Meter Error and True-up Quantification

In response to a request by the Metering Task Force, the NYISO proposes the following methodology to quantify the possible impact of individual meters on the NYISO markets.

1. Random Meter Error: For a sample period, compute the hourly time-weighted average RTD LBMP for each hour and zone, and multiply these values times a uniformly distributed random error of ± 5% error applied the MWHr reading for each meter point. Sum the hourly data by Mask-ID and subzone. Report the absolute value for each Mask-ID, choosing the larger value if two subzones are affected, to quantify the meter's possible impact on the market resulting from a hypothetical ± 5% error. Note: The random nature of this methodology will give differing results on successive trials.

Clarification: The impact of each meter point is summed over an entire month, without altering the sign of the value. It is only when comparing the impact of a single tie meter on two adjacent subzones that the absolute value is used, since the two values will often have opposite signs.

2. Cost of True-Up: For a sample period, compute the hourly time-weighted average RTD LBMP for each hour and zone, and multiply these values by the change in reported MWHr between the initial invoice and the 12-month true-up for each meter point. Sum the hourly data by Mask-ID and subzone. Report the absolute value for each Mask-ID, choosing the larger value if two subzones are affected, to quantify the meter's impact on the market resulting from true-up changes.

Clarification: The true-up impact was calculated at the recommendation of the NYSEMEC, who suggested that discussions on the impact of meter errors must be made in the context of the entire metering systems, including data collection and communications systems.