

NORTHERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF TELANGANA LIMITED



**REPLIES TO
THE OBJECTIONS / SUGGESTIONS RAISED ON ARR & TARIFF
PROPOSALS FOR RETAIL SUPPLY BUSINESS INCLUDING CROSS
SUBSIDY SURCHARGE & ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE FOR OPEN
ACCESS CONSUMERS FOR THE FY 2018-19**

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8	Chlla Surender,Vill:Sandayapalli, Man: Dharmapuri, Dist:Jagityal.	9
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42	Arhyama Solar Power Pvt. Ltd,Margi Building, Room No. 201 & 202, 8-3-224/4/A/11&12,F/4,Yousufguda Main Road, Madhuranagar, Hyderabad-5000038.	

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50	The Federation of Telangana and AndhraPradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry(FTAPCCI),Federation House,FAPCCI Marg,Red Hills,Hyderabad - 500004.	
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54	G.Nagendra, President Rice Millers Association Telangana State,Flat No. 108, Taj Enclave,Beside Meera Theatre,Khirathabad,Hyderabad-500004.	120-121
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2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్లాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థీ మరియు అదనపు సర్వార్థీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ నిమ్మల నారాయణ రెడ్డి, గ్రామం : నారాయణ పురం, మండలం : ఎల్లారెడ్డి పేట, జిల్లా : నేరేసిల్ల ఛౌస్ నెం.9963442381

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	CGRF సీరిసిల్ల జిల్లా లోని CESS అనే సంస్థ నిర్వహించవలెను. ఇక్కడ CGRF పని చేస్తుందా వివరాలు ఇవ్వగలరు. (CESS సంస్థలో చేసిన CGRF గురించి)	రెగ్యులేషన్ ప్రకారము లైసెన్సీ ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొన్న CGRF లైసెన్సీ పరిధికి వర్తిస్తుంది. CESS ప్రాంతం లైసెన్సీ పరిధిలోనికి రాదు.

2018-19 సం॥ రాచికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్లాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థి మరియు అదనపు సర్వార్థి ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ భూమా రెడ్డి, గ్రామం : జమిడి, పోస్ట్ : కప్పర్ల, మండలం : రాంపే, జిల్లా : ఆదిలాబాద్. ఫోన్ నెం.9490872259

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు				
1.	విద్యుత్ మరణాలు ఎన్ని జరిగినవి ఎంత మంది సహాయం అందించారు.	విద్యుత్ ప్రమాదాల వల్ల చనిపోయిన మనుషులు మరియు చెల్లించిన ఎక్స్-గ్రేషియా వివరాలు ఈ క్రింద పొందుపర్చడమైనది.				
క్రమ సంఖ్య	ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరం	చనిపోయిన మనుషులు వారి సంఖ్య	ఎక్స్-గ్రేషియా చెల్లించిన వారి సంఖ్య	చెల్లించిన ఎక్స్-గ్రేషియా (రూ. లక్షలలో)	వాళ్ళు	
1.	2016-17	329	222	378.47	గత సంవత్సరాల ప్రమాదాలకు చెల్లింపులు కలుపుకొని	
2.	2017-18 (డిసెంబర్ 2017 వరకు)	263	268	974.00		

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయ్ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆచరణ, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ డి. రాము, G2 # 2-1-174.75, నల్లకుంట, హైదరాబాద్. ఫోన్ నెం:9441901736 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	విద్యుత్ మరణాలు తగ్గించడం కొరకు తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకుంటాం అని కమీషన్ ముందు గత విదారణలో చెప్పారు. కానీ మీరు ఈ సంవత్సరం ఇచ్చిన లెక్కలలో మరణం శాతం పెరిగింది. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటి తెలియ జేయగలరు.	2016-17 సంవత్సరములో సంస్థ పరిధిలో 329 విద్యుత్ మరణాలు సంభవించగా 2017-18 సంవత్సరం (డిసెంబర్ 2017) వరకు 263 విద్యుత్ మరణాలు సంభవించినవి. అనగా తగ్గు ముఖం పడుతున్నవి. ఇందులో కూడా ఇండ్లలో జరుగుతున్న మరణాలు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి.
2.	కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా తాడ్యాయి మండలములోని నందివాడ గ్రామంలోని ఈగ గణపతి రెడ్డి, 2016 లో CGRF సమస్య అందించారు (కొత్త కనెక్షన్) AE కారికి పని చేయమని తీర్పు ఇచ్చారు. కానీ ఇప్పటి వరకు ఆ పని కాలేదు. దీని పై ఏమి చర్య తీసుకున్నారు. (సెప్టెంబర్ ఏకరువుగా)	క్షేత్ర స్థాయిలో లైను పేయుటకు మొదటగా ఇరుగుస ఉన్న రైతులు అభ్యంతరం వ్యక్తం చేసినందున లైను వేయడం సాధ్యపడలేదు సమస్య పరిష్కరించిన తరువాత ఫంట చేసులు సాగులో ఉన్నందున లైను పేయుట కుదరలేదు. 28.01.2018 రోజున వరకు పని పూర్త చేయడమైనది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు																																	
3.	<p>CGRF ని సంప్రదించిన ఎన్ని సమస్యలు వచ్చాయి. ఎన్ని పరిష్కారం అయినవి. కానీవి ఎన్ని. ఏమి చర్యలు తీసుకున్నారు తెలుపగలరు. ఎంత మంది సేబ్బందికి జరిమానా విధించారు. (సెప్టెంబర్ ఏకరువుగా)</p>	<p>01-04-2017 నుండి 30-12-2017 వరకు CGRF-I వరంగల్ & CGRF-II నిర్మల్ వివరాలు ఈ క్రింద పొందుపర్చడం జరిగినది.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>వివరాలు</th><th>CGRF-I వరంగల్</th><th>CGRF-II నిర్మల్</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01.04.2017 నుండి 30.12.2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు</td><td>275</td><td>205</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్చునిచ్చినవి</td><td>152</td><td>109</td></tr> <tr> <td>పండింగ్ ఫిర్యాదులు</td><td>123</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr> <td>45 రోజులలో తీర్చునిచ్చినవి</td><td>80</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr> <td>45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్చునిచ్చినవి</td><td>72</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి</td><td>3</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>అమలు చేసినవి</td><td>3</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీసుకున్న చర్యలు</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>ఎన్.ఓ.పి ప్రకారంగా పన్నాళ్ళు పసినవి</td><td>9</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	వివరాలు	CGRF-I వరంగల్	CGRF-II నిర్మల్	01.04.2017 నుండి 30.12.2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు	275	205	తీర్చునిచ్చినవి	152	109	పండింగ్ ఫిర్యాదులు	123	96	45 రోజులలో తీర్చునిచ్చినవి	80	39	45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్చునిచ్చినవి	72	70	తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి	3	-	అమలు చేసినవి	3	-	తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి	0	-	తీసుకున్న చర్యలు	0	-	ఎన్.ఓ.పి ప్రకారంగా పన్నాళ్ళు పసినవి	9	-
వివరాలు	CGRF-I వరంగల్	CGRF-II నిర్మల్																																	
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45 రోజులలో తీర్చునిచ్చినవి	80	39																																	
45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్చునిచ్చినవి	72	70																																	
తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి	3	-																																	
అమలు చేసినవి	3	-																																	
తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి	0	-																																	
తీసుకున్న చర్యలు	0	-																																	
ఎన్.ఓ.పి ప్రకారంగా పన్నాళ్ళు పసినవి	9	-																																	

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర అదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పాజీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పాజీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ కె. సాయి రెడ్డి, # 11-1-1815, మారుతి నగర్, నిజామాబాద్ జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9440439138

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు				
1.	CGRF సంబంధించిన పని గురించి ఎన్ని విచారణలు పెట్టారు. ఎన్ని సమస్యలు వచ్చాయి. ఎన్ని తీర్పు ఇచ్చారు. ఎన్ని అమలు అయినాయి. కానివి ఎన్ని. ఏమి చర్యలు తీసుకున్నారు.	01-04-2017 నుండి 30-12-2017 వరకు CGRF-I వరంగల్ & CGRF-II నిర్మల్ వివరాలు ఈ క్రింద పొందుపర్చడం జరిగినది.				
		వివరాలు	CGRF-I వరంగల్	CGRF-II నిర్మల్		
		01.04.2017 నుండి 30.12.2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు	275	205		
		తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	152	109		
		పెండింగ్ ఫిర్యాదులు	123	96		
		45 రోజులలో తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	80	39		
		45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	72	70		
		తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి	3	-		
		అమలు చేసినవి	3	-		
		తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి	0	-		
		తీసుకున్న చర్యలు	0	-		
		ఎస్.ఓ.పి ప్రకారంగా పెనాల్టీలు వేసినవి	9	-		

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ ఇప్పు రాజేందర్, గ్రామం : ధర్మారం, మండలం : మల్లాపూర్, జిల్లా : జగిత్యాల ఫోన్ నం.9490152929

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు									
1.	విద్యుత్ మరణాలు మా జగిత్యాల జిల్లాలో ఎన్ని జరిగినాయి ఎన్నింటికి తక్షణ సహాయము అందించారు. మిగతా వాటికి కారణాలు ఏమిటి.	<p>జగిత్యాల జిల్లాలో విద్యుత్ షాక్ వలన దుర్మరణం చెందిన వ్యక్తులు మరియు ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా పొందిన వారి వివరాలు:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ఆ. సం.</th><th>దుర్మరణం చెందిన సంఖ్య</th><th>ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా పొందిన సంఖ్య</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016-17</td><td>మనుషులు 32</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td><td>మనుషులు 26</td><td>7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>విద్యుత్ ప్రమాదానికి గురై మరణించిన వారికి సంబంధించిన అవసరమగు పత్రాలు సమర్పించిన వాటికి ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా మంజూరు చేయడమైనది. కావాల్సిన పత్రాలు సమర్పించనందున వాటిని తెప్పించుకొని ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా చెల్లించుటకు తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నాము.</p>	ఆ. సం.	దుర్మరణం చెందిన సంఖ్య	ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా పొందిన సంఖ్య	2016-17	మనుషులు 32	16	2017-18	మనుషులు 26	7
ఆ. సం.	దుర్మరణం చెందిన సంఖ్య	ఎక్స్‌గ్రేషియా పొందిన సంఖ్య									
2016-17	మనుషులు 32	16									
2017-18	మనుషులు 26	7									

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ కూచనపల్లి నారాయణ రెడ్డి, సర్పంచ్, గ్రామం : చిన్న తాడెం, మండలం : మోపాల్ : జిల్లా : నిజామాబాద్.

ఫోన్ నెం.9908992388 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	కొత్త కనెక్షన్ కొరకు రైతు D.D. కట్టి మీకు ఇచ్చిన యడల ఎన్ని పనులు మీరు పూర్తి చేస్తారు మేము ఏమైనా చేయాలా (సామాన్లు కొనుక్కోవడం) పొల్లు నిలబెట్టడం DTR గద్దె కట్టుకోవడం ఇవి అన్ని ఎవరు చెయ్యాలి మీరు మాకు తెలుపగలరు.	డి.టి.ఆర్ స్థాపన మరియు అన్ని లైను పనులు సంస్థ ద్వారా నియమించిన కాంట్రాక్టర్లు చేయుదురు. మెటీరియల్స్ మొత్తం సంస్థ ఇవ్వటం జరుగుతుంది. ఏవైనా స్టోర్ లో లేని మెటీరియల్ (నాన్-స్టాక్ ఐటమ్) కాంట్రాక్టర్ అగ్రిమెంట్ లో పొందుపర్చి పని చేపట్టడం జరుగుతుంది. రైతులు ఏమి చేయనవసరం లేదు.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ పొద్దుటూరి విట్టల్ రెడ్డి, గ్రామం వడ్డల, మండలం ముదోల్, జిల్లా : నిర్మల్ వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు								
1.	CGRF నిర్మల్ ఆదిలాబాద్ జిల్లాలో ఎన్ని విచారణలు చేపట్టారు. ఎన్ని సమస్యలు వచ్చాయి. ఎన్ని పరిష్కారము అయినాయి. తీర్పు ఎన్ని ఇచ్చినారు. అమలు కానివి మీరు అమీ చర్యలు తీసుకున్నారు. సిబ్బంది మీద జరిమానా విధించారా ఎంత మందికి విధించారు.	CGRF నిర్మల్ పరిధిలో ఆదిలాబాద్ (ఉమ్మడి) జిల్లాలో వారు నిర్వహించిన సమావేశాలు మరియు నమోదయిన కేసులు, పరిష్కరించిన కేసులు క్రింద పొందుపర్చబడినవి.								
		క్రమ సంఖ్య	కాలం (అర్థిక సంవత్సరము)	జరిగిన సమావేశాలు	నమోదయిన సమస్యలు	పరిష్కరించిన సమస్యలు	పరిష్కారంకాని సమస్యలు	సిబ్బందికి జరిమాన విధించిన వారి సంఖ్య	వ్యాఖ్యలు	
		1	2016-17	8	130	117	13	-	-	
2.			2017-18	15	85	48	37	-	-	

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ చల్లా సురేందర్, గ్రామం నందయ్య పల్లి, మండలం : ధర్మపురి, జిల్లా : జగిత్యాల. ఫోన్ నెం.9652041497

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	18004250028 ఈ నెంబర్ 24 గంటలు పని చేస్తుండా. సెలవు దినాల్లో కూడా పని చేస్తుండా. DTR కాలిపోయింది ఫోన్ చేసిన 48 గంటల తర్వాత పని కాకపోతే మేము ఏమి చెయ్యాలి.	టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ 24 గంటలు (24x7) పని చేస్తుంది. టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు వినియోగదారుడు ఫిర్యాదు చేసిన వెంటనే ఫిర్యాదు నెంబర్ సెల్ కు మెసేజ్ పంపించడం జరుగుతుంది. నడరు ఫిర్యాదును క్షేత్ర స్థాయి అధికారికి పంపించి, పరిష్కారం అయ్యే అంత వరకు పర్యవేక్షించడం జరుగుతుంది. DTR 48 గంటలలో మార్పొక పోతే సంబంధిత డివిజనల్ ఇంజనీర్ గారికి ఫిర్యాదు చేయగలరు.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనలపై శ్రీ డబ్బు రవి, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, ఫోన్ నెం.9908295502వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
i)	ముఖ్య విషయము వ్యవసాయ కనెక్షన్ల జాప్యం జరిగిన ప్రదేశాలలో మీ దృష్టికి తీసుకు వచ్చిన కంప్లయింట్లలో సంబంధిత అధికారులకు ఎక్కడైనా జరిమానా విధించారా ! ఏ విధమైన చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారు?	15.11.2016 వరకు పెండింగ్ ఉన్న అన్ని దరఖాస్తులకు సర్వీసులు మంజూరు చేయడమైనది. ఆ తరువాత వచ్చిన దరఖాస్తులను కూడా ప్రాధాన్యత ప్రకారంగా రిలీజు చేయడం జరుగుతున్నది.
ii)	విద్యుత్ శాఖకు సంబంధించిన అధికారులు ప్రమాదవశాత్తు మరణిస్తే వారికి ఏ విధమైన సాయం చేస్తున్నారు? ఎంత చేస్తున్నారు?	నియమ నిబంధనల ప్రకారం, ఉద్యోగి ప్రమాదవశాత్తు మరణిస్తే, చట్టపరమైన వారసులకు గ్రాంటుటీ, EPF, EWF, FBF/GIS, బ్యాలెన్స్ EL మొత్తం మరియు కుటుంబ పెన్షన్ మంజూరు చేయబడుతుంది ఇదే కాకుండా చట్టపరమైన వారసులకు compassionate నియామకం ఇవ్వడం జరుగుతుంది.
iii)	టోల్-ఫ్రీ లాంటిదే టోల్-ఫ్రీ వాట్సాప్ నెంబర్ కేటాయించ గలరు.	మీ సూచనను పరిశీలించ గలము.
	పై విషయాలను పురస్కరించుకొని ERC లో మాటలాడుటకు గాను నాకు ఒక 3 నిమిషములు కేటాయించగలరని మనవి.	గౌరవ కమీషన్ వారి పరిధిలోని అంశము.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ శశి భూపణ్ కాచే, జిల్లా అధికార ప్రతినిధి, కరీంనగర్ జిల్లా, #8-55, నడివీధి, మంథాని, పెద్దపల్లి జిల్లా వారి అభ్యంతరముల/నూచనలకు

సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / నూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	దేశవ్యాప్తంగా విద్యుత్ ఉత్పత్తి సామర్థ్యం పెరిగి ఉత్తర, దక్షిణ భారతదేశాల మధ్య రిడ్ అనుసంధానమైన ఈ సమయంలో విద్యుత్ డార్జీలను పెంచకుండా వార్షిక ఆదాయవ్యయ ప్రతిపాదనలను TSNPDCL సమర్పించియున్నది .	—
2.	విద్యుత్ డార్జీల పెంపు లేకపోవడం సమర్థనీయమైనప్పటికీ TSNPDCL తన అంతర్గత సామర్థ్యాన్ని మెరుగుపరచుకొని సేబ్బంది, సేవలలో వివియోగదారి తత్వాన్ని మెరుగు పరుచుకుని పోటీ ప్రపంచములో ఓపెన్ ఆక్స్స్ విధానము ద్వారా విద్యుత్ కొనుగోళ్లకు అనుమతించాలని ప్రభుత్వ రంగ సంస్థలే డిమాండ్ చేస్తుండటం గమనార్హం.	—
3.	గతంలో TSNPDCL, GENCO, లు చేసుకున్న విద్యుత్ కొనుగోళ్ల ఒప్పందాలు చట్టపరిధిలో సమీక్షించుకొనే అవకాశాలు ఉన్న ఎడల ఉత్పత్తి సంస్థల నుండి తక్కువ ధరకు విద్యుత్ కొనుగోళ్లకు ప్రయోజించాలని డిమాండ్ చేస్తున్నాము.	గౌరవ కమీషన్ వారు జారీ చేసిన రెగ్యులేషన్ ప్రకారం, కమీషన్ వారు అమోదించిన ధరకే Genco నుండి విద్యుత్ కొనుగోళ్లు చేయడం జరుగుతుంది.
4.	వ్యవసాయ రంగానికి 24 గంటల ఉచిత విద్యుత్ కారణంగా విద్యుత్ దుబారా కాకుండా అవసరమైన మెరకు రైతులను సంప్రదించి వారికి కావలసిన మెరకే విద్యుత్ సరఫరా చేయడం కారణంగా సంస్థకు భారం తగ్గుతుంది.	విద్యుత్ దుబారా కాకుండా రైతులను చైతన్య పరుచుచున్నాము.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
5.	విద్యుత్ ప్రమాదాలు జరగకుండా మరింత సమర్థవంతంగా విద్యుత్ తీగల నిర్వహణను చేపట్టాలి.	విద్యుత్ ప్రమాదాలు నివారించడానికి డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ నెట్వర్క్ రివేషన్ ప్రోగ్రాం ద్వారా నెట్వర్క్ వ్యవస్థను పటిష్టపర్చడం జరుగుతుంది. విద్యుత్ ప్రమాదాల పై వినియోగదారులకు అవగాహనా సదస్సుల ఏర్పాటు చేయడం జరుగుతుంది.
6.	పంట పొలాలకు, వన్య ప్రాణులకు అక్రమంగా విద్యుత్ తీగలు అమర్చి ప్రాణ నష్టం, పశువుల నష్టానికి కారణం అవుతున్న వ్యక్తుల పై NPDCL సంస్థ చట్ట ప్రకారం కఠిన వైఖరి అవలంబించాలని ఈ విషయంలో ప్రోలీసు శాఖతో సమన్వయాన్ని మెరుగు పరుచుకోవాలి.	చట్ట ప్రకారం ఇట్టి వారి పై ప్రోలీస్ శాఖ తో సమన్వయ పరుచుకొని చర్యలు తీసుకొనబడును.
7.	విద్యుత్ వినియోగదారులందరికీ సామూహిక భీమ పర్తింపజేయాలి.	సామూహిక భీమ అనే అంశం విద్యుత్ సంస్థ పరిగణలో లేదు.

2018-19 సం॥ రావికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ అవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థ మరయు అదనపు సర్వార్థ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ D.C. సాయిలు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులు భారతీయ కేపాన్ సంఘం, # 5-5-74, వివేకానంద కాలనీ, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా వారి

అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు																											
1.	2015-16 మరియు 17 లో నిర్మల్ CGRF కు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు ఎన్ని? వారు పరిష్కరించినవి ఎన్ని? పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి ఎన్ని? పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో వినియోగదారుల శాతం ఎంత? మరియు NPDCL శాతం ఎంత? 2015-16 మరియు 17 లో ఎన్ని కోర్టులు నిర్వహించారు? ఎన్ని హీరింగులు చేశారు. వాటిలో ఎంత మంది A.E లకు జరిమానా వేశారు. ఎంత మంది వినియోగదారులకు ORC ఇచ్చారు.	<p>CGRF-II నిర్మల్ వివరాలు (జులై 2016 లో స్థాపించబడినది)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>వివరాలు</th><th>2015-16</th><th>2016-17</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు</td><td>-</td><td>244</td></tr> <tr> <td>పరిష్కరించినవి</td><td>-</td><td>225</td></tr> <tr> <td>పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి</td><td>-</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr> <td>పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో వినియోగదారుల శాతం</td><td>-</td><td>200 (89%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో NPDCL శాతం</td><td>-</td><td>25 (11%)</td></tr> <tr> <td>హీరింగులు</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>లోకల్ కోర్టులు</td><td>-</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr> <td>విధించిన జరిమానా</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	వివరాలు	2015-16	2016-17	వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు	-	244	పరిష్కరించినవి	-	225	పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి	-	19	పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో వినియోగదారుల శాతం	-	200 (89%)	పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో NPDCL శాతం	-	25 (11%)	హీరింగులు	-	-	లోకల్ కోర్టులు	-	18	విధించిన జరిమానా	-	-
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క్రమ సంఖ్య	లబ్ధ్యంతరములు / సూచములు	సమారాహములు				
	ఎన్ని కోర్టులు నిర్వహించారు? ఎన్ని హోరింగులు చేశారు. వాటిలో ఎంత మంది A.E లకు జరిమానా వేశారు. ఎంతమంది వినియోగదారులకు ORC ఇచ్చారు.	<p>పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి</p> <p>పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో</p> <p>వినియోగదారుల కాలం</p> <p>పరిష్కరించిన వాటిలో NPDCL కాలం</p> <p>హోరింగులు</p> <p>లోకల్ కోర్టులు</p> <p>విధించిన జరిమానా</p>	<p>0</p> <p>317 (83.86%)</p> <p>61 (16.14%)</p> <p>98</p> <p>27</p> <p>రూ.7,600</p>	<p>3</p> <p>399 (95.91%)</p> <p>17 (4.9%)</p> <p>61</p> <p>54</p> <p>రూ.9,500</p>		
3.	ఈ కారణంగా నిర్మల్ CGRF పని చేయడం లేదే కనుక గారిని కోరుతున్నాము.					
4.	AGL కనెక్షన్ LT లైన్ వేయడానికి సబ్సిడీ రూపాయలు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుంది. కేంద్రమా, NPDCL లో ఇతర బ్యాంకుల రైతులకు తెలియడం లేదు.	<p>కొత్త వ్యవసాయ కనెక్షన్ కు REC ద్వారా NPDCL లోన్ తీసుకోని వాయిదాలలో చెల్లిస్తున్నది.</p>				
5.	5 HP AG మోటారును కరెంటు సబ్సిడీ రూపంలో ఇస్తున్న ఉచిత కరెంటుకు 24 గంటలకి ఎన్ని రూపాయలు NPDCL చెల్లిస్తున్నది రైతులకు తెలువాలి.	<p>2018-19 అర్థిక సంవత్సరానికి వ్యవసాయానికి 24 గంటల విద్యుత్ సరఫరా నిమిత్తం 7087 మియూ అంచనా వేయడమైనది. అందుకుగాను రూ.4513 కోట్లు వ్యయం అంచనా వేయడమైనది.</p>				
6.	సర్వసు వైరు 30 మీటర్లు లోపు ఉంటేనే సర్వసు సెంటర్ రిలీజ్ చేయాలి. కానీ A.E లు చేతులు దులుపుకొని 300 మీటర్లు ఉన్న AGL లైన్లకు సర్వసు సెంటర్ ఇస్తున్నారు. వారి పైన కాఖి పరమైన, చట్ట పరమైన చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి. 5 HP మోటారును 70 వేల సబ్సిడీ రూపాయలను NPDCL ఖాతాలో వేసుకొని రైతులచే కంబాల, వైర్లు కొనిపించి ఎపిస్తున్నారు.	<p>నిర్దిష్ట సమాచారం అందించినచో తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకొనబడును.</p>				

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
7.	డిఫెక్టివ్ నెట్వర్కింగ్ రిసోపెషన్ డైవ్ DNRD 150 కోట్ల నిధులు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? లేదా NPDCL ఇస్తుందా? చేపట్టిన భద్రతా చర్యలు కామారెడ్డి జిల్లాలో ఈ గ్రామంలో చేశారు గ్రామాల వారీగా, మండలాల వారీగా, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా.	NPDCL నిధులతో చేపట్టడం బదుగుతుంది. వివరాలు అనుబంధం-1లో పొందుపర్చబడినవి.
8.	ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ సెవర్ డెవలప్మెంట్ స్కీం IPDS నిధులు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? NPDCL ఇస్తుందా? చేసిన పనులు గ్రామాల వారీగా, మండలాల వారీగా కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా.	ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ సెవర్ డెవలప్మెంట్ స్కీంకు (IPDS) : 60% కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నిధులు, 30% లోన్ మరియు 10% TSNPDCL నిధులు. కామారెడ్డి వివరాలు అనుబంధం-2లో పొందుపర్చబడినవి.
9.	దీన్ దయాళ్ ఉపాధ్యాయ గ్రామ జ్యోతి యోజన DDU GIV నిధులు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇస్తుందా? NPDCL ఇస్తుందా? 2017 లో జరిగిన పనులు గ్రామాల వారీగా మండలాల వారీగా కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా.	దీన్ దయాళ్ ఉపాధ్యాయ గ్రామ జ్యోతి యోజన DDU GIV : 60% కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నిధులు, 30% లోన్ మరియు 10% TSNPDCL నిధులు. కామారెడ్డి వివరాలు అనుబంధం-3లో పొందుపర్చబడినవి.
10.	తేదీ 8-2-2018 న కామారెడ్డిలో జరుగబోయే విద్యుత్ నియంత్రణ మండలి బహిరంగ విచారణలో మాట్లాడడానికి అనుమతించగలరని కోరుతున్నాను.	గౌరవ కమీషన్ వారి పరిధిలోని అంశము.

Distribution Network Renovation Work Estimates of Kamareddy District

Sl. No.	Village Name	Section/Mandal	Damaged poles	Intermediate poles required	Damaged stay wire / stud poles	AB cable replacement with conductor	Defective Insulators	DTR Plinth raising
1	Kysampally	Kamareddy Rural	5	8	5	6 KM	100	5
2	Paghnavepur	Kamareddy Rural	2	3	2	2 KM	30	2
	Total		7	11	7	8 KM	130	7

5th wire Distribution Network Renovation Work Estimates of Kamareddy District

Sl. No.	Village Name	Section	Work completed in KM	Work Status
1	Gurjakunta	Bhiknoor South	0.6	Work Completed
2	Peddamallareddy	Bhiknoor South	3.06	Work Completed
3	Annam & Machareddy	Machareddy	2.52	Work Completed
4	Annam & Reddypet	Machareddy	2.76	Work Completed
5	Birkur	Birkur	0.95	Work Completed
6	Mirzapoor	Birkur	0.48	Work Completed
7	Barangadgi	Birkur	0.3	Work Completed
8	Nasrullabad	Birkur	1.1	Work Completed
9	Durki	Birkur	0.42	Work Completed
	Kamareddy Circle Total		12.19	

3rd wire Distribution Network Renovation Work Estimates of Kamareddy District

Sl. No.	Village Name	Section	Work completed in KM	Work Status
1	All villages	Bibipet	4.62	Work Completed
2	Kannapally	Bhiknoor South	0.54	Work Completed
3	Mallupally	Bhiknoor South	0.66	Work Completed
4	Suleman Nagar	Kotagiri	1.00	Work Completed
5	Karegaon	Kotagiri	2.50	Work Completed
6	Jukkal	Jukkal	2.00	Work Completed
7	Kemraj Kallali	Jukkal	3.88	Work Completed
8	Birkur	Birkur	6.05	Work Completed
9	Mirzapur	Birkur	1.77	Work Completed
10	Kistapur	Birkur	1.50	Work Completed
11	Barangadgi	Birkur	1.70	Work Completed
12	Nasrullabad	Birkur	2.40	Work Completed
13	Durki	Birkur	1.80	Work Completed
	Kamareddy Circle Total		30.42	

PROGRESS REPORT OF INTEGRATED POWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IPDS) IN KAMAREDDY TOWN

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Covered	Work Done	Balance work to be done	Remarks
1	Erection of Addl. 5 MVA PTR	No	1	1	0	
2	Erection of 1 Km. of LT line with AB cable 2x16+25 sq.mm. with a span of 45 M of 8 M PSCC pole	KM	5	0	5	
3	Erection of 160/100/63 kva 3-ph DTRs	KM	7	0	7	
4	Providing of S-phase High quality meter in place of Old meter	No	1000	300	700	
5	Erection of 33 kv VCB	No	2	0	2	
6	Erection of 11 kv VCB	No	1	0	1	
7	Conversion of 1 Km. of LT S-ph 2 W/L, 3 W/L to 3-ph 5 W/L with 55 sq.mm AAA conductor on existing 8 M PSCC poles 75 Kgs./sq.mm wind pressure, working load 140 Kgs.	KM	12	4.008	8.372	
8	Conversion of 1 Km. of 3-ph 4 W/L to 3-ph 5 W/L with 55 sq.mm AAA conductor on existing 8 M PSCC poles 75 Kgs./sq.mm wind pressure, working load 140 Kgs.	KM	7	0	7	
9	Construction of PTR Plinth for erection of Additional PTR at existing 33/11KV SS	Nos	1	0	1	

2020-21-3

PROGRESS REPORT OF DDUGJY WORKS IN KAMAREDDY DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
1	Bhiknur	571567	Jangampalle	1653							
2	Bhiknur	571569	Tippapur	1138							
3	Bhiknur	571570	Rameshwarpalle	893							
4	Bhiknur	571571	Anthampalle	311	6		0.153				
5	Bhiknur	571572	Laxmidevipalle	267	4		0.08				
6	Bhiknur	571573	Kachapur	923	73						
7	Bhiknur	571574	Bhiknoor	3493	2						
8	Bhiknur	571575	Gurjakunta	148							
9	Bhiknur	571576	Ryagatlapalle	250	52						
10	Bhiknur	571577	Baswapur	1322	19		0.174				
11	Bhiknur	571578	Mallupalle	336	29						
12	Bhiknur	571579	Peddammallareddy	1855	67		0.148				
13	Bhiknur	571580	Kancherla	424	14		0.166				
14	Bhiknur	571581	Isannpalle	389							
15	Bhiknur		Ayyapally		7						
16	Bhiknur	571582	Bhagirathipalle	594	35						
17	Bibipet	571592	Konapur	313							
18	Bibipet	571593	Ramreddipalle	118							
19	Bibipet	571594	Yadaram	597							
20	Bibipet	571595	Jangaon	881							
21	Bibipet	571597	Mohammadapur	918							
22	Bibipet	571598	Bibipet	2643							
23	Bibipet	571598	Bibipet	68							
24	Bibipet	571599	Malkapur	513							
25	Bibipet	571603	Tujalpur	876							
26	Bibipet	571601	Issanagar	538							
27	Bibipet	571601	Issanagar	64							
28	Bibipet	571602	Ramchandrapur	371							
29	Domakonda	571583	Chintamanpalle	405							
30	Domakonda	571584	Mutyampet	1032							
31	Domakonda	571585	Domakonda	4084							
32	Domakonda	571586	Lingupalle	289							
33	Domakonda	571588	Sitarampur	367							
34	Domakonda	571589	Sangameshwar	920	31		0.054				
35	Domakonda	571590	Anchanur	582	36		0.137				
36	Domakonda	571591	Ambarpet	1095							
37	Domakonda		Mamdapur		4						

