

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY

CAMERON LNG, LLC

)
)
)
FE DOCKET NO. 20-14-LNG

ORDER GRANTING BLANKET AUTHORIZATION
TO EXPORT LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS
TO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AND
NON-FREE TRADE AGREEMENT NATIONS

DOE/FE ORDER NO. 4541

MAY 27, 2020

I. DESCRIPTION OF REQUEST

On January 31, 2020, Cameron LNG, LLC (Cameron LNG) filed an application (Application)¹ with the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) of the Department of Energy (DOE) under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA), 15 U.S.C. § 717b.² Cameron LNG requests a short-term blanket authorization to engage in exports of domestically produced liquefied natural gas (LNG). Cameron LNG seeks to export this LNG in a volume up to the equivalent of 254 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas on a cumulative basis over a two-year period from the existing Cameron LNG Terminal, located in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes, Louisiana.³

Cameron LNG seeks to export this LNG to any country with the capacity to import LNG via ocean-going carrier and with which trade is not prohibited by U.S. law or policy. This includes: (i) any country with which the United States currently has, or in the future will have, a free trade agreement (FTA) requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas, and with which trade is not prohibited by U.S. law or policy (FTA countries),⁴ and (ii) any other country with which trade is not prohibited by U.S. law or policy (non-FTA countries). Additionally, Cameron LNG seeks to export this LNG on its own behalf and as agent for other entities who hold title to the LNG at the time of export.⁵

¹ Cameron LNG, LLC, Application for Blanket Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas on a Short-Term Basis to FTA and Non-FTA Nations, FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG (Jan. 31, 2020) [hereinafter Cameron LNG App.].

² Authority to regulate the imports and exports of natural gas, including liquefied natural gas, under section 3 of the NGA (15 U.S.C. § 717b) has been delegated to the Assistant Secretary for FE in Redelegation Order No. 00-002.04G issued on June 4, 2019.

³ In 2014, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) authorized Cameron LNG to construct and operate Trains 1-3 of the Cameron LNG Terminal (the Liquefaction Project). *See Cameron LNG, LLC & Cameron Interstate Pipeline, LLC*, Order Granting Authorization Under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act and Issuing Certificates, 147 FERC ¶ 61,230 (June 19, 2014). In 2016, FERC approved the construction and operation of Trains 4 and 5 (the Expansion Project). *See Cameron LNG, LLC*, Order Granting Authorization Under Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act, 155 FERC ¶ 61,141 (May 5, 2016); *see also* Cameron LNG App. at 2.

⁴ The United States currently has FTAs requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas with Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, and Singapore. FTAs with Israel and Costa Rica do not require national treatment for trade in natural gas.

⁵ Cameron LNG App. at 1, 5.

Cameron LNG states that its existing blanket authorization, DOE/FE Order No. 3904 (FE Docket No. 16-34-LNG),⁶ will expire on June 29, 2020.⁷ Accordingly, Cameron LNG requests a two-year term for this authorization commencing on June 30, 2020.⁸

In this consolidated Order, DOE/FE grants Cameron LNG's Application and authorizes the requested export volume of 254 Bcf of natural gas over a two-year term to both FTA and non-FTA countries on a non-additive basis.

Specifically, DOE/FE grants the FTA portion of the Application under NGA section 3(c), 15 U.S.C. § 717b(c). Section 3(c) was amended by section 201 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-486) to require that FTA applications "shall be deemed to be consistent with the public interest" and granted "without modification or delay."⁹ The FTA portion of the Application falls within NGA section 3(c) and, therefore, DOE/FE approves the requested FTA authorization without modification or delay. Accordingly, none of the public interest analysis discussed below applies to the FTA portion of this authorization.

DOE/FE has reviewed the non-FTA portion of the Application under NGA section 3(a), 15 U.S.C. § 717b(a). On March 19, 2020, DOE/FE published a Notice of Application for the requested non-FTA export authorization in the *Federal Register*.¹⁰ As explained below, DOE/FE received two anonymous comments: one opposing the Application and one that was non-responsive. No protests or motions to intervene in opposition to the Application were filed, and therefore the Application is uncontested. DOE/FE has reviewed the record in this proceeding,

⁶ See *Cameron LNG, LLC*, DOE/FE Order No. 3904, FE Docket No. 16-34-LNG, Order Granting Blanket Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas by Vessel from the Cameron LNG Terminal Located in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes, Louisiana (Oct. 3, 2016).

