NEW YORK INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR

REVENUE METERING REQUIREMENTS MANUAL

(CLEAN VERSION)

10-27-2004

Revenue Meter Requirements Manual

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This document was prepared by:
New York Independent System Operator
3890 Carman Rd
Guilderland, NY 12303
(518) 356-6060
www.nyiso.com

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Revision	Date	Changes
1.0	**xx/xx/xx**	Initial release

1. Overview

This manual is intended for use as standards for the revenue metering systems required for accurate settlement of the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) markets. It provides responsibilities for Metering Authorities (MA) and describes processes for data processing, analysis, and dispute resolution.

Reference for this document is the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering approved by the New York State Electric Meter Engineers' Committee, August 20, 2003.

1.1. Background

This document applies to all metering systems and equipment that is used for settlement of the NYISO markets. Concerning the November 1999 NYISO online date, to allow for timely and economical implementation of the NYISO Market, existing metering currently in operation for the NYISO (formerly New York Power Pool), Transmission Owners (TOs), Eligible Customers and other applicable Participants, although not conforming to these requirements, need not be upgraded until such time the need for upgrade or replacement is demonstrated to be operationally and economically required, or if required by the NYISO or TO Tariff.

1.2. Terminology

The following terms are an integral part of this manual:

- ***Backup Data Sources*** — An alternate data source identified for each revenue meter point, to be used when the primary source is unavailable or of insufficient quality.
- ***Data Problem*** — Where the quality of a data item, either telemetered or obtained by other means at a DC, is poor enough to affect the accuracy of settlements, and the cause of such poor quality has been traced to computer programming, communications limitations, computer equipment configuration or field metering equipment.
- ***Data Quality*** — The measure of the reliability and accuracy of a data item transmitted to the NYISO.
- ***Metering Authority*** — The designated entity responsible for the meter(s) accuracy and transmission of meter data in accord with NYISO meter standards, tariff, and/or TO contract agreements.
- ***Metering and Data Accuracy Analysis*** — Method of monitoring the quality of NYISO Data and the procedure of communications between parties and NYISO can be found in Section 3.5.
- ***Meter Inventory*** — The listing of revenue meters for which a Meter Authority is responsible.
- ***Metering Problem —*** Where the quality of an item of telemetered data is poor enough to affect the accuracy of accounting settlements and the cause of such poor quality has been traced to metering equipment installed.
- ***PTS Data*** — Real-time telemetry which is utilized for NYISO settlements.

- ***Revenue Quality Real Time Metering*** — An accurate metering system that satisfies ANSI C12 requirements for electrical energy billing purposes; approved for use by both the TO and the New York State (NYS) Public Service Commission (PSC) and is capable of providing instantaneous and/or stored energy readings.

- ***Sub-Zone*** — Subregion of a New York Control Area (NYCA) locational-based marginal pricing zone controlled by a single transmission owner. Subzones are defined and metered to allow allocation of energy to load.

- ***Web Based Reconciliation —*** A web-enabled application for the upload and download query functions related to hourly tie line, generation, sub-zone, and load bus data.

- ***Zone*** — A region of the NYCA with a single Locational Based Marginal Price.

2. Metering Equipment Standards and Specifications

The purpose of this section is to provide specifications for revenue metering system equipment. The specifications are intended to create an infrastructure for NYISO market billing that has the highest accuracy possible. The legacy-billing infrastructure used for the New York Power Pool that is still in place may continue to support the billing process, but may only meet the requirements of "backup" billing metering. Where this is the case, additional attention and monitoring will be required to maintain the accuracy of these installations until such time as a metering installation such as these specifications outline will be installed.

Each revenue metering system that supplies metering data to NYISO for energy settlement purpose shall meet the reliability and accuracy requirements outlined in this section. Components of such revenue metering systems shall comply with the standards detailed in appropriate sections of the industry standards or applicable standards/policies issued by Transmission Owners. These components should include transducers, meters, Remote Terminal Units (RTUs), instrument transformers, power supply, and the data transmission sub-system. The installation, calibration, and maintenance of the revenue metering equipment is detailed in Section 3 of this manual.

2.1. General Requirements

This section provides general requirements for revenue metering equipment.

