

PJM Stakeholder Process Training: CBIR Process



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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





PJM Role

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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

Stakeholder Role

"pjm

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



IMM & OPSI Roles

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



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 appropiate 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

A clear statement of:

- 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



Issue Life Cycle

PARENT





Mutual Gains Theory

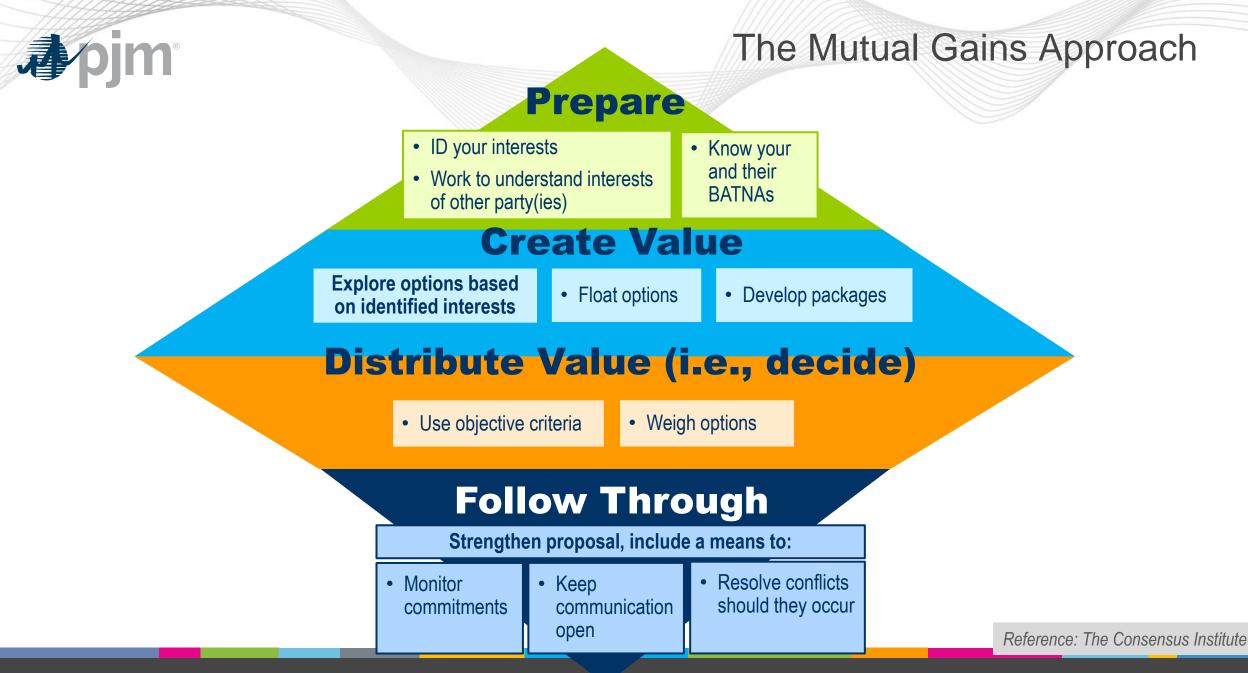
Mutual Gains Theory



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"





Mutual Gains > CBIR

Mutual Gains – Four Stages:

- Preparation
- Value creation
- Solution
- 4 Follow-through

CBIR – Four Steps:

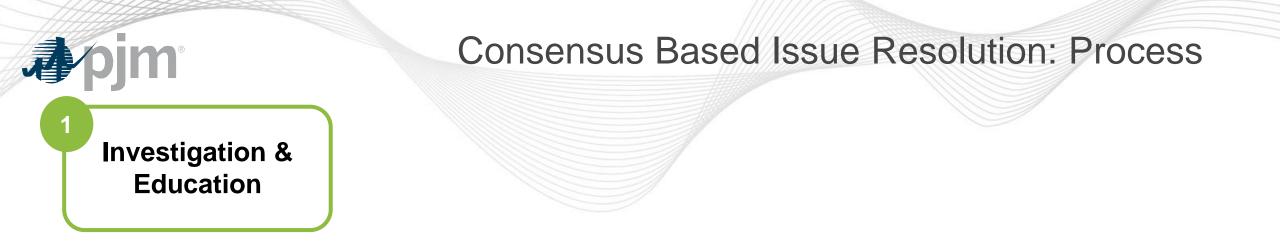
- Investigation & Education
- Options & Proposals
- S Narrowing & Decision-Making
- 4 Reporting > Implementation

