

PJM Stakeholder Process Training: CBIR Process



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November 7, 2022

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- Roles
- Issue Initiation Process
- Mutual Gains Theory
- Consensus Based Issue Resolution (CBIR)
- Cake Example live practice
- Alternative processes
- Annual work planning process
- Getting Involved



Purposes of the Stakeholder Process

Educate each other on issues related to PJM markets, operations, planning, credit & risk, public policies and industry matters

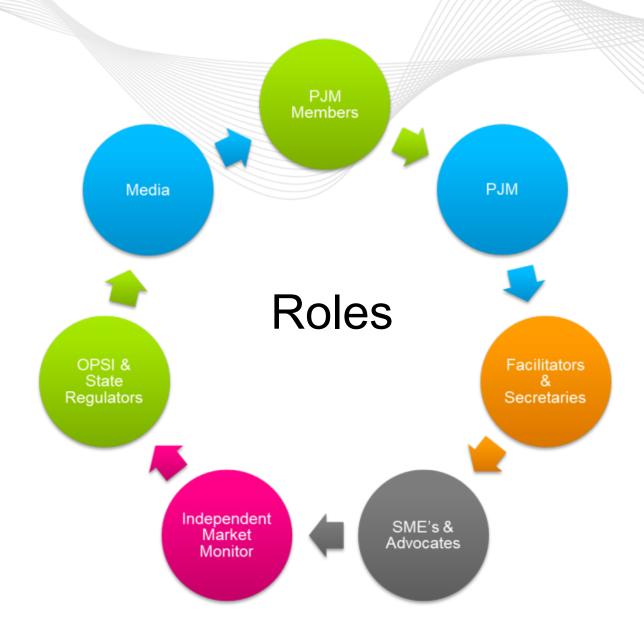
Explore solutions, build consensus, and develop manual / governing document revisions which may help policymakers approve key laws and regulations

Enhance communication among members and between members and PJM management



Vet and approve/endorse changes to PJM markets, operations, planning and credit & risk as contained in the OA, Tariff, RAA and manuals







Manual 34: 4.2

Stakeholder Process

- Providing feedback/enforcement related to meeting deadlines, procedures, stakeholder protocols and quality control
- Efficiently utilizing the resources that PJM needs to service the stakeholder process

Logistics

Providing necessary analytic and logistical support

Facilitation

Providing fair, non-partisan facilitation of meetings for all participants

Education

Providing education and information on the issues

Informing

- Bringing forward operational and other important issues to stakeholders
- Keeping stakeholders informed about important outside events and interactions

Ideas

Developing proposals (at member's request or as needed)

Advocating

Advocating necessary reliability or market design-driven initiatives



Manual 34: 4.1

It is the responsibility of each participant in the stakeholder process to represent its interests in cooperation with all other stakeholders to ensure the reliability of the PJM system and implementation of efficient, fair and transparent markets. Specific responsibilities of the members include:

- Articulating their interests, concerns, and ideas and their basis of support for a particular approach or proposal
- Raising objections and concerns, and the responsibility to provide an alternative if they are not able to agree with a proposal or option
- Alerting the stakeholder meeting facilitator to specific sensitive concerns related to the process or subject matter
- Providing all materials in a timely manner for website posting and notification
- Adhering to the group's charter and work plan, and seeking to complete it in a timely and efficient manner including any regulatory or other deadlines



Manual 34

4.3 IMM

The market monitoring unit may, as it deems appropriate or necessary, perform functions under the PJM Tariff participate (consistent with the rules applicable to all PJM stakeholders) in stakeholder working groups, committees or other PJM stakeholder processes.

4.4 OPSI and State Regulators

- OPSI and its member regulatory agencies (commissions) have a unique relationship in the PJM stakeholder process.
- Currently, OPSI and the commissions are not members of PJM.
- OPSI as an entity, or any state commission individually, may elect to become a member as provided for in the Operating Agreement.
- Under a June 2005 Memorandum of Understanding between the OPSI Board and the PJM Board, commissioners and staff of commissions participate, deliberate, give input and engage at all levels of PJM stakeholder groups but do not vote on any issue.