2.1.1. Reliability

Each revenue metering system shall be capable of supplying data to the NYISO in a timely, accurate and reliable manner. In the event that such data transmission is interrupted, the Metering Authority (MA) that is responsible shall provide back-up metering data to NYISO in a time frame that will not impact energy settlement. The Metering Authority shall restore the normal data transmission capability as promptly as possible.

2.1.2. Accuracy

Revenue quality meters should meet the accuracy requirements in the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering. Billing data values obtained from meters meeting this specification shall be transmitted to the NYISO's Web-based Reconciliation (WBR) application with zero error.

If backup metering must be used, the aggregated error associated with data transmission to the NYISO from each backup metering system shall not exceed 0.1 percent. Analog data that must be used as backup to substitute for missing digital data should not exceed 1.0 percent of full scale analog reading.

2.1.3. Documentation

Electrical and schematic diagrams, and documentation associated with revenue metering systems and their components shall be maintained by the Metering Authority (MA) in compliance with the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering.

The NYISO shall maintain an inventory of the type of meter installed, data collection method, and calibration status, for all revenue meters. Metering Authorities will provide this data to the NYISO annually.

2.2. Detailed Requirements

This section provides detailed requirements for revenue metering equipment.

2.2.1. Meters

The meters used for MWHr meter data shall be digital, true Root Mean-Squared (RMS) devices that meet or exceed ANSI C12.20 standards. Revenue meters for new installations shall have the ability to record load profile data.

Revenue meters shall be accessible remotely by the use of telephone dial up or other communication technology.

Revenue meters shall be located inside a building or structure that provides adequate protection of the equipment from the weather. The meters shall be properly sealed. Structures that house revenue meters shall be securely locked.

Revenue meters shall be configured according to manufacturer's recommendation. In case this is not practically achievable, proper compensation for line and transformer losses and for instrument transformer errors shall be adjusted in the final revenue metering data. Refer to the latest edition of Edison Electric Institute's Handbook for Electricity Metering for details.

2.2.2. Instrument Transformers

All instrument transformers shall:

- Be approved for revenue purpose by the New York State (NYS) Public Service Commission (PSC).
- Meet or exceed ANSI standard C57.13 and all applicable ANSI C12 Series standards.

In addition,

- All Current Transformers (CT's) and Voltage Transformers (VT's) used for revenue metering purpose shall conform to the ANSI standard accuracy class for metering services of 0.3 or better.

- All CT's shall withstand continuous operation and maintain the above accuracy at twice or more of rated current.

- All Voltage Transformers (VT's) shall be of a wound or cascade type. Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformers (CCVT's) are not permitted for revenue metering purpose.

2.2.3. Data Transmission Subsystem

Telemetry data that are required for the NYISO's Performance Tracking System (PTS) values shall be transmitted to NYISO using Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP). The requirements associated with this data stream is specified in the NYISO's Control Center Requirements Manual.

Hourly MWH data is required to be automatically uploaded to the NYISO's Web Base Reconciliation (WBR) application following the data communication requirements outlined in NYISO's WBR technical manuals.

Each MA shall have some other means of transmitting either telemetry data or hourly MWH data to the NYISO in the event that either of the above two data transmission processes is interrupted.

3. Guidelines for the Installation, Calibration and Maintenance of Revenue Metering Systems

This section provides guidelines for the installation and maintenance of all equipment utilized for measuring, recording, and reporting of electrical generation, transmission, station power consumption, and other meter data to enable the NYISO to settle the markets. These guidelines apply to all Market Participants of the NYISO, including power suppliers, transmission owners (TOs), and load serving entities (LSEs) acting in the capacity of a Metering Authority (MA).

These guidelines are "minimum standards" concerning NYISO billing and settlements and do not preclude more stringent standards that may be required of the transmission owners of the neighboring systems.

3.1. Responsibilities

Each Participant, not a retail customer, is responsible for the cost assumed with purchase, installation, and appropriate maintenance of meters, wiring, communications equipment, and all components essential to their accurate and reliable operation. This includes spare equipment, if applicable, in accordance with the requirements of the NYISO and the appropriate TO.

MAs are responsible for calibrating all metering for which they are responsible within the guidelines of this manual and in accordance with responsible TO requirements. The MA may allow a designated representative to perform calibration and maintenance duties, but the MA must maintain control over the metering equipment in accordance with New York State Public Service Commission (PSC) rules and regulations.