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



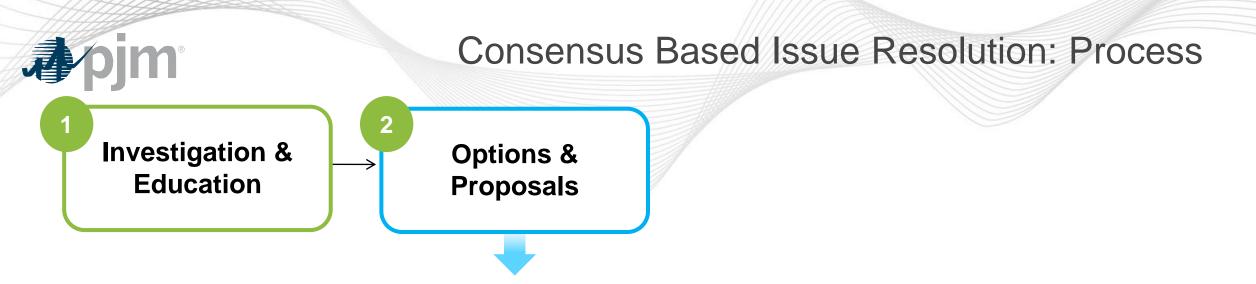
Investigation & Education

- 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



Identify Interests

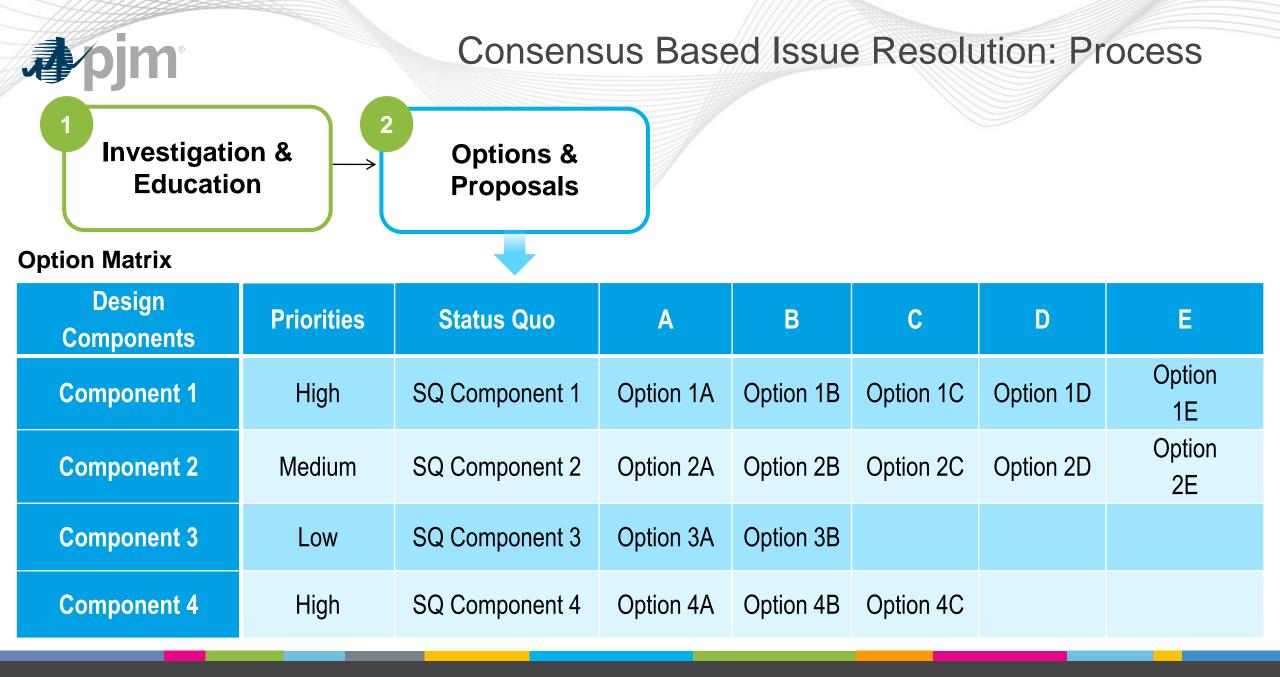
- Ask participants to communicate the importance of the issue to their organization
- Ask participants to share the most and least important interests in regard to the issue
- Consolidate responses
- Batch and present visible themes

