 2005

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: PF05 - 4 - 000

Dear Ms. Salas:

I am writing on behalf of the Health and Welfare Council of Long Island to express the support for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

The Health and Welfare Council is a private, not for profit, health and human services planning organization that serves as an umbrella for the Long Island region's 300 public and voluntary health and human service providers. In this role the Council is concerned with the economic health of the region's poor and working families who are often placed at economic risk by the volatility of such necessities as the cost of heating their homes.

Council members believe that supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the



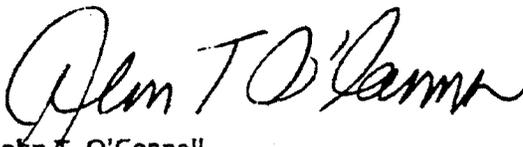
FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION NOV 15 2 30 PM '05

New York City Metropolitan Region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's jobs, economy, and quality of life. This region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues, and it is past time to address these problems.

Long Island is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf and Canada. Our residents often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. This is an extraordinary burden on the nearly 300,000 Long Islanders who live at near poverty or below. Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live.

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of facts. It is our responsibility as a region and a country to produce and support real solutions that safely increase our energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



John T. O'Connell
President, CEO

ORIGINAL

September 21, 2005

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
2005 OCT -6 A 11: 54
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Re: Broadwater Application, Docket# PF05-4

Good evening, my name is David Carmody. I am a U S Coast Guard licensed Chief Engineer and have worked on Liquefied Natural Gas vessels for over 20 years. I sailed every Officer rating in the engine room up until reaching and sailing as LNG Chief Engineer for Energy Transportation Company of New York and PRONAV Ship Management Company out of Stamford, Connecticut. Over my 20 years as a shipboard engineer on LNG carriers I have been responsible for all aspects of the safe and secure handling of LNG. LNG can be transported and handled in a safe manner provided qualified personnel are in charge of the operations.

I have sailed brand new LNG ships right out of the shipyard and carried LNG for the first time on these vessels. It is my understanding that the Broadwater floating storage and regasification unit would consist of a ship like vessel moored in the deep waters of Long Island Sound. The proposed Broadwater FSRU would be constructed at a shipyard, towed to a site in the Sound and attached to a Yoke mooring system, which would be supported by a tower structure.

When sailing aboard LNG vessels, the workers live and work aboard the vessels for months at a time. Here, Broadwater's regasification plant would be 9 ½ miles off the coast of Long Island and it too would be required to have workers live and work on the FSRU.

I now work with the Portland-Montreal Pipeline Corporation as a pollution and safety advisor. What I do in this capacity is inspect and review the documents of inspection and all cargo handling and mooring equipment. I am one of a series of safety and security personnel that inspects cargo operating procedures prior to any cargo transfers. I remain onboard the vessel throughout the entire transfer of cargo. At the conclusion of the transfer I make a vessel performance evaluation which is given to the ship and the terminal. The transfer of fossil fuel, such as LNG, should have the most effective safety and security procedures in place.

LNG carriage and handling is a technical operation that can be safely achieved. I have been asked over the years whether I thought it was safe to work on LNG vessel. My answer has always been yes. In fact, I have taken my wife on voyages aboard the vessels when we were traveling with LNG between loading and discharge ports overseas. Even

more to the point, my wife has walked inside the LNG tanks with me during shipyard operations.

As I have stated, natural gas is safe to transport and store provided that there are qualified people handling it and transporting it.

I hope the FERC will consider my comments on the safety and security of LNG transportation operations as it considers the Broadwater application.

David Carmody
1 Woodgate Road
Scarborough, ME 04074-8722

ORIGINAL

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

2006 JAN -3 P 3 06

445 Town Street
East Haddam, CT 06423
December 22, 2005

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E. Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: Docket No. PF 05-4-00

Dear Secretary Salas:

I have been reading and following discussion on the Broadwater Energy LNG project in the waters of Long Island Sound off New York. In regard to the public need for a project like this, it is clear to me that there is a real and documented energy problem with natural gas supply in New England, and Connecticut must do everything it can to solve this problem before we are engaged in a full-scale energy crisis.

