



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Order No. 202-26-22

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Energy by section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act (FPA),¹ and section 301(b) of the Department of Energy Organization Act,² and for the reasons set forth below, I hereby determine that an emergency exists in portions of the Midwest region of the United States due to a shortage of electric energy, a shortage of facilities for the generation of electricity, and other causes. Issuance of this Order will meet the emergency and serve the public interest.

BACKGROUND

The J.H. Campbell Generating Plant (Campbell Plant) is a 1,420 MW coal-fired plant primarily owned by Consumers Energy Company (Consumers) and located in West Olive, Michigan. In 2021, Consumers announced that it planned to implement a “speed closure” of the Campbell Plant fifteen years before the end of its scheduled design life.³ Instead of retiring the Campbell Plant at the end of its design life, Consumers planned to accelerate the Campbell Plant’s retirement and discontinue its operations on May 31, 2025.

Order Nos. 202-25-3, 202-25-7, and 202-25-9 issued pursuant to FPA section 202(c), each required that the Campbell Plant remain in operation for 90 days, until August 21, 2025, November 19, 2025, and February 17, 2026, respectively. Subsequently, Order No. 202-26-16, issued pursuant to FPA section 202(c), required that the Campbell Plant remain in operation for 90 days, through May 18, 2026. Those orders were based on my determination that emergency conditions existed in the region served by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO).

Specifically, I determined that MISO likely faced tight reserve margins due to well-documented year-round resource adequacy concerns, particularly during periods of high demand or low generation resource output.⁴ I determined that the continued operation of the Campbell Plant would provide additional generation capacity during

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 824a(c).

² 42 U.S.C. § 7151(b).

³ See Consumers Energy, *Consumers Energy Announces Plan to End Coal Use by 2025; Lead Michigan’s Clean Energy Transformation* (June 23, 2021), <https://www.consumersenergy.com/news-releases/news-release-details/2021/06/23/consumers-energy-announces-plan-to-end-coal-use-by-2025-lead-michigans-clean-energy-transformation>.

⁴ See, e.g., *Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc., and Consumers Energy Co.*, Order No. 202-25-9, at 1 (Nov. 18, 2025), <https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2025-11/Order%20No%20202-25-9.pdf>.

these periods, which would help prevent the potential loss of power to homes and local businesses in the areas that might have been affected by curtailments or outages that would otherwise pose a risk to public health and safety.⁵ I determined that the continued operation of the Campbell Plant was necessary to alleviate immediate and anticipated threats to reliability.⁶ My determination was based on a number of facts.

First, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) released its 2025 Summer Reliability Assessment on May 14, 2025. In its assessment, NERC stated that “[d]emand forecasts and resource data indicate that MISO is at elevated risk of operating reserve shortfalls during periods of high demand or low resource output.”⁷ In particular, NERC explained that the retirement of thermal generation capacity increased the likelihood of electricity supply shortfalls. NERC anticipated that the near -term period of greatest capacity shortfall for MISO would likely occur in August.⁸

Second, multiple generation facilities in Michigan have retired in recent years. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), “[s]ince 2020, about 2,700 megawatts of coal-fired generating capacity have been retired and no new coal-fired facilities are planned.”⁹ Additionally, EIA stated, “Michigan’s nuclear power plants typically supplied about 30% of in-state electricity, but the amount of electricity generated by nuclear power plants in Michigan has declined as plants have been decommissioned.”¹⁰ The state’s Big Rock Point nuclear power plant shut down in 1997, and the Palisades nuclear power plant closed in 2022. The Palisades plant remains unavailable, although the plant will reportedly resume service in 2026.¹¹

Third, the Campbell Plant’s retirement would have further decreased available dispatchable generation within MISO’s service territory, adding to the loss of 1,575 MW of natural gas and coal-fired generation that has retired since the summer of 2024.

⁵ *Id.* at 5; *see also id.* at 1, 8.

⁶ *Id.* at 1.