⁷ App. at 4; see also Email from Brett A. Snyder, Counsel for Cameron LNG, to Kyle Moonman of DOE/FE, FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG (Feb. 7, 2020) (clarifying expiration date and requested commencement date).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ 15 U.S.C. § 717b(c).

¹⁰ U.S. Dep't of Energy, *Cameron LNG, LLC; Application for Blanket Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas to Non-Free Trade Agreement Countries on a Short-Term Basis*, 85 Fed. Reg. 15,769 (Mar. 19, 2020).

and finds that it has not been demonstrated that Cameron LNG's proposed exports to non-FTA countries are inconsistent with the public interest under NGA section 3(a). Additional terms and conditions are set forth below.

II. BACKGROUND

Applicant. Cameron LNG is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Houston, Texas. Cameron LNG states that it is a joint venture owned by affiliates of Sempra Energy, Total S.A., Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi Corporation, and Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha.¹¹

Procedural History. DOE/FE has issued several long-term, multi-contract orders under NGA section 3 authorizing Cameron LNG to export LNG from the Cameron LNG Terminal.

These authorizations (and, where applicable, their amendments) include the following:

- DOE/FE Order No. 3059-A, authorizing the export of 620 Bcf/yr to FTA countries;
- DOE/FE Order No. 3620, authorizing the export of 152 Bcf/yr to FTA countries;
- DOE/FE Order No. 3680, authorizing the export of 515 Bcf/yr to FTA countries;
- DOE/FE Order No. 3391-A, authorizing the export of 620 Bcf/yr to non-FTA countries;
- DOE/FE Order No. 3797, authorizing the export of 152 Bcf/yr to non-FTA countries; and
- DOE/FE Order No. 3846, authorizing the export of 515 Bcf/yr to non-FTA countries.¹²

¹¹ Cameron LNG App. at 1-2.

¹² See *id.* at 3-4; see also, e.g., *Cameron LNG, LLC*, DOE/FE Order No. 3846, FE Docket No. 15-90-LNG, Opinion and Order Granting Long-Term, Multi-Contract Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas from Trains 4 and 5 of the Cameron LNG Terminal in Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes, Louisiana, to Non-Free Trade Agreement Nations, 14-17 (July 15, 2016) (summarizing procedural history).

Under these long-term orders, Cameron LNG is authorized to export a total combined volume of LNG equivalent to 1,287 Bcf/yr of natural gas from the Cameron LNG Terminal to FTA and non-FTA countries on a non-additive basis.¹³

Source of Natural Gas. Cameron LNG previously has stated that the Cameron LNG Terminal has access to a variety of sources of natural gas through the interstate pipeline network.¹⁴

Business Model. Cameron LNG states that this short-term authorization will allow it to export LNG both “prior to commercial operations of individual trains, as well as subsequent to commercial operations as market opportunities may arise.”¹⁵ Cameron LNG requests authorization to export LNG on its own behalf and as agent for other entities that may hold title to the LNG at the time of export. Cameron LNG states that it will comply with all DOE/FE requirements for both exporters and agents, as set forth in recent DOE/FE orders.¹⁶

Environmental Review for Non-FTA Portion of Application. Cameron LNG states that authorization of the requested exports will not require construction or other modifications to the Cameron LNG Terminal.¹⁷ Cameron LNG asserts that the requested non-FTA authorization thus qualifies for a categorical exclusion from the preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, *et seq.* (NEPA).¹⁸

¹³ See Cameron LNG App. at 3; *see also* Cameron LNG, LLC, DOE/FE Order No. 3846, at 14-16.

¹⁴ See Cameron LNG, LLC, DOE/FE Order No. 3846, at 18.

¹⁵ Cameron LNG App. at 4.

¹⁶ See *id.* at 5.

¹⁷ See *id.* at 5, 9.

¹⁸ See *id.* at 9.

