Our country is on a road to more affordable, reliable and clean energy – but FirstEnergy is trying to divert us in the wrong direction.

FirstEnergy has spent years seeking a bailout in Ohio, asking customers to subsidize its uneconomic power plants. In January 2018, FERC unanimously rejected the plan, ruling that the existing pricing structure is not “unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential.”

In 2016 it proposed a program to state regulators to support aging coal and nuclear facilities. FERC pulled the plug just one month later. The business also proposed a plan to keep some of its nuclear plants in commission. After the idea was rejected, it set its sights on Washington, D.C.

In January 2018, FERC unanimously rejected the plan, ruling that the existing pricing structure is not “unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential.”

Eventually Secretary Perry conceded that “the 202(c) may not be the way that we decide that is the most appropriate”

FirstEnergy Solutions filed for bankruptcy in March, asking the Administration to use emergency powers under Section 202 (c) of the Federal Power Act to keep its plants open.

In April, FirstEnergy reported Q1 earnings of $1.2 billion, compared with $205 million in 2017.

The law is meant to ensure the U.S. has critical resources during emergencies.

In total the Department of Energy has granted only eight Section 202(c) exemptions, since the 2000 California energy crisis. Most are in response to catastrophic events and last less than 2 months.

In September, the DOE asked FERC to subsidize power plants that keep a 90-day fuel supply onsite. Only coal and nuclear plants would qualify.

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