The rhetoric about this project reminds me of the story of the wooden nutmegs carved by the old Yankees. Sooner or later the public is going to realize that we have some of those carvers still with us, and that much of the opposition to this project is not based on factual information. An honest assessment of this project would be of great value to the public.

In New England, we use natural gas as a preferred clean fuel of choice to heat our homes and businesses, and to generate 42 percent of our electricity. The electric generation requirements for Connecticut are projected to grow, and using natural gas to produce that electricity will further challenge the natural gas industry to meet this need. In addition, over 2000 MW of the State's current electric generation capacity is oil-fired and will be 40 years old or older by 2013. As with new generation, natural gas is expected to be the fuel of choice to replace these aging power plants because it's more efficient, it produces fewer air emissions compared to coal and oil, and the new gas equipment is less expensive.

The ISO-New England is concerned about the reliability of gas fired generation during peak winter days due to possible interruptions of natural gas deliveries. This dynamic relationship and potential imbalance of supply and demand for clean and efficient electric generation demonstrates the need for new natural gas supply. If we have another ten-day cold spell as we had in January 2004, I foresee rolling blackouts simply because we won't have enough natural gas. Conservation and use of renewables cannot be expected to resolve this shortfall. People must realize that we need abundant, diverse, and affordable energy supplies and increasing our supply of LNG is one way to meet demand with the least harm to the environment.

An increased supply of natural gas will lead to a reduction in the commodity price and provide a more stable and less volatile energy market. Additionally, the reliability and diversity of an additional energy supply source in the region could attract future businesses and assist existing businesses with tight profit margins. Furthermore, if we are to provide relief to those suffering from asthma and other respiratory illnesses we must clean our air by using more efficient generators fueled with natural gas.

Connecticut must invest in its future, and needs new, abundant supplies of natural gas. Broadwater is a viable opportunity to bring a clean and affordable source of energy to Connecticut. For this and the other reasons I have described, Broadwater must be given a full opportunity to demonstrate why it should be part of our energy future.

Thank you for your attention to the communities and people of Connecticut.

Very truly yours,

Mortimer A. Gelston

Mortimer A. Gelston

Cc Governor Jodi Rell
Senator Dodd
Senator Lieberman
Congressman Simmons
Congressman Shays
Congressman Delauro
Congressman Johnson
Congressman Larson
FERC Gas Branch 3. DG2F

DATUMEG, INC.

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

128 MAIN ST P.O. BOX 28
YAPHANK, NEW YORK 11980-0028
631 924-8180 FAX 631 924-8193

ORIGINAL

2005 JUL 18 P 4: 08

FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION

July 13, 2005

Ms. Margarie R Salas
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First ST NE Rome 1A
Washington DC 20426

4705.4

Dear Ms. Salas,

Datumeq, Inc is a member of the East Yaphank Chamber of Commerce and as such, the chamber and its civic counterpart have conducted an extensive inquiry into the **BROADWATER ENERGY PROJECT** proposed for the Long Island Sound. As president of both the chamber and civic association and Datumeq, Inc I feel there should be a full and honest review of this proposed project without the prejudice of us locals feeling we need to ward off an outside intrusion.

In my view, this project would be another source of energy that will help spur competition among energy providers. The free market place, consumers and providers alike, should make the final decision if we are given the choice. This project will not harm the environment nor will it be a threat to our shoreline or people. All energy projects especially when totally financed privately and not receiving government money should be looked at. This will not cost the taxpayers anything except for the review process and enforcement.

Either way, project approved or not, we are going to be spending our dollars on energy. So! why not have some options. There is also the potential that if these project makes enormous profits that they will re-invest in new technologies that can improve our society and human condition.

Again, I would ask that you give this project a full and honest review.

Sincerely,

Michael E Giacomo, President

cc John Hritcko
Charles Schumer
Hillary Clinton
George Pataki

ORIGINAL



North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System

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OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

270 Park Avenue
Huntington, New York 11743-2799
(631) 351-2000
www.hunthosp.org

2005 NOV 23 P 3:38

November 10, 2005

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- WILLIAM WOODRICK

Past Chairman of the Board



Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

PF05-4-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

For many years until this month, I served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Huntington Hospital. I am also the immediate past president of the Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, which comprises 23 voluntary hospitals here on Long Island and is probably one of the nation's largest regional hospital associations. That group, whose institutions directly serve a population of more than three million people, has over the years been very concerned with energy costs, and has sought various solutions.