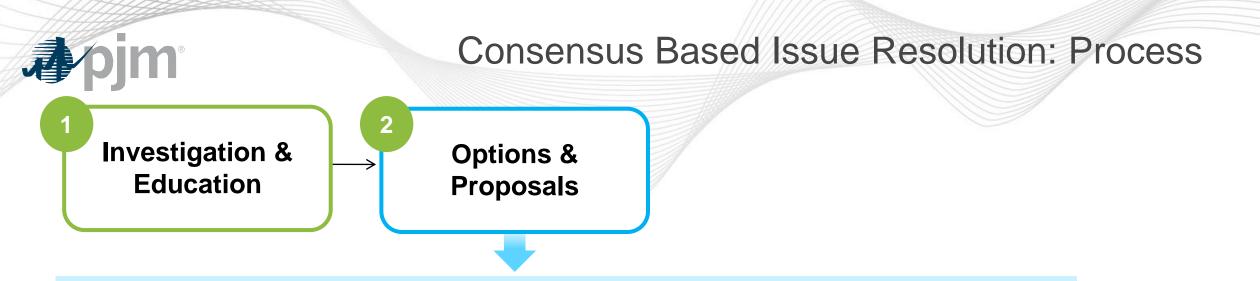


Brainstorm solution options and proposals using a two-step process

Step 1: Options Matrix

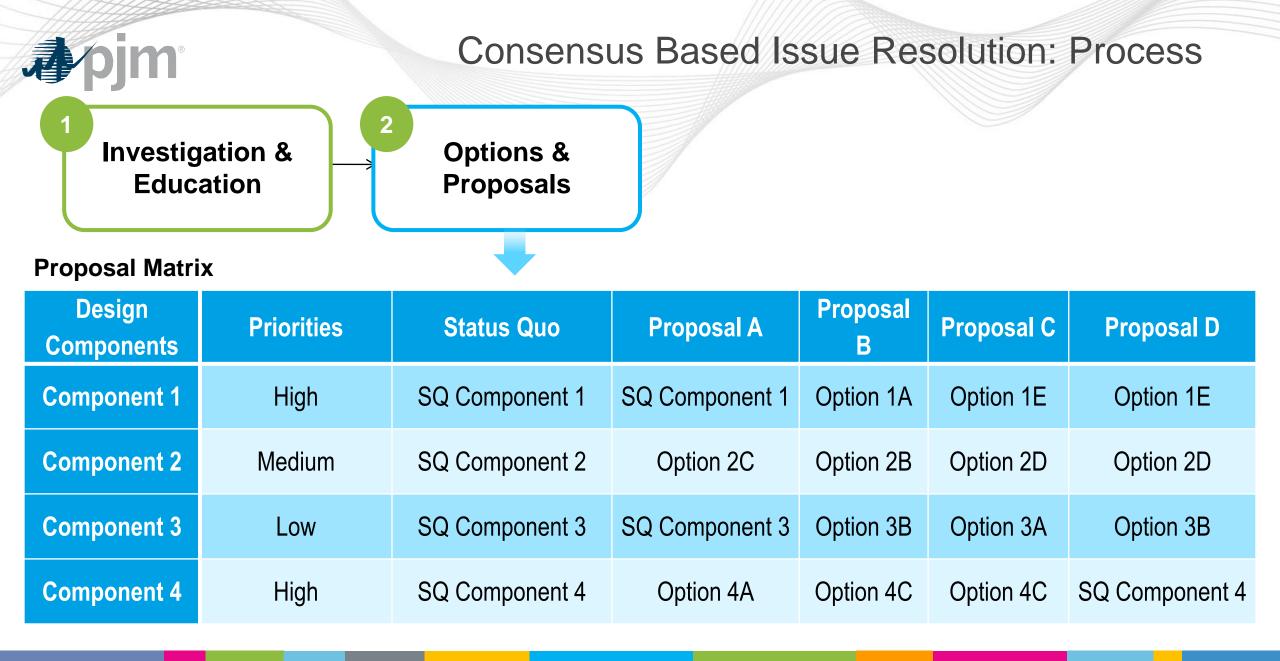
- Develop design components
- Identify priority level
- Propose solution options
- Evaluate and narrow down options ("winnowing")

