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United States  
Department of Energy

Office of Electricity

**Vitol Inc.**

OE Docket No. EA-370-C

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Order Authorizing Electricity Exports to Canada

Order No. EA-370-C

May 6, 2026

**Vitol Inc.**  
**Order No. EA-370-C**  
**Authorizing Electricity Exports to Canada**

**I. BACKGROUND**

The Department of Energy (DOE or Department) regulates electricity exports from the United States to a foreign country in accordance with Federal Power Act (FPA) § 202(e) (16 U.S.C. § 824a(e)) and regulations thereunder (10 C.F.R. §§ 205.300 *et seq.*). This authority was transferred to DOE under §§ 301(b) and 402(f) of the DOE Organization Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 7151(b) and 7172(f)). On November 20, 2025, the Federal Permitting Program functions were reorganized under the Office of Electricity and on January 8, 2026, the authority to regulate export authorizations pursuant to 202(e) of the FPA was delegated to DOE's Assistant Secretary for Electricity by Redelegation Order No. S3-DEL-OE1-2026.

An entity that seeks to export electricity must obtain an order from DOE authorizing it to do so. Under FPA § 202(e), DOE “shall issue such order upon application unless, after opportunity for hearing, it finds that the proposed transmission would impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States or would impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities subject to the jurisdiction of [DOE].” 16 U.S.C. § 824a(e). DOE has discretion to condition the order as necessary or appropriate; the Department “may by its order grant such application in whole or in part, with such modifications and upon such terms and conditions as [DOE] may find necessary or appropriate, and may from time to time, after opportunity for hearing and for good cause shown, make such supplemental orders in the premises as it may find necessary or appropriate.” *Id.*

**A. Application for Export Authorization**

Vitol Inc. (Vitol or Applicant) is a power marketer seeking renewed authorization to export electric energy to Canada (Application or App.) for an additional five-year term. App. at 2. Vitol was originally granted authorization to export in Order EA-370 (December 13, 2010), which was subsequently renewed in Order EA-370-A (December 13, 2015) and Order EA-370-B (December 13, 2020).

Vitol represents that it is a power marketer and dealer of other energy products with blanket authority from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to sell wholesale energy, capacity and/or ancillary services at market-based rates. App. at 3. Vitol is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Houston, Texas. *Id.* at 4. The Applicant states it is a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Vitol US Holding Co, which is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Euromin Inc. *Id.* at 3. The Applicant further states that Euromin Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the privately held Dutch company Vitol Holding B.V. *Id.*

The Applicant represents that it does not have its own system on which its exports of energy could have an impact with respect to electric supply, as the Applicant does not own or operate an integrated transmission or distribution system. App. at 4. Vitol states that any electric

energy it would export on a firm or interruptible basis would be surplus energy purchased in wholesale markets as bilateral, voluntary transactions, and therefore, such energy export would not impair the adequacy of the domestic power supply. *Id.*

Vitol represents that its export transactions will be completed using the relevant procedures and/or market structures and coordinated with all relevant parties as required pursuant to the applicable market rules. *Id.* at 6. Further, all exports would occur only over authorized international electric transmission facilities that are appropriate for open access transmission by third parties. *Id.* at Exhibit C.

## **B. Procedural History**

On June 30, 2025, Vitol filed an application with DOE requesting renewed authorization to export. On January 23, 2026, DOE published notice of the application in the *Federal Register* (91 FR 2926) and asked for any interested parties to submit comments on the application by February 23, 2026.

## **C. Public Comments**

One timely comment was received, however, the comment was non-substantive and not relevant to the export of excess electricity.

# **II. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

DOE is statutorily obligated under FPA § 202(e) to grant requests for export authorization unless the Department finds that the proposed export would negatively impact either: (i) the sufficiency of electric supply, or (ii) the coordination of the electric grid. Regarding the first exception criterion, DOE shall approve an electricity export application “unless, after opportunity for hearing, it finds that the proposed transmission would impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States ....” 16 U.S.C. § 824a(e). DOE has interpreted this criterion to mean that sufficient generating capacity and electric energy must exist such that the export could be made without compromising the energy needs of the exporting region, including serving all load obligations in the region while maintaining appropriate reserve levels. *See, e.g., BP Energy Co.*, Order No. EA-314, at 1-2 (Feb. 22, 2007), *renewed*, Order No. EA-314-A, at 2 (May 3, 2012), Order No. EA-314-B, at 2 (Feb. 28, 2017), *renewed*, Order No. EA-314-C, at 4 (Dec. 20, 2021).

