## **FTR Education**

FTR Forfeiture Education January 28, 2014 Seth Hayik

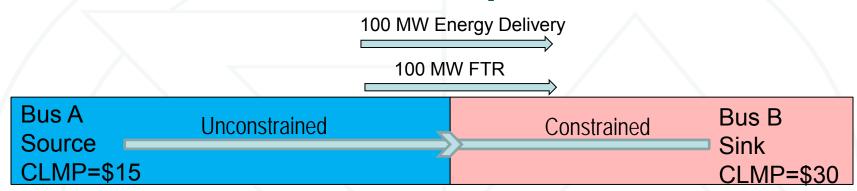


#### **FTR Basics**

- An FTR is a financial product that offsets congestion costs
- Buy/sell FTRs:
  - Long Term Auction
  - Annual Auction
  - Monthly Auction
  - Bilateral Transactions
- Target FTR revenues equal the congestion component of the DA LMP between the sink and source points
  - Target Allocation = FTR MW(DA CLMP<sub>Sink</sub> DA CLMP<sub>Source</sub>)



## FTR Example



Congestion Charge = 100MW \* (\$30-\$15) = \$1,500 Target Allocation = 100MW \* (\$30-\$15) = \$1,500

Net = TA – Charge = \$1,500 - \$1,500 = \$0 FTR completely covers congestion cost



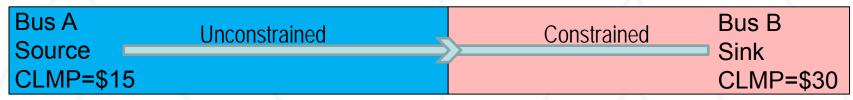
#### **INC Offers/DEC Bids**

- Increment Offers (INC) and Decrement Bids (DEC)
  - Virtual injection (INC) or withdrawal (DEC) of energy from the system
    - Only in Day-Ahead Market
    - Deviations may occur in Real-Time Market
  - Can be submitted at any hub, zone, aggregate or single bus for which an LMP is calculated

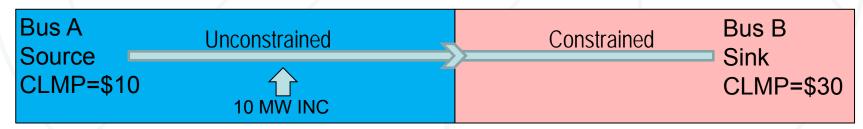
# Violating FTR Forfeiture Rule for INCs/DECs

- Compare largest impact injection/withdrawal to examined DEC/INC, keep if greater than or equal to 75%
  - $|dfax_{max-withdrawal} dfax_{INC}|$  or  $|dfax_{min-withdrawal} dfax_{INC}| >= 75%$
  - |dfax<sub>max-injection</sub> dfax<sub>DEC</sub>| or |dfax<sub>min-injection</sub> dfax<sub>DEC</sub>|
     >= 75%
- If INC or DEC |dfax| <= 5%, discard</li>

## **INC/DEC Impact on FTRs**



Target Allocation = 100MW \* (\$30-\$15) = \$1,500



Target Allocation = 100MW \* (\$30-\$10) = \$2,000



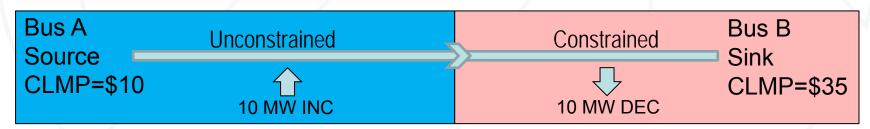
#### **UTC Transactions**

- Up-To Congestion Transactions (UTCs)
  - Allow participants to set a price they are willing to pay for congestion
    - If congestion is less than bid, transaction is scheduled in Day-Ahead Market
  - These transactions are paired inection/withdrawal bids
    - Subject to deviations in Real-Time Market
  - Can be submitted at any node in the subset of nodes posted on the PJM OASIS