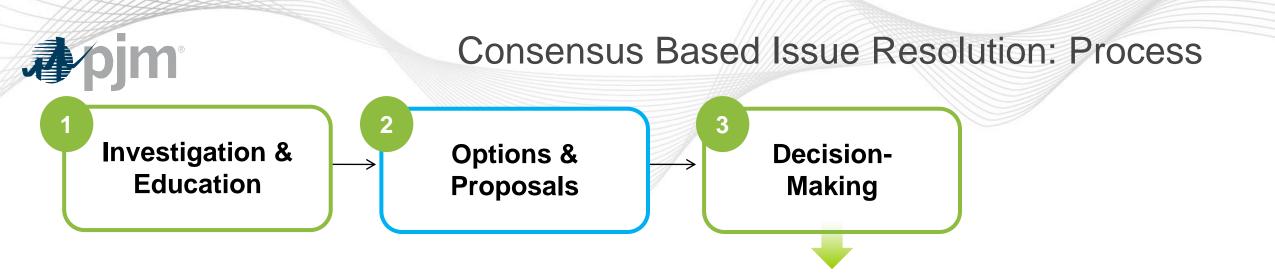




Step 2: Proposal Matrix

- 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





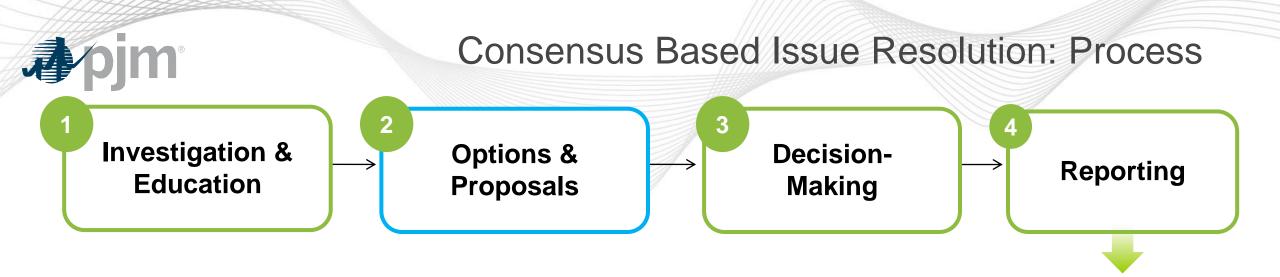
Use polling and voting to narrow and gauge support for options and proposals

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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