3.2. Installation

Generation meters should be installed at the high side of the Generator Step-Up Transformer (GSU), whenever practical. If a generation meter must be installed at an alternate location, it will be compensated to the high side of the GSU.

Zonal and Subzonal Tie lines meters will be installed at the defined point between regions, whenever practicable. If a Zonal Subzonal Tie line meter must be installed at an alternate location, it will be compensated to the defined boundary point between regions.

Revenue metering system installations must ensure accurate measurement of energy while minimizing the influence of voltage variation, power factor, burden, temperature, frequency, and harmonics. Instrument transformers used must be suitable for use in revenue metering systems and shall comply with the minimum acceptable accuracy standards listed in the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering.

Transmission Owners (TOs) may require Market Participants (MP) to install an approved Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) or analog telemetry equipment for the accurate and economical transmission of the MP's data to the TO.

3.3. Calibration and Maintenance

This section provides standards for calibration and maintenance. It describes the documentation requirements, and an outlined process for routine and Market Participant initiated testing.

3.3.1. Calibration and Maintenance Standards

Periodic calibration of existing metering installations must be made to achieve performance, as defined in the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering. All revenue metering data supplied for final balancing and billing purposes must be based on energy measurements made with instruments that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and approved for billing purposes within New York State. If existing metering systems are not compliant with the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering, the metering systems should be calibrated to meet the following standards:

1. ***Calibration Interval*** — Calibration of equipment shall be performed in accordance with manufacturer's recommended intervals and procedures. Where a manufacturer does not provide calibration interval recommendations, the interval should be based on equipment stability as demonstrated by historic data. In no case should the calibration interval exceed two years.

2. ***Test Range Increments*** — Checks shall be made in 20 percent increments for Transducers from zero to 100percent, inclusive, of rated input, or as specified by the manufacturer if more stringent. Test range increments for revenue grade metering devices shall reflect those specified in ANSI C12.1 - American National Standard Code for Electricity Metering.

3. ***Maximum Errors*** — Transducer error shall not exceed 0.25 percent of full scale or manufacturer's specifications, whichever is less. Errors exceeding the above, after calibration, indicate the transducer should be replaced or returned for repair and recalibration. If replacement is required, a new state-of-the-art transducer shall be used.

   If Digital Telemetry error is found to be more than 0.1 percent ± the least significant bit outside the manufacturer's specifications, whichever is less, the cause shall be determined, and the error reduced to specifications.

   If analog telemetry is found to be outside accuracy specifications, the cause shall be determined and the error corrected to specifications. The error should not exceed ± 0.1 percent of reading or as current technology permits.

4. ***Overall Tests*** — Each data point shall be calibrated from source (transducer) to NYISO in 20percent increments from zero to 100 percent of rated input. Using a calibrated power supply input to the transducer, the final NYISO reading shall not exceed ±0.25 percent.

Where the same data is telemetered in both analog and digital forms, the calibration shall be performed at the same time and the data received at the NYISO must be within the ±1percent range of each other. The comparison shall be performed using actual live data.

5. ***Test Equipment*** — All test equipment shall be traceable to the NIST. Test equipment shall conform to the requirements of Section 4.3. Calibration intervals shall be in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

6. ***Maintenance*** — If periodic maintenance or failures indicate poor reliability, the equipment shall be replaced. If errors exist, the defective component shall be isolated and remedial action taken.

3.3.2. Calibration Documentation and Auditing

The MAs are to maintain records of the testing and calibration of all metering equipment for which they are responsible. The records are to include, at a minimum, the dates of testing and calibration, and if the meter passed the calibration test. These records are to be retained for two years and are to be available to NYISO upon request.

The NYISO has the right to audit MA calibration records required to be maintained by this manual. The MA will inform the NYISO of corrective actions if the NYISO has determined through its audit that metering equipment is not within calibration requirements.

3.3.3. Metering System Inspection and Testing

If the accuracy of data provided by a particular metering system is in doubt, the NYISO or affected party can request to witness a calibration test and inspection of the meter system in question. This request must be made in writing through the NYISO, and should include the nature and magnitude of the suspected inaccuracies. The NYISO will review all requests for witness testing and inspections, and facilitate dispute resolution in accordance with section 5.3 of this manual, if not done so already.