Issue Initiation Process

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Initiation of New Issues

Issue Source

External

- Operations
- Federal regulator
- State regulator
- State legislature
- NERC or Reliability Council

Internal

- Board
- PJM member
- Group of members
- OPSI
- Independent Market Monitor

How is the Issue Identified in the Stakeholder Process?

External Source

- Letter written to PJM or Board
- Oral communication
- Order

Internal Source

- Staff to present to committee
- Board letter to Members, which is presented by staff to committee

Internal Source - Member

- Letter from Member to PJM staff or Board
- · Proposal to committee

Initial Screening

- Recommendation of which committee should review
- Issue place on committee meeting agenda
- Presentation to committee
- Member decides which committee may be appropriate for review
- Member contacts staff and requests committee
- Presentation to committee
- May bring up issue during a meeting

Ultimate Decision-Making

- Retain issue
- Assign to another existing standing committee, task force or subcomittee
- Create a new subcomittee, task force or special team
- Decide not to take up the issue



Problem Statement/Charge/Charter

PROBLEM STATEMENT

ISSUE CHARGE

CHARTER



- The problem or issue
- The situation to be improved
- The opportunity to be seized
- Why it warrants consideration in the stakeholder process

Includes:

- Objectives of the group
- Expected overall duration of work
- Milestones and deadlines
 - Administrative details
 - Priority and timing of work
 - Assignment of the issue
 - Decision-making method
 - Determination if Issue Charge will serve as charter

New charters are only required for the creation of new standing committees and subcommittees. Charter updates are required for work assigned to existing groups.

Includes:

- Voting/polling authority
- Reporting requirements
- Sunsetting requirements





PARENT

- Approves Issue Charge
- Approves charter update (if neccessary)

- Approves modifications to Issue Charge/charter
- Provides feedback

Sunsets group



COMMITTEE

- Develop work plan
- Implement CBIR

Reports:

- Milestones
- Status of deliverables
- Key issues/sticking points
- Recommended Issue Charge/charter updates



- Final outcomes
- Sunset request















Mutual Gains Theory



Developed at the Consensus Building Institute, with Larry Susskind, MIT professor

Process model based on hundreds of real-world cases and experimental findings

- Four steps for negotiating better outcomes while protecting relationships and reputation
- Central tenet parties typically have more than one goal or concern in mind and more than one issue that can be addressed in the agreement they reach
- Allows parties to improve their chances of creating an agreement superior to existing alternatives
- Emphasizes careful analysis and good process management
- Mutual Gains approach is not the same as "Win-Win"



The Mutual Gains Approach

Prepare

- ID your interests
- Work to understand interests of other party(ies)
- Know your and their BATNAs

Create Value

Explore options based on identified interests

- Float options
- Develop packages

Distribute Value (i.e., decide)

- Use objective criteria
- Weigh options

Follow Through

Strengthen proposal, include a means to:

- Monitor commitments
- Keep communication open
- Resolve conflicts should they occur

Reference: The Consensus Institute



Mutual Gains – Four Stages:

- Preparation
- Value creation
- Value distribution
- Follow-through

CBIR – Four Steps:

- Investigation & Education
- Options & Proposals
- Narrowing & Decision-Making
- 4 Reporting > Implementation

www.cbuilding.org/cbis-mutual-gains-approach-negotiation









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Investigation & Education

- Develop and maintain a work plan
- Agree on roles, responsibilities, deadlines and goals
- Develop list of topics for coverage
- Describe and document existing operations and procedures
- Determine whether any information necessary to do the work is missing
- Explore and consider "best practices"
- Determine whether outside expertise or assistance may be needed



Investigation & Education

Identify Interests

- Ask participants to communicate the importance of the issue to their organization
- Ask participants to share the most and least important interests in regard to the issue
- Consolidate responses
- Batch and present visible themes