⁷ NERC, *2025 Summer Reliability Assessment*, at 16 (May 2025), https://www.nerc.com/globalassets/programs/rapa/ra/nerc_sra_2025.pdf.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ EIA, *Mich. State Profile & Energy Estimates* (Nov. 19, 2025), <https://www.eia.gov/states/MI/analysis>.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *See* Dustin Dwyer, *Palisades nuclear plant restart plans pushed back to “early 2026,”* MICH. PUB. (Dec. 17, 2025), <https://www.michiganpublic.org/environment-climate-change/2025-12-17/palisades-nuclear-plant-restart-plans-pushed-back-to-early-2026>; Will Wade, *Despite \$80-billion commitment, nuclear plants face decadelong timeline to meet AI energy needs*, L.A. TIMES (Nov. 13, 2025), <https://www.latimes.com/business/story/2025-11-13/despite-80-billion-commitment-nuclear-plants-face-decade-long-timeline-to-meet-ai-energy-needs>.

Although MISO and Consumers have incorporated the planned retirement of the Campbell Plant into their supply forecasts, and Consumers acquired a 1,200 MW natural gas power plant in Covert, Michigan, NERC has noted “[e]scalating demand forecasts and uncertainty around new resource commercialization timing contribute to heightened resource adequacy concerns in the MISO area.”¹²

Fourth, MISO’s Planning Resource Auction Results for the 2025–2026 Planning Year, released in April 2025, noted that for the northern and central zones, which include Michigan, “new capacity additions were insufficient to offset the negative impacts of decreased accreditation, suspensions/retirements and external resources.”¹³ While the results “demonstrated sufficient capacity,” the summer months reflected the “highest risk and a tighter supply-demand balance.”¹⁴ According to MISO, these results “reinforce the need to increase capacity.”¹⁵

CONTINUING EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

The emergency conditions that necessitated the issuance of Order Nos. 202-25-3, 202-25-7, 202-25-9, and 202-26-16 continue, both in the near and long term.¹⁶ The production of electricity from the Campbell Plant will continue to be a critical asset to maintain reliability in MISO. According to the EIA-923 Power Plant Operations Report’s monthly generation data for February 2026, the total net generation for the

¹² NERC, *2025 Long-Term Reliability Assessment*, at 15 (Jan. 2026) (2025 NERC Long-Term Reliability Assessment), https://www.nerc.com/globalassets/our-work/assessments/nerc_ltra_2025.pdf.

¹³ MISO, *Planning Resource Auction—Results for Planning Year 2025–2026*, at 13 (May 29, 2025) (MISO 2025–2026 Planning Resource Auction), https://cdn.misoenergy.org/2025%20PRA%20Results%20Posting%2020250529_Corrections694160.pdf.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 12.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 2. See *Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc. & Consumers Energy Co.*, Order No. 202-25-7 (Aug. 20, 2025) (determining that emergency conditions existed), <https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2025-08/MISO%20Order%20No.%20202-25-7.pdf>.

¹⁶ Further, as noted in Order No. 202-25-7, as a coal-fired facility, it would be difficult for the Campbell Plant to resume operations once it has been retired. Specifically, any stop and start of operation creates heating and cooling cycles that could cause an immediate failure that could take 30–60 days to repair if a unit comes offline. In addition, other practical issues, such as employment, contracts, and permits may greatly increase the timeline for resumption of operations. If Consumers were to begin disassembling the plant or other related facilities, the associated challenges would be greatly exacerbated. Thus, continuous operation is required in such cases so long as the Secretary determines a shortage exists and is likely to persist. See Order No. 202-25-7 at 1 n.1.

Campbell Plant was 394,703 MWh and from June 2025 through December 2025 the plant generated an average of approximately 520,670 MWh per month.¹⁷ The historic data of consistent generation indicates the Campbell plant is providing vital generation capacity to the region. From June 11, 2025, through November 5, 2025, MISO issued dozens of alerts to manage grid reliability in its Central Region in response to hot weather, severe weather, high customer load, forced generation outages, and transfer capability limits.¹⁸

MISO's resource adequacy concerns were most recently demonstrated during Winter Storm Fern, when it operated under a cold weather alert and declared conservative operations from January 23 through February 1, 2026. On January 24, MISO declared an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) 1, as well as an EEA 2 "MaxGen" event for MISO's North and Central Regions due to generational outages, high demand, and transfer capability limits.¹⁹

MISO's year-round resource adequacy concerns are well documented. In 2021, MISO requested that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approve its revised resource adequacy construct (including the Planning Resource Auction or PRA) to establish capacity requirements for each of the four seasons of the year rather than on an annual basis determined by peak summer demand.²⁰ MISO justified this revision by explaining that "Reliability risks associated with resource adequacy have shifted from 'Summer only' to a year-round concern."²¹ MISO noted that over 60% of all "MaxGen" events (events when MISO initiates emergency procedures because of concerns over the adequacy of available generation) occurred outside of the summer season.²²

In December 2023, MISO released its *Attributes Roadmap*, in which it presented "an in-depth look at the challenges of operating a reliable bulk electric system in a

¹⁷ See EIA, Form EIA-923 detailed data with previous form data (EIA-906/920), February 2026 Data (Mar. 2026), <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia923/>. On the "Page 1 Generation and Fuel Data" tab, Plant Name filtered for J H Campbell, Rows 533–535.