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
38	Domakonda	571596	Sitarampalle	180							
39	Domakonda	571600	Siribibipet	33							
40	Gandhari	571329	Chedmal	691							
41	Gandhari	571330	Durgam	828							
42	Gandhari	571331	Somaram	305							
43	Gandhari	571340	Gujjul	201							
44	Gandhari	571336	Burgul	252							
45	Gandhari	571337	Karakwadi	96							
46	Gandhari	571338	Boppajiwadi	35							
47	Gandhari	571339	Tipparam	250							
48	Gandhari	571341	Banganwadi	1							
49	Gandhari	571356	Thimmapuram	108							
50	Gandhari	571358	Gandhari	2577							
51	Gandhari	571342	Neral	676							
52	Gandhari	571344	Naglur	375							
53	Gandhari	571345	Pedda Gouraram	626							
54	Gandhari	571349	Sarvapur	205							
55	Gandhari	571346	Venkatapur	296							
56	Gandhari	571347	Narsapur (Mudholi)	75							
57	Gandhari	571348	Madholi	519							
58	Gandhari	571350	Sithaipalle	323							
59	Gandhari	571353	Medpalle	274							
60	Gandhari	571351	Gandivet	817							
61	Gandhari	571354	Pothangal (Kalan)	899				1	0.35	8.5	Charged
62	Gandhari	571355	Pothangal (Khurd)	212							
63	Gandhari	571359	Juvvadi	275							
64	Gandhari	571360	Gurjal	680	40						
65	Gandhari	571361	Brahmanpalle	260	69						
66	Gandhari	571365	Vandrikal	207							
67	Gandhari	571362	Petasangam	635	120						
68	Gandhari	571363	Mathsangam	457							
69	Gandhari		Pallemadugu thanda		21						
70	Gandhari		Piskulagutta		37						
71	Gandhari	571364	Ramalakshmanpalle	170							
72	Kamareddy	571543	Tekriyal	703							
73	Kamareddy	571544	Elichpur	87							
74	Kamareddy	571545	Adloor	2010	9						
75	Kamareddy	571546	Isrojiwadi	479							
76	Kamareddy	571547	Gargul	722							
77	Kamareddy	571548	Thimmakkapalle (Khurd)	38							
78	Kamareddy	571549	Gudem	364							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
79	Kamareddy	571551	Shabdipur	595							
80	Kamareddy	571552	Rameswaripalle	400							
81	Kamareddy	571550	Uggrawai	443	13						
82	Kamareddy	571556	Kyasampalle	739	52						
83	Kamareddy	571557	Raghavapur	97							
84	Kamareddy	571558	Patharajampet	273							
85	Kamareddy	571555	Sarampalle	492							
86	Kamareddy	571553	Devanpalle	2404							
87	Kamareddy	571554	Lingapur (R)	1153							
88	Kamareddy	571559	Chinna Mallareddy	1781							
89	Kamareddy	571560	Thimmakkapalle	434							
90	Kamareddy	571561	Lingayapalle	402							
91	Kamareddy	571562	Kothalpalle	88							
92	Kamareddy	571563	Narasannapalle	551							
93	Lingampet	571496	Kanchmahal	71	3						
94	Lingampet	571497	Kondapur	108	25						
95	Lingampet	571498	Mombajipet	504	31						
96	Lingampet	571499	Banapur	428	45						
97	Lingampet	571506	Bayampalle	96	7						
98	Lingampet	571500	Korpole	499	15						
99	Lingampet	571505	Nagaram	45	7						
100	Lingampet	571501	Nallamadugu	453	2						
101	Lingampet	571502	Motha	743	38						
102	Lingampet	571503	Yellaram	47	16						
103	Lingampet	571504	Lingampalle (Khurd)	726	23						
104	Lingampet	571507	Jaldipalle	298	65						
105	Lingampet	571509	Rampur	134	46						
106	Lingampet	571508	Bhavanipet	604	37						
107	Lingampet	571510	Bonal	356	32						
108	Lingampet	571511	Mangaram	187	14						
109	Lingampet	571512	Lingampet	1955	11						
110	Lingampet	571513	Shetpalle	606	84						
111	Lingampet	571514	Perumalla	683	53						
112	Lingampet	571515	Shatpalle (SS Reddy)	1045	71						
113	Lingampet	571516	Polkampet	671	35						
114	Lingampet	571517	Kannapur	187	18						
115	Lingampet	571518	Pothaipalle	706	6						
116	Machareddy	571280	Yellampet	968	11						
117	Machareddy	571282	Tadkapalle	38							
118	Machareddy	571283	Rajkhanpet	72							
119	Machareddy	571281	Somarampet	1295	5						

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
120	Machareddy	571284	Akkapur	415	2						
121	Machareddy	571285	Machareddy	1568	9		0.951				
122	Machareddy	571286	Antampalle	57							
123	Machareddy	571287	Issaipet	916	28		0.573				
124	Machareddy	571290	Potaram	285	4						
125	Machareddy	571291	Bhavanipet	1346	95		0.488				
126	Machareddy	571292	Palwancha	878	34						
127	Machareddy	571293	Devunipalle	362	15						
128	Machareddy	571294	Yellagonda	484	11						
129	Machareddy	571295	Faridpet	909	29						
130	Machareddy	571296	Wadi	223	3						
131	Machareddy	571297	Chukkapur	940	5						
132	Machareddy	571298	Banda Rameshwarpalle	327	4						
133	Machareddy	571299	Latchapet	773							
134	Machareddy		Reddipet		62		1.52				
135	Machareddy		Singaraipally		3						
136	Machareddy		Banjapally		49						
137	Machareddy		Annaram		47						
138	Machareddy		Laxmirajpally		3						
139	Machareddy	571300	Ghanpur (M)	566	34						
140	Naga_Reddipet	571474	Yerraram	134	6						
141	Naga_Reddipet	571475	Achaipalle	85	9						
142	Naga_Reddipet	571476	Jalalpur	586	38						
143	Naga_Reddipet	571477	Ramakkapalle	42	1						
144	Naga_Reddipet	571478	Kannareddy	90	3						
145	Naga_Reddipet	571481	Dharmareddy	294	29						
146	Naga_Reddipet	571479	Zapti Jankampalle	457	22						
147	Naga_Reddipet	571480	Bollaram	759	42						
148	Naga_Reddipet	571490	Nagireddypet	1344	74						
149	Naga_Reddipet	571493	Malthummeda	657	25						
150	Naga_Reddipet	571494	Vadalparthi	367	24						
151	Naga_Reddipet	571495	Pocharam	421	2						
152	Naga_Reddipet	571492	Gollingal	367	17						
153	Naga_Reddipet	571491	Chinur	800	27						
154	Naga_Reddipet	571489	Lingampalle (Kalan)	275	24						
155	Naga_Reddipet	571482	Raghavapalle	381	9						
156	Naga_Reddipet	571483	Masanpalle	322	28						
157	Naga_Reddipet	571485	Matur	164	3						
158	Naga_Reddipet	571484	Atmakur	659	6						
159	Naga_Reddipet	571486	Tandur	896	19						
160	Naga_Reddipet	571487	Akkampalle	76							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
161	Naga_Reddipet		Jankampally		27						
162	Naga_Reddipet		Mallakunta		3						
163	Naga_Reddipet		Peddathamakur		6						
164	Naga_Reddipet		Wadi		9						
165	Naga_Reddipet		Mahadevunigadda		1						
166	Naga_Reddipet		Bedigumcherru		10						
167	Naga_Reddipet		Yerrakunta thanda		1						
168	Naga_Reddipet		Thatichettu gadda		3						
169	Naga_Reddipet	571488	Venkampalle	157							
170	Rajampet	571564	Peddapalle	90							
171	Rajampet	571565	Rajampet	1534	27		0.237				
172	Rajampet	571566	Pondurthi	434							
173	Rajampet	571568	Talmadla	1044	13						
174	Rajampet	571538	Argonda	1688							
175	Rajampet	571566	Pondurthi	268							
176	Rajampet	571540	Gundaram	777	179						
177	Rajampet	571542	Siddapur	131	13						
178	Rajampet	571540	Gundaram	484	179						
179	Rajampet	571541	Kondapur	1306	135						
180	Ramareddy	571277	Maddikunta	665							
181	Ramareddy	571278	Reddipet	1154							
182	Ramareddy	571278	Reddipet	477							
183	Ramareddy	571288	Ghanpur (R)	113							
184	Ramareddy	571279	Annaram	1037							
185	Ramareddy	571312	Uppalwai	636							
186	Ramareddy	571310	Gidda	594							
187	Ramareddy	571311	Radhaipalle	57							
188	Ramareddy	571324	Posanipet	848							
189	Ramareddy	571324	Posanipet	215							
190	Ramareddy	571289	Singraipalle	383							
191	Ramareddy	571325	Gollapalle	141							
192	Ramareddy	571326	Ramareddy	2309							
193	Ramareddy	571327	Issannapalle	421							
194	Ramareddy	571328	Kannapur	541							
195	Ramareddy	571323	Rangampet	232							
196	Ramareddy	571313	Moshampur	355							
197	Sadasivanagar	571301	Bhoompalle	731							
198	Sadasivanagar	571302	Padmajiwadi	488	2						
199	Sadasivanagar	571303	Tukkojiwadi	333	3						
200	Sadasivanagar	571305	Dhaggi	24	1						
201	Sadasivanagar	571332	Yacharam	696	107						

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
202	Sadasivanagar	571304	Thimmajiwadi	188							
203	Sadasivanagar	571333	Vijjepalle (Kalan)	413							
204	Sadasivanagar	571334	Vajjepalle (Khurd)	116							
205	Sadasivanagar	571307	Kolwaral	754	15						
206	Sadasivanagar	571335	Utnur	602	37						
207	Sadasivanagar	571308	Sadasivanagar	2015	2						
208	Sadasivanagar	571309	Tirmanpalle	382							
209	Sadasivanagar	571314	Markhal	803							
210	Sadasivanagar	571322	Adloor Yellareddy	1584							
211	Sadasivanagar	571321	Kuprial	889							
212	Sadasivanagar	571317	Mudhojiwadi	33							
213	Sadasivanagar	571319	Dharmaraopet	818	12						
214	Sadasivanagar	571315	Modegaon	469	1						
215	Sadasivanagar	571316	Lingampalle	380							
216	Sadasivanagar	571318	Jangaon	143	1						
217	Sadasivanagar		Gidda		6						
218	Sadasivanagar		Issannapalle		12						
219	Sadasivanagar		Kannapur		37						
220	Sadasivanagar		Ramareddy		7						
221	Sadasivanagar		Mallupet		1						
222	Sadasivanagar	571320	Amarlabanda	227	23						
223	Tadwai	571519	Karadpalle	480							
224	Tadwai	571520	Kankal	657				1	3.1	9.5	
225	Tadwai	571521	Kelojiwadi	224							
226	Tadwai	571522	Sangojiwadi	300							
227	Tadwai	571523	Brahmanpalle	703							
228	Tadwai	571524	Chandapur	352							
229	Tadwai	571525	Pedda Demi	835							
230	Tadwai	571526	Yerrapahad	718							
231	Tadwai	571527	Tadwai	1316							
232	Tadwai	571528	Devai Palle	295							
233	Tadwai	571529	Krishnajiwadi	778							
234	Tadwai	571530	Abdullanagar	1							
235	Tadwai	571531	Brahamajiwadi	275							
236	Tadwai	571533	Endriyal	360							
237	Tadwai	571534	Nandiwada	702							
238	Tadwai	571535	Chityal	666							
239	Tadwai	571537	Venkayalapalle	18							
240	Tadwai	571536	Somaram	333							
241	Tadwai	571539	Santalpet	290							
242	Yellareddy	571443	Venkatapur	114	2						