Investigation & Education

Options & Proposals

Brainstorm solution options and proposals using a two-step process

Step 1: Options Matrix

- Develop design components
- Identify priority level
- Propose solution options
- Evaluate and narrow down options ("winnowing")



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Investigation & Education

2

Options & Proposals

Option Matrix

Design Components	Priorities	Status Quo	Α	В	С	D	Е
Component 1	High	SQ Component 1	Option 1A	Option 1B	Option 1C	Option 1D	Option 1E
Component 2	Medium	SQ Component 2	Option 2A	Option 2B	Option 2C	Option 2D	Option 2E
Component 3	Low	SQ Component 3	Option 3A	Option 3B			
Component 4	High	SQ Component 4	Option 4A	Option 4B	Option 4C		



Investigation & Education

Options & Proposals

Step 2: Proposal Matrix

- Discuss development of proposals (packages), encouraging broad stakeholder proposals
- Use solution option for each package
- Identify similarities and differences
- Prioritize, refine and consolidate as best as possible



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Investigation & Education

Options & Proposals

Proposal Matrix

Design Components	Priorities	Status Quo	Proposal A	Proposal B	Proposal C	Proposal D
Component 1	High	SQ Component 1	SQ Component 1	Option 1A	Option 1E	Option 1E
Component 2	Medium	SQ Component 2	Option 2C	Option 2B	Option 2D	Option 2D
Component 3	Low	SQ Component 3	SQ Component 3	Option 3B	Option 3A	Option 3B
Component 4	High	SQ Component 4	Option 4A	Option 4C	Option 4C	SQ Component 4

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Investigation & Education

Options & Proposals

Decision-Making

 Use polling and voting to narrow and gauge support for options and proposals Negotiate and build consensus

Tier 1: Achieve consensus on a single proposal that all parties accept with no objections

Tier 2: Provide 2—3 alternatives when consensus is not obtained under the Tier 1 approach

 Vote at parent committee and up the committee hierarchy as needed



Investigation & Options & Proposals

Options & Making

Reporting

- The task force or subcommittee is required to provide periodic updates and a final report to the parent committee
- Updates should include progress on milestones and deliverables
- The final report will detail all the of steps used in the evaluation process including the proposed solutions

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CBIR Process: Cake Model



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The Situation



The PJM Planning Committee decides that PJM and the members should develop a recipe for a cake to serve at a special event. The PJM Planning Committee reviews a Problem Statement and approves an Issue Charge, and since there is no preexisting group that handles cake recipes, establishes a new Cake Task Force (CTF).

PJM assigns a facilitator and secretary, identifies SMEs, coordinates logistics, schedules the first meeting, and off we go.



Step 1: Investigation & Education

Step 1A: Review the Problem Statement, Issue Charge, and develop a work plan

Step 1B: Educate and perform joint fact finding

Step 1C: Identify interests











Live Matrix Practice

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The facilitator prepared a report on behalf of the task force, which included the preferred recipe of the vast majority of the participants (Recipe 4) and Recipe 2, the gluten-free alternative.



The report included:

- A copy of the matrices (both component options and recipes/packages)
- 2. Polling results
- 3. A brief discussion of the consolidated interests considered in reviewing the options and recipes (packages)
- 4. A recommendation for further future research on gluten-free flours — perhaps for PJM's next cake
- 5. A query about the possibility of making a few gluten-free cupcakes to go along with the chocolate cake this time around

Alternative Processes

- Enhanced Liaison Committee (ELC) formal process that creates coalitions to present to the PJM Board for decision
- Critical Issue Fast Path (CIFP) streamlined formal process, using the matrix, education, proposals, presentations to the Board and voting at the MC
- Quick Fix brings the solution along with the problem for straightforward issues
- CBIR Lite creates a subgroup of a standing committee with no voting authority
- User Groups Stakeholder group formed by five or more voting members sharing a common interest; minority protection

