ARR/FTR Market Design: Addressing Risk

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Proposed Design of FTR Market

- Each LSE has the option to sell up to 100 percent of the bus-specific rights to the variable congestion revenue in return for a fixed payment, the FTR.
 - PJM operated auction or sale by individual LSE
 - Design options
 - LSE strike price
 - LSEs can define the lowest price willing to accept
 - 。Can set supply curve
 - Credit options
 - Can be managed by PJM
 - Can be managed by LSE seller/buyer arrangement

Path Based Model Creates Risk

- Insolvency/losses/shortfalls on one path affect all paths under current approach
- Counter flow positions create risk for other participants.
- Liquidation affects value of all positions
- Path specific value can reverse relative to sale price due to changes in physical model relative to FTR market model.

Proposed FTR Design Reduces Risk

- No paths means:
 - No counter flow positions
 - No reversal of FTR value from positive to negative
 - No negative congestion paths
 - No cross subsidies caused by path specific approach
 - No binary outage modeling
 - No Stage 1A issues.
 - No cross subsidies among LSEs
 - No more than 100 percent of congestion rights can be sold.

Proposed FTR Design Reduces Risk

- Elimination of path based system eliminates system wide risk in current design:
 - No interdependencies in positions.
 - No counter flow paths
 - No path value reverses relative to sale price
 - FTR can be more or less valuable, but value cannot be negative
 - If FTR holder fails, congestion rights revert to owner.
 - Owner only loses constant revenue stream from defaulter.
 - Owner can resell rights.
 - No effect on other positions

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