Under the second exception criterion, DOE shall approve an electricity export application “unless, after opportunity for hearing, it finds that the proposed transmission would ... impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities subject to the jurisdiction of [DOE].” 16 U.S.C. § 824a(e). DOE has interpreted this criterion primarily as an issue of the operational reliability of the domestic electric transmission system. Accordingly, the export must not compromise transmission system security and reliability. *See, e.g., Order No. EA-314-C*, at 4.

## **A. Vitol Will Not Impair the Sufficiency of the Electric Supply in the United States**

Sufficiency of supply, the first exception criterion, addresses whether regional electricity needs are met in the current market. DOE has analyzed this issue from both an economic and a reliability perspective. The economic perspective concerns the supply available to wholesale market participants. The reliability perspective focuses on preventing problems that could result from inadequate supplies. Taken together, DOE examines whether existing electric supply is available via market mechanisms, and whether potential reliability issues linked to supply problems are mitigated by reliability enforcement mechanisms.

From an economic perspective, DOE finds that the wholesale energy markets are sufficiently robust to make supplies available to exporters and other market participants serving United States regions along the Canadian and Mexican borders, notwithstanding the recent history of capacity shortages on the grid.<sup>1</sup> Following enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-486, which encouraged the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to foster competition in the wholesale energy markets through open access to transmission facilities, energy markets developed across the United States to provide opportunities for a more efficient availability of supply. Subsequently, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to competition in wholesale energy markets as national policy. FERC has continued to encourage the expansion of wholesale energy markets through its orders to remove barriers<sup>2</sup> and to ensure that these markets are functioning properly.<sup>3</sup> As a result, market participants have access to traditional bilateral contracts, as well as organized electricity markets run by regional transmission organizations (RTOs) or independent system operators (ISOs). FERC oversees these interstate wholesale electricity markets across most of the lower 48 states. Absent an indication in the record that the geographic markets relevant to this export authorization analysis are flawed and result in uneconomic exports that jeopardize regional supply, DOE finds that the proposed transmission for export does not impair the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> As explained further in Section II.B, reliability coordinators have the authority to suspend exports if the supply would be needed in the event of an emergency to support the regional power grid.

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *Preventing Undue Discrimination and Preference in Transmission Service*, Order No. 890, 72 Fed. Reg. 12,266 (Mar. 15, 2007), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,241, *order on reh'g*, Order No. 890-A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,261 (2007), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 890-B, 123 FERC ¶ 61,299 (2008), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 890-C, 126 FERC ¶ 61,228 (2009).

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., *Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets*, Order No. 719, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,281 (2008), *as amended*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,261, *order on reh'g*, Order No. 719-A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,292, *reh'g denied*, Order No. 719-B, 129 FERC ¶ 61,252 (2009).

From a reliability perspective,<sup>4</sup> DOE focuses on the prevention of cascading outages and other problems that could result from inadequate resources.<sup>5</sup> Reliability oversight is addressed by the authority granted to FERC through the Energy Policy Act of 2005. That Act added section 215 to the FPA, which directed FERC to certify an electric reliability organization and develop procedures for establishing, approving, and enforcing mandatory electric reliability standards. 16 U.S.C. § 824o. FERC certified the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) in 2006 to develop and enforce reliability standards for the bulk-power system in the United States. *Order Certifying NERC as the Electric Reliability Organization and Ordering Compliance Filing*, FERC Docket No. RR06-1-000, 116 FERC ¶ 61,062 (July 20, 2006). FERC approves these standards, at which point they become mandatory and enforceable. NERC Reliability Standards address areas such as resource and demand balancing, critical infrastructure protection, communications, emergency preparedness and operations, facilities design, transmission operations, transmission planning, modelling, nuclear, personnel performance and training, protection and controls, voltage and reactive, interchange scheduling and coordination, and interconnection reliability operations and coordination.

NERC Reliability Standards are enforceable throughout the continental United States, most of Canada south of the 60th parallel, and the Mexican state of Baja California Norte. Through enforcement by FERC, NERC, and six Regional Entities overseen by NERC,<sup>6</sup> all bulk-power system owners, operators, and users are held responsible for complying with reliability standards. The reliability standards are structured so that many entities have overlapping responsibility for the electric grid, thereby resulting in several layers of reliability monitoring. Entities such as reliability coordinators and balancing authorities coordinate power generation and transmission among multiple utilities to serve demand within an integrated regional wholesale market. One of the principal functions of these entities is to schedule adequate generating and reserve capacity. This allows them to serve demand at the regional level and to ensure that there is sufficient power supply to maintain system reliability. Reliability Standard IRO-001-4 “establish[es] the responsibility of Reliability Coordinators to act or direct other entities to act.”<sup>7</sup> Requirement R1 states that “[e]ach Reliability Coordinator shall act to address the reliability of its Reliability Coordinator Area via direct actions or by issuing Operating Instructions.”<sup>8</sup> Reliability oversight is designed through coordinated efforts amongst Reliability Coordinators to preserve the benefits of interconnected operations and ensure that operations in one area will not adversely impact other areas.<sup>9</sup> Reliability Standard IRO-014-3 R1 provides that “[e]ach Reliability Coordinator shall have and implement Operating Procedures, Operating

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<sup>4</sup> A related reliability analysis follows in the next section of this Order.