III. APPLICANT'S PUBLIC INTEREST ANALYSIS FOR NON-FTA AUTHORIZATION

Cameron LNG asserts that its requested short-term authorization to export LNG to non-FTA countries is consistent with the public interest under NGA section 3(a). First, Cameron LNG states that DOE/FE previously has “conducted an extensive public interest review of exports from the Cameron LNG Terminal” in granting Cameron LNG’s non-FTA authorizations, identified above.¹⁹ Cameron LNG further states that, in granting applications for short-term export authorization from projects that have previously received long-term export authorizations, DOE/FE has concluded that “no additional public interest review beyond that conducted in the earlier non-FTA export proceedings is warranted.”²⁰

Next, Cameron LNG contends that the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) recent projections confirm the adequacy of domestic natural gas supplies to meet demand during the two-year term for the requested export authorization. According to Cameron LNG, EIA’s December 2019 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* forecasts that “annual U.S. dry natural gas production will average 92.1 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2019, up 10% from 2018.”²¹ Cameron LNG also notes that, in the *Annual Energy Outlook 2019* (AEO 2019), EIA projected that natural gas production growth will outpace natural gas consumption “in all cases.”²² For these and other reasons, Cameron LNG maintains that its proposed exports are consistent with the public interest.²³

¹⁹ *Id.* at 7.

²⁰ *Id.* (quoting *Cameron LNG, LLC*, DOE/FE Order No. 3904, at 8-9).

²¹ *Id.* (quoting U.S. Energy Info. Admin., *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (Dec. 10, 2019), available at: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/archives/dec19.pdf>).

²² Cameron LNG App. at 8 (quoting U.S. Energy Info. Admin., *Annual Energy Outlook 2019 with Projections to 2050* (Jan. 24, 2019), available at: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/pdf/aeo2019.pdf>).

²³ *Id.* at 7-9.

IV. DOE/FE PROCEEDING FOR NON-FTA AUTHORIZATION

As noted above, DOE/FE gave public notice of the non-FTA portion of the Application (Notice of Application) in the *Federal Register* on March 19, 2020, and invited interested persons to submit protests, motions to intervene, notices of intervention, and/or comments addressing the Application no later than April 20, 2020.²⁴

In response to the Notice of Application, DOE/FE received two comments: (i) one comment submitted by Anonymous opposing the Application,²⁵ and (ii) one comment submitted by Anonymous that is not responsive to the Application.²⁶

The Anonymous comment opposing the Application recommends that DOE/FE “not authorize the export” and, instead, leave natural gas in the ground and begin addressing climate change.²⁷

V. DISCUSSION FOR REQUESTED NON-FTA AUTHORIZATION

A. Standard of Review

Section 3(a) of the NGA sets forth the applicable standard of review for the non-FTA portion of the Application. Section 3(a) provides:

[N]o person shall export any natural gas from the United States to a foreign country or import any natural gas from a foreign country without first having secured an order of the [Secretary of Energy] authorizing it to do so. The [Secretary] shall issue such order upon application, unless after opportunity for hearing, [he] finds that the proposed exportation or importation will not be consistent with the public interest. The [Secretary] may by [the Secretary’s] order grant such application, in whole or part, with such modification and upon such terms and conditions as the [Secretary] may find necessary or appropriate.²⁸

²⁴ See *supra* note 10.

²⁵ Comment of Anonymous, FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG (Mar. 22, 2020) [hereinafter Anonymous Comment].

²⁶ Comment of Anonymous, FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG (Apr. 20, 2020).

²⁷ See Anonymous Comment.

²⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 717b(a).

DOE, as affirmed by the D.C. Circuit, has consistently interpreted NGA section 3(a) as creating a rebuttable presumption that a proposed export of natural gas is in the public interest.²⁹

Accordingly, DOE will conduct an informal adjudication and grant a non-FTA application unless DOE finds that the proposed exportation will not be consistent with the public interest.³⁰

In evaluating an export application under this standard, DOE/FE applies the principles described in DOE Delegation Order No. 0204-111;³¹ the principles described in DOE's 1984 Policy Guidelines;³² and other factors set forth in prior DOE export authorizations. These factors include economic impacts, international impacts, security of natural gas supply, and environmental impacts, among others.