¹⁸ MISO *Operations Report* (Sept. 16, 2025) cdn.misoenergy.org/20250916%20Markets%20Committee%20of%20the%20BOD%20Item%2005%20MISO%20Operations%20Report717458.pdf

¹⁹ Midcontinent ISO, @MISO_energy, X (Jan. 24, 2026, 9:39 AM), https://x.com/MISO_energy/status/2015072060876140805.

²⁰ *Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, Transmittal Letter, Docket No. ER22-495-000 (filed Nov. 30, 2021). FERC accepted MISO's proposed tariff revisions on August 31, 2022. *Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, 180 FERC ¶ 61,141 (2022), *order on reh'g & compliance*, 182 FERC ¶ 61,096 (2023).

²¹ MISO Transmittal Letter at 3.

²² *Id.* at 3–4.

rapidly transforming energy landscape.”²³ Among other things, this report described changes in the time of year during which the risk of the loss of load was greatest. For the 2023–2024 Planning Year, the greatest risk of loss of load was in the summer, but it is expected that by the summer of 2027, there will be an equal loss of load risk in both the summer and fall seasons.²⁴ MISO also projected that the risk of loss of load in the winter and spring seasons will nevertheless increase over time, although not as high as in the summer or fall.²⁵

More recently, MISO affirmed the resource adequacy problems occurring outside of its summer season in its 2024 report entitled, *MISO’s Response to the Reliability Imperative*.²⁶ In a section of that report labeled “Risks in Non-Summer Seasons,” MISO again stressed that it has resource reliability concerns outside of the summer season.

Widespread retirements of dispatchable resources, lower reserve margins, more frequent and severe weather events and increased reliance on weather-dependent renewables and emergency-only resources have altered the region’s highest historic risk profile, creating risks in non-summer months that rarely posed challenges in the past.²⁷

These MISO studies indicate that the emergency conditions caused by the loss of generation capacity in MISO extend past the summer season.

In its 2025 Long-Term Reliability Assessment, NERC assessed that the MISO region is at high risk of energy shortfalls over the next five years,²⁸ stating that it faces significant reliability challenges as “projected resource additions do not keep pace with escalating demand forecasts and announced generator retirements.”²⁹ This determination is based on the combination of accelerating demand growth from new data centers and the retirement of existing thermal generators.³⁰ Moreover, the 2025 NERC Long-Term Reliability Assessment notes that “MISO’s accredited thermal capacity has decreased by 8.8 GW, driven primarily by reductions in accredited capacity of existing facilities and

²³ MISO, *Attributes Roadmap*, at 3 (Dec. 2023), <https://cdn.misoenergy.org/2023%20Attributes%20Roadmap631174.pdf>.

²⁴ *Id.* at 11.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ MISO, *MISO’s Response to the Reliability Imperative* (updated Feb. 2024), <https://cdn.misoenergy.org/2024+Reliability+Imperative+report+Feb.+21+Final504018.pdf>.

²⁷ *Id.* at 12.

²⁸ 2025 NERC Long-Term Reliability Assessment at 6.

²⁹ *Id.* at 8.

³⁰ *Id.* at 43.

retirements.”³¹ The report observes that winter peak periods are a particular concern, with projections showing “shortfalls in planned resources for winter peak periods.”³² However, NERC also concluded that “risks could expand into spring and fall generator maintenance periods when the available dispatchable generation is not enough to counter wind and solar variability when demand is high.”³³

While the 2025–2026 NERC Winter Reliability Assessment found the MISO region to be at normal risk in 2026 and elevated risk in 2027, two earlier winter studies were more critical. The 2023–2024 NERC Winter Reliability Assessment characterized MISO as a region at elevated risk with the “[p]otential for insufficient operating reserves in above-normal conditions.”³⁴ These findings were echoed in NERC’s 2024–2025 Winter Reliability Assessment, which noted that “[g]enerating capacity is 10 GW lower (-6.8%) compared to the prior winter as generators have retired, withdrawn from MISO’s capacity market, or received lower winter accredited capacity.”³⁵