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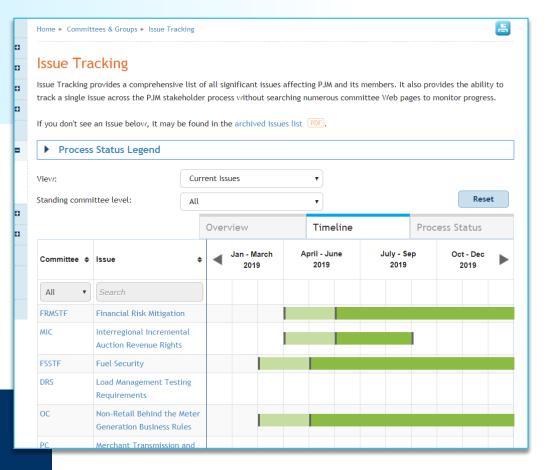
Annual Work Planning Process

The objective of the annual plan is to document the work to be completed in the coming year

The annual plan should be used where prioritizing issues in the stakeholder process

The plan will include issues likely to result in proposals to the Members Committee for approval

Issues Tracking on pjm.com offers current, searchable updates





Rules of Procedure: Stakeholder Meetings

- PJM stakeholder meetings follow the rules of procedure outlined in Manual 34.
- Any procedure not specified in M34, is governed by Robert's Rules of Order.



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Getting Involved

Stakeholder Process Forum

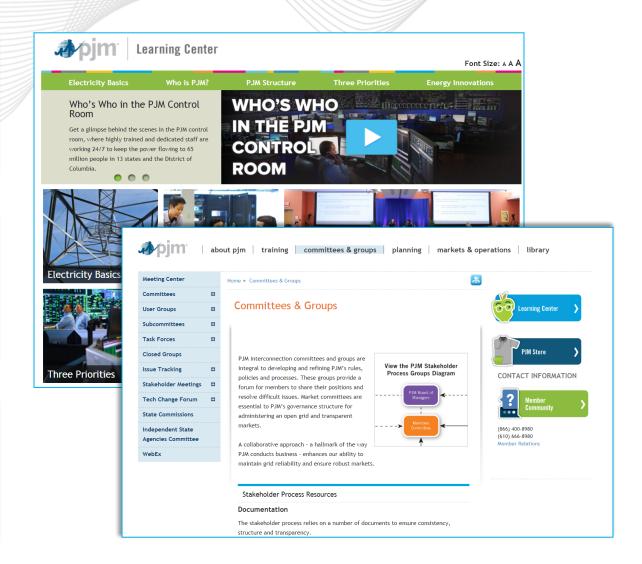
PJM Learning Center

New Member Quick Guide

Committee Meetings

At a Glance: The PJM Stakeholder Process

Stakeholder Process Calendar





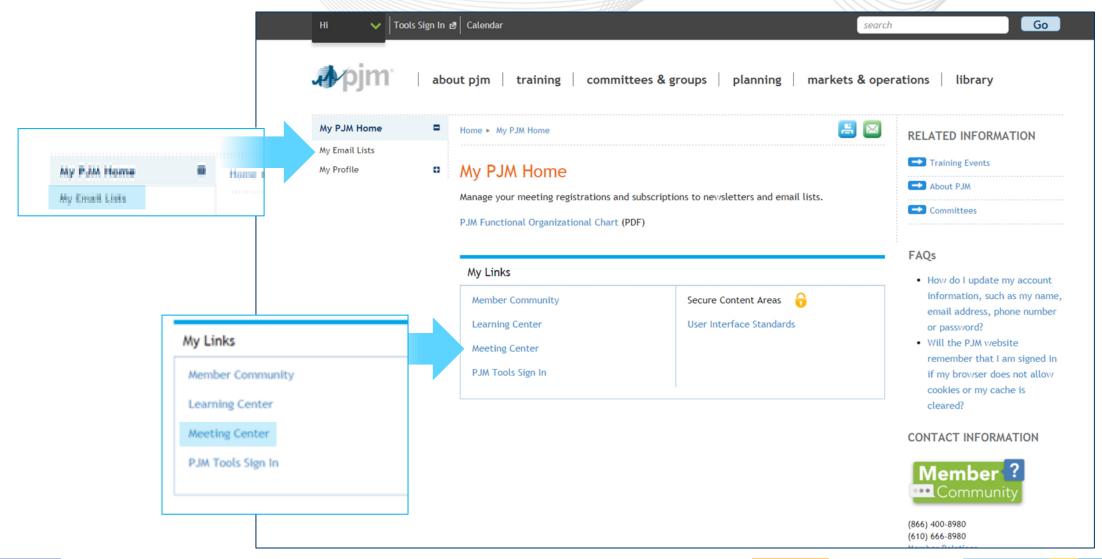
 Join email distribution lists to receive all future emails regarding this group