In sum, DOE/FE's review of export applications under NGA section 3(a) focuses on: (i) the domestic need for the natural gas proposed to be exported, (ii) whether the proposed exports pose a threat to the security of domestic natural gas supplies, (iii) whether the arrangement is consistent with DOE/FE's policy of promoting market competition, and (iv) any other factors bearing on the public interest described herein. In addition, NEPA requires DOE to give appropriate consideration to the environmental effects of its proposed decisions.

²⁹ See *Sierra Club v. U.S. Dep't of Energy*, 867 F.3d 189, 203 (D.C. Cir. 2017) ("We have construed [NGA section 3(a)] as containing a 'general presumption favoring [export] authorization.'") (quoting *W. Va. Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. U.S. Dep't of Energy*, 681 F.2d 847, 856 (D.C. Cir. 1982)).

³⁰ See *id.* ("there must be 'an affirmative showing of inconsistency with the public interest' to deny the application" under NGA section 3(a)) (quoting *Panhandle Producers & Royalty Owners Ass'n v. Econ. Regulatory Admin.*, 822 F.2d 1105, 1111 (D.C. Cir. 1987)).

³¹ DOE Delegation Order No. 0204-111 (Feb. 22, 1984).

³² U.S. Dep't of Energy, New Policy Guidelines and Delegation Orders From Secretary of Energy to Economic Regulatory Administration and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Relating to the Regulation of Imported Natural Gas, 49 Fed. Reg. 6,684 (Feb. 22, 1984) (incorporating DOE Delegation Order No. 0204-111).

B. Public Interest Review

In several long-term orders, DOE/FE has authorized Cameron LNG to export domestically produced LNG from the Cameron LNG Terminal to FTA and non-FTA countries in a combined volume equivalent to 1,287 Bcf/yr of natural gas.³³ In those orders, DOE conducted a public interest review for the non-FTA exports, including an evaluation of the domestic need for the natural gas proposed for export. Based on that review, DOE determined that Cameron LNG's long-term exports were not inconsistent with the public interest under NGA section 3(a).³⁴

In this proceeding, Cameron LNG requests a short-term blanket authorization to export LNG in a volume equivalent to 254 Bcf of natural gas over two years, which averages to 127 Bcf each year. This volume is significantly less than the long-term non-FTA exports that DOE/FE has previously authorized, which total 1,287 Bcf/yr of natural gas. Provided that the proposed exports—when added to any volumes exported under Cameron LNG's long-term authorizations—do not exceed 1,287 Bcf on an annual (*i.e.*, consecutive 12-month) basis, the public interest impacts associated with Cameron LNG's non-FTA exports will not increase as a consequence of DOE/FE's approval of this Application. Accordingly, DOE/FE agrees with Cameron LNG that no additional public interest review to support this Application is warranted.³⁵

Although the Anonymous comment (*supra* note 25) generally opposes Cameron LNG's proposed exports, the commenter does not offer any factual analysis to support his or her argument. Further, the Application is uncontested under DOE/FE's regulations.³⁶ For these

³³ Cameron LNG App. at 3.

³⁴ *See id.*

³⁵ *See id.* at 7-8.

³⁶ 10 C.F.R. § 590.102(b)(1).

reasons, DOE/FE has determined that it has not been demonstrated that the proposed exports of LNG will be inconsistent with the public interest, as would be required to deny Cameron LNG's request under NGA section 3(a).

C. Environmental Review

In issuing Cameron LNG's existing long-term non-FTA authorizations, DOE/FE considered the potential environmental impacts of Cameron LNG's proposals to export LNG from the Cameron LNG Terminal. DOE/FE considered both its obligations under NEPA and its obligation under NGA section 3(a) to ensure that the proposal was not inconsistent with the public interest. In conducting these reviews, DOE/FE considered a wide range of information, such as FERC's environmental approval for the Terminal, DOE's economic studies, DOE's Addendum,³⁷ DOE's 2014 Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Report,³⁸ and various intervenor arguments opposing those non-FTA exports.

In addition, as explained above, the requested authorization will not result in an increase of LNG exports previously approved for export under Cameron LNG's long-term non-FTA authorizations in any 12-month period. Under these circumstances, DOE/FE finds that approval of the Application will not result in any incremental environmental impacts as compared to the environmental impacts previously reviewed by FERC and DOE.