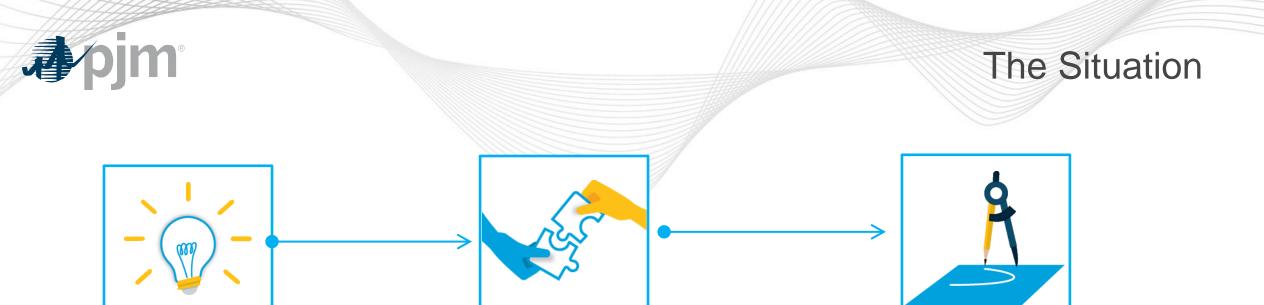


- The task force or subcommittee is required to provide *periodic updates* and a *final report* to the parent committee
- Updates should include progress on milestones and deliverables
- The final report will detail all the of steps used in the evaluation process including the proposed solutions



CBIR Process: Cake Model





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



25



Switch to Live Matrix



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:

- 1. 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)
- 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



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

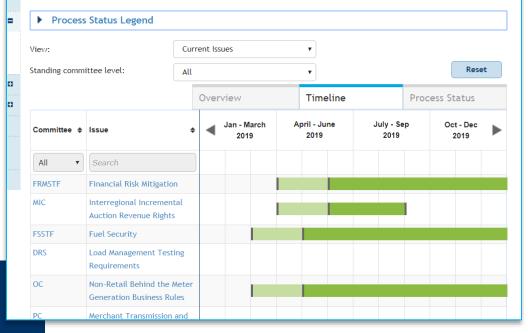
The plan will include issues likely to result in proposals to the Members Committee for approval

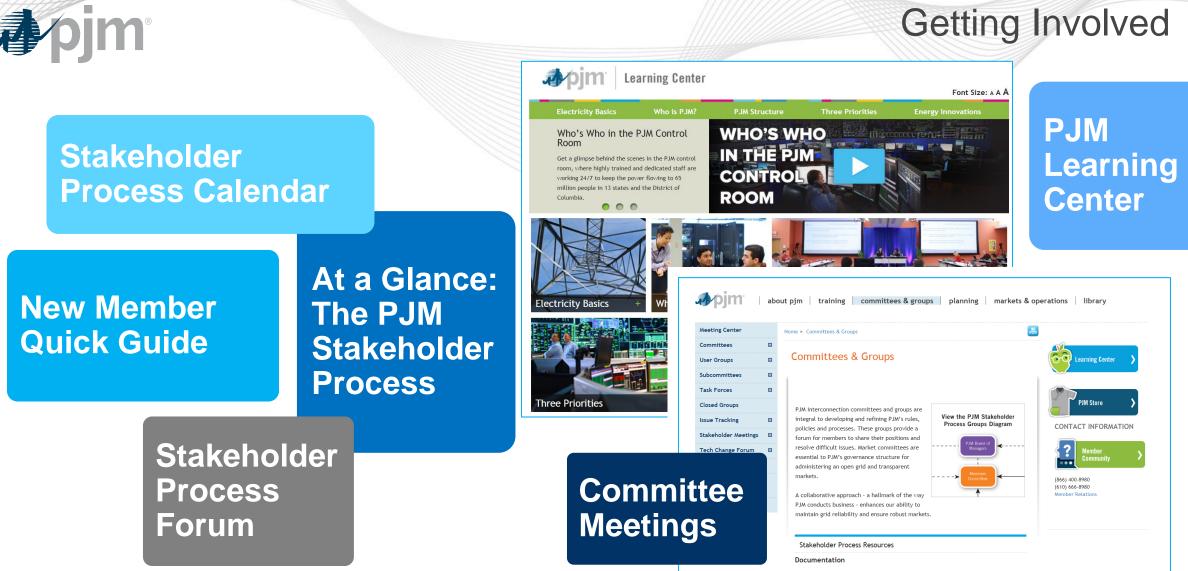
Issues Tracking on pjm.com offers current, searchable updates

Home > Committees & Groups > Issue Tracking Issue Tracking

Issue Tracking provides a comprehensive list of all significant issues affecting PJM and its members. It also provides the ability to track a single issue across the PJM stakeholder process vithout searching numerous committee Web pages to monitor progress.