The evidence indicates that there is also a potential longer-term resource adequacy emergency in MISO. When MISO reported the results of its PRA for the 2025–2026 Planning Year, it noted that “new capacity additions were insufficient to offset the negative impacts of decreased accreditation, suspensions/retirements and external resources” in the northern and central zones, which include Michigan.³⁶

On June 6, 2025, the Organization of MISO States (OMS) and MISO issued the results of their survey, which has been conducted annually for many years to determine the degree to which expected capacity resources satisfy planning reserve margin requirements.³⁷ The 2025 OMS-MISO Survey presented projections of resource adequacy for the summer of 2026 and subsequent years. Although the survey projected a potential capacity surplus for the summer of 2026, it also projected that at least 3.1 GW of additional generation capacity beyond currently committed generation capacity must be added to meet the projected planning reserve margin.³⁸ The 2025 OMS-MISO Survey also projected that there would be insufficient capacity to meet the peak demand for

³¹ *Id.* at 15.

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ NERC, *2023–2024 Winter Reliability Assessment*, at 5 (Nov. 2023), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_WRA_2023.pdf.

³⁵ NERC, *2024–2025 Winter Reliability Assessment*, at 15 (Nov. 2024), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_WRA_2024.pdf.

³⁶ MISO 2025–2026 Planning Resource Auction at 13.

³⁷ OMS & MISO, *OMS-MISO Survey Results* (updated June 6, 2025) (2025 OMS-MISO Survey), <https://cdn.misoenergy.org/20250606%20OMS%20MISO%20Survey%20Results%20Workshop%20Presentation702311.pdf>.

³⁸ *Id.* at 2.

electricity in each of the following four summers, increasing from a deficit of 1.4 GW in 2027 to 8.2 GW in 2030.³⁹ Similar results were projected for MISO's winter seasons, with a small surplus of generation capacity in 2026, followed by increasing deficits the following four years.⁴⁰

The primary reasons for these projected deficits also are shown on the 2025 OMS-MISO Survey. Large amounts of existing generation capacity are projected to be retired each year while, at the same time, the demand for electricity is projected to increase at an accelerating pace.⁴¹ Although the 2025 OMS-MISO Survey projects generation capacity to continue to increase in the coming years with the addition of new potential generation assets, the increase in capacity is largely offset by the projected retirements, and does not keep up with the growth in demand.⁴²

MISO has been taking steps to address these projected deficits. For example, on June 6, 2025, MISO submitted a proposal to FERC to establish an Expedited Resource Addition Study (ERAS) process to provide a framework for the expedited study of interconnection requests to address urgent resource adequacy and reliability needs in the near term. This proposal was approved by FERC on July 21, 2025.⁴³ MISO's ERAS should help expedite the construction of needed new capacity; however, resources studied under the ERAS will have commercial operation dates that are at least three years away and are provided an additional three-year grace period to commence commercial operations.⁴⁴ In addition, supply chain constraints impeding the acquisition of critical grid components, including large natural gas turbines and transformers, are likely to further hinder rapid construction and exacerbate reliability concerns.⁴⁵ Consequently, the

³⁹ *Id.* at 7.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 9.

⁴¹ *Id.* at 7, 9.

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Midcontinent Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc.*, 192 FERC ¶ 61,064 (2025), https://cdn.misoenergy.org/2025-07-21_192%20FERC%20%20C2%B6%2061,064_Docket%20No.%20ER25-2454-000709770.pdf.

⁴⁴ *Id.* P 84.

⁴⁵ See generally S&P Global, *US Gas-Fired Turbine Wait Times as Much as Seven Years; Costs Up Sharply* (May 2025), <https://www.spglobal.com/energy/en/news-research/latest-news/electric-power/052025-us-gas-fired-turbine-wait-times-as-much-as-seven-years-costs-up-sharply>. (“With demand for natural gas-fired turbines in the US rapidly accelerating amid power demand growth forecasts driven by AI, manufacturing, and electrification, wait times for turbines are anywhere between one and seven years depending on the model, and costs have increased considerably, experts told Platts.”).

new ERAS process is unlikely to result in the addition of any new generation capacity in the next few years.