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
243	Yellareddy	571445	Vellutla	726	19						
244	Yellareddy	571446	Advilingal	474							
245	Yellareddy	571446	Advilingal	79							
246	Yellareddy	571447	Jankampalle (Khurd)	74	14						
247	Yellareddy	571448	Kottal	21							
248	Yellareddy	571449	Laxmapur	331							
249	Yellareddy	571450	Hajipur	73							
250	Yellareddy	571451	Lingareddipet	1020	11			1	1.45	7.5	Charged
251	Yellareddy	571452	Timmareddy	570	7						
252	Yellareddy	571453	Annasagar	511							
253	Yellareddy	571455	Somawarpet	270							
254	Yellareddy	571456	Moulankhed	71							
255	Yellareddy	571460	Devanpalle	125							
256	Yellareddy	571462	Mallaipalle	103							
257	Yellareddy	571463	Safdarapur	76							
258	Yellareddy	571464	Daval Malkapalle	66							
259	Yellareddy	571465	Repallewada	281							
260	Yellareddy	571473	Yellareddy	3583							
261	Yellareddy	571473	Yellareddy	91							
262	Yellareddy	571457	Gandimasanipet	437							
263	Yellareddy	571457	Gandimasanipet	55							
264	Yellareddy	571457	Gandimasanipet	26							
265	Yellareddy	571458	Timmapur	263							
266	Yellareddy	571459	Misanpalle	220							
267	Yellareddy	571461	Venkatapur (Agraharam)	43							
268	Yellareddy	571471	Bhiknoor	361							
269	Yellareddy	571472	Sivapur	124	1						
270	Yellareddy	571469	Brahmanpalle	151	8						
271	Yellareddy	571469	Brahmanpalle	2							
272	Yellareddy	571470	Machapur	341							
273	Yellareddy	571468	Jangamaipalle	742	23						
274	Yellareddy	571466	Rudraram	360	27						
275	Yellareddy		Peddareddy		34						
276	Yellareddy		Almajipur		4						
277	Yellareddy		Ajamabad		11						
278	Yellareddy		Basanpally		3						
279	Yellareddy		Malkapur		8						
280	Yellareddy		Rathapur		1						
281	Yellareddy	571467	Mathmal	253	19						
282	Banswada	571366	Kollur	466							
283	Banswada	571366	Kollur	79							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
284	Banswada	571379	Chinna Nagaram	102							
285	Banswada	571368	Someswar	487							
286	Banswada	571369	Desaipet	873							
287	Banswada	571370	Pocharam	208							
288	Banswada	571370	Pocharam	67							
289	Banswada	571371	Chinna Rampur	343							
290	Banswada	571371	Chinna Rampur	98							
291	Banswada	571371	Chinna Rampur	97							
292	Banswada	571372	Khadlapur	157							
293	Banswada	571372	Khadlapur	12							
294	Banswada	571373	Hanmajipet	883							
295	Banswada	571373	Hanmajipet	14							
296	Banswada	571373	Hanmajipet	44							
297	Banswada	571373	Hanmajipet	29							
298	Banswada	571374	Sangojipet	409							
299	Banswada	571374	Sangojipet	1							
300	Banswada	571375	Konapur	823							
301	Banswada	571375	Konapur	39							
302	Banswada	571375	Konapur	53							
303	Banswada	571375	Konapur	7							
304	Banswada	571376	Ibrahimpet	1079							
305	Banswada	571376	Ibrahimpet	5							
306	Banswada	571376	Ibrahimpet	27							
307	Banswada	571378	Borlam	1123							
308	Banswada	571378	Borlam	127							
309	Banswada	571378	Borlam	26							
310	Banswada	571378	Borlam	14							
311	Banswada	571378	Borlam	89							
312	Banswada	571384	Banswada	7802							
313	Banswada	571381	Tadkole	1550							
314	Banswada	571381	Tadkole	166							
315	Banswada	571381	Tadkole	298							
316	Banswada	571382	Budmi	585							
317	Banswada	571383	Tirmalapur	868							
318	Banswada	571383	Tirmalapur	139							
319	Banswada	571383	Tirmalapur	247							
320	Banswada	571383	Tirmalapur	86							
321	Banswada	571383	Tirmalapur	21							
322	Birkoor	571163	Shambapur	84							
323	Birkoor	571164	Mallapur	91							
324	Birkoor	571165	Bairapur	555							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
325	Birkoor	571165	Bairapur	10							
326	Birkoor	571170	Poshetpalle	1							
327	Birkoor	571188	Veerapur	243							
328	Birkoor	571181	Timmapur	676							
329	Birkoor	571182	Birkoor	2385							
330	Birkoor	571182	Birkoor	3							
331	Birkoor	571182	Birkoor	2							
332	Birkoor	571182	Birkoor	1							
333	Birkoor	571183	Kishtapur	883							
334	Birkoor	571184	Chincholi	216							
335	Birkoor	571187	Chinna Annaram	307							
336	Birkoor	571187	Chinna Annaram	153							
337	Birkoor	571186	Pedda Damaracha	652							
338	Birkoor	571186	Pedda Damaracha	2							
339	Birkoor	571162	Barangedgi	727							
340	Birkoor	571162	Barangedgi	1							
341	Jukkal	571088	Chandegaon	441							
342	Jukkal	571089	Madhapur	214							
343	Jukkal	571090	Hangarga	686							
344	Jukkal	571091	Kathalwadi	112							
345	Jukkal	571092	Bijjalwadi	462							
346	Jukkal	571093	Padampalle	356							
347	Jukkal	571094	Nagalgaon	632							
348	Jukkal	571095	Chinna Edgi	205							
349	Jukkal	571096	Pedda Edgi	969							
350	Jukkal	571096	Pedda Edgi	2							
351	Jukkal	571097	Longaon	209							
352	Jukkal	571098	Kanthali	344							
353	Jukkal	571098	Kanthali	24							
354	Jukkal	571099	Pedda Ghulla	1240							
355	Jukkal	571100	Chinna Ghulla	132							
356	Jukkal	571099	Pedda Ghulla	34							
357	Jukkal	571101	Gundoor	278							
358	Jukkal	571101	Gundoor	118							
359	Jukkal	571102	Jukkal	1579							
360	Jukkal	571113	Siddapur	73							
361	Jukkal	571113	Siddapur	226							
362	Jukkal	571104	Ladegaon	547							
363	Jukkal	571109	Baswapur	670							
364	Jukkal	571111	Bangarpalle	63							
365	Jukkal	571112	Dostpalle	96							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
366	Jukkal	571108	Khandeballoor	687							
367	Jukkal	571105	Khemraja Kallali	602							
368	Jukkal	571106	Kowlas	720							
369	Jukkal	571107	Mohammadabad	565							
370	Jukkal	571107	Mohammadabad	2							
371	Jukkal	571116	Wajrakhandi	534							
372	Jukkal	571118	Mailar	57							
373	Jukkal	571122	Savargaon	85							
374	Jukkal	571122	Savargaon	14							
375	Jukkal	571114	Sopur	266							
376	Jukkal	571115	Dongaon	679							
377	Jukkal	571115	Dongaon	37							
378	Madnur	571047	Chinna Shekkarga	342							
379	Madnur	571046	Salabathpur	52							
380	Madnur	571048	Pedda Shekkarga	597							
381	Madnur	571049	Gojegaon	231							
382	Madnur	571050	Sonala	89							
383	Madnur	571051	Thadi Hipperga	553							
384	Madnur	571053	Limboor	596							
385	Madnur	571054	Hassa Takli	142							
386	Madnur	571055	Pedda Takli	456							
387	Madnur	571056	Sirpur	313							
388	Madnur	571058	Mahdan Hipperga	442							
389	Madnur	571059	Elegaon	117							
390	Madnur	571060	Kurla	389							
391	Madnur	571061	Enbhura	323							
392	Madnur	571062	Dongli	1010							
393	Madnur	571063	Mogha	567							
394	Madnur	571065	Madnur	2676							
395	Madnur	571066	Keroor	564							
396	Madnur	571070	Awalgaon	500							
397	Madnur	571071	Mainur	787							
398	Madnur	571072	Lachmapur	39							
399	Madnur	571073	Marepalle	220							
400	Madnur	571074	Dhoti	258							
401	Madnur	571075	Mallapur	220							
402	Madnur	571087	Lachan	576							
403	Madnur	571076	Sultanpet	481							
404	Madnur	571085	Rachoor	90							
405	Madnur	571086	Rusegaon	231							
406	Madnur	571078	Shekhapur	284							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
407	Madnur	571079	Kotchira	848							
408	Madnur	571083	Chinna Eklara	227							
409	Madnur	571067	Kharag	60							
410	Madnur	571068	Chinna Thadugur	169							
411	Madnur	571069	Pedda Thadgur	937							
412	Madnur	571080	Antapur	163							
413	Madnur	571081	Somoor	201							
414	Madnur	571082	Dhannoor	317							
415	Madnur	571084	Pedda Eklara	777							
416	Nasurullabad	571166	Boppaspalle	244							
417	Nasurullabad	571167	Mylaram	628							
418	Nasurullabad	571167	Mylaram	114							
419	Nasurullabad	571167	Mylaram	60							
420	Nasurullabad	571167	Mylaram	18							
421	Nasurullabad	571168	Nasurullabad	776							
422	Nasurullabad	571169	Namli	596							
423	Nasurullabad	571171	Bommandevapalle	977							
424	Nasurullabad	571173	Hajipur	91							
425	Nasurullabad	571173	Hajipur	1							
426	Nasurullabad	571175	Sangam	578							
427	Nasurullabad	571175	Sangam	130							
428	Nasurullabad	571176	Ankole	398							
429	Nasurullabad	571176	Ankole	402							
430	Nasurullabad	571177	Baswaipalle	174							
431	Nasurullabad	571177	Baswaipalle	29							
432	Nasurullabad	571178	Kamshetpalle	112							
433	Nasurullabad	571179	Nachepalle	639							
434	Nasurullabad	571179	Nachepalle	97							
435	Nasurullabad	571179	Nachepalle	26							
436	Nasurullabad	571180	Mirzapur	1038							
437	Nasurullabad	571191	Durki	1240							
438	Nizamsagar	571413	Sanivarpet	13							
439	Nizamsagar	571414	Telagapoor	116							
440	Nizamsagar	571418	Singitham	538							
441	Nizamsagar	571420	Vengalampalle	3							
442	Nizamsagar	571426	Shairkhanpalle	47							
443	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	584							
444	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	30							
445	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	62							
446	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	44							
447	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	8							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
448	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	90							
449	Nizamsagar	571421	Maqdumpur	110							
450	Nizamsagar	571422	Galipur	371							
451	Nizamsagar	571423	Komalancha	654							
452	Nizamsagar	571433	Mallur	772							
453	Nizamsagar	571433	Mallur	120							
454	Nizamsagar	571434	Jakkapur	208							
455	Nizamsagar	571432	Waddepalle	582							
456	Nizamsagar	571432	Waddepalle	25							
457	Nizamsagar	571424	Tunkepalle	454							
458	Nizamsagar	571424	Tunkepalle	1							
459	Nizamsagar	571424	Tunkepalle	7							
460	Nizamsagar	571425	Turkapalle	31							
461	Nizamsagar	571428	Boorgul	319							
462	Nizamsagar	571427	Narva	469							
463	Nizamsagar	571429	Gunkul	325							
464	Nizamsagar	571429	Gunkul	639							
465	Nizamsagar	571442	Hasanpalle	315							
466	Nizamsagar	571442	Hasanpalle	50							
467	Nizamsagar	571442	Hasanpalle	4							
468	Nizamsagar	571441	Banjepalle	625							
469	Nizamsagar	571441	Banjepalle	189							
470	Nizamsagar	571430	Gorgal	273							
471	Nizamsagar	571431	Magi	404							
472	Nizamsagar	571435	Mangloor	275							
473	Nizamsagar	571436	Narsingraopalle	290							
474	Nizamsagar	571437	Velugunur	292							
475	Nizamsagar	571438	Brahmanpalle	232							
476	Nizamsagar	571439	Arepalle	254							
477	Nizamsagar	571439	Arepalle	76							
478	Nizamsagar	571439	Arepalle	45							
479	Nizamsagar	571440	Achampet	685							
480	Nizamsagar	571440	Achampet	61							
481	Nizamsagar	571440	Achampet	55							
482	Pedda Kodapgal	571386	Katepalle	704							
483	Pedda Kodapgal	571386	Katepalle	105							
484	Pedda Kodapgal	571119	Lingampalle	181							
485	Pedda Kodapgal	571119	Lingampalle	390							
486	Pedda Kodapgal	571119	Lingampalle	5							
487	Pedda Kodapgal	571119	Lingampalle	26							
488	Pedda Kodapgal	571120	Pocharam	170							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
489	Pedda Kodapgal	571120	Pocharam	97							
490	Pedda Kodapgal	571149	Jaganathpally	10							
491	Pedda Kodapgal	571147	Tupdal (Kowlasa)	93							
492	Pedda Kodapgal	571150	Chinna Takkadpalle	178							
493	Pedda Kodapgal	571155	Pedda Kodapgal	1312							
494	Pedda Kodapgal	571158	Anjani	39							
495	Pedda Kodapgal	571158	Anjani	27							
496	Pedda Kodapgal	571158	Anjani	21							
497	Pedda Kodapgal	571158	Anjani	5							
498	Pedda Kodapgal	571156	Burugpalle	258							
499	Pedda Kodapgal	571156	Burugpalle	15							
500	Pedda Kodapgal	571156	Burugpalle	137							
501	Pedda Kodapgal	571121	Shivapur	261							
502	Pedda Kodapgal	571121	Shivapur	79							
503	Pedda Kodapgal	571121	Shivapur	53							
504	Pedda Kodapgal	571157	Wadlam	691							
505	Pedda Kodapgal	571157	Wadlam	17							
506	Pedda Kodapgal	571157	Wadlam	35							
507	Pedda Kodapgal	571157	Wadlam	56							
508	Pedda Kodapgal	571159	Kheslabad	521							
509	Pedda Kodapgal	571159	Kheslabad	17							
510	Pedda Kodapgal	571159	Kheslabad	2							
511	Pedda Kodapgal	571160	Begampur	217							
512	Pedda Kodapgal	571160	Begampur	27							
513	Pitlam	571387	Koranpalle	29							
514	Pitlam	571387	Koranpalle	55							
515	Pitlam	571388	Paredpalle	206							
516	Pitlam	571388	Paredpalle	3							
517	Pitlam	571397	Allapur	201							
518	Pitlam	571389	Bandapalle	523							
519	Pitlam	571389	Bandapalle	21							
520	Pitlam	571389	Bandapalle	47							
521	Pitlam	571389	Bandapalle	59							
522	Pitlam	571390	Maddelchervu	286							
523	Pitlam	571391	Bollakpalle	299							
524	Pitlam	571392	Chinna Gouraram	241							
525	Pitlam	571392	Chinna Gouraram	102							
526	Pitlam	571393	Pedda Rampur	681							
527	Pitlam	571394	Kurthi	347							
528	Pitlam	571395	Siddapur	145							
529	Pitlam	571395	Siddapur	76							

Sl. No.	Mandal Name	Village Code	Village Name	House Hold	No. of BPL RHH Services received (Rs. 125/-)	No. of BPL RHH Services Electrified (Rs. 125/-)	Erection of AB Cable	Erection of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations	33 KV line	11 KV line	Remarks
530	Pitlam	571396	Chillangi	941							
531	Pitlam	571398	Burnapur	296							
532	Pitlam	571399	Dharmaram	170							
533	Pitlam	571399	Dharmaram	14							
534	Pitlam	571400	Chinna Kodapgal	1114							
535	Pitlam	571401	Kishtapur	282							
536	Pitlam	571401	Kishtapur	7							
537	Pitlam	571402	Brahmanpalle	187							
538	Pitlam	571402	Brahmanpalle	26							
539	Pitlam	571403	Pedda Annaram	460							
540	Pitlam	571403	Pedda Annaram	21							
541	Pitlam	571412	Nagampalle	99							
542	Pitlam	571412	Nagampalle	37							
543	Pitlam	571404	Pothreddypalle	274							
544	Pitlam	571404	Pothreddypalle	79							
545	Pitlam	571404	Pothreddypalle	2							
546	Pitlam	571404	Pothreddypalle	30							
547	Pitlam	571405	Hasnapur	226							
548	Pitlam	571411	Pitlam	3227							
549	Pitlam	571411	Pitlam	55							
550	Pitlam	571411	Pitlam	22							
551	Pitlam	571406	Karegaon	691							
552	Pitlam	571406	Karegaon	90							
553	Pitlam	571407	Godamgaon	524							
554	Pitlam	571408	Khambapur	60							
555	Pitlam	571409	Mardanda	333							
556	Pitlam	571410	Thimmanagar	718							
557	Pitlam	571410	Thimmanagar	41							

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పాకీ మరయు అదనపు సర్పాకీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ రాజేశం, మండల కార్యకర్త, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, కామారెడ్డి, ఫోన్ నెం.9985751441 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	ఉద్యోగులు స్థానికంగా ఉండటం లేదు. కావున కరెంటుకు సమస్య వచ్చిన మేము చేసుకొని వలసి వస్తుంది. దాని పైన మాట్లాడటానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరని మనవి.	ఉద్యోగులు స్థానికంగా ఉండాలని ఆదేశాలు జారీ చేయబడ్డాయి. అతిక్రమించిన వారి పైన తగు చర్యలు నిబంధనల ప్రకారంగా తీసుకొనబడుతాయి.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనలపై శ్రీ బదం అమర్ సేనా రెడ్డి, అధ్యక్షులు, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, మండలం : బిక్సూర్ , జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి. ఫోన్ నెం.9849575098.

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	హై టెన్షన్ 750 kV ఓవర్ హెడ్ లైన్ నష్ట పరిహారం సరిగా ఇవ్వడం లేదు. అధికారులకు చెప్పినా పట్టించుకోవడం లేదు. కనుక దీని పైన మాట్లాడటానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరు.	లైసెన్సీ పరిధిలో లేని అంశము.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ ఏనుగు రాజ రెడ్డి, కార్యదర్శి భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, బిక్నూర్ మండలం, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9440499411.

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ కాలిపోతే ట్రాన్స్ పోర్టు మరియు లోడింగ్ ఆన్-లోడింగ్ మరియు ఛైన్ బ్లాక్ అని డబ్బులు రైతులే పెట్టుకోవాలి అంటున్నారు. కావున దీని పై మాట్లాడడానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరని మనవి.	కాలిపోయిన/చెడిపోయిన ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మరును నిర్ణీత సమయంలో డిపార్టెంట్ వారి ఖర్చులతో మార్పడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ పైడి విట్టల్ రెడ్డి, జిల్లా కార్యదర్శి, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9490902307 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	లూస్ లైన్స్ మరియు ఆన్ ఆఫ్ స్వీచ్ గ్రామ మంచాయితీ లెవల్ సిటిజన్ షీట్ ఇంతకూ ముందే ERC లో మాట్లాడం జరిగింది. కానీ ఇప్పటివరకు ఏ ఒక పని జరగటం లేదు. కావున ఈ అంశాల పై మాట్లాడటానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరు.	లూస్ లైన్స్ ను సరిచేయడం జరుగుతుంది మరియు A.B. స్వచ్ఛులు లేని వాటికి / చెడిపోయిన వాటిని గుర్తించి దశల వారీగా అమర్చడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర అదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ ఈగ గణపతి రెడ్డి, గ్రామం : నందివాడ, మండలం తాడ్యాయి, జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి, ఫోన్ నెం.9849301822

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	21.12.2015 నాడు డి.డి కట్టడం జరిగింది. 09.03.2016 నాడు బాన్సువాడ లో CGRF కు C.G No.102 నాడు ఇచ్చాము. పని జరగలేదు. కరీంనగర్ ERC లో కూడా చెప్పాము మరియు ఖమ్మం ERC లో కూడా ప్రస్తావించడం జరిగింది. ఇక ఇప్పటి వరకు లైను వేయ లేదు. పైన పేర్కొన్న విధముగా మీతో మాట్లాడటానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరని కోరుతున్నాము.	క్షేత్ర స్థాయిలో లైను వేయుటకు మొదటగా ఇరుగుననున్న రైతులు అభ్యంతరం వ్యక్తం చేసినందున లైను వేయడం సాధ్యపడలేదు సమస్య పరిష్కరించిన తరువాత పంట చేనులు సాగులో ఉన్నందున లైను వేయుట కుదరలేదు. 28.01.2018 రోజున వరకు పని పూర్తీ చేయడమైనది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, కౌన్ సబ్బిడ్డీ సర్పాన్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పాన్టీ ప్రతిపాదనలపై

శ్రీ ఏనుగు లక్ష్మ రెడ్డి, అధ్యక్షులు, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, మండలం : సదాశివ నగర్, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9440798856

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ లకు ON/OFF స్వీచులు లేవు. సదాశివ నగర్ మండలంలో ఎన్నో గ్రామాల్లో ఈ సమస్యలు ఉన్నవి. ప్రతి సారి L/C తీసుకోవాల్సి వస్తుంది.	A.B. స్వీచులు లేని వాటికి / చెడిపోయిన వాటిని గుర్తించి దశల వారీగా అమర్చడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ కె. సాయి రెడ్డి, అధ్యక్షులు, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ్, మండలం : కామారెడ్డి, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9490650709

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	టోల్-ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ పై సమస్య ఉన్నది పనులు కావడం లేదు.	టోల్-ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ 24 గంటలు (24x7) పని చేస్తుంది. రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ నెంబర్ మెసేజ్ ద్వారా పంపబడుతుంది. టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు వినియోగదారుడు ఫిర్యాదు చేసిన వెంటనే ఫిర్యాదు నెంబర్ సెల్ కు మెసేజ్ పంపించడం జరుగుతుంది. సదరు ఫిర్యాదును క్షేత్ర స్థాయి అధికారికి పంపించి, పరిష్కారం అయ్యే అంత వరకు పర్యవేక్షించడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థ మరీయు అదనపు సర్వార్థ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ కె. హనుమంత రావు, MPTC, పెద్ద చెక్కర్ల, మండలం : మద్నూర్, కామారెడ్డి జిల్లా. ఫోన్ : 9640390457 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు

సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మరుకు ON-OFF స్విచ్ లు ఎక్కడ కూడా లేవు. కావున ఎన్ని సార్లు మోర పెట్టుకున్నా ఇవ్వడం లేదు. కావున దీని పైన మాట్లాడడానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరని మనవి.	చెక్కర్ల గ్రామంలో రెండు (2) ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మరుకు మాత్రమే ON-OFF స్విచ్ లు లేవు. స్విచ్ లు బిగించుట పని జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ కె. అంజన్, జిల్లా అధ్యక్షులు, భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ, గ్రామం : అంగాపూర్, జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి. ఫోన్ నెం.9440440870.

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	గతములో A.E.లు పొల్లు, వైరు ఇవ్వకుండా సర్వీసు రిలీజ్ చేసినారు. వాటిని అనేక మార్లు అడిగితే పోయిన 2016 డిసెంబర్ వరకు పూర్తి చేస్తాము అన్నారు. సర్వీ చేయించారు. కానీ ఏ ఒక్క సర్వీసుకు పొల్లు కానీ వైరు కానీ మెటీరియల్ కానీ ఇవ్వ లేదు. కాబట్టి దయ చేసి ఇట్టి లైన్ లాస్ మరియు ఆక్సిడెంట్లు జరుగుచున్నవి. కావున ఇట్టి సర్వీసులకు పొల్లు వైరు తగు మెటీరియల్ ఇవ్వగలరు.	దశల వారీగా ఇట్టి సర్వీసులకు పొల్లు, వైరులు సమకూర్చడం జరుగుతుంది.
2.	NPDCL కంపెనీ పరిధిలో ఎక్కడ చూచిన ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ చాలు, బండు చేసే స్వీచ్లు లేవు. ఎన్ని మార్లు అడిగిన సామాను లేదు అని లేదని అంటున్నారు. పెద్ద వారు అన్ని సామానులు ఉన్నాయని చెప్పుచున్నారు. కానీ ఎక్కడ చూచిన ఆన్ ఆఫ్ స్వీచ్లు లేవు. కావున ఇట్టి సామగ్రి సమకూర్చగలరు.	A.B. స్వీచ్లు లేని వాటికి / చెడిపోయిన వాటిని గుర్తించి దశలవారీగా అమర్చడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్తయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థి మరియు అదనపు సర్వార్థి

ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ కుంట వెంకట్ రెడ్డి, గాన్వారం, ఇంద్రావతి మండలం, నిజామాబాద్ జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9440882247

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు ఫోన్ చేస్తే మీ అధికారికి ఫోన్ చేసిందా కంప్లెంట్ నెంబర్ ఇవ్వడం లేదు. దీని పై మాట్లాడటానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరు.	టోల్-ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ 1800 425 0028 మరియు 1912, 24 గంటలు (24x7) అందుబాటులో ఉంటుంది. టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు వినియోగదారుడు ఫిర్యాదు చేసిన వెంటనే ఫిర్యాదు నెంబర్ సెల్ కు మెసేజ్ పంపించడం జరుగుతుంది. సదరు ఫిర్యాదును క్షేత్ర స్థాయి అధికారికి పంపించి, పరిష్కారం అయ్యే అంత వరకు పర్యవేక్షించడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్చార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్చార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ చిలుకూరి రాఘవ రెడ్డి, కార్యదర్శి భారతీయ కేసాన్ సంఘ్, మండలం : తాడ్యాయి, జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి. ఫోన్ నెం.9440367326

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	విద్యుత్ తీగలకు చెట్లు ఆనడం వలన కోణాలు రైతులచే కొట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఫీజు వైరులు రైతులచే వేయిస్తున్నారు. దీని పై మాట్లాడడానికి అవకాశం ఇవ్వగలరు.	విద్యుత్ తీగలకు అనుకోని ఉన్న చెట్లు కొమ్మలు తొలగించుట సంస్థ పరంగా చేయడం జరుగుతుంది.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై శ్రీ ఏ.ఆర్. నర్సారెడ్డి గ్రామం : బ్రాహ్మణా పల్లి, మండలం : తాడ్యాయి, జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి. ఫోన్ నెం.9441856542.