If you don't see an issue below, it may be found in the archived issues list [PDF].





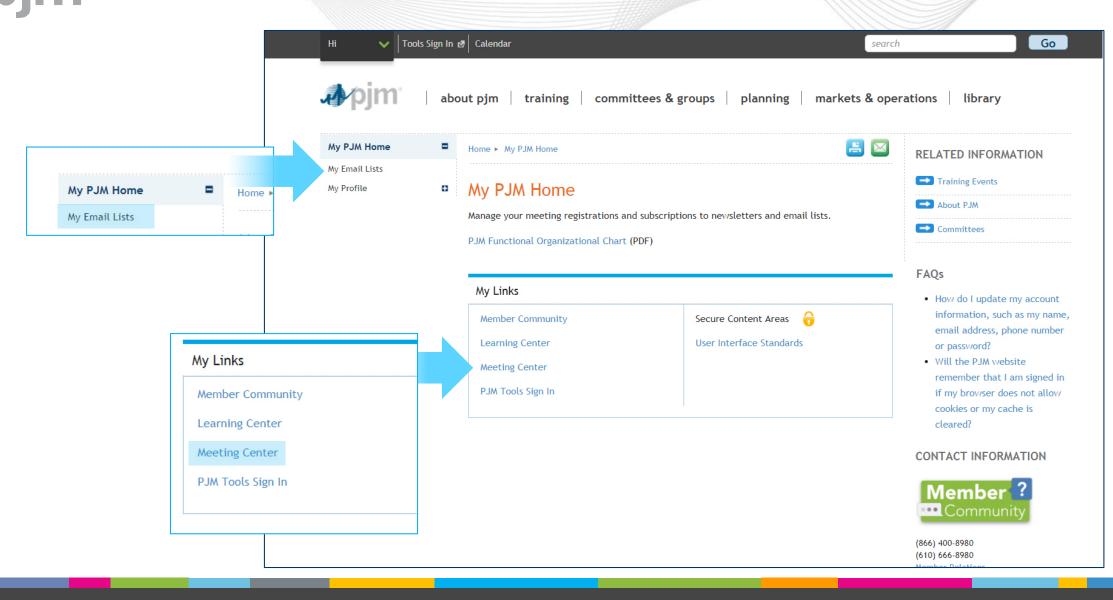
The stakeholder process relies on a number of documents to ensure consistency, structure and transparency.



Getting Involved

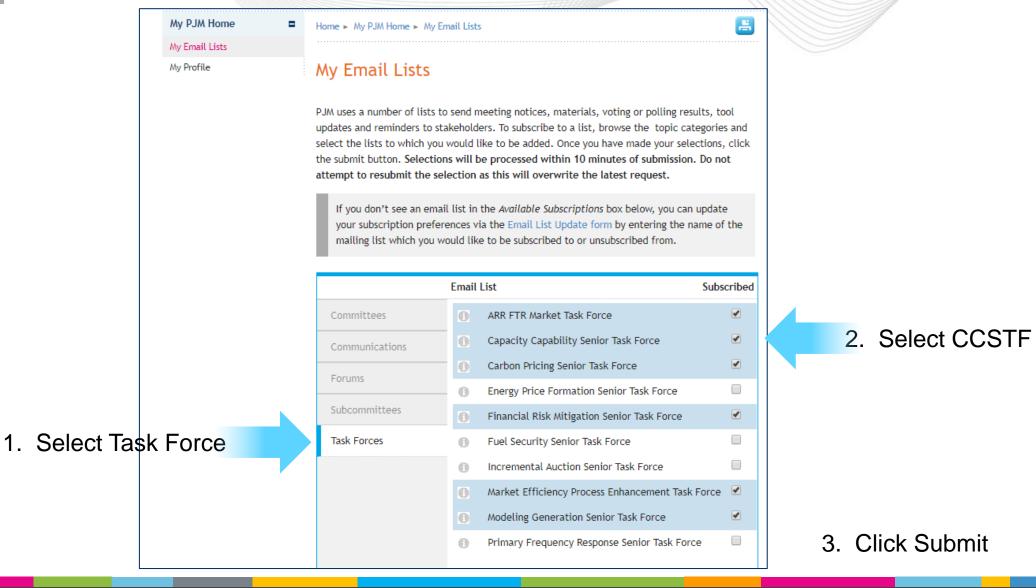
- Join email distribution lists to receive all future emails regarding this group
- Register for meetings in Meeting Center
- Join the roster for groups of interest (required for voting representatives)