If the responsible MA fails to address the suspected inaccuracies satisfactorily through dispute resolution, the NYISO will require the MA to propose a calibration test and inspection plan to eliminate the various possible sources of error (e.g., meter, CTs, PTs, wiring) in the most logical manner. This plan should include estimated costs associated with the proposed tests. The NYISO will consult the affected parties to determine the acceptability of the proposed plan and estimated costs prior to scheduling the testing with the MA.

If the NYISO determines from the tests and inspections that the suspected meter is within calibration tolerances and no discrepancies exist which could create the suspected inaccuracies, the party requesting the testing must reimburse the MA for the associated costs.

The NYISO may also witness test and inspect revenue meters during regularly scheduled calibration or maintenance performed by MAs. These visits should be scheduled in a manner to prevent any costs to the MA incremental to those incurred as part of their periodic calibration program.

~~Each metering system will be subject to testing and inspection by the NYISO, TO, and/or Market Participant at the request of any of the three aforementioned parties through a formal request submitted through the NYISO.~~

~~For inspection requests other than routine testing required by the NYISO:~~

- ~~The nature and magnitude of the suspected inaccuracy must be stated.~~
- ~~If the suspected metering is found to have been within its required calibration frequency, and after inspection and testing it is determined that the suspected metering is within specifications, the requestor will be responsible for testing expenses incurred by the MA.~~

4. NYISO Revenue Data Requirements

This section specifies MWhr revenue meter data requirements and, analog and digital telemetry data requirements to support settlements.

4.1. Revenue Metering Data

All revenue metering data supplied for final balancing and billing purposes must be based on energy measurements made with instruments that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), meet the specifications of the Guide for Uniform Practices in Revenue Quality Metering, and are approved for billing purposes within New York State (NYS). The use of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) data for settlement will only occur if revenue grade data not is available. In the event that an affected party disagrees with data submitted by a Metering Authority (MA), the MA should be informed and an attempt be made to resolve the problem in accordance with section 5.1.2 of this manual.

MWhr Revenue metering systems will be required:

1. On inter-New York Control Area (NYCA) ties, intra-NYCA ties and subzonal ties.
2. On all generators above 1 MW. Non-dispatchable generation may be provided in the form of plant total or group total dependent on how the owner intends to bid the generation. MWhrs will be measured on the high side of the Generation Step-up Transformer (GSU).

4.2. Digital and Analog Telemetering

Digital and analog telemetering may be used as a back-up source for revenue meter data. Requirements for these data sources may be found in the NYISO's Control Center Requirements Manual.

~~In addition to being a back-up source for revenue meter data, digital telemetry is used for settlement processes such as the determination of generation and load profiles for each real-time dispatch.~~

~~**Digital telemetering requirements:**~~

1. ~~MW, MVAR, and MWhr are required on inter-NYCA ties, intra-NYCA ties and subzonal ties.~~
2. ~~MW are required on all generators above 1 MW. Non-Dispatchable generation may be provided in the form of plant total or group total dependent on how owner intends to bid generation. MWs will be measured on the high side of the GSU.~~
3. ~~MVAR will be required on designated generators. If generator MW is provided in the form of plant total or group total, as allowed in item 4, then MVAR output may be provided in that form.~~
4. ~~MVAR will be required on designated synchronous condensers, generators that can be operated as synchronous condensers, and Static Vars Compensators (SVCs).~~

The NYISO may require additional digital telemetry parameters from Ancillary Service suppliers to facilitate settlement of these markets.

4.3. Analog Telemetering

Analog Telemetering may be used as a back-up source of data required for settlement of the NYISO markets.

Analog telemetering will be required:

1. On each interconnection to adjacent areas outside the NYCA. These should be from the billing meter end to the NYISO independent of the TO.
2. On all circuits that are part of an internal NYISO interface for which transfer limits are observed, from one end to the NYISO independent of the TO .
3. For generation at units 500 MW and above or complexes where the total generation is 500 MW or above where loss of the complex is determined by the NYISO Staff to have a significant impact on NYS Power System security. Generator MW readings may be obtained from the TO s, but should be independent of the TO's computer.
4. For TO total area net generation which may be computed by the TO's computer, but should be independent of the TO to the NYISO computer data link.

4.4. Data Quality Indication

Data quality is an indication of the currency of the MW, MWhr, MVAR, voltage, and frequency telemetry values exchanged among the Market Participants and the NYISO. Each value must be accompanied by a data quality flag. When the flag is set to true, the corresponding value is not being updated by its source. When a data value's quality flag is set to false (the expected or "normal" state), the value is considered valid and represents the real-time condition of the value to the best ability of the source. Only the source of the value may set the quality indication.

