PJM members and stakeholders form committees and groups in a collaborative stakeholder process. The stakeholder process examines issues and identifies solutions in an ongoing effort to refine the rules that govern the organization and its transmission planning process, operations and wholesale electricity markets.

Refining the Rules

PJM's stakeholder process employs committees, subcommittees, task forces and user groups to conduct business. They are integral to developing and refining the rules, policies and processes found in PJM's governing documents – the Open Access Transmission Tariff, the Operating Agreement and the Reliability Assurance Agreement – and manuals, which provide the detailed instructions for compliance with the governing documents. These groups provide a forum for members to share their views and resolve issues.

Stakeholder committees and groups also serve an educational purpose, providing members from different sectors access to experts and the opportunity to share their expertise.

Senior Standing Committees

PJM's two senior standing committees are the Members Committee and the Markets and Reliability Committee.

The Members Committee (MC) is the final stop for all major changes to the governing documents that have completed the stakeholder process. Members are sorted into five sectors: Transmission Owner, Generation Owner, Electric Distributor, End-Use Customer and Other Supplier. Each sector represents a different aspect of the industry. The MC includes the full body of stakeholders. It considers all issues related to planning and operating a safe and reliable electric grid, as well as the creation and operation of a robust, competitive and non-discriminatory electric power market. The MC works to prevent any undue influence over PJM's operations by any one member or group.

The Markets and Reliability Committee (MRC) is the body that determines which issues need to be studied by standing committees, subcommittees or task forces. The MRC is responsible for ensuring the continued viability and fairness of the PJM markets, as well as the reliable operation and planning of the PJM grid. The MRC, which reports to the MC, reviews proposed changes to the rules and procedures in the PJM governing documents and the PJM manuals.

Standing Committees

Three standing committees – the Market Implementation Committee, the Operating Committee and the Planning Committee – report to the MRC. These committees focus on three distinct areas that are essential to PJM's ability to administer open access transmission service and transparent markets.
The Market Implementation Committee (MIC) handles issues related to the competitive wholesale electricity markets. It initiates and develops proposals related to these electricity markets in the PJM region, and assigns market-related issues to subcommittees, special sessions and task forces for further study. Some of the topics that fall under the MIC’s review relate to improvements to the capacity market, energy market, ancillary services markets and Auction Revenue Rights/Financial Transmission Rights.

The Operating Committee (OC) provides high-level oversight of issues related to the operation of the grid. The OC reviews system operations from season to season, identifying emerging demand, supply and operating issues. Some of the topics that fall under the OC’s purview include gas and electric coordination, fuel requirements for black start services, cold-weather resource improvement, demand response participation in ancillary services markets and combined-cycle modeling.

The Planning Committee (PC) is a forward-looking body responsible for ensuring the continued ability to operate reliably and economically in a competitive market environment. The PC is responsible for reviewing PJM’s system planning strategies and policies and making recommendations for refinement of the Regional Transmission Expansion Planning process. Issues examined by the PC include generating capacity reserve requirements, demand-side valuation factors, enhanced inverter capabilities, interconnection queue process improvements and load forecasting methodology.

Subcommittees
Subcommittees are chartered and operate within a defined and limited scope to explore, monitor and make recommendations related to an ongoing topic or issue. Specifically, subcommittees offer a closer look at an issue related to markets, operations or planning and report findings and recommendations to the associated standing committee – the MIC, OC or PC – and the senior standing committees. Some of the current PJM stakeholder subcommittees include the Market Settlements Subcommittee, the Resource Adequacy Analysis Subcommittee and the Demand Response Subcommittee.

Task Forces
A task force or senior task force focuses on a single, specific task or activity and concludes after that issue has been addressed. The difference between a task force and a subcommittee depends on the duration of an issue. For example, a task force may be formed to address a specific Federal Energy Regulatory Commission order, while the ongoing study of demand response programs (for example) is handled by a subcommittee. Some of the current task forces include the Financial Risk Mitigation Senior Task Force, the Fuel Security Senior Task Force, and the Carbon Pricing Senior Task Force.

User Groups
User groups can be formed by any five or more members who share a common interest. User groups are meant to preserve the interests of a small group of members that may not have been able to effect a rule change within the standard stakeholder process. User groups may advance proposed rule changes directly to the MC and/or the Board of Managers. User group meetings are open to all PJM members. However, only members of the user group may vote on any proposed solutions developed within the user group.

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