In my capacity now as a trustee of the hospital and advisor to the executive management team, I was recently briefed on the off-shore Broadwater LNG project and I firmly believe that the potential benefits of this project should be fully and evenhandedly reviewed by the agency. I believe Broadwater could have a very positive impact on the economic viability of this region, has the potential to help our hospitals and upgrade our electrical power generating plant in Northport.

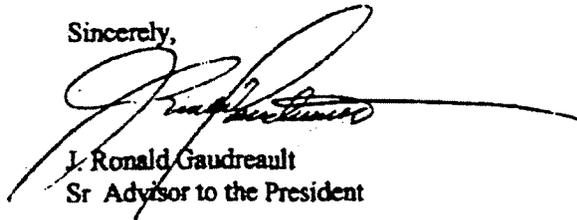
As you can imagine, the job of a hospital CEO is an especially complex one in which you are responsible for running a significant enterprise with a large physical plant, thousands of employees and hundreds of thousands of "customers." The greatest threat to hospitals today, in fact, is the unfunded mandates and other requirements that cost hospitals more money but for which they are not reimbursed adequately or at all. Energy is one of the largest budget items over which we have no control and for which there is no possibility for full reimbursement.

In addition, on cold winter days we are forced to switch from natural gas to less efficient fossil fuel to operate our hospital boilers because of supply constraints. The addition of an LNG facility would provide a more diverse supply of energy to meet peak demands.

Huntington Hospital is a few minutes drive from KeySpan's huge energy plant in Northport. As chief executive of an organization whose mission includes supporting initiatives that promote public health and wellness, I believe that "cleaning up" that power plant should be a high priority. I fully support any role that Broadwater might

have in providing affordable and reliable natural gas supplies to contribute to cleaner air for residents in the region. Time is no longer on our side; we need to address the near-term growing reliance on natural gas, current supply constraints, skyrocketing energy costs impacting business and community-based healthcare institutions, and we need to modernize our aging electrical generation infrastructure. The advantages of the Broadwater project deserve our thoughtful and intelligent examination.

Sincerely,



J. Ronald Gaudreault
Sr Advisor to the President

JRG/cal

November 14, 2005

Madalle R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: PF05-4-000

Dear Ms. Salas:

As the former CEO of a Connecticut business with major energy consumers and as a board member on the Connecticut Business & Industry Association (CBI), I write to express my support for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

My former business produced the 7.5 premium golf shirt played on the PGA Tour with 5 of the top 5 players in the world playing our products. While CEO, the company faced increasing challenges to compete globally. In fact, approximately 50% of my company's product was being exported to China. This was done from Connecticut, one of the highest cost energy states in the country.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice because the Tri-State region needs more energy, and this could be an excellent option. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's robust economy and quality of life. The Tri-State region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues, and it's past time to address these problems.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation. It creates less pollution than oil or coal and is affordably priced. Eventually, renewable sources of energy will be a realistic option, but they are not yet, and demand for energy continues to grow rapidly. That is why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

As a nation, we are consuming natural gas at a faster rate than we are discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As the Tri-State region is literally at the end of the pipelines, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. Our region needs real answers and solutions that hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live.

The proposed Broadwater facility must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of

BW000084

facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. A generation of politicians based on political convenience is responsible for our current predicament. Now it is our responsibility to produce and support real solutions that safely increase our energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,


Joan C. Lauchne
Director
Connecticut Business & Industry Association

May 16 05 02:29p

IPPNY

5184360369

P. 2



19 Dime Street, Suite 302

Albany, NY 12210

phone: 518-436-3749

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Garvin J. Donohue, President & Chief Executive Officer

May 16, 2005

Presiding Officer Joseph Caracappa
 Suffolk County Legislature
 725 Veterans Memorial Highway
 William H. Rogers Building
 Smithtown, NY 11787-4311

Dear Presiding Officer Caracappa and Members of the Suffolk County Legislature,

IPPNY is a trade association representing just about every type of electric generation commercially available today, and IPPNY's Members produce over 75 percent of the electric generating capacity in New York. Our Members have invested \$4.5 billion in New York in the last five years and given more than \$31 million in charitable donations to their local communities. They employ over 10,000 New Yorkers and pay almost \$300 million in state and local taxes every year.