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	D.D.లు కట్టినా కనెక్షన్ ఇవ్వడం లేదు. ఎన్నిసార్లు అడిగినా రేపు మాపు అన్నట్లుగా ఉంది.	బ్రాహ్మణపల్లి గ్రామంలో D.D.లు చెల్లించిన రైతులందరికీ వ్యవసాయ కనెక్షన్లు ఇవ్వడమైనది. బ్రాహ్మణపల్లి గ్రామంలో పెండింగ్ వసాయ విద్యుత్ కనెక్షన్లు ఏమి లేవు.

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర అదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్జీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్జీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ ఏ. జమాకర్ రెడ్డి, గ్రామం : వెంకం పల్లి, మండలం : నాగిరెడ్డి పేట, జిల్లా : కామారెడ్డి.

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	మా మండలం లో 245 D.D.లు కట్టినవి పెండింగ్ సర్వీసులు ఉన్నవి. వాటి పై మాట్లాడడానికి అనుమతి ఇవ్వగలరు.	28.01.2018 నాటికి 256 వ్యవసాయ విద్యుత్ కనెక్షన్లు పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి. ఇందులో 6 నెలల పైగా పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి 5 (పంట పోలాలు ఉన్నందున పని చేపట్టుటకు ఏలు కాలేదు), 3 నుండి 6 నెలలలోపు పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి 99 (ఎస్టిమేట్లు శాంక్షన్ అయినవి, ఫిబ్రవరి నెలలో పని చేపట్టడం జరుగుతుంది) మరియు 3 నెలల లోపు పెండింగ్ లో ఉన్నవి 152 (సర్వే పూర్తీ అయినది ఎస్టిమేట్ చేయడం జరుగుతుంది).

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్వార్థ మరయు అదనపు సర్వార్థ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ పురుషోత్తం, విశ్రాంత అధికారి, గుండాల (గ్రామం & మండలం), జనగామ జిల్లా. ఫోన్ నెం.9441609836 వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు

సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	LT-I (A) (100) యూనిట్ల చార్జీలు రూ.2-60 గా నిర్ణయించి, కేటగిరి LT-I (B) లో టిగిరి 0-100 యూనిట్లకు రూ.3-30 గా నిర్ణయించారు అలాగే LT-I (B) కేటగిరిలో మల్లి 0-200 యూనిట్లకు రూ.5-00 చొప్పున నిర్ణయించారు.	గృహ విభాగము నందు టేబిల్స్ పేజీ విధానమును అనుసరించడం జరుగుతుంది. తక్కువ వినియోగం ఉన్న మధ్య తరగతి వినియోగదారుల పై భారంపడకుండా స్లాబులు నిర్ణయించడమైనది. నెలకు 100 యూనిట్ల వరకు వినియోగించే గృహ వినియోగదారులకు డార్జీలు పెంచకుండా, తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం సబ్సిడీని అందిస్తున్నది. కావున గృహ వినియోగ క్యాటగిరీ నందు నెలకు 100 యూనిట్ల వినియోగం వరకు ప్రత్యేక విభాగాన్ని పొందు పరచడమైనది. ఆ పైన నెలకు 100-200 యూనిట్లు వినియోగించే వారికి అదనపు భారంపడకుండా ప్రత్యేక విభాగాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయడం జరిగింది. కావున గృహ వినియోగ క్యాటగిరీ నందు ఒకేవట్టికను అనుసరించడం వీలు కాదు.
2.	ఈ విధానము అశాస్త్రీయము. అర్టికల్-14 ప్రకారము సమానత్వ కోలబద్ధము ఉల్లంఘించుచున్నది. ఒకే పరిమాణముగా వినియోగమునకు భిన్నమైన రేట్లు ఉండరాదు. ఇంకా టాక్స్ వారు పాటించే విధానమే రాజ్యాంగ బద్ధమైనది. ఇంకెమెంటల్ పెంపుదల కూడా నిర్ణీత క్రమంలో ఉండాలి. అంటే తప్ప ఎక్కువ తక్కువలు ఉండటం పనికిరాదు. పక్షపాతం చూపేనట్లవుతుంది.	
3.	కనుక ఇంకా టాక్స్ వారి విధానంలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి రేట్లను నిర్ణయించి రాజ్యాంగ బద్ధంగా నడచుకోవాల్సిందిగా విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా టాక్స్ విధానం ప్రకారం ఇలా ఉండాలి.	
	LT-I (A) నెలకు 100 యూనిట్ల వరకు మొదటి 50 యూనిట్లు @ రూ.1-45 51-100 @ రూ.2-60 రూ.202-50 LT-I (B) (i) నెలకు 200 యూనిట్ల వరకు 101-200 @ రూ.3-50 + రూ.202-50 = రూ.552-50 LT-I (B) (ii) నెలకు 200 యూనిట్ల పై	ఆర్థిక సంవత్సరం 2018-19లో గృహవినియోగ క్యాటగిరీకి విద్యుత్ సరఫరా వ్యయం యూనిట్ కు రూ.7.36 ఉండగా, నెలకు 200 యూనిట్ల వరకు వినియోగించే వినియోగదారుల నుండి అంతకంటే తక్కువ ధరను వసూలు చేయబడుతుంది. దీని వ్యత్యాసాన్ని ఇతర స్లాబులు మరియు క్యాటగిరీ వినియోగదారులు క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ చేయుచున్నారు.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
	<p>201 - 300 @ రూ.4-50 + రూ.552-50 = రూ.1,002-50</p> <p>301 - 400 @ రూ.5-50 + రూ.1,002-550 = రూ.1,552-50</p> <p>401 - 500 @ రూ.6-50 + రూ.1,552-50 = రూ.2,202-50</p> <p>501 - 600 @ రూ.7-50 + రూ.2,202-50 = రూ.2,952-50</p> <p>601 - 700 @ రూ.8-50 + రూ.2,952-50 = రూ.3,832-50</p> <p>701 - 800 @ రూ.9-0 + రూ.3,832-50 = రూ.4,782-50</p> <p>801 - పైన @ రూ.10-50 + రూ.4,782-50</p>	<p>టారిఫ్ విధానం మరియు ఛార్జీల పై తుది నిర్ణయం గౌరవ కమిషన్ వారి పరిధి లోనికి.</p>

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైల్ సప్లయ సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ ఎం. శ్రీధర్ రెడ్డి, శ్రీ పర్వాడ అంజి రెడ్డి & శ్రీ జె. శ్రీ రంగా రావు హైదరాబాద్

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ప్రోద్బలంతో వ్యవసాయ రంగానికి 24 గంటల విద్యుత్ సరఫరా చేస్తున్నందుకు తమరి ద్వారా రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి, డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీలకు, ట్రాన్సిమిషన్ కంపెనీకి, జెన్-కోకు గౌరవ విద్యుత్ నియంత్రణ మండలి వారికి భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ తరపున ధన్యవాదాలు తెలియజేస్తున్నాము.	—
2.	24 గంటల విద్యుత్ సరఫరాకు సహకరించారన్న కారణంతో విద్యుత్ రంగ ఉద్యోగస్తులందరికీ గౌరవ రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి ఒక ఇంక్రిమెంట్ ఇచ్చారు. భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ విద్యుత్ ఉద్యోగులందరికీ శుభాకాంక్షలు తెలుపుతూ వారి సేవలకు ప్రతిఫలం ఇచ్చిన కారంగా రెట్టింపు ఉత్సాహంతో వినియోగదారులకు సేవలు చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాము.	—
3.	ఎస్.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్ పరిధిలోని మెట్ పల్లి మండల విద్యుత్ అధికారులు / ఉద్యోగులు రైతాంగాన్ని గతంలో మాదిరిగా డబ్బు కొరకు వేధించడం లేదు. డబ్బులు తీసుకోకుండా అన్ని పనులు ఉచితంగా చేస్తున్నారు. వారికి, వారిని కార్యస్థుఖులను గావించి ఉన్నతాధికారులకు కృతజ్ఞతలు తెలియజేస్తూ మెట్ పల్లి మండల విద్యుత్ విషయంలో అవినీతి రహిత మండలంగా భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ (డిక్లర్) సగర్వంగా ప్రకటిస్తూ రాష్ట్రమంతటా దానిని విస్తరించాలని అందరు అధికారులను భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ కోరుతున్నది.	వినియోగదారులకు అవినీతి రహిత సేవలకై NPDCL మిగతా భాగాలలో కూడా తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోవటం జరుగుతుంది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
4.	<p>వ్యవసాయదారుల కొత్త సర్వీసుల కొరకు అర్హ పట్టుకున్నప్పుడు డిస్కం వారు సాంక్షన్ ఇచ్చి తీసికొని వెళ్ళిపోయింది. మెటీరియల్ పూర్తిగా ఇవ్వకుండా కొంత సామానును రైతు వినియోగదారులనే కొనుక్కోమని చెప్పన్నారు. రైతులు అట్టి సమానును కొనుక్కొంటున్నారు. స్పంజర్లు (బొల్లు) పాతదానికి గుంతులు తవ్వకవడం, డిస్కామ్ వారు ఇచ్చిన సామానును తమ స్వంత రవాణా ద్వారా తీసుకొచ్చుకోవడం వాటి ఎరక్షన్ కూడా రైతులే స్వంతంగా చేసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ గడ్డను కూడా రైతులే నిర్మించుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. వీటన్నిటికీ బిల్లులు కాంట్రాక్టర్లకు ఇస్తున్నారని స్వయానా ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారు గాజెల్ లో చేసిన సమీక్ష సమావేశంలో సంబంధిత సర్పంచ్ లు ఆరోపించడం జరిగింది. అట్టి సమావేశంలో సంబంధిత ఇన్స్పెక్టర్లు కూడా ఉన్నారు. ఇదే విషయాన్ని భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ గత కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా చెబుతూవస్తున్నది. దీనిని నివారించడానికి కొత్త సర్వీసుకు సంబంధించిన వినియోగదారునికి వారి సర్వీసును ఏర్పర్చడానికి పట్టి సామాను తమరు అందులో ఏ సామాను ఇస్తారు, వినియోగదారుడు ఏ ఏ సామాను కొనుగోలు చేసి తీసుకురావాలి. ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ డిమ్మెలు లాంటివి రైతు నిర్మించుకోవాలా లేక డిస్కం నిర్మిస్తుందా, పోల్ పాత గుంతులు ఎవరు తవ్వాలి, పోల్ ట్రాన్స్ పోల్ చేస్తూ రైతు వినియోగదారులు గాయపడ్డ, చనిపోయిన సందర్భాలు కూడా గతంలో తమరి దృష్టికి తీసుకువచ్చినాము. దాని పై చర్యలు తీసుకున్న వివరాలు తెలియజేయాలి. ప్రతి వినియోగదారునికి సాంక్షన్ కాపీతో పాటు సాంక్షన్ అయిన మెటీరియల్ మరియు చేయబోయే సేవలను ఉత్తరం ద్వారా తెలియజేయాలి. సర్వీసు రీజిజ్ అయిన తర్వాత ఎంత సామాను అయిన మెటీరియల్ మరియు చేయబోయే సేవలను ఉత్తరం ద్వారా తెలియజేయాలి. ప్రభుత్వం/డిస్కం వినియోగదారుని కొరకు ఖర్చు చేసిన అర్థం అయి వినియోగదారులు ప్రభుత్వానికి/డిస్కామ్ లకు (లాయల్) కృతజ్ఞతగా ఉంటారు. దీని పట్ల డిస్కం</p>	<p>వ్యవసాయ విద్యుత్ సర్వీస్ కనెక్షన్ జారిలో ఉండే ప్రతి దశకు సంబంధించిన సమాచారమును SMS ద్వారా పంపించడం జరుగుతుంది. వ్యవసాయ విద్యుత్ కనెక్షన్ జారి విధానమును SAP కి ఏకీకృత పరిచి FIFO పద్ధతిలో సర్వీస్ కనెక్షన్ జారి చేయడం జరుగుతుంది.</p> <p>డి.టి.ఆర్ స్థాపన మరియు అన్ని లైన్లు పనులు సంస్థ ద్వారా నియమించిన కాంట్రాక్టర్లు చేయుదురు. మెటీరియల్స్ మొత్తం సంస్థ ఇవ్వటం జరుగుతుంది. ఏమైనా స్టోర్ లో లేని మెటీరియల్ (నాన్-స్టాక్ పటమ్) కాంట్రాక్టర్ అగ్రిమెంట్ లో పొందుపర్చి పని చేపట్టడం జరుగుతుంది.</p> <p>ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ డిమ్మెలు రైతులే నిర్మించుకున్న ఆరోపణలపై విజిలెన్స్ విచారణ చేపట్టి, అటువంటి చర్యలకు పాలుపడిన అధికారుల పై చర్య తీసుకోవడం జరిగింది.</p>

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమారాసములు
	కొనుగోలు చేసిన సామాను వృథా మరియు దుర్వినియోగం కాకుండా ఉండే అవకాశం ఉంది. ఎ.పి.ఎస్.ఇ.బి. కాలం నాటి విధానాలనే పాటించడం ద్వారా నష్టాలు అధికమయ్యే అవకాశం కూడా ఉంది.	
5.	రెండు డిస్కామ్ లకు సంబంధించిన టోల్ ఫ్రీ 1800 425 3600 మరియు 1800 425 0028 నెంబర్ ల ప్రచారము చేయడం లేదు. ప్రతి ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ పైన మరియు ప్రతి గ్రామంలో బిల్ కలెక్షన్ చేసే స్థలం వద్ద వ్రాయించే ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి. బిల్ కు వెనుక కూడా ఫ్రీ ఫోన్ చేయాలి. విద్యుత్ నియంత్రక విభలం చెంది సరఫరాలో అంతరాయం చెందినప్పుడు టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ ద్వారా ఫిర్యాదు వచ్చేటట్లుగా ప్రయత్నించి ప్రతి ఫిర్యాదుకు ఫిర్యాదు నెంబర్ కేటాయించి అది పరిష్కారం అయ్యే వరకు పర్యక్షణ జరిపే గ్రామీణ విద్యుత్ వినియోగదారులకు సౌకర్యం కల్పించాలి.	వినియోగదారునికి ఇచ్చే విద్యుత్ బిల్లు పైన Toll-free నంబరు ముద్రించడం జరుగుతుంది, TSNPDCL website లో పొందుపర్చడం జరిగినది. టోల్ ఫ్రీ నెంబర్ కు వినియోగదారుడు ఫిర్యాదు చేసిన వెంటనే ఫిర్యాదు నెంబర్ నుల్ కు మెసేజ్ పంపించడం జరుగుతుంది. సందర్భాధుని క్షేత్ర స్థాయి అధికారికి పంపించి, పరిష్కారం అయ్యే అంత వరకు పర్యవేక్షించడం జరుగుతుంది.
6.	విద్యుత్ నియంత్రక (డి.టి.ఆర్) విభలం అయితే తిరిగి పునరుద్ధరించే సమయాన్ని 48 గంటల నుండి 12 గంటలు చేయాలి. గ్రామీణ రోడ్లు మెరుగు పడినందున మరియు సమాచార వ్యవస్థలో విప్లవాత్మక మార్పులు వచ్చి దూరవాణి అందుబాటులో ఉన్న కారణంగా ఇది సాధ్యపడుతుంది. దాని వల్ల విద్యుత్ పాక వల్ల జరిగే దుర్మరణాలు తగ్గే అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. వాట్సాప్ ద్వారా అన్ని రకాల కంప్లైంట్ స్వీకరించడానికి వాట్సాప్ నెంబర్ లు కూడా కేటాయించాలి. డిస్కం వారు అదనపు డి.టి.ఆర్.లను స్థానికంగా అందుబాటులో ఉంచినారు. కావున 12 గంటలు అనేది సాధ్యమయ్యే పని అని భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ భావిస్తుంది	SPM కేంద్రాలలో తగినంత రోలింగ్ స్టాక్ నిర్వహించుకుంటూ, ఫియల్డ్ DTR ను గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాల్లో 48 గంటల లోపే మార్కెట్ ప్రయత్నం జరుగుతుంది. ఉన్నత అధికారులచే రోజు వారి సమీక్ష జరుగుతుంది. వాట్సాప్ ద్వారా కంప్లైంట్ స్వీకరణ పరిశీలించగలము.
7.	విద్యుత్ పాక వల్ల దుర్మరణం చెందిన బాధిత కుటుంబానికి 5 లక్షల ఎక్స్ గ్రేషియా అర్దులు అని తెలుపుతూ బాధిత కుటుంబాలకు ఉత్తరం ద్వారా తెలియజేస్తూ సంబంధిత సీపర్ లు ఏమి కావాలి తెలియజేస్తూ బాధిత కుటుంబాల నుండి అర్దులు స్వీకరించాలి. దుర్మరణానికి	TSNPDCL సంస్థ యొక్క వెబ్ సైట్ (www.tsnpdcl.in) లో "యాక్సిడెంట్ రిపోర్టింగ్ సిస్టం" ను పొందుపర్చబడినది. ఫిర్యాదుదారులు స్కాన్ చేయబడిన అవసరమైన పత్రాలను