<sup>5</sup> This focus should not be confused with resource adequacy planning and capacity requirements that have traditionally been the domain of state regulatory commissions, NERC-certified Regional Entities, and RTOs/ISOs.

<sup>6</sup> The six entities are the Midwest Reliability Organization, Northeast Power Coordinating Council, ReliabilityFirst Corporation, SERC Reliability Corporation, Texas Reliability Entity, and Western Electricity Coordinating Council.

<sup>7</sup> Standard IRO-001-4 (Reliability Coordination – Responsibilities), at ¶ A.3.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.* ¶ B.R1.

<sup>9</sup> See Standard IRO-014-3 (Coordination Among Reliability Coordinators), at ¶ A.3.

Processes, or Operating Plans, for activities that require notification or coordination of actions that may impact adjacent Reliability Coordinator Areas, to support Interconnection reliability.”<sup>10</sup>

DOE finds that NERC’s FERC-approved comprehensive enforcement mechanism ensures that bulk-power system owners, operators, and users have a strong incentive both to maintain system resources and to prevent reliability problems that could result from movement of electric supplies through export. As a result of this reliability oversight, DOE finds that the sufficiency of supply is not impaired by Vitol’s proposed export authorization.

DOE’s sufficiency of supply findings are further supported by the fact that power marketers, such as Vitol, do not have an obligation to serve a franchised territory. Before the current role of power marketers emerged in the industry, the FPA § 202(e) inquiry into sufficiency of supply had a narrower focus and was designed for an applicant that was a vertically integrated utility<sup>11</sup> with an obligation to serve native load. Under that traditional scenario, the inquiry regarding sufficiency of supply logically sought to confirm that exports would be surplus to the needs of a vertically-integrated utility’s native load obligations and reserve margins. As explained in DOE’s notice of the first application by a power marketer for export authorization, the sufficiency of supply inquiry became unnecessary when applied to power marketers:

The Applicant also is required to demonstrate that it would have sufficient generating capacity to sustain the proposed export under the terms and conditions of its export agreement, while still complying with any established reserve criteria.

Since marketers generally could not be seen as having any “native load” requirements, the latter criterion of maintaining sufficient reserve margins appears inappropriate and unnecessary in this instance.

59 Fed. Reg. 54900 (Nov. 2, 1994). Power marketers do not have franchised service areas and, consequently, do not have native load obligations like a traditional local distribution utility that could be impaired by exports.

In sum, market mechanisms and reliability oversight protect against the possibility that Vitol’s exports would jeopardize domestic sufficiency of supply. Therefore, an export by Vitol would not trigger the first exception criterion of FPA § 202(e) regarding the sufficiency of electric supply within the United States.

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<sup>10</sup> *Id.* ¶ B.R1.

<sup>11</sup> The Supreme Court of the United States has explained: “In 1935, when the FPA became law, most electricity was sold by vertically integrated utilities that had constructed their own power plants, transmission lines, and local delivery systems...[M]ost operated as separate, local monopolies subject to state or local regulation. Their sales were ‘bundled,’ meaning that consumers paid a single charge that included both the cost of the electric energy and the cost of its delivery. Competition among utilities was not prevalent.” *New York v. FERC*, 535 US 1, 5 (2002).

## **B. Vitol's Requested Authorization Will Not Adversely Affect Either the Reliability or the Security of the United States Electric Transmission System**

Reliability, the second exception criterion under FPA § 202(e), addresses operational reliability and security of the domestic electric transmission system. In evaluating the operational reliability impacts of export proposals, DOE has used a variety of methodologies and information, including established industry guidelines, operating procedures, and technical studies where available and appropriate. When determining these impacts, it is convenient to separate the export transaction into two parts: (i) moving the export from the source to a border system that owns the international transmission connection, and (ii) moving the export through that border system and across the border.