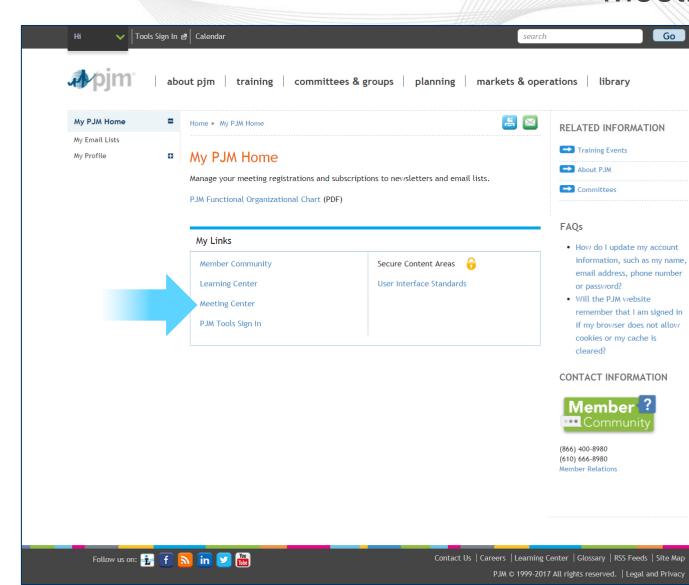






33





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Meeting Center	1. Scroll through	n the list of available meetings		
Status Open Closed Registered Canceled Committees & Groups	Showing results 1 - 15 of 241 Load My Filters Save My Filters Clear Filters		3. Click R	egiste
	Meetings Select Date/Time Details		Select: All None Register	
Markets & Reliability Committee Members Committee Rhapping Committee	 4.7.2020 9:00 a.m 4:00 p.m. EPT 	Capacity Capability Senior Task Force Conference Call Capacity Capability Senior Task Force	Open	

2. Select CCSTF

Apjm[®]



Roster Update Form

- 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**.

pjm a	oout pjm training committees & groups planning markets & oper	rations library	
Meeting Center	Home ► Committees & Groups ► Task Forces	RELATED INFORMATION	
Pandemic Coordination		Facilitator Feedback Form	
Committees 🛛		Roster Update Form	
User Groups	Task forces are temporary stakeholder groups that address	Stakeholder Process Quick	Access the form
Subcommittees		Guides & Templates	from any committee
Task Forces	the scope of a defined charter. They are disbanded upon completion of the specific work activity.	PDF M34	or group page
ARR FTR Market Task Force		PDF Committee Structure Diagram	
Carbon Pricing Senior Task Force	Open task forces can be found in the navigation to the left.	Diagram	
Capacity Capability Senior Task Force	Closed task forces	CONTACT INFORMATION	

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

Complete the form fields and click Submit

Roster Update Form

Home > Committees & Groups > Committees > Roster Update Form

Roster Update Form

This form is used to update your information with PJM and add or remove yourself from PJM stakeholder group rosters. Four representatives are permitted on each committee roster. To manage your email lists subscriptions, visit the My Email Lists page.

* Required

Representative Information

Please verify the contact information below and edit as needed. You can modify your profile information in Account Manager.