Invalid (flag = true) data may be handled at its source by substitution (by an operator) of a manually entered value or by switching to a back-up source. The NYISO may be handle data failures with manual substitution or by substituting analog data. Where analog back-up exists, the quality bit controls its automatic substitution. If a TO dispatcher replaces a failed value or switches to an alternate source, then the corresponding quality bit should be restored to normal since the condition is considered managed.

4.5. Data Processing

The NYISO will only accept revenue meter data from an approved MA. [Description of the MA approval process. Description of how meters are assigned to MAs.]

All metering systems whose data is used for settlement of the NYISO markets must have a designated MA. The MA will provide instantaneous and stored metered data which meets the NYISO (and Transmission Owner) requirements to the NYISO and the TO responsible for the meter.

Any Load Serving Entity (LSE) that is not metered on an hourly or instantaneous basis will have its Load determined by the TO in whose Load Subzone they are located~~, until such time the Meter Point is upgraded and in compliance with this document~~.

~~For any existing customer who is obtaining their full power requirement from a single TO, other than from the TO in who's load subzone the customer is located, the TO supplying the generation to this customer will provide 24 hourly intervals of load profile data, for this customer, transmitted once per day to the NYISO and the other appropriate TO.~~

All MAs that report data for Sub-Zonal Ties and Generators used in the calculation of the NYISO market settlements shall also include hourly load profile data. ~~These values are used by the NYISO for settlement of its markets.~~ Revenue metering data should be submitted the NYISO by the next business day.

[Awaiting direction from BAWG on whether or not these sections will remain in this manual.WJdV 10/21/04]

4.5.1. Generator and Tie-line meter data tasks

The MA is responsible for reporting the highest quality data available them, to allow the NYISO to calculate accurate daily Advisory Billing for the market. The MA shall review reported data and make necessary corrections, then upload the data to the NYISO using the Web Based Reconciliation (WBR) System. The MA shall respond to Market Participants affected by their metering that challenge the accuracy of the hourly interval metering and make every effort to ensure the best available data is reported to the NYISO. This process occurs daily for the current month from the 1st of the month through current day -2 to insure accurate settlements for the initial run. Also, meter data review takes place for any historical months the NYISO is preparing to invoice (i.e., the 4-month settlement adjustment or the 1 year final invoices). For an initial invoice, the accuracy of generator and tie-line data is important not only for Power Supplier billing but also LSE billing since customer loads are calculated by the NYISO based on load forecast and sub-zonal loads.

The MA must review the NYISO Web Based Reconciliation data each day and investigate discrepancies between MA data and NYISO Performance Tracking System (PTS) data using alternate data sources if available. If a discrepancy exists between PTS and reported MA data in WBR, and the MA has confirmed the accuracy of their hourly data then the MA must notify the NYISO that they believe there may be a problem with the PTS data. This enables the NYISO to look into possible problems with PTS data that is being used in the billing calculations.

4.5.2. Tasks concerning the MA TOL Process

For rebilling or settlement adjustments calculated after an initial monthly invoice the MA is responsible for reporting customer loads calculated from the Sub-zonal loads. Realizing different processes exist from one MA to another it is still expected that the customer data the MA is posting using WBR, summed for the loads within a sub-zone, is equal to the sub-zonal load scaled for NYISO calculated losses.

4.5.3. NYISO Meter Data Process

The NYISO will provide a schedule named "Tie_Gen_TOL_Status" identifying due dates and status related to NYISO invoices for the generator, tie-line, and customer load data.

The NYISO is responsible for maintaining all hardware, software, and data in the WBR system.

The NYISO will calculate hourly losses per sub-zone and provide the market participants the data in WBR.

The NYISO will maintain all data uploaded from the MA in the WBR system, along with a history of data changes from the MA. The NYISO will also post the hourly integrated real time data (PTS) for comparison to the reported MA data for each hour. The NYISO uses both the PTS and hourly reported MA data to compute real-time interval level and hourly billing. The NYISO shall review the posted PTS data daily for possible anomalies that may have occurred during the measurement process. The NYISO will email an error report the MA's meter data contact person if there is there are a large number of discrepancies between MA and PTS hourly interval data.