Cameron LNG further states that approval of the Application will not require additional construction or modification to its previously approved facilities at the Terminal.³⁹ The Department's regulations at 10 CFR Part 1021, Subpart D, Appendix B provide a list of

³⁷ See U.S. Dep't of Energy, Addendum to Environmental Review Documents Concerning Exports of Natural Gas From the United States, 79 Fed. Reg. 48,132 (Aug. 15, 2014).

³⁸ See U.S. Dep't of Energy, Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Perspective on Exporting Liquefied Natural Gas From the United States, 79 Fed. Reg. 32,260 (June 4, 2014). DOE recently updated this Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Report. See U.S. Dep't of Energy, Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Perspective on Exporting Liquefied Natural Gas From the United States: 2019 Update—Response to Comments, 85 Fed. Reg. 72 (Jan. 2, 2020).

³⁹ Cameron LNG App. at 5.

categorical exclusions from preparation of either an EA or EIS under NEPA. Categorical exclusion B5.7 applies to natural gas import or export activities requiring minor operational changes to existing projects, but no new construction. On May 26, 2020, DOE/FE issued a categorical exclusion under this provision.⁴⁰ This Order grants the non-FTA portion of the Application, in part, on the basis of this Categorical Exclusion.

VI. FINDINGS

(1) Section 3(c) of the NGA was amended by section 201 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-486) to require that applications requesting authority for (a) the import and export of natural gas, including LNG, from and to a nation with which there is in effect a FTA requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas, and/or (b) the import of LNG from other international sources, be deemed consistent with the public interest and granted without modification or delay. The FTA portion of Cameron LNG's Application falls within section 3(c), as amended, and therefore, DOE/FE grants the requested FTA authorization without modification or delay.⁴¹

(2) The countries with which the United States has a FTA requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas currently are: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, and Singapore.

(3) Upon a review of the record, DOE/FE finds that a grant of the non-FTA portion of the Application has not been shown to be inconsistent with the public interest under NGA

⁴⁰ U.S. Dep't of Energy, Categorical Exclusion Determination, *Cameron LNG, LLC*, FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG (May 26, 2020) [hereinafter Categorical Exclusion].

⁴¹ DOE further finds that the requirement for public notice of applications and other hearing-type procedures in 10 C.F.R. Part 590 are applicable only to applications seeking to export natural gas, including LNG, to non-FTA countries.

section 3(a). Additionally, the proposed exports qualify for a categorical exclusion under NEPA, such that no EA or EIS will be required. DOE/FE therefore grants the non-FTA portion of Cameron LNG's Application.

(4) Cameron LNG requests authorization to export LNG on its own behalf and as agent for other entities who hold title to the LNG at the time of export. DOE/FE previously has determined that, in LNG export orders in which Agency Rights have been granted, DOE/FE shall require registration materials filed for, or by, a LNG title-holder (Registrant) to include the same company identification information and long-term contract information of the Registrant as if the Registrant had filed an application to export LNG on its own behalf.⁴²

To ensure that the public interest is served, this authorization shall be conditioned to require that where Cameron LNG proposes to export LNG from the Cameron LNG Terminal as agent for other entities who hold title to the LNG (Registrants), it must register with DOE/FE those entities on whose behalf it will export LNG in accordance with the procedures and requirements described herein.

ORDER

Pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act, it is ordered that:

A. Cameron LNG, LLC (Cameron LNG) is authorized to export domestically produced LNG by vessel from the Cameron LNG Terminal, in a volume equivalent to 254 Bcf of natural gas, pursuant to transactions that have terms of no longer than two years. Cameron LNG is authorized to export this LNG on its own behalf or as agent for other entities who hold title to the

⁴² See, e.g., *Cameron LNG, LLC*, DOE/FE Order No. 3846, at 128-29; *Freeport LNG Expansion, L.P., et al.*, DOE/FE Order No. 2913, FE Docket No. 10-160-LNG, Order Granting Long-Term Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas from Freeport LNG Terminal to Free Trade Nations, at 7-8 (Feb. 10, 2011).

natural gas at the time of export. This authorization shall be effective for a two-year term, beginning on June 30, 2020, and extending through June 29, 2022.