**Moving Electricity to a Border System.** Moving electricity for export to a border system necessarily involves the use of the bulk-power system. As noted in the preceding section, bulk-power system reliability concerns are addressed under the FPA by FERC and NERC and involve the enforcement of mandatory reliability standards. These standards ensure that all owners, operators, and users of the bulk-power system have an obligation to maintain system security and reliability. The standards are structured so that there are always entities with broader responsibilities than the applicant, such as reliability coordinators and balancing authorities, to keep a constant watch over the domestic transmission system.

To deliver the export from the source to a border system, the applicant must make the necessary commercial arrangements and obtain sufficient transmission capacity to wheel the exported energy to the border system. The applicant would be expected to follow FERC orders regarding open transmission access and to schedule delivery of the export with the appropriate RTO, ISO, and/or balancing authority (formerly the control area operator).

It is the responsibility of the RTO, ISO, and/or balancing authority to schedule the delivery of the export consistent with established and mandatory operational reliability criteria. During each step of the process of obtaining transmission service, the owners and/or operators of the transmission facilities will evaluate the impact on the system and schedule the movement of the export *only* if it would not violate established operating reliability standards. As a failsafe, the reliability coordinator in each region has the authority and responsibility to curtail, cancel, or deny scheduled flows to avoid shortages or to restore necessary energy and capacity reserves. Reliability Standard EOP-011-1 R2 provides that “[e]ach Balancing Authority shall develop, maintain, and implement one or more Reliability Coordinator-reviewed Operating Plan(s) to mitigate Capacity Emergencies and Energy Emergencies within its Balancing Authority Area.”<sup>12</sup>

Specifically, the reliability coordinator has the authority to suspend exports if the electric energy would be needed to support the regional power grid. *See* Reliability Standard IRO-001-4 R1 (“Each Reliability Coordinator shall act to address the reliability of its Reliability Coordinator Area via direct actions or by issuing Operating Instructions”), R2 (“Each Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority, Generator Operator, and Distribution Provider

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<sup>12</sup> EOP-011-1 (Emergency Operations), at ¶ B.R2.

shall comply with its Reliability Coordinator's Operating Instructions unless compliance with the Operating Instructions cannot be physically implemented or unless such actions would violate safety, equipment, regulatory, or statutory requirements"), and R3 ("Each Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority, Generator Operator, and Distribution Provider shall inform its Reliability Coordinator of its inability to perform the Operating Instruction issued by its Reliability Coordinator in Requirement R1").

DOE has determined that the existing industry procedures for obtaining transmission capacity on the domestic transmission system (described above) provide adequate assurance that any export will not cause an operational reliability problem. Therefore, Vitol's export authorization has been conditioned to ensure that the export will not cause operational issues on regional transmission systems to fall outside of established industry reliability criteria, or cause or exacerbate a transmission operating problem on the United States' electric power supply system (*see* Order below, Section VII, paragraphs C, D, and I).

**Moving Electricity Through a Border System.** The second part of DOE's reliability inquiry, addressing the transmission of the export through a border system and across the border, is a question of whether the border system is reliable and secure. To a large extent, this question is addressed by the jurisdiction of NERC. NERC and Regional Entities—including the Midwest Reliability Organization, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council—oversee the United States-Canadian border system and a significant part of the United States-Mexican border system. Those border systems are generally subject to the same reliability standards as domestic systems. *See, e.g.,* <http://www.ieso.ca/sector-participants/system-reliability/reliability-standards-framework>.

DOE also relies on the System Impact Studies submitted in conjunction with an application for a DOE-issued Presidential permit<sup>13</sup> to construct a new international transmission line. As DOE has previously reviewed System Impact Studies submitted with Presidential permit applications,<sup>14</sup> DOE does not need to perform additional impact assessments here, provided the maximum rate of transmission for all exports through a border system does not exceed the authorized limit of the system (*see* Order below, Section VII, paragraph (A)). In its application, Vitol committed to complying with all reliability limits on border facilities. *See* App. at 5. The second part of the reliability inquiry is therefore satisfied by DOE regulatory oversight, in addition to NERC's reliability enforcement.

### **III. FINDINGS AND DECISION**

#### **A. Vitol Meets the Statutory Requirements to Export Electric Energy to Canada**

As explained above, DOE has assessed the impact that the proposed export would have on the reliability of the United States electric power supply system. DOE has determined that

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<sup>13</sup> DOE issues Presidential permits pursuant to Executive Order 10,485, as amended by Executive Order 12,038.

<sup>14</sup> *See, e.g., AEP Tex. Cent. Co.*, Order No. PP-317, at 2-3 (Jan. 22, 2007); *Mont. Alta. Tie Ltd.*, Order No. PP-305, at 2-4 (Nov. 17, 2008).



the export of electric energy to Canada by Vitol, as ordered below, would not impair the sufficiency of electric power supply within the United States and would not impede or tend to impede the coordination in the public interest of facilities within the meaning of FPA § 202(e).

