

Jharkhand Power Policy (Draft), 2018

Sl. No.	Description	Summary
1..	Improving generation capacity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state may have a peak deficit of power to the extent of 194 MW in FY 2017-18, which may increase due to delay in commissioning of ongoing projects and no addition to the State's own generation capacity since 1997. 2. Promotion of new and renewable energy sources - Sourcing power from wind and solar energy through SECI and other agencies.
2.	Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jharkhand Power Policy, 2018 is structured keeping customers as the focal point & aims at making available the people of state reliable supply of power at affordable prices with improved security and independence, greater sustainability and economic growth. 2. Encouraging the use of renewable energy in the state with focus on decentralized generation of power using renewable energy. 3. Achieving a target of 15% AT&C losses. 4. Ensure 100% metering of all customers and implementation of smart meters/ prepaid meters.
3.	Transmission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the increasing share of renewable energy, the transmission system needs to be carefully developed and the load dispatch function needs to be strengthened. Since renewable sources of energy are intermittent in nature, a lot of changes are required in grid design, technology and its operation. 2. Implementation of SAMAST (Scheduling, Accounting, Metering, and Settlement Transaction in Electricity) System to provide for robust, scalable and dispute free scheduling, metering, accounting and settlement system.
4.	Tariff Reforms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tariff should be rationalized over an extended period of 5 years to palliate tariff hikes and for a smooth transition. 2. Two-part tariffs with demand and energy charges for recovering fixed and variable costs respectively, should be implemented for all tariff categories. 3. As Smart meters gets progressively installed across customer categories, Time of Day (ToD) tariffs may be introduced in categories other than HT, as they reflect the time varying costs in tariffs for demand management. 4. As Smart meters gets progressively installed across customer categories, Time of Day (ToD) tariffs may be introduced in categories other than HT, as they reflect the time varying costs in tariffs for demand management.
5.	Rural Electrification	Enhance off-grid coverage: Solar PV and solar standalone system electrification through micro-grids to help setting up DDG (Decentralized distributed generation) in remote areas
6.	Renewable Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to promote rooftop solar power plants in the state, separate Solar Rooftop Policy is also notified. 2. Biomass projects to be promoted by utilizing agriculture residues and animal waste. A comprehensive bio-energy policy shall be notified separately for effective utilization of biomass and promotion of biomass based energy. 3. Mini, Micro and Small Hydropower projects (up to 25 MW) will be encouraged. New sites for implementation of Mini, Micro and Small Hydropower projects will be explored with minimum submergence. 4. Government intends to provide land from the Land Bank for setting up of Solar Power Generation Projects at suitable locations based on availability.