B. The volume of LNG authorized for export in this Order, when combined with the volume of LNG approved for export to FTA and non-FTA countries in Cameron LNG's long-term export authorizations, shall not exceed the total of long-term approved exports of 1,287 Bcf during any consecutive 12-month period. Under the terms of prior authorizations, long-term LNG export authorizations to FTA and non-FTA countries are not additive to one another.

C. This LNG may be exported by vessel from the Cameron LNG Terminal to any country with the capacity to import ocean-going LNG carriers and with which trade is not prohibited by U.S. law or policy.

D. Cameron LNG shall ensure that all transactions authorized by this Order are permitted and lawful under U.S. laws and policies, including the rules, regulations, orders, policies, and other determinations of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury and FERC. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in rescission of this authorization and/or other civil or criminal remedies.

E. Cameron LNG shall include, and require others for whom Cameron LNG acts as agent to include, the following provision in any agreement or other contract for the sale or transfer of LNG exported pursuant to this Order:

Customer or purchaser acknowledges and agrees that it will resell or transfer LNG purchased hereunder for delivery only to countries with the capacity to import ocean-going LNG carriers and identified in Ordering Paragraph C of DOE/FE Order No. 4541, issued May 27, 2020, in FE Docket No. 20-14-LNG, and/or to purchasers that have agreed in writing to limit their direct or indirect resale or transfer of such LNG to such countries. Customer or purchaser further commits to cause a report to be provided to Cameron LNG, LLC that identifies the country (or countries) into which the LNG was actually delivered, and to include in any resale contract for such LNG the necessary conditions to ensure that Cameron LNG, LLC is made aware of all such countries.

F. Cameron LNG is permitted to use its authorization in order to export LNG as agent for other entities, after registering the other entities with DOE/FE. Registration materials shall include an acknowledgement and agreement by the Registrant to supply Cameron LNG with all information necessary to permit Cameron LNG to register that person or entity with DOE/FE, including: (1) the Registrant's agreement to comply with this Order and all applicable requirements of DOE's regulations at 10 C.F.R. Part 590, including but not limited to destination restrictions; (2) the exact legal name of the Registrant, state/location of incorporation/registration, primary place of doing business, and the Registrant's ownership structure, including the ultimate parent entity if the Registrant is a subsidiary or affiliate of another entity; and (3) the name, title, mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number of a corporate officer or employee of the Registrant to whom inquiries may be directed.

G. Each registration submitted pursuant to this Order shall have current information on file with DOE/FE. Any changes in company name, contact information, or other relevant modification shall be filed with DOE/FE within 30 days of such change(s).

H. Cameron LNG shall ensure that all persons required by this Order to register with DOE/FE have done so.

I. Monthly Reports: With respect to the LNG exports authorized by this Order, Cameron LNG shall file with the Office of Regulation, Analysis, and Engagement, within 30 days following the last day of each calendar month, a report on Form FE-746R indicating whether exports of LNG have been made. The first monthly report required by this Order is due not later than the 30th day of the month following the month of first export. In subsequent months, if exports have not occurred, a report of "no activity" for that month must be filed. If exports of LNG have occurred, the report must give the following details of each LNG cargo: (1) the

name(s) of the authorized exporter; (2) the name of the U.S. export terminal; (3) the name of the LNG tanker; (4) the date of departure from the U.S. export terminal; (5) the country (or countries) into which the LNG or natural gas is actually delivered; (6) the name of the supplier/seller; (7) the volume in thousand cubic feet (Mcf); (8) the price at point of export per million British thermal units (MMBtu); (9) the duration of the supply agreement (indicate spot sales); and (10) the name(s) of the purchaser(s).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB Control No. 1901-0294)

J. All monthly report filings on Form FE-746R shall be made to U.S. Department of Energy (FE-34), Office of Fossil Energy, Office of Regulation, Analysis, and Engagement, according to the methods of submission listed on the Form FE-746R reporting instructions available at <https://www.energy.gov/fe/services/natural-gas-regulation>.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on May 27, 2020.

Shawn Bennett
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oil and Natural Gas
Office of Fossil Energy