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
	సంబంధించిన తక్షణ సహాయాన్ని TSERC వారు పత్రికలలో వచ్చిన వార్తల ఆధారంగా ఎంత మంది చనిపోయారు ఎంత మందికి ఎక్స్-గ్రేపియా ముట్టినది అని పర్యవేక్షించాలి.	అప్-లోడ్ చేస్తూ ఎక్స్-గ్రేపియా క్లెయిమ్ చేయటానికి వీలు కల్పించబడినది.
8.	విద్యుత్ పాక వల్ల గాయపడ్డ వారికి సంబంధించిన వైద్య ఖర్చుల కొరకు మరియు అతని జీవనోపాధికి డిస్కం ఉద్యోగులు అవుట్ పోర్టింగ్ లే కాకుండా ఫైవేటుగా కొంత మంది కార్మికులచే, రైతులచే విద్యుత్ పనులు చేయించుకునే అలవాటు డిస్కం వర్గాలకు ఉంది. అటువంటి కారికుల మరియు రైతులు పాక కు లోనయి గాయపడ్డ సందర్భాలు ఉన్నాయి. వారికి తాత్కాలికంగా కొంత డబ్బు సర్దుబాటు స్థానిక ఉద్యోగులు చేసి తరువాత మీకు సహాయం ఇప్పిస్తామని, ఉద్యోగం ఇప్పిస్తామని నమ్మబలికి నుదర్శకాలం కాలయాపన చేసి మోసగిస్తున్నారు. ప్రవేటు వ్యక్తులచే పనులు చేయిస్తున్నారనడానికి సాక్షం ఊటీవీలో వార్తలలో కూడా చూపించారు. అవి యూట్యూబ్ లో వైరల్ గా మారి అందరికీ చేరింది. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘం ఎ విషయాన్ని నెక్కి వక్కాణిస్తుంది. కావున పాక వల్ల గాయపడ్డ వారికి ఎక్స్-గ్రేపియా నిర్ణయించాలి. అమలు చేయాలని గౌరవ కమీషన్ ను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాము.	విద్యుత్ ఘాతం చలన గాయపడి పూర్తిగా కానీ పాక్షికంగా కానీ అంగవైఫల్యం పొందిన వ్యక్తులకు ఎక్స్-గ్రేపియా మంజూరు చేయబడుతుంది.
9.	హైదరాబాద్ సాత్ సర్కిల్ పరిధిలో విద్యుత్ సరఫరా జరుగుతున్న దాంట్లో బిల్లింగ్ అయి ఉన్నది ఎంత, నష్ట కాతం ఎంత, దానిని నివారించడానికి తీసుకున్న చర్యలు ఏమిటి? గతంలో భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘం డిస్కంల వారికి ప్రత్యేక ప్యాకేజీని 1 రూ.కి మీటర్ 1 రూ. కి యూనిట్ ధరల ఆంటీ ఇంటెన్సిటీ ఇచ్చి వారిని కూడా అందరు వినియోగదారులతో కలిపి, సరఫరా నష్టాన్ని తగ్గించాలి. అక్షమ వాడకందారుల సమాచారం అందించిన వారికి పారితోషకం ఇస్తూ తరచూ విజిలెన్స్ దాడులు నిర్వహించాలి. ఆ ప్రాంతంలో పని చేసే ఉద్యోగస్తులను కూడా బాధ్యులను చేయాలి.	లైసెన్స్ పరిధిలో లేని అంశము.
10.	మన తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలో గుడుంబా, జూడంలాంటివి అరికట్టబడినవి. అలాగే విద్యుత్ రంగంలో వినియోగదారుని హక్కులను చట్టాలను ప్రచారం చేసి సేవీజన్ చార్జ్ ను అమలు చేసే ఈ రంగంలో	వినియోగదారులకు అవినీతి రహిత సేవలకై NPDCL తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోవటం జరుగుతుంది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
	<p>ఉన్నటువంటి అవినీతిని కూడా అరికట్టాలి. పవర్ పాలసీలో విప్లవాత్మకమైన మార్పులు తీసుకువచ్చి కేంద్రం నుండి అవార్డులు గెలిచి గౌరవం పొందడం జరిగింది. విద్యుత్ వినియోగదారుల నుండి చట్ట వ్యతిరేక (అవినీతి సొమ్ము) ఖర్చులు తీసుకోకుండా సేవచేసి విద్యుత్ సరఫరాలో అవినీతి రహిత రాష్ట్రంగా అవార్డు మరియు గౌరవంతో పాటు ప్రజాభిమానాన్ని పొంది రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ సమర్థతకు రాష్ట్ర పౌరులకు కూడా దేశ ప్రజలందరి మన్ననలను పొందడానికి దానికి భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ అఖిల భారత స్థాయిలో తమ గౌరవం పెంచే బాధ్యతను స్వీకరిస్తుందని తమరి ద్వారా సంబంధిత అధికారులు తెలియ జేస్తున్నాము. ఎన్.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్. మెట్ పల్లి మరియు ఎస్.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్. మొయినాబాద్, రంగారెడ్డి (దక్షిణ) తదితర ప్రాంతాలలో సత్వర సేవలందిస్తున్నారని తమరికి సవినయంగా విన్నవించుకుంటున్నాను.</p>	
11.	<p>రాజీవ్ గాంధీ ఇంటర్నేషనల్ ఎయిర్ పోర్ట్ పరిధిలో ఎన్ని కనెక్షన్లు ఉన్నాయో? అని ఎ క్యాటగిరి కింద చెందినవి తెలియజేయాలి.</p> <p>గతంలో బస్ స్టాండ్, రైల్వే స్టేషన్ కు సంబంధించిన క్యాటగిరీలోనే మొత్తం ఉండేది. గౌరవ ఇ.ఆర్.సి. వారు ఈ విషయం పైన గతంలోనే ఒక ఆర్డర్ ఇచ్చినారు. గత సంవత్సరం నవంబర్, అమెజాన్, సంస్థలకు హెచ్.టి.2 క్యాటగిరీలకు మార్చినామని తెలిపారు. మిగతా మధ్యం అమ్మే షాపులు, ఇతర షాపుల చౌరంగ్ లను వేరు చేయలేదు. వీరందరికీ పేద ప్రజలకు, బస్ స్టాండ్ లు, రైల్వే స్టేషన్ లకు క్యాటగిరీలోనే ఇస్తున్నారు.</p> <p>దేశంలో జి.ఎం.ఆర్ కు సంబంధించిన విమానాశ్రయాలలో పుయాణాలకు సంబంధించిన ఇతర ఎయిర్ పోర్టులకన్నా జి.ఎం.ఆర్. ఎయిర్ పోర్ట్ దార్జీలు విపరీతంగా ఎక్కువ ఉన్నవి. అతి తక్కువ దార్జీలను వసూలు చేసే జి.ఎం.ఆర్ సంస్థకు తక్కువ ధరకే విద్యుత్ విక్రయించారని చూ అభిప్రాయమని తమరికి విన్నవించుకుంటున్నాము. జి.ఎం.ఆర్ ఎయిర్ పోర్టుకు వెళ్లిన</p>	<p>ల్లనన్నీ పరిధిలో లేని అంశము.</p>

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు																											
12.	<p>చార్జీలను వసూలు చేసే జి.ఎం.ఆర్ సంస్థకు తక్కువ ధరకే విద్యుత్ విక్రయించారని మా అభిప్రాయమని తమరికి విన్నవించుకుంటున్నాము. జి.ఎం.ఆర్ ఎయిర్ పోర్టుకు వెళ్ళిన ప్రయాణీకులు తమ వాహనం నుండి దిగడానికి సంబంధించిన సమయాన్ని 5 ని.లుగా నిర్దేశించి అంతకు ఒక నిమిషం ఎక్కువైనా పార్కింగ్ చార్జీలుగా 8 ని.ల వరకు 100 రూ.లు అంతకు మించితే 200 రూ.లు ఇంకా ఎక్కువ ఉన్న ఇంత దుర్మార్గంగా ప్రవర్తించే వ్యాపార సంస్థను బస్ స్టాండ్ ల, రైల్వే స్టేషన్ల కేటగిరి కాకుండా వారికి తగ్గట్టుగా టారిఫ్ ను నిర్ణయించి అమలు చేయాలని గౌరవ కమీషన్ వారికి ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.</p> <p>సి.జి.ఆర్.ఎఫ్. వద్దకు వినియోగదారుడు వచ్చి ఫిర్యాదు చేసిన పిదప నియమిత సమయమైనా 45 రోజులలో తీర్పు ఇవ్వాలి. ఫిర్యాదుదారుని అర్జీలు 01-04-2017 నుండి 30-12-2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు ఎన్ని, సకాలంలో తీర్పునిచ్చినది ఎన్ని, కాలాతీతమైనవి ఎన్ని? తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని సి.జి.ఆర్.ఎఫ్ వారు అడిగినవి ఎన్ని? డిస్కంల వారు సకాలంలో పని పూర్తీ చేసి నివేదికలు సమర్పించినవి అన్ని? తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నది ఎన్ని? వాటికి పై తీసుకున్న చర్యలు ఏమిటి? ఎస్.ఓ.పి. గడువు దాటినా ఫిర్యాదుల పై ఎస్.ఓ.పి.లో ఉన్న ప్రకారంగా (పెనాల్టీలు) అపరాధ రుసుం వేసినవి ఎన్ని? సి.జి.ఆర్.ఎఫ్. వారిగా వివరాలు తెలపాలని గౌరవ ఇ.ఆర్.సి. ద్వారా నివేదిక కోరుతున్నాము.</p>	<p>01-04-2017 నుండి 30-12-2017 వరకు CGRF-I వరంగల్ & CGRF-II నిర్మల్ వివరాలు ఈ క్రింద పొందు పర్చడం జరిగినది.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>వివరాలు</th><th>CGRF-I వరంగల్</th><th>CGRF-II నిర్మల్</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01.04.2017 నుండి 30.12.2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు</td><td>275</td><td>205</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్పునిచ్చినవి</td><td>152</td><td>109</td></tr> <tr> <td>పెండింగ్ ఫిర్యాదులు</td><td>123</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr> <td>45 రోజులలో తీర్పునిచ్చినవి</td><td>80</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr> <td>45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్పునిచ్చినవి</td><td>72</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి</td><td>3</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>అమలు చేసినవి</td><td>3</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి</td><td>0</td><td>-</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	వివరాలు	CGRF-I వరంగల్	CGRF-II నిర్మల్	01.04.2017 నుండి 30.12.2017 వరకు వచ్చిన ఫిర్యాదులు	275	205	తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	152	109	పెండింగ్ ఫిర్యాదులు	123	96	45 రోజులలో తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	80	39	45 రోజుల తరువాత తీర్పునిచ్చినవి	72	70	తీర్పు ఇచ్చి అమలు చేసిన నివేదిక ఇవ్వమని అడిగినవి	3	-	అమలు చేసినవి	3	-	తీర్పును అమలు చేయకుండా ఉన్నవి	0	-
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క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
13.	<p>హై-టెన్షన్ లైన్లు వ్యవసాయదారుల భూముల నుండి వేయడం జరుగుతుంది. అట్టి లైన్ల నిమిత్తము భూసేకరణ జరగడంలో చట్టాలను అమలు పరచడం లేదు. దౌర్జన్యంగా రైతుల భూములను కాంట్లాక్టర్లు మరియు అధికారులు ఆక్రమిస్తున్నారు. పోలీసు వారి మరియు రెవెన్యూ వారిచే కూడా టెడిరింపులకు పోల్చుడుతున్నారు. ఏ ఆఫ్ రైట్ మరియు టవర్ కు సంబంధించిన భూసేకరణ విస్తరణములో కూడా జిల్లా జిల్లాకు వ్యత్యాసం ఉంది. గణానికి, ఇప్పటికీ కూడా వ్యత్యాసం ఉంది. భూసేకరణ నోటీసులు ఇవ్వకుండానే బ్యాంకు నష్టపరిహారం నిర్ణయించుకుందానీ, నిర్ణయించిన నష్ట పరిహారానికి సంబంధించిన పేపర్లు ఇవ్వకుండా పట్టా పాస్ బుక్ లు, ఆదార్ కార్డులు, బ్యాంక్ అకౌంట్ నెంబర్ లు టీసుకోని కాంట్రాక్టర్లకు అధికారులకు తోచినంత డబ్బు ఇస్తున్నారు. కలెక్టర్ నష్టపరిహారం ఆర్డర్ మరియు ఆ పైన ఇ.ఆర్.సి. కు అప్పీలు చేసుకోవద్దనే విషయాన్ని బాధిత రైతాంగానికి తెలవడం లేదు. కేంద్రానికి సంబంధించిన 765 కె.వి. హై-టెన్షన్ లైన్ల నష్టపరిహారం రైతాంగానికి గిట్టుబాటు కాకుంటే ఎవరికీ అప్పీలు చేసుకోవాలో ఎవరికీ తెలియడం లేదు. అట్టి విషయమై టీ.ఎస్. ట్రాన్స్ క్ మరియు సెంట్రల్ ట్రాన్స్ మిషన్ కు సంబంధించి బాధిత రైతాంగానికి వారి హక్కుల గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. గౌరవ టీ.ఎస్.ఇ.ఆర్.సి వారు కేసులు సుమోటోగా నమోదు చేసుకొని రైతాంగాన్ని ఆదుకోవాలని భారతీయ కిసాన్ సంఘ ప్రార్థిస్తున్నది.</p>	<p>లైసెన్స్ పరిధిలో లేని అంశము.</p>

2018-19 సం॥ రానికి రిటైర్ సప్లయి సమగ్ర ఆదాయ ఆవశ్యకత, ధరల ప్రతిపాదనలు, క్రాస్ సబ్సిడీ సర్పార్టీ మరియు అదనపు సర్పార్టీ ప్రతిపాదనల పై

శ్రీ ఎం. శ్రీధర్ రెడ్డి, #2-1-174 & 175, ఫ్లోట్ నెం.504, రాజ్ పుత్ రెసిడెన్స్, నల్లకుంట, హైదరాబాద్ ఫోన్ నెం.9866381090

వారి అభ్యంతరముల/సూచనలకు సమాధానములు

క్రమ సంఖ్య	అభ్యంతరములు / సూచనలు	సమాధానములు
1.	<p>తెలంగాణా రాష్ట్రంలోని చాలా ప్రాంతాలు మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలుగా ఉండే భూగర్భ జలాల కొరత తీవ్రంగా వుంది. భూగర్భ జలాల కొరత కారణంగా ఉన్న కొద్ది నీటిని సింగల్ పేజ్ మోటార్లు ఉపయోగించి వాడుకోవడానికి అవకాశం వుంది. కానీ గతంలో 7 గంటల వ్యవసాయ విద్యుత్ సరఫరా జరిగినప్పుడు సింగల్ పేజ్ విద్యుత్ వాడకూడదని నియంత్రించారు. కానీ ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితిలో 24 గంటలు విద్యుత్ సరఫరా జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు సింగల్ పేజ్ విద్యుత్ వాడకూడదని నిర్ణయం అర్థరహితం ఆగుతుంది. రైతాంగానికి ఇబ్బంది కూడా అవుతుంది. సింగల్ పేజ్ విద్యుత్ మోటార్ల వల్ల విద్యుత్ ఆదా అవుతుంది. నీటి లభ్యత లేని ప్రాంతాలలో 3 పేజ్ విద్యుత్ మోటార్ల వల్ల చాలా ఇబ్బందులు అవుతున్నవి. కావున సింగల్ పేజ్ విద్యుత్ మోటార్ల వాడమని అధికారికంగా అనుమతించాలని కమీషన్ వారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాము.</p>	<p>సింగల్ పేజ్ మోటార్లతో ఎక్కువ లోతులో ఉన్న నీటిని పంప్ చేయడం కష్టతరం మరియు మోటార్లు కాలిపోయే అవకాశము ఎక్కువ. సాంకేతిక అంశాలు పరిశీలించితే 3-పేజ్ మోటారు సెల్ఫ్ స్టార్టింగ్ శక్తి గలది మరియు గ్రిడ్ పై లోడును సమతుల్యం చేయగలవు.</p>