## **UTC** Impact on FTRs

Bus A	Unconstrained	Constrained	Bus B
Source ===	Unconstrained	Constrained	Sink
CLMP=\$15			CLMP=\$30

Target Allocation = 100MW \* (\$30-\$15) = \$1,500

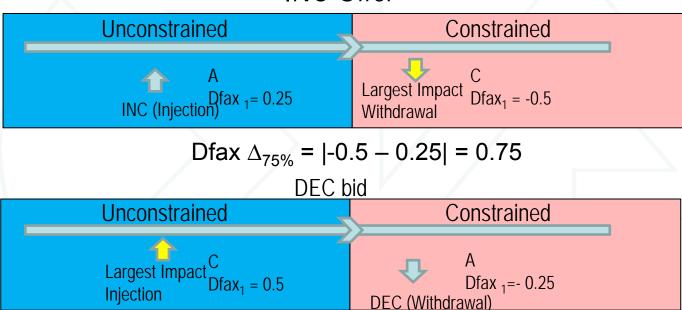


Target Allocation = 100MW \* (\$35-\$10) = \$2,500



## **Violating FTR Forfeiture Rule**





Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%} = |0.5 - (-0.25)| = 0.75$$



## Violating FTR Forfeiture Rule for UTCs

- PJM implementation:
  - Calculate dfax<sub>net</sub> of UTC pair
    - Dfax<sub>source</sub> dfax<sub>sink</sub>
  - If:  $dfax_{net} >= 0.75$  keep UTC

## **Violating FTR Forfeiture Rule for UTCs**

#### IMM implementation:

- Calculate dfax<sub>net</sub> of UTC pair:
  - $_{\circ}$  If  $|dfax_{source}| > |dfax_{sink}|$  then  $dfax_{net} = dfax_{source} dfax_{sink}$
  - $_{\circ}$  If  $|dfax_{sink}| > |dfax_{source}|$  then  $dfax_{net} = dfax_{sink} dfax_{source}$
- Exclude UTCs with  $dfax_{net} = 0$
- Determine net injection or withdrawal:
  - $_{∘}$  Injection if  $|dfax_{source}| > |dfax_{sink}|$  (source is closer)
  - Withdrawal if  $|dfax_{sink}| > |dfax_{source}|$  (sink is closer)

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## FTR Forfeitures for UTCs (cont.)

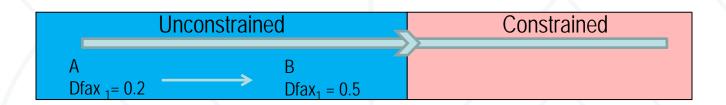
- Include only UTCs that would increase congestion on a constraint
  - Consider shadow price of constraint
  - Consider net dfax of UTC pair
- Include UTC transactions under same conditions as INC/DEC rule; where:
  - |dfax<sub>max-withdrawal</sub> dfax<sub>net UTC Injection</sub>| or |dfax<sub>min-withdrawal</sub> dfax<sub>net UTC Injection</sub>| >= 75%
  - |dfax<sub>max-injection</sub> dfax<sub>net UTC Withdrawal</sub>| or |dfax<sub>min-injection</sub> dfax<sub>net UTC Withdrawal</sub>| >= 75%

#### **UTC Forfeitures: PJM and IMM Differences**

PJM Implementation	IMM Implementation
$Dfax_{net} = dfax_{source} - dfax_{sink}$	$Dfax_{net} = dfax_{larger} - dfax_{smaller}$
If dfax <sub>net</sub> >= 0.75 forfeit	Based on UTC source/sink, determine if net withdrawal or injection
	Using shadow price of constraint, determine if UTC helps or harms constraint
	If UTC harms, compare UTC net dfax to largest impact injection/withdrawal on that constraint

