

6.3 Issue Identification and Initiation

PJM and its Members have numerous issues that require discussion and dialogue in the stakeholder process. Standing Committees, from time to time, determine the need for detailed work by subject matter experts and Members on particular issues or topics. Thus, these Standing Committees have a key role in managing the flow of issues taken up by the stakeholder process. Standing Committees are, in effect, the collective gatekeepers of new issues that might be taken up by the process. They have a responsibility to help determine if a potential issue holds sufficient interest for at least some Members and whether resources of both PJM and its Members should be allocated to address the issue in some fashion.

Any issue deemed important to a Member, the OPSI or the Independent Market Monitor shall at least receive consideration in a meeting agenda and subsequent Standing Committee discussion. Reference section 6.4 for a complete list of who may bring an issue forward for consideration.

For any new issue on its agenda, the Standing Committees may choose:

- to address the issue within that Standing Committee;
- to forward to a more appropriate Standing Committee;
- to forward to an existing Subcommittee;
- to create a new Task Force and assign that issue to that new group;
- or not to take up the issue raised further.

Standing Committees are the sole Stakeholder Groups in which new issues are considered, and placed, rejected, or tabled. Task Forces shall not take up new issues which are not already clearly in their Charge and Charter. Rather, they shall raise any potential significant new issues to their Standing Committee for consideration. Subcommittees may consider new issues related to their Charter, but shall make periodic reports to their Parent Committee including any new issues raised for consideration by the Subcommittee. In such cases, the Subcommittee Chair should consider creating a charge detailing the new issue to ensure that there is clarity on the work scope among the Subcommittee participants.

The Parent Committee retains the authority to determine the scope of work and timing for all its subordinate groups. ~~to determine the scope of work of all of its subordinate groups.~~ Once a Standing Committee, Subcommittee or Task Force accepts a new issue, that issue is now collectively owned by the membership of that group (active meeting Member participants) as a part of the CBIR process. This 'ownership' applies

whether the issue is offered by a subordinate group or offered by a Member or group of Members.

Members of the accepting committee determine future actions on that accepted issue.

In the event that a new issue is denied an opportunity for inclusion in the CBIR process, a Member or group of Members may present their concern or issue directly to the MC after Section 6.9 options are exhausted.

The affected Member may request MC action to address their concern through a motion. That Member may request a MC vote on that issue as early as the next scheduled meeting. In the alternative, the MC may choose to accept the offered issue following the requirements of this section. This exception allows affected Members to directly voice their addressed CBIR issue to the full Members Committee including the Board Members present.

While Members are strongly encouraged to raise new issues first at the Standing Committee which they believe has appropriate subject matter expertise, Members retain the right to raise issues at the MC. Such right should be exercised judiciously and only in exceptional circumstances, such as, but not limited to, a significant and immediate threat to reliability, market failure, or “bet-the-company” circumstance. Members who choose to raise such an issue before the MC shall post timely the reasons specifying why the traditional stakeholder process cannot sufficiently and timely address their issue. The MC retains the right to address or resolve the issue, remand the issue to the appropriate Standing Committee, or decline the issue altogether according to the manner described in this manual.

9.4 Main Motions

- A Main Motion is created when the subordinate sPublished by a PJM Stakeholder gGroup presents its tier 1 or tier 2 proposal resulting from the CBIR process to the parent committee. That proposal shall be deemed moved by the Stakeholder Group’s representative as Published; no second is required.
 - o The subordinate stakeholder group representative shall be given an opportunity to make a supporting statement or presentation before general discussion ensues.
 - o At this time, the parent committee representative may propose and consider to accept one or more friendly germane amendments and technical corrections whether or not pPublished.

o The Chair shall ask if there is an objection by any Member to such ~~friendly~~ amendments or technical corrections and if there is none, they shall be incorporated prior to general discussion.

o If an amendment or correction is objected to by any Member of the committee, it ~~may shall~~ be considered an Alternative Motion, if offered by a Member, seconded, and voted on in accordance with Motion Voting Order below, unless withdrawn.

- For Alternate main-M motions moved and seconded from the floor, ~~offered friendly~~ amendments or technical corrections may be accepted by the Member-mover and the second. Any Member who objects to the revised motion may discuss this objection and offer an additional change(s) to the Alternative Motion if the ~~friendly previous~~ amendment or technical correction is accepted by the mover and the second. Once a Motion or Alternative Motion has been approved by the committee, that issue and the related motion is now collectively owned by that committee for any subsequent actions. The Motions offered by individual Members and approved by the committee are now directed by the committee chair with future issue actions determined by the committee members.

9.5 Motion Amendments

During discussion of the ~~original M~~ main M motion, any Member may move an amendment germane to it in the form of an Alternate (amended or substitute) ~~Main~~-Motion. Alternate Motions must be germane to the specific issue and must have been related to a discussion area that was vetted in the earlier CBIR process. If not, the issue must be considered new and determination of how to address the issue shall be decided by following the rules established in section 6.3 ~~if such amendment~~

If Alternate Motions are not timely published, the group may defer the issue by simple majority vote to a subsequent meeting. The group shall consider whether information presented as the Main Motion created the need for late publication of the alternative when considering whether to defer discussions on the Alternative Motion. The committee, by a simple majority may defer both the Main Motion and the Alternate Motion to the next meeting if additional discussion time is warranted. mover shall make the

~~motion as Published but also may offer technical corrections and accept friendly amendments. The merits of each such amended version of the Main Motion shall be discussed (when seconded) along with the original main motion, in such order as the Chair shall prescribe; provided, the Chair may determine at any time before or during its discussion that an amendment is not germane to the original motion and therefore out of order. The Chair shall appoint, and yield the chair to, a temporary presiding officer before participating in the substantive discussion of any main motion.~~

9.6 Motion Discussion

During any one such discussion of a Main Motion and its alternatives pursuant to the previous paragraph, a Member may speak no more than twice, nor longer than five minutes at one time, except to address a new alternative. This limitation shall not apply to the representative of the Stakeholder Group sponsoring the original main motion, and may be waived by a majority of the Members.