The generator, tie-line, and load data will be "locked" down by the NYISO and Metering Authorities will be unable to make changes as per the "Tie_Gen_TOL_Status" schedule provided by the NYISO to insure to the market participants that the metering and billing data "lines up."

For months that the NYISO is performing a settlement adjustment prior to rerunning the billing system checks will be performed on the MA reported customer loads to insure that it is within tolerance of the WBR calculated sub-zonal load. The NYISO will notify the responsible MA of any discrepancies.

4.6. Metering Improvement Priorities

The various data parameters transmitted to NYISO shall be prioritized based on electric system costs, flow limits, operating limits, and security considerations. These priorities shall determine the basis on which metering replacements and improvements are to be completed. The priority classes are as follows:

1. Subzonal TIEs Transmission Lines Megawatts/MWhrs Inter-NYCA Transmission Lines Megawatts and Megavars
2. Generator Megawatts/MWhrs and Megavars
3. Transmission Lines Megawatts and Megavars

The priorities for metering improvements for use by the SCADA system should also be taken into account, and can be found in the NYISO's Control Center Requirements Manual.

5. Data Analysis and Data Problem Resolution

This section provides procedures for the analysis, reporting, and resolution of data problems for revenue metering data used to settle the NYISO markets.

5.1. Metering and Data Accuracy Analysis

This section outlines the process for analyzing, reporting, and resolving data problems.

5.1.1. Responsibilities

The NYISO is responsible for analyzing all metering and data anomalies as reported to them by the NYISO or Market Participants.

The Billing and Accounting Working Group (BAWG) is responsible for maintaining a liaison between the NYISO and Market Participants for problem analysis and resolution. Additionally, all metering problems that cannot be satisfactorily resolved by the NYISO should be reported to the BAWG for appropriate action.

5.1.2. Procedure

If the NYISO or Market Participant suspect a problem exists with a particular meter or its data, they should contact the responsible Meter Authority (MA) and provide details on the suspected inaccuracies. The responsible MA should immediately initiate an investigation into the suspected problem.

The MA shall provide the party who informed them of the potential problem a status of the investigation within five working days, and also provide them a report of the probable cause of the data problem, proposed resolution and expected time to implement, as soon as practicable. If the proposed resolution and time for implementation are not acceptable to the requesting party, the Dispute Resolution process may be used (see section 5.3).

5.1.3. Reporting

Semi-anually the NYISO will provide the BAWG with a report on recent or continuing revenue meter problems. The report shall include:

1. A summary of problems and resolutions during the report period, and
2. Details of unresolved problems.

5.2. Loss of Metering Data

The responsible MA will use the best available information to fill in data lost – either due to a meter problem or failures in the communication process to the NYISO. While a back-up meter should be identified as a secondary source of data for each revenue meter, the MA may need to

utilize logs, schedules or combinations of other meter readings to fill in values for data lost. If the data transmission to the NYISO is delayed ~~due to a telemetry failure~~, the MA will make a reasonable effort to transmit the data using other electronic means acceptable to the NYISO. All failed telemetry, metering, and communications equipment will be rendered operable in the shortest practical time and calibration compliance must be reported to the TO and the NYISO. In all cases, New York State (NYS) Public Service Commission (PSC) rules will be enforced.

5.3. Procedures for Dispute Resolution of Data Issues

If a Market Participant is unable to resolve a data problem through their Meter Authority, they should inform the NYISO of the dispute. The NYISO will consult ~~with *all* affected parties~~ the reporting Market Participant and the responsible MA to determine what data is available. The NYISO will determine the best data to be used in the settlement. A response from the NYISO to the complainant should be available to all affected Market Participants within 30 days of receipt. The NYISO will maintain documentation of all revenue data disputes.

If a Market Participant believes that a revenue meter affecting their settlement is not functioning properly, they may follow the inspection and testing process found in section 3.3.3. In all cases, relevant NYS PSC rules will be enforced.

5.4. Further Actions

They NYISO may initiate a formal investigation by its Market Monitoring Unit if, either during or after completing the processes described in sections 5.1 through 5.4 of this manual, the NYISO suspects a Market Participant of manipulating metering or metering data or continued negligence in performing required duties or submitting required data. See the Market Monitoring Plan for further guidance.

Figure 1.1.1-1 Add Figure or Table here