Order Nos. 202-25-3, 202-25-7, 202-25-9, and 202-26-16 were preceded by executive orders on January 20, 2025, and April 8, 2025, in which President Donald J. Trump underscored the dire energy challenges facing the Nation due to growing resource adequacy concerns. President Trump declared a national energy emergency in Executive Order 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, in which he determined that the “United States’ insufficient energy production, transportation, refining, and generation constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to our Nation’s economy, national security, and foreign policy.”⁴⁶ The Executive Order adds, “hostile state and non-state foreign actors have targeted our domestic energy infrastructure, weaponized our reliance on foreign energy, and abused their ability to cause dramatic swings within international commodity markets.”⁴⁷ In a subsequent Executive Order 14262, *Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid*, President Trump emphasized that “the United States is experiencing an unprecedented surge in electricity demand driven by rapid technological advancements, including the expansion of artificial intelligence data centers and increase in domestic manufacturing.”⁴⁸

Further, the Department detailed the myriad challenges affecting the Nation’s energy systems in its July 2025 “Resource Adequacy Report: Evaluating the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid,” issued pursuant to the President’s directive in Executive Order 14262. The Department concluded that “[a]bsent decisive intervention, the Nation’s power grid will be unable to meet projected demand for manufacturing, re-industrialization, and data centers driving artificial intelligence (AI) innovation.”⁴⁹ The prolific growth of data centers for the development of AI, as well as their immense energy needs, presents a new and unexpected source of load growth. This growth is illustrated by the fact that there are more than twenty AI companies operating in Michigan alone.⁵⁰ In addition, as just one example, Consumers

⁴⁶ Exec. Order No. 14156, 90 Fed. Reg. 8433 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/declaring-a-national-energy-emergency/>.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ Exec. Order No. 14262, 90 Fed. Reg. 15521 (Apr. 8, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/strengthening-the-reliability-and-security-of-the-united-states-electric-grid/>.

⁴⁹ U.S. Dep’t of Energy, *Res. Adequacy Rep.: Evaluating the Reliability & Sec. of the U.S. Elec. Grid*, at 1 (July 2025), <https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2025-07/DOE%20Final%20EO%20Report%20%28FINAL%20JULY%207%29.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Ekku Jokinen, *Top 21 A.I. Cos. in Mich.* (last accessed Aug. 13, 2025), <https://www.inven.ai/company-lists/top-21-artificial-intelligence-companies-in-michigan>.

has announced an additional 1 GW of new power to a planned hyperscale data center and “continue[s] to see positive momentum with data centers within the 9 GW pipeline”⁵¹

Grid operators—including MISO itself—have also acknowledged the Nation’s current energy crisis. For instance, during a March 25, 2025, hearing before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Jennifer Curran, Senior Vice President, Planning and Operations, MISO, testified that “the MISO region faces resource adequacy and reliability challenges due to the changing characteristics of the electric generating fleet, inadequate transmission system infrastructure, growing pressures from extreme weather, and rapid load growth.”⁵² Ms. Curran also described “much stronger growth [in demand for electricity] from continued electrification efforts, a resurgence in manufacturing, and an unexpected demand for energy-hungry data centers to support artificial intelligence.”⁵³ She added, “[a] growing reliability risk is that the rapid retirement of existing coal and gas power plants threatens to outpace the ability of new resources with the necessary operational characteristics to replace them.”⁵⁴

Pursuant to section 202(c)(4)(B) of the FPA, the Department has consulted with the primary Federal agency with expertise in the environmental interest protected by the laws or regulations that may conflict with this Order. The agency did not submit additional conditions for inclusion in this Order.

ORDER

FPA section 202(c)(1) provides that whenever the Secretary of the Department of Energy determines “that an emergency exists by reason of a sudden increase in the demand for electric energy, or a shortage of electric energy or of facilities for the generation or transmission of electric energy . . . or other causes,” the Secretary has the authority “to require by order . . . such generation, delivery, interchange, or transmission of electric energy as in his judgment will best meet the emergency and serve the public

⁵¹ See Data Center Dynamics, *Michigan utility Consumers Energy to provide 1GW of power to new hyperscale data center* (Aug. 5, 2025) (quoting Consumers CEO Garrick Rochow), <https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/michigan-utility-consumers-energy-to-provide-1gw-of-power-to-new-hyperscale-data-center/>.