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited, Corporate Office: Airport Building 302, 1st Floor, New Shakti Bhavan,
New Udaan Bhawan Complex, Near Terminal 3, IGI Airport , New Delhi - 110037**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Article 2.1 – Sale & Purchase of Capacity: From and after Commercial Operation Date of the first Generating unit, subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Company shall sell, and the DISCOMs shall purchase, for the consideration of the Capacity Charge, all the available Capacity of the Project Limited to Installed Capacity of 370MW.</p> <p>Article 1.1.27 Fuel: Means natural Gas only.</p> <p>Article 3.3, Case-I of PPA, “C” is the cost of fuel delivered at metering point is inclusive of cost of Gas and transportation charges, and other taxes as per the invoices given by the GAIL.</p> <p>Article 3.3, Case-II: In the event of Purchase of Fuel From Fuel Suppliers other than GAIL, the cost “C” shall be the cost of Fuel delivered at the metering point, inclusive of cost of Fuel and transportation charges, and other taxes as per the invoices (s) given by the Respective Fuel Supplier (s).</p> <p>“Fuel Suppliers” shall mean GAIL or any other fuel supplier with whom a Fuel Supply Agreement has been entered into in accordance with this Agreement.</p> <p>In accordance to the above mentioned PPA provisions, VGPGI has been declaring its plant availability on daily basis with Natural Gas as Fuel. However, TSDISCOMs are not dispatching power from VGPGI in spite of the Availability Declaration are as per PPA.</p> <p>Background ONGC has started production of Natural gas from K.G. Basin and offered to supply the same to VGPGI and accordingly. Agreement was signed</p>	<p>The GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited PPA (370 MW IPP) was amended on 02.05.2007 with fuel means Natural Gas only, for this project gas allocation made by the then Govt. of India from RIL KG-D6 fields under APM (Administered Pricing Mechanism) pricing. Due to depletion of KG-D6 wells, the GMR Project and also other IPP Projects had stopped generating power since 01.03.2013 and the IPPs filed certain cases claiming compensation which are pending in various courts.</p> <p>Post bifurcation of A.P. State, TSDISCOMs were allocated 53.89% share. Recently, M/s GMR Vemagiri has started declaration of their plant availability with ONGC deep water wells, whose gas pricing is based on market dynamics while the PPA is based on APM pricing. Due to this, the cost of generation from M/s GMR Vemagiri Project would be costlier. Hence, both TS & APDISCOMs rejected the plant availability declarations given by M/s GMR Vemagiri.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>with GAIL and shared with TS Discoms. It may be noted that GOI, vide notification No. O-22013/27/2012-ONG-D-V (Vol-II) dated 21.03.2016 notified the Marketing including pricing freedom to producers for the Gas to be produced from Discoveries in Deep water, ultra-Deepwater and High Pressure and High Temperature Areas subject to a ceiling price regulated by GoI.</p> <p>Further, MOPNG vide its letter dated 12.05.2017 to GVPGL, also clarified that no allocation of Gas from the fields of ONGC (S-1 & VA) is warranted in line with GOI notification dated 21.03.2016.</p> <p>As per PPA, there is no restriction on cost of gas nor source of gas. The PPA stipulates that the cost of Gas is pass through and accordingly to be borne by DISCOMs.</p> <p>As such, GVPGL is declaring plant availability to TS DISCOMs with Natural Gas supplied by GAIL. The said declaration is in compliance with the terms of existing PPA. Accordingly, invoices are being submitted to TS DISCOMs claiming Fixed charges under the Provisions of PPA.</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commission shall take note of the above when ARR is finalized as DISCOMs are frustrating the PPA Terms and creating a financial liability in their books which in due course of time will reflect in the tariff affecting public at large. 2. DISCOMs instead of purchasing power under short term/ bilateral from market, they should consider the availability declarations of power from GVPGL to avoid future fixed cost payment obligations. 	

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business for FY 2018-19 along with Cross Subsidy Surcharge & Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers FY 2018-19 by T.Haribabu, Chief Financial Officer, M/s. Nava Bharat Ventures Limited, Nava Bharat Chambers, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad – 82.

Sl. No.	Objection / Suggestion	TSNPDCL Reply
32. M.N.Rao, Chief Financial Officer, M/s Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd, Nava Bharat Chambers, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad – 500082.		
1	<p>Objection on rate of demand charges and minimum consumption charges applicable for power plants having connections for utilization of start-up power: Power generating plants are not basic real consumers. They are power generators and exporters of surplus power. Power plants have to maintain Contract Demand with the Distribution Licensee to meet its power requirement during Start up which happens on irregular basis.</p> <p>Start-up power supply is required by Generating plants before CoD during their synchronization with the Grid, and after CoD to re-start generation after planned and/or forced shutdowns. Such “Start-up” power is essential for Generating Units, though utilized infrequently. However, in Telangana, the Generating plant is required to take a supply connection from the Power Distribution Licensee for such infrequent occasions, and to pay demand charges on monthly basis irrespective of whether or not the supply from the Distribution Licensee is actually drawn or not. For such connections, the power Distribution Companies in Telangana are charging as under:</p> <p>a) Demand Charges at 50% rate is being collected on monthly basis whether or not supply for Distribution Licensee is actually availed or not.</p> <p>b) Energy charges are being billed for minimum energy consumption @ 50 kVAh per kVA of billing demand for HT-I and @ 25 kVAh per kVA of billing demand for HT-II irrespective of whether or not the supply from the Distribution Licensee is actually availed or not.</p> <p>We would like to mention the decision of Hon’ble ERCs of State of Odisha and Maharastra as under</p>	<p>The concept of the levy of demand charges and minimum energy charges are the recovery of the fixed cost incurred by the licensee like fixed cost commitment to power generators, transmission cost & distribution network cost etc.,.</p> <p>Generating power plants using power for start-up of their generation plant, the licensee has to keep ready entire system to provide power supply as and when required and it is the obligation of the licensee also. In this regard, the licensee will incurred fixed cost towards power purchase, transmission & distribution network whether power is drawn or not by the petitioner.</p> <p>As per the filing of ARR & Tariff proposals for the FY 2018-19 made by the licensee before the Hon’ble Commission, the fixed cost commitment of the licensee (Power Purchase and Transmission & Distribution network) an amount of Rs. 5,838 Crs for the FY 2018-19 where as the recovery of the above cost is only Rs. 587 Crs. The recovery of fixed cost through</p>

Sl. No.	Objection / Suggestion	TSNPDCL Reply
	<p>- Considering the fact the power generating company is not a real consumer, in the State of Odisha, the Hon'ble Orissa Electrical Regulatory Commission has considered the power generating plants under separate category. For this category demand charges are not applicable and energy charges will be collected only on actual consumption. (copy of the Order enclosed for ready reference)</p> <p>- In the State of Maharastra, for start-up supply connections, the Hon'ble ERC had fixed the demand charges at 25% rate. (copy of the Order enclosed for ready reference)</p> <p>Considering the facts, we humbly pray the Hon'ble Commission for revisiting the demand charges and energy charges to be charged for the power generating plants having start-up power connections as furnished below:</p> <p>a) Not to levy the demand charges or reduce the rate of demand charges to 25% from existing 50% rate.</p> <p>b) Since the nature of start-up power connections are standby and only to draw occasionally as and when required, request the Hon'ble Commission to delete the clause of minimum billing. Billing shall be only on actual consumption.</p> <p>For the FY 2018-19, TSNPDCL has proposed to charge Demand and Energy Charges for Contract Demand maintained by Power Plants for start-up power at par to the Tariff Order issued by Hon'ble Commission for the FY 2017-18.</p> <p>We propose that the demand and energy chares towards contract demand maintained by Power Plants for start-up power connections shall be under:</p> <p>a) Not to levy the demand charges or reduce the rate of demand charges to 25% from existing 50% rate.</p> <p>b) Since the nature of start-up power connections are standby and only to draw occasionally as and when required, request the Hon'ble Commission to delete the clause of minimum billing. Billing shall be only on actual consumption.</p>	<p>demand/Fixed charges, customer charges and also minimum energy charges is around 10% only.</p> <p>It is to inform that, in the neighboring State of Tamilnadu, the startup power to generator is being charged with demand charges Rs.350/KVA/Month and energy charges Rs. 11.00 per unit.</p> <p>In view of the above, the proposals of reduction of demand charges to 25% instead of 50% and removal of minimum energy charges for power plants availing start-up power by the petitioner are not acceptable to TSNPDCL.</p>

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business for FY 2018-19 along with Cross Subsidy Surcharge & Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers FY 2018-19 by Sri N. Sudhakar Reddy, Secretary: Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Mogullapally, Chityal Mandals, Jaya Shankar (Bhupalpally) District.

Sl. No	Objection / Suggestion	TSNPDCL Reply																											
1.	We on behalf of Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Jayashankar (Bhupalpally) District, do hereby submits that we are extremely glad to know that TSERC to here the problems of consumers under NPDCL at Kamareddy on 08.02.2018. In this connection we would like to know the following information and also provide time for our submission.	<p>The information of Agriculture services conversion from S-phase to 3-phase status in Mogullapally, Chityal and Tekumatla mandal of Jaya Shankar (Bhupalpally) District is given below.</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Sl. N o.</th><th rowspan="2">Name of the Mandal</th><th rowspan="2">No. of S-phase DTRs to be converted to 3 phase DTRs</th><th colspan="3">No.of Agl Services</th></tr><tr><th>To be converted</th><th>Already work completed</th><th>Balance</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Mogullapally</td><td>775</td><td>2210</td><td>1020</td><td>1190</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Chityal</td><td>168</td><td>495</td><td>495</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Tekumatla</td><td>606</td><td>1800</td><td>366</td><td>1434</td></tr></table> <p>Further, it is to inform that the existing S-phase motors will run with available 3-phase DTRs. As such there is no need of replacement of existing single phase motors.</p>	Sl. N o.	Name of the Mandal	No. of S-phase DTRs to be converted to 3 phase DTRs	No.of Agl Services			To be converted	Already work completed	Balance	1.	Mogullapally	775	2210	1020	1190	2.	Chityal	168	495	495	-	3.	Tekumatla	606	1800	366	1434
Sl. N o.	Name of the Mandal					No. of S-phase DTRs to be converted to 3 phase DTRs	No.of Agl Services																						
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3.	Tekumatla	606	1800	366	1434																								
	How many connections of the Farmers of the villagers of Mogullapally, Chityal and Tekumatla Mandals of Jayashankar (Bhupalpally) district are converted from Single Phase to three phase, is it at the request of farmers or of the Board Policy. To our knowledge no farmer requested for conversion. Previously about fifteen years back as policy of the Board our three phase connection of agriculture wells are converted to single phase. At that time the contractor, who converted replaced our three phase motors with single phase motors on the cost of the Board. This time when, the contractor came for conversion the consumer represented to the contractor concerned AAE and DY. EE to replace the single phase motors with the three phase motors at the cost of Board. But, they put deaf ear due which the consumers are suffering al lot. As because many people being too poor to have economic support. Many of the consumers (agriculturists) approached us to put their grievance before the Board for redressel.																												
	In the circumstances, we request the board when, it is converting single phase to three phase of it's own policy the board should replace the single phase motors of consumers with three phase motors on the cost of the Board.																												

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business for FY 2018-19 along with
Cross Subsidy Surcharge & Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers FY 2018-19 by Sri N. Dhasarth Reddy,
S/o Malla Reddy, R/o Kama Reddy Cell No.9704069290.**

Sl. No.	Objection / Suggestion	TSNPDCL Reply
35. Sri P.Rajeshwara Rao, Post&Village: Bhumpally, Mandal: Sadashivanagar,Cell No.9440551761.		
36. Sri N.Rupender Reddy, S/o Venkatesham, R/o Kama Reddy,Cell No.9000251119.		
1.	It is to submit we belongs to Kamareddy District. We have certain power issues not yet resolved, kindly permit to represent in TSERC meeting held on 8 th February, 2018 at Kamareddy.	It is not under the purview of Licensee.

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
Sri P.Chandra kanth Sharma (Management Consultant & Advocate), Flat.No.1-1-259/101/A , P.G.R. Lake view Towers,
NIT-KUC Bypass , Waddepally, Hanamkonda -506370, Dist: Warangal (Urban).**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p>The phrase ARR (Additional Revenue Requirement) conveys unfair meaning. It is not found the standard terminology of ICAI, ICWA or ICS why not we use the following method</p> <p>Sale price – Opening Cost = Surplus (+) or deficit (-)</p> <p>The TSERC can direct Discoms as per the section 62(5) of the electricity Act 2003. Guidelines for payment of subsidy, if any,, by the state govt. are given in section 65 of the electricity act 2003.</p>	<p>Sec. 62(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 states that “<i>The Commission may require a licensee or a generating company to comply with such procedures as may be specified for calculating the expected revenues from the tariff and charges which he or it is permitted to recover.</i>”</p> <p>Accordingly, the Hon’ble Commission has framed the (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Wheeling and Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulation, 2005 to determine the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR)/Expected Revenue from Charges (ERC) of the Distribution and Retail Supply Licensees.</p> <p>Clause 2(2) of the above said regulation has defined “Aggregate Revenue Requirement” as the revenue required to meet the costs pertaining to the licensed business, for a financial year, which would be permitted to be recovered through tariffs and charges by the Commission.</p>
2.	<p>Efficiency and performance (section 61e of the electricity Act 2003)</p> <p>e)the principles rewarding efficiency in performance.</p> <p>There can be reward (incentive) schemes to those who are successful in achieving cost reduction. Such schemes should be limited to outcomes but not to inputs like attendance, material supply etc.</p>	<p>The Hon’ble Commission will stipulate Capital Investment Plan, Distribution Loss Trajectories and fix norms to the Operation & Maintenance costs through Regulations & Tariff Orders which shall be adhered by the DISCOMs.</p> <p>Any deviations from the stipulated norms will be allowed only after prudence check by the Hon’ble Commission.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
3.	<p>Energy Cost</p> <p>11.01 Now elec. energy cost is a significant component Entrepreneurs want to have competitive advantage. The surcharge needs a thorough review or announce time frame to phase out.</p> <p>11.02 Kindly fix the datum level for domestic charges to prevent misuse or corruption. Better to introduce incentive scheme for energy savers. There can be favouritism and corruption to include some connection in the group LT '1A'</p> <p>11.03 Prior to using the electrical pumps, farmers were using bullocks to raise water for fields in 4 to 8 hours in a day. There is scope for energy wastage in the 24-hours supply. Hence some steps are needed to control wastages in 24 hours supply. Some benefits or incentive scheme can be introduced for farmers fixing meters for their pumps sets.</p> <p>11.04 T&D losses of TSTransco have to come down further by at least 1% They should be limited to 11% during 2018-19.</p>	<p>The levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge is in accordance to the provisions of the Electricity Act,2003. The Licensee has requested the Hon'ble Commission in its ARR Petition to notify a roadmap/ methodology for reduction of cross subsidy across the consumer categories.</p> <p>The tariffs for LT-I Domestic category is on telescopic basis. As the consumer mix in this category covers Below Poverty Line to Elite consumers, the telescopic basis of slab systems has been introduced to balance the interests of different consumers.</p> <p>Further, the fixation of higher tariffs as the consumption moves to higher slabs will act as a deterrent to Energy wastage. The categorization of the consumers and energy billing is being done based on the units of consumption in the billing month and the Tariff Order as approved by the Hon'ble Commission.</p> <p>The Licensee is taking measures for bringing awareness among the farmers with regard to wastage of energy in view of 24hrs supply through newspapers & media. Special drive is being conducted for removing the Automatic Starters available at the agricultural pump sets in order to control the wastage of energy.</p> <p>The Distribution Losses for FY2016-17 are 13.70% and reduced compared to previous year loss of 14.35%. It is expected to reduce the losses further by reduction of technical and commercial losses by vigorously conducting 11kV feeder wise energy audits around 581 Nos feeders in the company.</p> <p>The DISCOM is putting all efforts to reduce its losses and reach the targets set by the Hon'ble Commission.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
4.	<p>For improvement of performance and reducing losses two exercise are needed.</p> <p>i) Energy audit by certified energy auditors</p> <p>ii) Action plan by any management consultants, some names are suggested below</p> <p>Energy audit:- Any consultancy firm having certified energy auditors on roll.</p> <p>For action plan any of the following four to be contacted.</p> <p>i) National productivity council, New Delhi</p> <p>ii) NITIE (Institute of Industrial Energy's Mumbai)</p> <p>iii) Consultancy firms approved by the power finance corporation New Delhi.</p> <p>iv) Indian Institution of Industrial Engineers' Mumbai.</p>	<p>The DISCOM has a dedicated Energy Audit Wing which shall perform feeder wise energy audit and determine the Distribution losses. Further the following measures taken up by the Licensee for reduction of T&D losses.</p> <p><u>Technical loss reduction measures:</u></p> <p>Load balancing of DTRs and feeder, Providing additional DTRs Providing multiple CKTs to DTRs Bifurcation of Over loaded Feeders Replacing of Conductor with higher cross section Implementing HVDS in rural and Agl network Reactive compensation by installing Capacitor banks.</p> <p><u>Commercial loss reduction measures:</u></p> <p>Sealing of services Providing High accuracy meters(Electronic) Shifting of meters to outside Replacing concealed wiring with open wiring Providing AB cable in theft prone areas Frequent intensive inspections Frequent check readings of services</p>