* First name	* Last name
First name is required.	Last name is required.
* Title	* Company
	Select Member Company
	If your company is not in the list above, plea select 'Other' and enter the appropriate nam
* Phone	* Email
Phone number is required.	Email is required.
* Select type	If you are replacing a representative, please
Primary	provide us with their name.
Alternate	
Manage Rosters	
* Roster update	
Add	



Contact Information

PJM Stakeholder Affairs StakeholderAffairsTeam@pjm.com



Appendix



Step 2A: Identify Components

Design Components





Step 2B: Establish Relative Importance

	Relative Importance
Flour	Medium
Sweetener	Medium
Shape	Low
Flavor	High
Moistener	Low/Medium



Step 2C: Options for Each Component

	Relative Importance	Α	В	С	
Flour	Medium	White	Whole Wheat	Gluten Free	
Sweetener	Medium	White Sugar	Brown Sugar	Honey	
Shape	Low	Flat	Round	Bundt	
Flavor	High	Vanilla	Chocolate	Strawberry	
Moistener	Low/Medium	Oil	Butter	Sour Cream	



Step 2D: Narrowing the Options

	Relative Importance	Α	В	С	D
Flour	Medium	White	Whole Wheat	Gluten Free	Rye
Sweetener	Medium	White Sugar	Brown Sugar	Honey	
Shape	Low	Flat	Round	Bundt	
Flavor	High	Vanilla	Chocolate	Strawberry	Almond-
Moistener	Low/Medium	Oil	Butter	Sour Cream	



Step 2E: Creating Packages

	Relative Importance	Recipe 1	Recipe 2	Recipe 3
Flour	Medium	White	Gluten Free	Whole Wheat
Sweetener	Medium	White Sugar	Honey	Brown Sugar
Shape	Low	Flat	Round	Bundt
Flavor	High	Vanilla	Strawberry	Chocolate
Moistener	Low/Medium	Butter	Sour Cream	Oil



Step 3: Decision-Making

- Step 3A: Compare recipes (packages) to interests
- **Step 3B:** Winnow recipes (packages)
- Step 3C: Test for consensus
- Step 3D (if no consensus): Step back briefly to seek alternative recipes (packages)
- **Step 3E:** Make a decision Final Tier 1/Tier 2 Decision-Making



Proposed Solutions

	Relative Importance	Recipe 1	Recipe 2	Recipe 3	Recipe 4
Flour	Medium	White	Gluten Free	Whole Wheat	White
Sweetener	Medium	White Sugar	Honey	Brown Sugar	Brown Sugar
Shape	Low	Flat	Round	Bundt	Bundt
Flavor	High	Vanilla	Strawberry	Chocolate	Chocolate
Moistener	Low/Medium	Butter	Sour Cream	Oil	Butter



Preparation & Consolidation

Prior to the next meeting, the facilitator then consolidates *all* the interests into an organized list of themes, categories or buckets of interests.



Consolidated Interests

Early Consensus





- All participants agree: The cake should be tasty, attractive and affordable.
- These interests mean different things to different people and may lead to conflict.

Example: Considering Allergies

- Participants agree that avoiding allergies is important.
- Non-allergenic ingredients can have a negative effect on taste and affordability.
- Consensus on a recipe that addresses all food allergies is unlikely.
- Participants agree to focus on potentially deadly nut allergies.
- Participants agree that the final recipe should be nut free.



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.
- Various scheduling rules also apply.
- The facilitator of each stakeholder group is responsible for creating agendas, which must be published prior to the meeting.
- Stakeholders may request additions to the agenda.

Action Desired	How To (at PJM)	
Introduce a problem statement	Draft a problem statement, contact the Members Committee Secretary for determination of proper committee for consideration, present to committe Secretary for review, present to committee/subcc for consideration	
Introduce a motion	Motion to • This is not required if action is coming u lower level committee (already consider & seconded)	PJM Manual 34: PJM Stakeholder Process Revision: 08 Effective Date: May 7, 2019
Modify a proposal (friendly)	Move "friendly" amendment or technical correct If proposal came from lower group, an can object to amendment being "friend If proposal came from floor, mover & determine if "friendly" or not.	Propared by Market Services Division, Stakeholder Alfairs Department PJM e 2019
odify a proposal/ ternate (not friendly)	If the modification was determined not to be proposer may move proposal as an alternate	
1	A proposal that received greater than 50 per- at a lower committee (but was not the proposal with the highest support) will be considered as an alternate proposal and is not required to be moved or seconded at	Pjm