		<p>5. A power plant generating power from renewable sources, with commercial operation after the effective date of implementation of this policy, shall be deemed to be a new industrial unit and will be entitled to all the incentives under this policy. These plants will be liable to pay only 50% of the electricity duty for a period of 10 years.</p>
7.	Policy for Waste to Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitation in allotment of land to the developers near the landfill sites or any other suitable land after consultation with concerned urban local bodies, municipalities etc. 2. The project shall be provided 100% waiver on the stamp duty charges for development of project. 3. Municipal Solid waste shall be provided to the developer at incentivised rate. 4. The developer for a project shall be selected based on competitive bidding based on lowest tariff quoted per unit of electricity to be generated. 5. The project developer may use power for self-consumption, or sell power to third party or other obligated entities for meeting their RPO.
8.	Policy for Biomass/Bagasse based Power Generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any Industry, Institution, Private Agency, Partnership Firm, Consortia, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Co-Operative or Registered Society shall be eligible for establishing a biomass based power project. 2. In case Government owned land is required for the project, the same shall be made available to the developer on priority. Else if private land is required, then the developer shall take necessary steps to acquire the land. 3. The project shall be provided 100% waiver on the stamp duty charges for development of project. 4. The developer may use the power themselves as captive plants or sell to a third party under open access. 5. For transmission of electricity from the plant, necessary wheeling charges or transmission charges, shall be applicable as per the relevant orders from JSERC. 6. The generation of electricity shall be exempted from payment of electricity duty. 7. Such projects shall be exempted from Stamp Duty applicable for registration of property.
9.	Energy Efficiency, Energy Conservation and Demand Side Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Government shall facilitate replacement of 100% incandescent and CFL bulbs with LED bulbs under central and state schemes by FY 2022-23. 2. Government of Jharkhand would initiate measures through specific goals to improve efficiency of major energy consuming sectors such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Efficiency Improvement program for AC, pump, and fans b) Revision of AC standards c) Introduction of Electric Vehicles d) National buildings program for residential and commercial buildings e) Expansion of the Perform Achieve Trade (PAT) program and adoption of Best Available Technologies (BAT) to reduce the industrial energy consumption.
10.	Power for Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Free electric connections will be provided to farmers for agriculture purpose including tube wells and procession of agriculture produce including chaff cutter, thresher, cane crusher and rice hauler operated on farms. 2. At places where grid connectivity is not available, other option like providing power supply through renewable sources of energy such as Solar Power Plant/ Biomass co-generation would be implemented. 3. The Government of India is in the process of formulating 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan" (KUSUM) scheme which provides for

		installation of grid-connected solar power plants in the rural areas, installation of standalone off-- grid solar water pumps, solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps and also enable agricultural consumers to sell surplus solar power generated to DISCOM and get additional income; and solarization of tube-wells and lift irrigation projects of Government sector.
11.	Power for Industries	Information Technology, Bio-technology and Tourism related activities (existing or new) which are treated as industrial activity will be entitled to have power at industrial or commercial rate of tariff, whichever is lower, subject to JSERC approval.
12.	Captive Power Plant for Industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New or existing industrial units setting up captive power plant shall be exempted from the payment of 100% of electricity duty for a period of five years for self -consumption or captive use (i.e. in respect of power being used by the plant) from the date of its commissioning. 2. In order to encourage Captive Power Generation in IT-ITES locations, 40% of the capital expenditure incurred in soundless captive power generating sets will be reimbursed.
13.	New Technologies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart Grid and Mini Grid needs to be rolled-out in the state so as to provide an efficient electricity distribution system, which also supports Renewable Energy. Appropriate technology solutions may be needed if Renewable Energy has to drive the penetration of electric vehicles and acting as a storage device in future. Suitable application of time-of-the-day tariff mechanisms will be applied to encourage EVs to store-up renewable energy when it is available in excess of demand. 2. Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) shall be set up in future to address issues arising out of variable renewable energy.
14.	Consumer satisfaction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Government is focused to improve customer service and enhance customer satisfaction levels. It is keen to work with the regulator on developing a robust Supply Code and Standards of performance. 2. Customer complaints needs to be redressed on a time bound manner. Utilities should deploy technological solutions to track status of complaints of all category of consumers viz - agriculture, industry, domestic and others. 3. Facilities like online new supply connection application, online bill payments, self-billing system in urban areas will be implemented for all consumers. 24x7 customer care centres to be made operational by utilities for speedy redressal of consumers grievances
15.	Human Resource Development	Specialized training needs to be imparted to adopt to new technology intervention such as Information Technology, SCADA, Smart Grid, AMI ,Renewable energy, Equipment testing and Maintenance practices including general and financial management to increase efficiency and adaptability to changing environment and to ensure safety and security of personnel.
16.	Scope of Policy	The provisions of this policy would be valid and applicable to all the stakeholders of Jharkhand Power Sector. In case of any deviation, the prevailing National Electricity Policy, shall supersede over Jharkhand Power Policy 2018.
17.	Period of Validity	This Power Policy would be valid for five years w.e.f. date of notification of the policy and can be extended further by Government Order.