As the President & CEO of IPPNY, I write to provide information regarding the urgent need for significant additional sources of natural gas supply to ensure reliable sources of energy supply and to meet the demand for electricity generation on Long Island, in New York City, and across New York State. Liquefied natural gas projects, such as that proposed by Broadwater, are an important potential supply of natural gas.

For example, the project sponsors of Broadwater announced their intention to utilize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC's) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Pre-File Process as a way to identify, document, and resolve issues at the early stages of the project's development by working closely with key federal, state, local agencies and the public. This public engagement process began immediately when Broadwater filed an application with FERC to participate in the NEPA Pre-File process in November, 2004. This open engagement process will continue, and stakeholders and interested parties will have the opportunity to provide input both during the Pre-File process as well through the permitting stages. Through this process, issues will be raised, studies conducted and an application developed.

As I testified at the public hearing on the Broadwater project conducted by the Energy and Environmental Conservation Committees of both the New York State Senate and the New York

Board of Directors

AES-NY, LLC ■ American Ref-Fuel Company ■ Athens Generating Co ■ Briscoe Power New York
 Brooklyn Navy Yard Cogeneration Partners ■ Calpine Corp ■ Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc
 Dominion ■ Dynegy, Inc ■ Energy Corporation ■ Fortistar ■ FPL Energy, LLC ■ KeySpan ■ Mirant New York, Inc
 NRG Energy, Inc ■ PSEG Power New York Inc ■ Reliant Energy ■ SCS Energy, LLC

State Assembly, natural gas has been an increasingly popular choice for new electric generating facilities across the country in recent decades, but especially here in the Northeast. The percentage and the total amount of gas needed in New York are sure to rise in coming years for a number of reasons.

The demand for electricity continues to rise in New York, even though we are one of the most efficient users of energy in the country. In order to meet that growing demand for electricity, new power plants have come online in recent years and many more are planned. As our reliance on natural gas-fired generation grows, we must ensure sure that we have adequate sources of supply, especially in high demand areas like Long Island and New York City.

The problem of adequate gas supply is more acute when one considers the Northeast as a whole. New England now relies on natural gas-fired generation to meet 42 percent of its generation requirements and found out last winter what the lack of adequate gas supply can mean for an area. During the "cold snap" of January 2004, demands on the gas supply system tested the reliability of the New England electric system. To meet electric demand, New England was forced to import much of its system needs from neighboring areas, especially New York. In addition, the Province of Ontario is planning to add new gas-fired generation over the next couple of years and to replace soon-to-be retired coal-fired generation. These regional developments will impact natural gas supply and price in New York.

While increasing consumer demand for electricity plays a significant role in increasing the electric power sector's need for natural gas, there are other factors that cannot be ignored. New York, other Northeast states, and the nation have, over the last decade, proposed or implemented several new environmental regulations that are forcing more and more natural gas use by electric generators and virtually guarantee that New York will need more natural gas. If new environmental regulations prevent units from burning oil when natural gas demand is very high, and no new sources of gas are added, New Yorkers could easily face a similar situation to that of New England, where the reliability and price of both the electric and gas systems are at risk. This risk is particularly dangerous in downstate areas where transmission constraints prevent the easy importation of more electricity from outside the region.

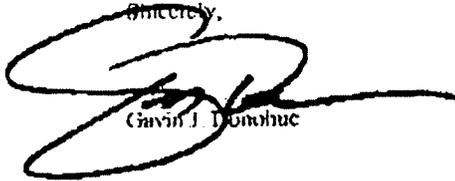
Electricity generators are not the only ones consuming more gas in New York. The local delivery systems of both Keyspan on Long Island and Central Hudson Gas & Electric in the Hudson valley set new records recently. All across New York, the need for natural gas is growing, and demand is also growing rapidly at a national level. IPPNY Members report that they see a dramatic shift in the gas supply markets, as more new gas fired generation has been added on a national basis. During hot summers, the competition for supply has increased, as they try to meet the needs of their generating plants and as local utilities and other gas suppliers try to purchase gas to fill storage for the winter heating season. The limits of our system will truly be tested, if we see a hot summer and cold winter back-to-back.