Register for meetings in Meeting Center

 Join the roster for groups of interest (required for voting representatives)

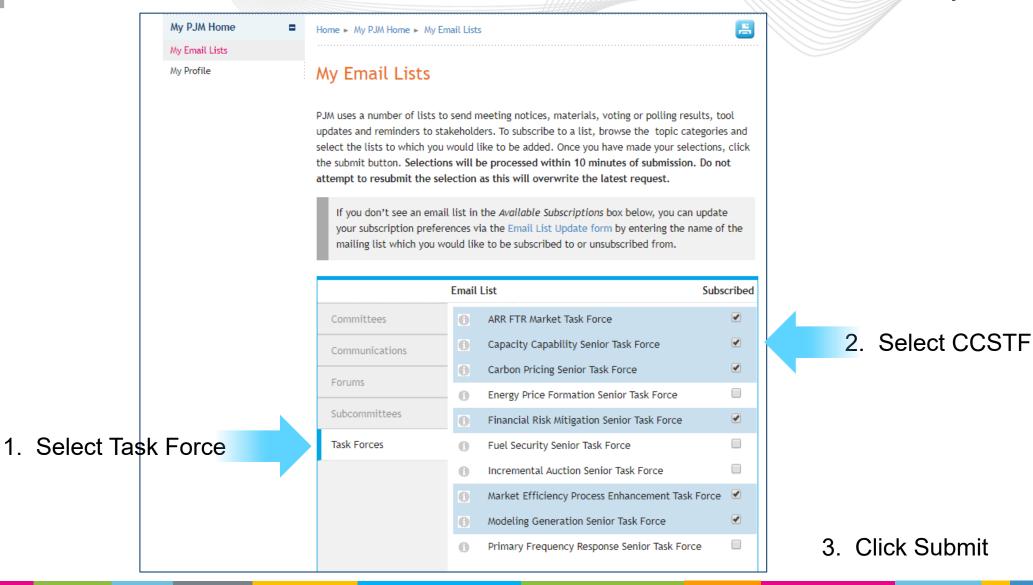


Email Subscription





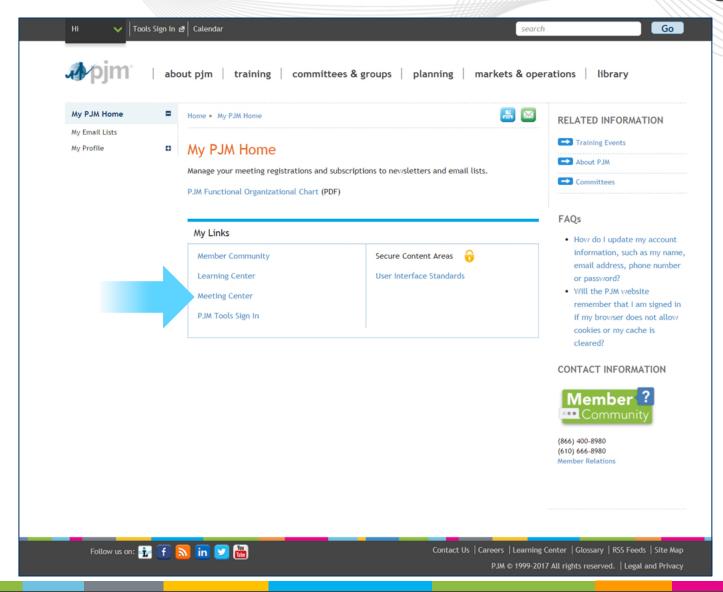
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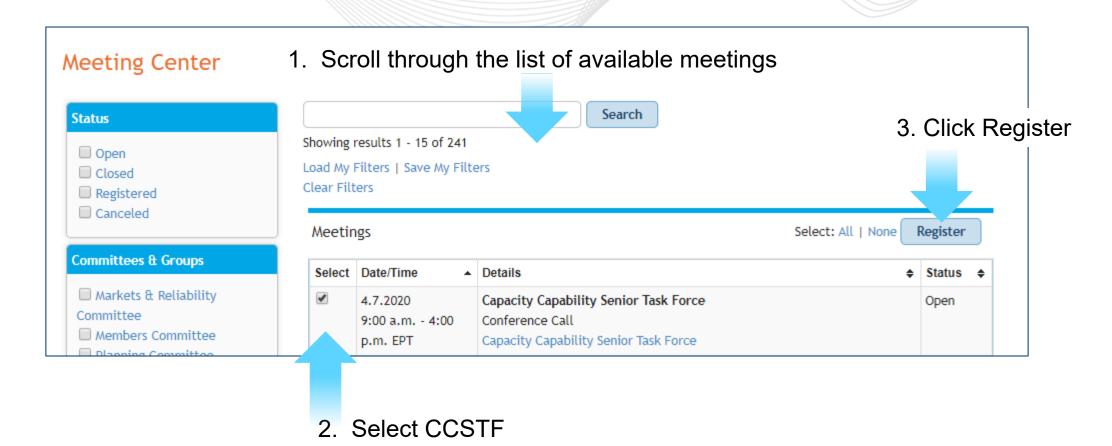


Meeting Registration





Meeting Registration





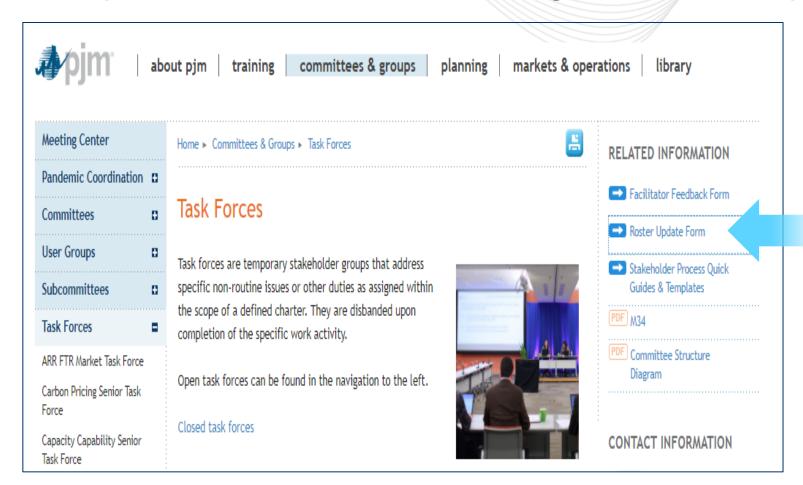
 Individuals authorized to vote on behalf of the member company must be included on the roster.

 Rosters also provide contact information for other involved stakeholders.



Roster Update Form

Update roster members using the Roster Update Form.



Access the form from any committee or group page

Each member company can name up to four representatives, including one primary and three alternates.



PJM Stakeholder Affairs Stakeholder Affairs Team@pjm.com