### **B. Vitol Qualifies for a NEPA Categorical Exclusion for Exports of Electric Energy**

Vitol's Application qualifies for DOE's categorical exclusion for exports of electric energy under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.* DOE's NEPA Implementing Procedures (June 2025) set forth this categorical exclusion, codified as "B4.2," as follows:

Export of electric energy as provided by Section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act over existing transmission lines or using transmission system changes that are themselves categorically excluded.

10 C.F.R. Part 1021, App. B, § B4.2.

DOE has determined that actions in this category do not normally have a significant effect on the human environment and that, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement normally is required. 10 C.F.R. § 1021.102(a).

To invoke this categorical exclusion, DOE must determine that, in relevant part, "[t]here are no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal that may affect the significance of the environmental effects of the proposal." 10 C.F.R. § 1021.102(b)(2). "Extraordinary circumstances" include "unique situations" such as "scientific controversy about the environmental effects of the proposal; uncertain effects or effects involving unique or unknown risks; and unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." *Id.* DOE finds that granting Vitol's request for export authorization does not present such extraordinary circumstances. Vitol seeks to deliver electricity over existing international electric transmission facilities, which fits squarely within the B4.2 categorical exclusion. For these reasons, DOE will not require more detailed NEPA review in connection with this Application.

### **C. Conclusion**

DOE grants Vitol's request for export authorization. Vitol is authorized to export electricity to Canada over any authorized international transmission facility that is appropriate for open access transmission by third parties, subject to the limitations and conditions described in this Order. The authorization shall be effective for a five (5) year term consistent with DOE's standard term for electricity export authorizations.

## **IV. DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The responsibility for the data collection and reporting under orders authorizing electricity exports to a foreign country currently rests with the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) within DOE. The Applicant is instructed to follow EIA instructions in completing this data exchange. Questions regarding the data collection and reporting

requirements can be directed to EIA by email at [EIA4USA@eia.gov](mailto:EIA4USA@eia.gov) or by phone at 1-855-342-4872.

Additionally, any change to the tariff of an entity with an export authorization must be provided to DOE's Office of Electricity via email at [electricity.exports@hq.doe.gov](mailto:electricity.exports@hq.doe.gov).  
10 C.F.R. § 205.308(b).

## **V. COMPLIANCE**

Obtaining a valid order from DOE authorizing the export of electricity under FPA § 202(e) is a necessary condition before engaging in the export. Failure to obtain such an order or continuing to export after the expiration of such an order may result in a denial of authorization to export in the future and subject the exporter to sanctions and penalties under the FPA. DOE expects transmitting utilities owning border facilities and entities charged with the operational control of those border facilities, such as ISOs, RTOs, or balancing authorities, to verify that companies seeking to schedule an electricity export have the requisite authority from DOE to export such energy.

DOE expects Vitol to abide by the terms and conditions established for its authority to export electric energy to Canada, as set forth below. DOE intends to monitor Vitol compliance with these terms and conditions, including the requirement in paragraph G of this Order that Vitol create and preserve full and complete records and file reports with EIA as discussed above.

A violation of any of these terms and conditions, including the failure to submit timely and accurate reports, may result in the loss of authority to export electricity and subject Vitol to any applicable sanctions and penalties under the FPA.

## **VI. OPEN ACCESS POLICY**

An export authorization issued under FPA § 202(e) does not impose a requirement on transmitting utilities to provide service. However, DOE expects transmitting utilities that own border facilities to provide open access transmission service across the border in accordance with the principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination contained in the FPA and articulated in FERC Order No. 888 (Promoting Wholesale Competition Through Open Access Non-Discriminatory Transmission Services by Public Utilities, FERC Statutes and Regulations ¶ 31,036 (1996)), as amended. The actual rates, terms, and conditions of transmission service should be consistent with the non-discrimination principles of the FPA and the transmitting utility's Open-Access Transmission Tariff on file with FERC.

All recipients of export authorizations, including owners of border facilities for which Presidential permits have been issued, are required by their export authorization to conduct operations in accordance with the applicable principles of the FPA and any pertinent rules, regulations, directives, policy statements, and orders adopted or issued thereunder, including the comparable open access provisions of FERC Order No. 888, as amended. Cross-border electric trade ought to be subject to the same principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination that apply to transmission in interstate commerce. *See Enron Power Mktg., Inc. v.*

*El Paso Elec. Co.*, 77 FERC ¶ 61,013 (1996), *reh'g denied*, 83 FERC ¶ 61,213 (1998). Thus, DOE expects owners of border facilities to comply with the same principles of comparable open access and non-discrimination that apply to the domestic, interstate transmission of electricity.