New York needs additional sources of natural gas supply. Currently, the gas burned in New York power plants comes primarily from North American sources. The National Petroleum Council predicts that, by 2025, traditional North American sources of natural gas will only be able to supply 75 percent of domestic demand. Building more pipelines may help in the short term, to get more supply into the state, but those pipelines will still be bringing gas in from the same sources as existing pipelines. Generators and local suppliers in the Northeast will all still be competing for the same limited supply of North American gas.

The ability to ship liquefied natural gas long distances opens up a whole new world of gas supply for Northeast markets. Chilling natural gas to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit reduces its volume 600 times, and that process allows massive quantities to be safely shipped long distances. If we increase LNG supplies in the northeast, traditional North American gas resources would have to compete with global supplies for New York market share. And that would be a good thing; we believe that, whenever there are more suppliers and competition, markets become more efficient and consumers benefit.

As New York's demand for both electricity and natural gas continues to grow, we will continue to need more reliable electric generating capacity. To make that happen, we need more natural gas. The NYPA Pre-File process allows the review and evaluation of proposals by companies with vision to develop natural gas supplies to meet our growing demand and fuel our growing economy.

Sincerely,



Gavin J. Donohue

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

The Honorable Charles Schumer
United States Senate
Hart Senate Office Building, Room 313
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Hillary Clinton
United States Senate
Russell Senate Office Building, Room 476
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable George E. Pataki
Governor
Executive Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224

Dear Ms. Salas:

The Hauppauge Industrial Association is a 25-year-old business association with 1000-member organizations in Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island. Our organization is highly respected, and is well known as a strong advocate for improving the climate for business and quality of life on Long Island.

It is the position of the Board of Directors of the Hauppauge Industrial Association, that all options for controlling the cost of energy and the volatility of supply, increasing energy efficiency, and controlling environmental impacts, should be reviewed. Adequate supplies of affordable energy are essential to Long Island's economic health and quality of life. Long Island must expand its energy infrastructure in order to meet current and future energy needs.

Long Island's business community pays some of the highest energy costs in the nation. Due to the region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, our efforts to recruit and retain high-quality employees are severely hampered. As a result, this region's businesses are less competitive, and our business tax base is relatively weak.

Attached is a resolution that was recently adopted by our board of directors that urges the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to conduct a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. We hope that you will consider it carefully.

Sincerely,

Terri-Alessi-Miceli
President

Attached is a resolution that was recently adopted by the Energy and Utilities Infrastructure Committee that urges the Suffolk County Legislature to allow for a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. We hope that you will consider it carefully.

Resolution:

Whereas numerous energy, economic and planning experts from the state and region have said that Long Island needs new sources of natural gas and that, in fact, demand for natural gas is growing while supply is static. Long Island is at the very "end" of a long pipeline from diminishing supply fields. Broadwater would bring natural gas supplies directly to the Long Island market, thereby increasing and diversifying our supplies.

Broadwater Energy has initiated public review of a proposed floating liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility in Long Island Sound. Resembling a large ship, Broadwater would be moored about nine miles offshore in New York State waters north of Riverhead. Shipments of LNG would be regularly offloaded, maintaining a continuous supply to be warmed back into natural gas to meet the daily energy needs of about four million homes.

Broadwater has filed a request with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to initiate a six-to-nine month public review of its proposal. New York State regulatory agencies, including the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of State, will have a role in the review and approval process. These agencies have agreed to participate with numerous federal environmental and public safety agencies in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process, findings of which will be incorporated into an Environmental Impact Statement.

According to Broadwater, this new supply of natural gas should result in lower

According to Broadwater, this new supply of natural gas should result in lower energy costs relative to what energy costs would be without a new supply. Broadwater has estimated relative savings of up to \$6 billion for energy consumers in the New York region during the first decade of its operation. Such costs savings would assist local businesses to remain competitive with other areas where energy costs are lower. As precedent, Keyspan has said that the Iroquois pipeline resulted in a 50% natural gas price reduction when it went on line. Broadwater has said it will pay many millions of dollars in PILOTS to local communities where the new infrastructure will be built.