⁵² *Keeping the Lights On: Examining the State of Regional Grid Reliability; Hearing Before the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy*, 119th Cong. 5 (2025) (statement of Ms. Jennifer Curran, Senior Vice President for Planning and Operations, Midcontinent Independent System Operator), <https://www.congress.gov/119/meeting/house/118040/witnesses/HHRG-119-IF03-Wstate-CurranJ-20250325.pdf>.

⁵³ *Id.* at 6

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 7.

interest.”⁵⁵ This statutory language constitutes a specific grant of authority to the Secretary to require the continued operation of the Campbell Plant when the Secretary has determined that such continued operation will best meet an emergency caused by a sudden increase in the demand for electric energy or a shortage of generation capacity.

As described above, the emergency conditions resulting from the combination of increasing demand for electricity and the capacity shortfall stemming from accelerated retirements of generation facilities supporting the issuance of Order Nos. 202-25-3, 202-25-7, 202-25-9, and 202-26-16, will continue in the near term and are also likely to continue in subsequent years. This could lead to the loss of power to homes and local businesses in the areas affected by curtailments or outages, presenting a risk to public health and safety. Given the responsibility of MISO to identify and dispatch generation necessary to meet load requirements, I have determined that, under the conditions specified below, continued additional dispatch of the Campbell Plant is necessary to best meet the increased demand for electricity and mitigate the observed shortage of electric energy, shortage of facilities for the generation of electric energy, and other causes, thus serving the public interest pursuant to FPA section 202(c).

To ensure that the Campbell Plant will be available if needed to address emergency conditions, it shall remain in operation through August 16, 2026.⁵⁶

Based on my determination of an emergency set forth above, I hereby order:

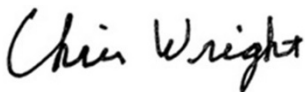
- A. From May 19, 2026, MISO and Consumers shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the Campbell Plant is available to operate. For the duration of this Order, MISO is directed to take every step to employ economic dispatch of the Campbell Plant to minimize costs to ratepayers. Following the conclusion of this Order, sufficient time for orderly ramp down is permitted, consistent with industry practices. Consumers is directed to comply with all orders from MISO related to the availability and dispatch of the Campbell Plant.
- B. To minimize adverse environmental impacts, this Order limits operation of dispatched units to the times and within the parameters as determined by MISO pursuant to paragraph A. MISO shall provide a daily notification to the Department (via AskCR@hq.doe.gov) reporting whether the Campbell Plant has operated in compliance with the allowances contained in this Order.

⁵⁵ Although the text of FPA section 202(c) grants this authority to “the Commission,” section 301(b) of the Department of Energy Organization Act transferred this authority to the Secretary of the Department of Energy. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7151(b).

⁵⁶ 16 U.S.C. § 824a(c)(4).

- C. All operation of the Campbell Plant must comply with applicable environmental requirements, including but not limited to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements, to the maximum extent feasible while operating consistent with the emergency conditions. This Order does not provide relief from any obligation to pay fees, or purchase offsets or allowances for emissions that occur during the emergency conditions, or to use other geographic or temporal flexibilities available to generators.
- D. By June 2, 2026, MISO is directed to provide the Department (via AskCR@hq.doe.gov) with information concerning the measures it has taken and is planning to take to ensure the operational availability of the Campbell Plant consistent with this Order. MISO shall also provide such additional information regarding the environmental impacts of this Order and its compliance with the conditions of this Order, in each case as requested by the Department from time to time.
- E. Consumers is directed to file with FERC tariff revisions or waivers to effectuate this Order, as needed. Rate recovery is available pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 824a(c).
- F. This Order shall not preclude the need for the Campbell Plant to comply with applicable state, local, or Federal law or regulations following the expiration of this Order.
- G. Because this Order is predicated on the shortage of facilities for generation of electric energy and other causes, the Campbell Plant shall not be considered a capacity resource.
- H. This Order shall be effective on May 19, 2026, through August 16, 2026, with the exception of applicable compliance obligations in paragraph D.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on this 19th day of May 2026.



Chris Wright
Secretary of Energy
cc:

FERC Commissioners

Chairman Laura V. Swett
Commissioner David Rosner
Commissioner Lindsay S. See
Commissioner Judy W. Chang
Commissioner David A. LaCerte

Michigan Public Service Commissioners

Chairman Dan Scripps

Commissioner Katherine Peretick

Commissioner Shaquila Myers