## VII. ORDER

Accordingly, pursuant to FPA § 202(e) and the Rules and Regulations issued thereunder (10 C.F.R. §§ 205.300-309), it is hereby ordered that Vitol is authorized to export electric energy to Canada under the following terms and conditions:

- (A) The electric energy exported by Vitol pursuant to this Order may be delivered to Canada over any authorized international transmission facility that is appropriate for open access transmission by third parties in accordance with the export limits authorized by DOE.

(1) The following international transmission facilities located at the United States border with Canada are currently authorized by Presidential permit and available for open access transmission:<sup>15, 16</sup>

| <u>Owner</u>                          | <u>Location</u> | <u>Voltage</u> | <u>Permit No.</u> <sup>17</sup> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric Company         | Baileyville, ME | 345 kV         | PP-89                           |
| Basin Electric Power Cooperative      | Tioga, ND       | 230 kV         | PP-64                           |
| Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) | Blaine, WA      | 2x 500 kV      | PP-10                           |
|                                       | Nelway, WA      | 230 kV         | PP-36                           |
|                                       | Nelway, WA      | 230 kV         | PP-46                           |
| CHPE, LLC                             | Champlain, NY   | ±230 kV DC     | PP-481 <sup>18</sup>            |
| Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative    | Calais, ME      | 69 kV          | PP-32                           |
| International Transmission Company    | Detroit, MI     | 230 kV         | PP-230                          |
|                                       | Marysville, MI  | 230 kV         | PP-230                          |
|                                       | St. Claire, MI  | 230 kV         | PP-230                          |
|                                       | St. Claire, MI  | 345 kV         | PP-230                          |

<sup>15</sup> This Order authorizes the export of electricity over any “authorized international transmission facility,” which is intended to include both large transmission lines and smaller distribution lines that have received a Presidential permit. However, the list in subparagraph (A)(1) of current facilities only includes transmission lines.

<sup>16</sup> The Applicant submitted a list identifying currently authorized transmission facilities (Attachment 1 of the Application). However, as information about some of those facilities may have changed since the Application was submitted, the table of transmission facilities in this Order may differ from the Applicant’s submission to reflect those changes.

<sup>17</sup> These Presidential permit numbers refer to the generic DOE permit number and are intended to include any subsequent amendments to the permit authorizing the facility.

<sup>18</sup> Currently under construction and not yet operational as of March 2026.

|                                       |                         |            |                      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Lake Erie Connector Transmission, LLC | Erie County, PA         | 320 kV     | PP-412 <sup>19</sup> |
| Long Sault, Inc.                      | Massena, NY             | 2x 115 kV  | PP-24                |
| Maine Electric Power Company          | Houlton, ME             | 345 kV     | PP-43                |
| Minnesota Power, Inc.                 | International Falls, MN | 115 kV     | PP-78                |
|                                       | Roseau County, MN       | 500 kV     | PP-398               |
| Minnkota Power Cooperative            | Roseau County, MN       | 230 kV     | PP-61                |
| Montana Alberta Tie Ltd.              | Cut Bank, MT            | 230 kV     | PP-399               |
| NECEC Transmission LLC                | Beattie Twp, ME         | ±320 kV    | PP-438 <sup>20</sup> |
| New York Power Authority              | Massena, NY             | 765 kV     | PP-56                |
|                                       | Massena, NY             | 2x 230 kV  | PP-25                |
|                                       | Niagara Falls, NY       | 2x 345 kV  | PP-74                |
|                                       | Devils Hole, NY         | 230 kV     | PP-30                |
| Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.            | Devils Hole, NY         | 230 kV     | PP-190               |
| Northern States Power Company         | Red River, ND           | 230 kV     | PP-45                |
|                                       | Roseau County, MN       | 500 kV     | PP-63                |
|                                       | Rugby, ND               | 230 kV     | PP-231               |
| Sea Breeze Olympic Converter LP       | Port Angeles, WA        | ±450 kV DC | PP-299 <sup>21</sup> |
| TDI New England                       | Alburgh, VT             | ±320 kV DC | PP-400 <sup>22</sup> |
| Vermont Electric Power Co.            | Derby Line, VT          | 120 kV     | PP-66                |
| Vermont Electric Transmission Co.     | Norton, VT              | ±450 kV DC | PP-76                |

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<sup>19</sup> These transmission facilities have been authorized but not yet constructed or placed into operation.