Long Island Sound has always been and will continue to serve as a commercial waterway. Energy facilities and other industrial uses are already common on the Sound, as are oil tankers and oil/coal power plants. These uses do, and should continue to operate in balance with recreational, commercial fishing and other uses.

The proposed location for Broadwater would be 9 miles from the nearest shoreline. There currently is no credible evidence to show that there would be either immediate or lasting impacts to mainland populations or property as a result of an accident or deliberate attack. A third-party scientific study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Energy indicates that in a worst-case scenario impacts could extend up to 2.25 miles.

There is no credible evidence that Broadwater would have a lasting environmental impact. Broadwater has said that with increased use of natural gas, the project could potentially create a net environmental benefit for air and water quality. In addition, it presents a significant source of natural gas that could be made available for repowering Long Islands oil-fired electrical plants, which are the largest source of air emissions in the region.

The detailed regulatory review at both the Federal and State level will ensure that the facility will only be built if it is safe, environmentally sound and consistent with the current uses of Long Island Sound.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Hempstead Industrial Association supports a full and fair review of the Broadwater project. It urges other economic groups and government bodies to support this process and allow both the benefits and impacts to be clearly determined and weighed as appropriate.

Jan 24, 2006 7:22PM

No 1498 P 6

May 13 05 10:59a

MAY 13/2005/FRI 11:45 AM

BROADWATER ENERGY

FAA NO. DJI 231 0/11

P. 001

P. 1

DATE May 13, 2005

TO: Suffolk County Legislators

FROM: Jack Kalka
Member of Suffolk County Elect Agency
Chairman of HIA Energy Committee

RE: Broadwater Energy

Adequate supplies of affordable energy are essential to Long Island's economic health and quality of life. Long Island must expand its energy infrastructure in order to meet current and future energy needs. It has always been the position of the Board of Directors of the Hempstead Industrial Association, that all options for controlling the cost of energy and the volatility of supply, increasing energy efficiency, and controlling environmental impacts, should be reviewed.

Long Island's business community pays some of the highest energy costs in the nation. Due to the region's high cost of living, of which energy is a significant part, our efforts to recruit and retain high-quality employees are severely hampered. As a result, this region's businesses are less competitive, and our business tax base is relatively weak.

I applaud LIPA's efforts to increase supply through new on-island sources, including natural gas-fired power plants, wind power, and new cables from off-island sources. I agree with the April 24, 2005 editorial in *Newsday* which said that Broadwater "... deserves the kind of informed, let's see if any positives outweigh the negatives debates that goes beyond emotional pitches or public relations marketing tactics."

I agree with the *New York Times*, which wrote on December 5 that "...as long as we cling to our desire for warm houses, we will not be able to wish away our energy problems." And, I agree with *USA Today*, which last spring wrote that "... to prevent price spikes during periods of peak demand, electric and gas utilities want to import more gas in liquefied form by special tankers ... certainly for homeowners struggling with rising energy costs, the idea makes sense."

I believe that efforts to stop the project before a full review is completed do not represent the best interests of Long Islanders. (According to Broadwater, which commissioned a scientific poll conducted by Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates, 73 percent of those polled believe that regulatory and environmental review of Broadwater should proceed.)

BW000092



ORIGINAL

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William Miller, Treasurer
Suffolk County National Bank

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

November 11, 2005

FILED IN THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY
COMMISSION
2005 NOV 25 P 3:44

Re: *Broadwater Energy Proposal*
Docket Number: PF05 - 4 - 000

Dear Ms. Salas:

I write to express the support of Long Island MidSuffolk Business Action for the Federal and state regulatory review of the Broadwater Energy LNG project. Broadwater may be the answer to many of our region's most pressing energy and economic development needs, and it should be given a complete and fair review.

Supporting the review of the Broadwater project is the responsible choice, because the New York City Metropolitan Region, Long Island and Connecticut need more energy and this could be an excellent solution. Ready access to an affordable, reliable, and clean supply of energy is essential to a region's jobs, economy, and quality of life. This region has long struggled with high energy prices and air quality issues, and it is past time to address these problems.