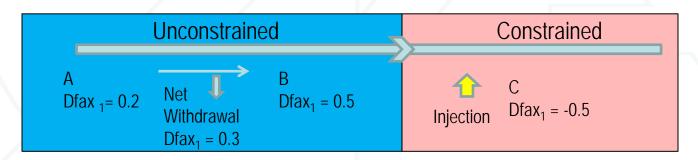
## **Current UTC FTR Forfeiture Example**





PJM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%} = 0.2 - 0.5 = -0.3$$



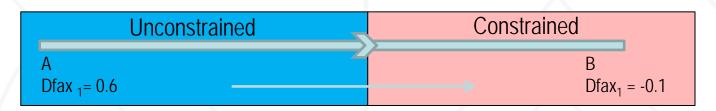


IMM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%}$$
 =  $|-0.5 - 0.3| = 0.8$ 



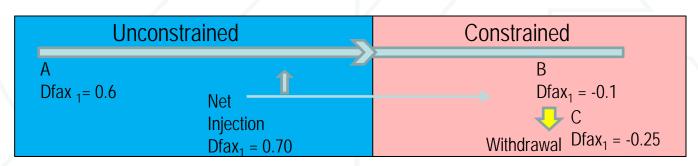
## **Current UTC FTR Forfeiture Example**





PJM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%}$$
 = 0.6-(-0.1) = 0.70



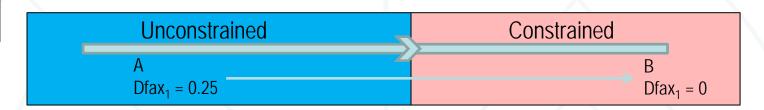


IMM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%}$$
 =  $|-0.25 - 0.70| = 0.95$ 



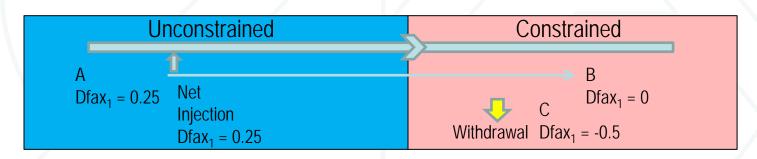
## **Current UTC FTR Forfeiture Example**





PJM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%}$$
 = 0.25 - 0.0= 0.25





IMM Dfax 
$$\Delta_{75\%}$$
 =  $|0.25 - (-0.5)| = 0.75$ 



### **Current FTR Forfeiture Rule: Candidate FTRs**

DA LMP<sub>sink</sub> – DA LMP<sub>source</sub> > 0

Dfax<sub>sink</sub> > -10% or dfax<sub>source</sub> < 3%</li>

•  $|dfax_{source} - dfax_{sink}| >= 10\%$ 

- (DA LMP<sub>sink</sub> DA LMP<sub>source</sub>) > (RT LMP<sub>sink</sub> RT LMP<sub>source</sub>)
  - Exclude sinks at zone, hub or interface



# Current FTR Forfeiture Rule: FTR Forfeiture Amounts

- FTR only forfeits once an hour
- FTR Cost = Hourly Clearing Price \* FTR MW
- Forfeiture Amount = Revenue FTR Cost

## FTR Forfeiture Impact on Market

- Level of FTR forfeitures
  - Less than one percent of total target allocations
  - Affects few participants
- Provides disincentive to gaming
  - Significant impact on market

### **FTR Forfeitures**

	R Target ocations	FTI Tot	R Forfeiture tal	Forfeiture Percent of Target Allocation	Unique Participants
10/11	\$ 1,685,752,912	\$	(1,822,441)	0.108%	37
11/12	\$ 991,574,073	\$	(1,090,858)	0.110%	33
12/13	\$ 906,817,614	\$	(523,378)	0.058%	28
13/14*	\$ 503,258,187	\$	(496,876)	0.099%	19

\*Includes FTR Forfeitures June 2013 through October 2013. Sep and Oct FTR forfeitures include UTC forfeitures according to PJM methodology



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