<sup>20</sup> These transmission facilities have been authorized but not yet constructed or placed into operation.

<sup>21</sup> These transmission facilities have been authorized but not yet constructed or placed into operation.

<sup>22</sup> These transmission facilities have been authorized but not yet constructed or placed into operation.

|                     |                    |        |        |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Vermont Transco LLC | Highgate, VT       | 120 kV | PP-82  |
| Versant Power       | Fort Fairfield, ME | 69 kV  | PP-497 |
|                     | Madawaska, ME      | 138 kV | PP-498 |
|                     | Easton, ME         | 7.2 kV | PP-499 |
|                     | Baileyville, ME    | 345kV  | PP-500 |

(2) The following are the authorized export limits for the international transmission lines listed above in subparagraph (A)(1):

- (a) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-64 (issued to Basin Electric Power Coop.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 150 megawatts (MW). The gross amount of energy that Vitol may export over the PP-64 facilities shall not exceed 900,000 megawatt-hours (MWH) during any consecutive 12-month period.
- (b) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-32 (issued to Eastern Maine Electric Coop.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 15 MW. The gross amount of energy that Vitol may export over the PP-32 facilities shall not exceed 7,500 MWH annually.
- (c) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-481-3 (issued to CHPE, LLC) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 1,250 MW.
- (d) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-230-4 (issued to International Transmission Company) to exceed a coincident, instantaneous transmission rate of 2.2 billion volt-amperes (2,200 MVA).
- (e) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-412-1 (issued to Lake Erie Connector Transmission, LLC) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 1,000 MW.
- (f) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the scheduled rate of transmission over a combination of facilities authorized by Presidential Permits PP-43 (issued to Maine Electric Power Company) and PP-500 (issued to Bangor Hydro-Electric) to exceed 550 MW.
- (g) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on the combination of facilities authorized by Presidential Permits PP-497 and PP-

498 (issued to Versant Power) to exceed a coincident, instantaneous transmission rate of 134 MW.

- (h) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-78-1 (issued to Minnesota Power, Inc.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 100 MW. Exports by Vitol may cause total exports on the PP-78-1 facilities to exceed 100 MW only when total exports between the Mid-Continent Area Power Pool (MAPP) and Manitoba Hydro are below maximum transfer limits and/or whenever operating conditions within the MAPP system permit exports on the PP-78-1 facilities above the 100-MW level without violating established MAPP reliability criteria. However, under no circumstances shall exports by Vitol cause the total exports on the PP-78-1 facilities to exceed 150 MW.
- (i) Exports made by Vitol pursuant to this Order shall not cause total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-398 (issued to Minnesota Power, Inc.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 750 MW.
- (j) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause total exports on a combination of the international transmission lines authorized by Presidential Permits PP-45-2 and PP-63-4 (issued to Northern States Power Company), PP-61 (issued to Minnkota Power), and PP-231 (issued to Northern States Power Company, d/b/a Excel Energy Inc. (Xcel)), to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 700 MW on a firm basis and 1,050 MW on a non-firm basis.
- (k) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-66-2 (issued to Vermont Electric Power Co.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 50 MW. The gross amount of energy that Vitol may export over the PP-66 facilities shall not exceed 50,000 MWH annually.
- (l) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-56 (issued to NYPA) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 1,000 MW.
- (m) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause: (a) the total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permits PP-25, PP-30, PP-74 (issued to NYPA), and PP-190 (issued to Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.) to exceed a combined instantaneous transmission rate of 1,650 MW; and (b) the total exports on the 115-kV facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-24 (issued to Long Sault, Inc.) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 100 MW. In addition, the gross amount of energy that Vitol may export over the PP-24 facilities shall not exceed 300,000 MWH annually.
- (n) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause total exports on the two 500-kV lines authorized by Presidential Permit PP-10-1, the 230-kV line

authorized by Presidential Permit PP-36, and the 230-kV line authorized by Presidential Permit PP-46 (issued to BPA) to exceed the following limits:

| <b>Condition</b>     | <b>PP-36 &amp; PP-46 Limit</b> | <b>PP-10-1 Limit</b> | <b>Total Export Limit</b> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| All lines in service | 400 MW                         | 1500 MW              | 1900 MW                   |
| 1-500 kV line out    | 400 MW                         | 300 MW               | 700 MW                    |
| 2-500 kV lines out   | 400 MW                         | 0 MW                 | 400 MW                    |
| 1-230 kV line out    | 400 MW                         | 1500 MW              | 1900 MW                   |
| 2-230 kV line out    | 0 MW                           | 1500 MW              | 1500 MW                   |