Natural gas is the fuel of choice for electricity generation as it releases fewer harmful emissions than oil and coal. Eventually, renewable sources of energy will be a realistic option, but they are not yet, and demand for energy continues to grow rapidly. That is why demand for natural gas over the past 15 years has grown in all of our region's markets.

As a nation, we are consuming natural gas at a faster rate than we are discovering it. This fact has been confirmed by the Department of Energy and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, among others. As this region is literally at the end of the natural gas pipelines from the Gulf and Canada, we often pay three times the average peak costs during periods of high demand. Our region needs real answers and solutions if it hopes to remain a powerful economic engine and a great place to live. Broadwater can open the region to a world supply of natural gas which will improve the region's access to supply, diversify the region's energy options, and ultimately reduce natural gas prices from where they would be otherwise.



Long Island MidSuffolk Business Action
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Robert J. Ginnery
Meyer, Swezz, English & Knie

Frank Imburgio, IT Manager
Desktop Solutions

William Miller, Treasurer
Suffolk County National Bank

Broadwater - cont.

The proposed Broadwater project must be fully and objectively evaluated. The Federal and state regulatory processes will provide credible answers that we need to hear. The ultimate approval of this project must be based on a rigorous examination of facts, not knee-jerk opposition before all the facts have been considered. A generation of decisions based on political convenience is responsible for our current predicament. Now, it is our responsibility as a region and a country to produce and support real solutions that safely increase our energy supply and stabilize prices as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest Fazio
Chairman
Long Island MidSuffolk
Business Action

SAG HARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT

200 Jermaln Avenue • Sag Harbor • New York 11963-3549 • Tel: 631-725-5300 • Fax: 631-725-5307
KATHRYN K. HOLDEN, Superintendent of Schools, 725-5300 Ext. 11, e-mail: sholdenk@sagharbor.k12.ny.us

December 14th, 2005

ORIGINAL

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St. N.E., Room 1A
Washington, DC 20426

PF05-4-000

2005 DEC 22 P 2 38
FILED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

Dear Ms. Salas:

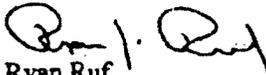
The high cost of energy in New York and particularly on eastern Long Island is having severer detrimental effects on the quality of life in the region. As Business Administrator for a public school district located on the south folk of Long Island, I am responsible for managing the situation for our schools and seeking ways to address the problem. I believe that we must explore all viable proposals, such as the Broadwater Energy proposal, that will help bring more natural gas directly to Long Island where it is needed most.

The Sag Harbor School District serves approximately 50 square mile area in Sag Harbor in Suffolk County. It is a relatively small suburban district serving nearly 1000 students in 2 schools.

The cost of energy required to operate the district facilities keeps increasing resulting in a negative impact on the budget to budget increase which becomes an ever increasing burden on our taxpayers.

As Business Administrator for the Sag Harbor School District, I think it is vitally important that the established regulatory review process run its course and that a thorough review of the Broadwater Energy project is completed. It is clear that we need more natural gas on Long Island and the rising cost of energy to run our schools should not be allowed to go unchecked because we failed to examine all viable proposals.

Sincerely yours,



Ryan Ruf
Business Administrator
Sag Harbor School District

RYAN RUF
School Business
Administrator
725-5300 Ext.13

JOAN C. FRISICANO
Elementary Principal
725-5301
Fax: 725-5331

JEFF NICHOLS
Secondary Principal
725-5302
Fax: 725-5314

ALAN TRAEGER
Director of Pupil
Personnel Services
725-5302 x 117
Fax: 725-4979

SAG HARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT

200 Jermain Avenue • Sag Harbor • New York 11963-3549 • Tel: 631-725-5300 • Fax: 631-725-5302
KATHRYN K. HOLDEN, Superintendent of Schools, 725-5300 Ext. 11, e-mail: sholdenk@sagharbor.k12.ny.us

FILED
OFFICE OF THE
CLERK
2005 DEC 22 P 2:38
FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATION COMMISSION

CC:

The Honorable Charles Schumer
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Hart Senate Office Building, Room 313
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Hillary Clinton
United States Senate
Russell Senate Office Building, Room 476
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable George E. Pataki
Governor
Executive Chamber
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