- (o) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause a violation of the following conditions as they apply to exports over the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-76-1, as amended (issued to the Vermont Electric Transmission Company):

| <b>NEPOOL</b>                     |                       |                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Exports Through</b>            | <b>Load Condition</b> | <b>Export Limit</b> |
| Comerford converter               | Summer, Heavy         | 650 MW              |
| Comerford converter               | Winter, Heavy         | 660 MW              |
| Comerford converter               | Summer, Light         | 690 MW              |
| Comerford converter               | Winter, Light         | 690 MW              |
| Comerford & Sandy Pond converters | All                   | 2,000 MW            |

- (p) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order over the international transmission facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-399 (issued to Montana Alberta Tie Ltd.) shall not exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 300 MW.
- (q) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order over the international transmission facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-438 (issued to NECEC Transmission LLC) shall not exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 1,200 MW.
- (r) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order over the international transmission facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-299-1 (issued to Sea Breeze Olympic Converter LP) shall not exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 550 MW.
- (s) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall not cause the total exports on a combination of the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-400 (issued to TDI-New England) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 1,000 MW.
- (t) Exports by Vitol made pursuant to this Order shall neither cause the total exports on the facilities authorized by Presidential Permit PP-82-6 (issued to Vermont Transco LLC) to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 250 MW.

- (B) Changes by DOE to the export limits in other orders shall result in a concomitant change to the export limits contained in subparagraph (A)(2) of this Order. Changes to the export limits contained in subparagraphs (A)(2)(l), (m), and (n) will be made by DOE after submission of appropriate information demonstrating a change in the transmission transfer capability between the electric systems in New York State and Ontario and New York State and Quebec, and between BPA and BC Hydro or BPA and West Kootenay Power. Notice of these changes will be provided to Vitol.
- (C) Vitol shall obtain any and all other Federal and state regulatory approvals required to execute any power exports to Canada. The scheduling and delivery of electricity exports to Canada shall comply with all reliability criteria, standards, and guidelines of NERC, reliability coordinators, Regional Entities, RTOs, ISOs or balancing authorities, or their successors, as appropriate, on such terms as expressed therein, and as such criteria, standards, and guidelines may be amended from time to time.
- (D) Exports made pursuant to this authorization shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of the FPA and any pertinent rules, regulations, directives, policy statements, and orders adopted or issued thereunder, including the comparable open access provisions of FERC Order No. 888, as amended.
- (E) The authorization herein granted may be modified from time to time or terminated by further order of DOE. In no event shall such authorization to export over a particular transmission facility identified in subparagraphs (A)(1) and (2) extend beyond the date of termination of the Presidential permit or treaty authorizing such facility.
- (F) This authorization shall be without prejudice to the authority of any state or state regulatory commission for the exercise of any lawful authority vested in such state or state regulatory commission.
- (G) Vitol shall make and preserve full and complete records with respect to the electric energy transactions between the United States and Canada. Vitol shall collect and submit the data to EIA as required by and in accordance with the procedures of Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report," and all successor forms.
- (H) In accordance with 10 C.F.R. § 205.305, this export authorization is not transferable or assignable, except in the event of involuntary transfer by operation of law. Provided written notice of the involuntary transfer is given to DOE within 30 days, this authorization shall remain in effect temporarily. The authorization shall terminate unless an application for a new export authorization has been received by DOE within 60 days of the involuntary transfer. Upon receipt by DOE of such an application, this existing authorization shall continue in effect pending a decision on the new application. In the event of a proposed voluntary transfer of this authority to export electricity, the transferee and the transferor shall file a joint application for a new export authorization, together with a statement of the reasons for the transfer.



- (I) Nothing in this Order is intended to prevent the transmission system operator from being able to reduce or suspend the exports authorized herein, as necessary and appropriate, whenever a continuation of those exports would cause or exacerbate a transmission operating problem or would negatively impact the security or reliability of the transmission system.
- (J) Vitol has a continuing obligation to give DOE written notification as soon as practicable of any prospective or actual changes of a substantive nature in the circumstances upon which this Order was based, including but not limited to changes in authorized entity contact information or NERC compliance registry status.
- (K) This authorization shall be effective as of the date of signature and shall remain in effect for a period of five (5) years from that date. Application for renewal of this authorization may be filed within six (6) months prior to its expiration. Failure to provide DOE with at least one hundred and twenty (120) days to process a renewal application and provide adequate opportunity for public comment may result in a gap in Vitol's authority to export electricity.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 6, 2026.

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Catherine Jereza  
Assistant Secretary  
Office of Electricity  
U.S. Department of Energy