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by Sri M.Thimma Reddy, Convenor, People's Monitoring Group on Electricity Regulation, 139, Kakatiya Nagar, Hyderabad 500 008.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply												
1.	According to ARRs of TSDISCOMs during the FY 2018-19 electricity requirement in Telangana would be 64, 291 MU. An examination of UDAY Document signed by both the DISCOMs and GoTS with Gol shows that during this FY electricity requirement would be 61, 588 MU. ARR estimate of electricity requirement during FY 2018-19 appears to be higher by 2,700 MU entailing an additional power purchase expenditure of Rs. 1,171 Crore (at average power cost of Rs. 4.34/U). It is important to review electricity requirement estimate arrived at by the TSDISCOMs in their ARRs.	At the time of entering into UDAY agreement, 24 hrs power supply to agriculture sector is not considered and also there are lot of new schemes like mission Bhageeratha, new lift irrigation schemes have come up after UDAY agreement which are considered in sales forecast for FY 2018-19 in this filings. Hence there is an increase in power procurement for FY 2018-19 in ARR filings 2018-19 when compared to that of in UDAY document. The expected PP cost for procuring 22098 MU is estimated at Rs 9,471 crs at an average PP cost of Rs 4.29 per unit for TSNPDCL.												
2.	<p>TSDISCOMs in their ARR filings explained that their sales projections/consumption estimates of electricity are based on Trend Method and End User Method. An analysis of electricity consumption figures for the FY 2017-18 shows that this method might be giving rise to over estimated consumption figures. In the present ARR filings the figures for consumption estimates for FY 2017-18 are available at two places – Energy Balance (2.1.1 – p.10 of NPDCL and p.11 of SPDCL) and in the Section on Sales Forecast (3.2.4 – p.24 of NPDCL and p.42 of SPDCL). Figures in Sales Forecast are based on Trend Method and End User Method. Details are given in the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DISCOM</th><th>Energy Balance (MU)</th><th>Sales Forecast (MU)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TSNPDCL</td><td>15,830</td><td>16,336</td></tr> <tr> <td>TSSPDCL</td><td>36,811</td><td>38,664</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>52,641</td><td>55,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DISCOM	Energy Balance (MU)	Sales Forecast (MU)	TSNPDCL	15,830	16,336	TSSPDCL	36,811	38,664	Total	52,641	55,000	The energy requirement of 15829 MU shown at page 10 of TSNPDCL ARR filings is the energy requirement at Discom level in which the Transmission losses and PGCIL losses were not included. Whereas, the energy requirement shown at page 24 of TSNPDCL ARR filings (16336 MU) is inclusive of transmission losses.
DISCOM	Energy Balance (MU)	Sales Forecast (MU)												
TSNPDCL	15,830	16,336												
TSSPDCL	36,811	38,664												
Total	52,641	55,000												

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																																		
3.	From the above table it is clear that power consumption estimates for FY 2017-18 based Trend Method and End User Method are higher by 2,359 MU compared to the figures provided in the Energy balance Section of ARR of both the DISCOMs. This shows that the Trend Method and End User Method is leading to over estimation of electricity consumption. From this one may infer that the electricity consumption estimate for the FY 2018-19 is similarly over estimated. The same need to be revised.																																			
4.	<div> <div>Power consumption in the past:</div> <div>(MU)</div> <table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">DISCOM</th> <th colspan="3">2016-17</th> <th colspan="3">2017-18</th> </tr> <tr> <th>ARR</th> <th>APERC</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>ARR</th> <th>APERC</th> <th>Present Estimate</th> </tr> <tr> <td>NPDCL</td> <td>15,592</td> <td>14,379</td> <td>14,674</td> <td>16,323</td> <td>15,587</td> <td>15,830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPDCL</td> <td>39,292</td> <td>37,685</td> <td>34,804</td> <td>38,433</td> <td>36,658</td> <td>36,811</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>54,884</td> <td>52,063</td> <td>49,478</td> <td>54,756</td> <td>52,235</td> <td>52,641</td> </tr> </table> <div> <p>Past experiences show that actual power procurement by the TSDISCOMs was much less than their ARR proposals. During 2016-17 while TSDISCOMs as part of ARR proposals projected energy requirement of 54,884 MU the actual procurement was only 49,478 MU. Similarly, during 2017-18 while DISCOMs as part of ARR proposals projected energy requirement of 54,756 MU estimated procurement will be 52,641 MU. During 2016-17 the actual power procurement was also less than the quantum approved by the Commission. During 2017-18 estimated procurement is slightly higher than the quantum approved by the Commission. This is largely due to higher expected consumption in the agriculture sector, while metered sales are expected to be lower than the quantum approved by the Commission.</p> </div> </div>	DISCOM	2016-17			2017-18			ARR	APERC	Actual	ARR	APERC	Present Estimate	NPDCL	15,592	14,379	14,674	16,323	15,587	15,830	SPDCL	39,292	37,685	34,804	38,433	36,658	36,811	Total	54,884	52,063	49,478	54,756	52,235	52,641	<div> <p>The total sales recorded in 2016-17 in TSNPDCL are 12885 MU against the approved sales of 12358 MU by TSERC in the Tariff order 2016-17.</p> </div>
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5.	<p>TSSPDCL projected 10.32% increase in total electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during 2017-18 it increased by 7.07% only. In the case of HT consumers TSSPDCL projected 27.66% increase in electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during the previous year its consumption increased by 5.19% only. Even without new lift irrigation schemes, Mission Bhagiratha and 24 hour power supply to agriculture electricity consumption growth rate during ensuing year (8.38%) will be higher than the current year (6.89%) Similarly, TSNPDCL projected 36.25% increase in total electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during 2017-18 it increased by 9.65% only. In the case of HT consumers TSNPDCL projected 105.51% increase in electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during the previous year its consumption increased by 14.57% only. This trend points to the need to exercise caution while adopting DISCOM's estimate of power consumption and procurement during the ensuing year i.e., 2018-19. Overestimation of HT sales will have adverse impact on the finances of DISCOMs. Lower than projected consumption by high tariff consumers like HT services will lead to under realization of revenue and consequent increase in deficit of DISCOMs.</p>	<p>The Licensee has projected sales of 14,128 MU for FY 2017-18 with a growth rate of 9.65% over 2016-17. This is mainly due increase in agricultural sales due to providing 24 hrs power supply to agriculture sector from January 1st, 2018.</p> <p>For the FY 2018-19, the licensee has projected a sales volume of 19,249 MU for FY 2018-19 with a growth rate of 36.25% over 2017-18. The growth rate is increased mainly due to anticipation of</p> <p>i) 1,887 MVA load of various lift irrigations schemes (parts of Kaleshwaram L.I, Devadula Phase- III, Flood Flow Canal L.I),</p> <p>86 MW of Mission Bhageeratha. The overall growth rate of total sales projected for FY 2018-19 over 2017-18 without agriculture, lift irrigation and Mission Bhageeratha 6.77%.</p>
6.	<p>ARR filings of both the DISCOMs show that electricity consumption by lift irrigation schemes is going to increase substantially. Under TSSPDCL electricity consumption by lift irrigation schemes is going to increase by 125% and in the case of TSNPDCL it is going to increase by 575% during ensuing year. How many of the listed LIS will in fact become operational need to be examined. Some of these schemes are still under construction. Foundation stone for Tummillla scheme in Gadwal-Jogulamba district was laid only during second week of January. Besides this, electricity consumption by these LIS will be</p>	<p>The projected requirement given by the irrigation department have been reduced by considering the physical progress of the schemes and sales were projected with 120 days of operation in a year with 16 hours per day of operation. Further the likely water inflows has been factored in and period of operation has been considered accordingly from mid-July to mid- November or July to October.</p>

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	restricted to a short period and will have different consumption dynamics. These aspects need to be taken in to account while assessing electricity consumption by this category.																																									
7.	Agriculture sector is going to account for 26% of the electricity to be supplied in Telangana during the FY 2018-19. Both the DISCOMs have claimed that they are following the ISI methodology stipulated by the Commission in estimating electricity consumption in the agriculture sector. Apart from this assertion no other details about this estimation is made part of the ARR filing. 24 hour supply of electricity is going to present another problem in this regard. TSSPDCL in its filings stated that during the ensuing year electricity consumption in agriculture sector will grow by 2.83% while during the current year (2017-18) it increased by 8.31%. Given 24 hour power supply throughout the year growth rate in consumption would have been higher during ensuing year compared to the current year. TSSPDCL also stated, "Significant growth rate of 34.52% is observed in FY 2016-17 over FY 2015-16 and 49.12% in H1 of FY 2017-18 over H1 of 2016-17." All these numbers appear unconvincing.	<p>ISI methodology stipulated by TSERC is being implemented for estimation of agricultural consumption. Circle wise, capacity wise Distribution Transformer monthly readings, calculation sheet and assessment are being furnished to ERC every month.</p> <p>In the ARR for the year 2017-18, the agricultural consumption was projected to increase by 6.5% but actual are expected to increase by 10.35% by the end of year due to extension of 24 hours agricultural supply from 01.01.2018. The expected increase during the year 2018-19 is 14.57% due to extension of agricultural supply for the total year.</p> <p>The circle wise no. of consumers, connected capacity are given below:</p> <p>2017-18</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Circle</th><th>No. of Agl Services</th><th>Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)</th><th>Projected Annual Consumption (MU)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>300,870</td><td>1,592,241</td><td>1649.66</td></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>309,809</td><td>1,454,798</td><td>1325.66</td></tr><tr><td>Khammam</td><td>140,859</td><td>803,064</td><td>694.91</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamabad</td><td>252,212</td><td>1,736,001</td><td>1816.55</td></tr><tr><td>Adilabad</td><td>120,487</td><td>713,810</td><td>699.70</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,124,237</td><td>6,299,914</td><td>6186.47</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>2018-19</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Circle</th><th>No. of Agl Services</th><th>Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)</th><th>Projected Annual Consumption (MU)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>309,961</td><td>1,626,150</td><td>2125.83</td></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>318,740</td><td>1,488,111</td><td>1263.20</td></tr></tbody></table>	Circle	No. of Agl Services	Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)	Projected Annual Consumption (MU)	Warangal	300,870	1,592,241	1649.66	Karimnagar	309,809	1,454,798	1325.66	Khammam	140,859	803,064	694.91	Nizamabad	252,212	1,736,001	1816.55	Adilabad	120,487	713,810	699.70	Total	1,124,237	6,299,914	6186.47	Circle	No. of Agl Services	Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)	Projected Annual Consumption (MU)	Warangal	309,961	1,626,150	2125.83	Karimnagar	318,740	1,488,111	1263.20
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8.	Similarly, TSNPDCL stated that during FY 2017-18 electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets will increase by 10.35% and the same will be 14.57% during FY 2018-19. In the ARR for the FY 2017-18 both the DISCOMs stated that electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets would be increasing by 6.50%. Present estimates by them shows that this increase will be much higher.																																									
9.	Under the given ISI methodology DISCOMs are expected to provide Circle wise information related to number of agriculture services, their connected load and annual electricity consumption.																																									
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	pump sets these services need to be geo tagged as is being done in Andhra Pradesh. This exercise in AP has shown that more than 10% of these services are not in operation.	Khammam	152,552	846,678	989.23																																											
		Nizamabad	263,259	1,777,207	1812.46																																											
		Adilabad	129,725	748,267	897.06																																											
		Total	1,174,237	6,486,414	7087.77																																											
11.	Along with this feeder wise electricity consumption data need to be made available to cross check the numbers arrived using the present methodology.	TSERC entrusted Administrative Staff College of India to analyze Agricultural consumption for the year 2017-18 and to validate ISI methodology and to submit final report with suggestions and recommendations. Providing of metering to rural distribution transformers ie agricultural Distribution Transformers is not contemplated under Uday Scheme.																																														
12.	Given the lack of transparency in estimating electricity consumption in the agriculture sector under the existing system it is better to explore alternative methods. Under UDAY TSDISCOMs are obliged to meter all DTRs including DTRs serving agriculture services by June 2017. We request the Commission to direct the TSDISCOMs to estimate electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets based on the readings of these meters. In this context we also would like to know the progress in metering DTRs in the state.																																															
13.	T&D losses <table><tr><th rowspan="2">DISCO M</th><th colspan="5">2018-19</th><th colspan="2">2017-18</th></tr><tr><th>Power procurement (MU)</th><th>Sales (MU)</th><th>T&D Losses (MU)</th><th>T&D Losses (%)</th><th>UDAY AT&C Losses (%)</th><th>APERC T&D Losses (%)</th><th>Estimated T&D Losses (%)</th></tr><tr><td>NPDCL</td><td>22,098</td><td>19,249</td><td>2,849</td><td>12.89</td><td>10.00</td><td>10.20</td><td>10.75</td></tr><tr><td>SPDCL</td><td>42,193</td><td>36,434</td><td>5,759</td><td>13.65</td><td>9.90</td><td></td><td>10.28</td></tr></table> <p>TSNPDCL and TSSPDCL show higher T&D losses during 2018-19 than they have achieved in the previous years. During 2017-18 T&D losses of TSNPDCL stood at 10.75% and during the ensuing year (2018-19) these losses are estimated to be 12.89%. Similarly, in the case of TSSPDCL during 2017-18 T&D losses stood at 10.28% and during the ensuing year (2018-19) these losses are estimated to be 13.65%.</p>	DISCO M	2018-19					2017-18		Power procurement (MU)	Sales (MU)	T&D Losses (MU)	T&D Losses (%)	UDAY AT&C Losses (%)	APERC T&D Losses (%)	Estimated T&D Losses (%)	NPDCL	22,098	19,249	2,849	12.89	10.00	10.20	10.75	SPDCL	42,193	36,434	5,759	13.65	9.90		10.28	The T&D losses 12.89% for the year 2018-19 is inclusive of transmission losses with EHT sales whereas 10.75% estimated T&D losses during the year 2017-18 is without transmission losses and including EHT sales. The comparative statement of power purchase, transmission losses, distribution losses with EHT sales and distribution losses without EHT sales and total sales for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is enclosed. <table><tr><th colspan="3">TSNPDCL Power Purchase Requirement & Losses</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>FY 2017-18</th><th>FY 2018-19</th></tr><tr><td>Power Purchase Requirement (MU)</td><td>16,597.51</td><td>22,097.62</td></tr><tr><td>Transmission System Losses (MU)</td><td>767.69</td><td>973.42</td></tr></table>				TSNPDCL Power Purchase Requirement & Losses			Particulars	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	Power Purchase Requirement (MU)	16,597.51	22,097.62	Transmission System Losses (MU)	767.69	973.42
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	Over the period in fact these losses shall come down. ARR for the ensuing year present an opposite picture.	Transmission Losses (%)	4.63	4.41
		Total Input to the distribution system in MU	14,224.85	16,237.17
		Total Output from the Distribution Sytem in MU	12,523.03	14,362.08
		EHT Sales	1,604.97	4,887.03
		Distribution System Losses in MU	1,701.82	1,875.09
		Distribution System Losses (Excluding EHT Sales) %	11.96	11.55
		Distribution System Losses (Including EHT Sales) %	10.75	8.88
		Total Losses in MU	2,469.51	2,848.51
		Total Losses (%)	14.88	12.89
14.	For the FY 2018-19 the Tripartite MoU under UDAY set the AT&C losses of TSNPDCL at 10.00% and TSSPDCL at 9.90%. The T&D losses projected by TSDISCOMs in the ARR for FY 2018-19 are higher than the levels stipulated under the Tripartite MoU. This shows that there is scope to bring down T&D losses from the levels projected in the ARR.	As per the Regulation 4 of 2005 of APERC, the licensee has calculated the energy requirement by considering the approved loss trajectory of Honble Commission in the distribution tariff order which are shown below:		
		Losses	FY17-18	FY18-19
		LT Loss (%)	5.25%	5.00%
		11 kV Loss (%)	4.20%	4.15%
		33 kV Loss (%)	4.00%	4.00%
15.	When the estimated T&D losses are brought down to the previous or even to lower levels the quantum of power to be procured will also come down.	The Hon'ble Commission had approved a loss trajectory for the licensee as per the Transmission tariff order for the Balance Period of 3rd Control Period i.e. FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 and the same has been considered for projection of energy input for 2017-18 and 2018-19.		
16.	Energy availability from TSGENCO thermal plants is projected with a PLF of 70% even when normative PLF is 80%. This implies under estimation of energy availability from TSGENCO thermal power	As per the GoTS policy, the licensee has considered 24 hrs supply to agriculture from Jan 2018. This would result in higher demand during the day time and low demand during the night time.		

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	plants. By projecting energy availability from TSGENCO thermal power plants with PLF of 70% instead of 80% DISCOMs have under estimated energy availability (excluding KRPS VII and BTPS) by 3,828 MU. With this total surplus at the disposal of Telangana state will be more than 7,000 MU.	<p>Across India, the PLFs of thermal power plants have seen a drop due to increased penetration of renewable in the grid. The installed capacity of solar power in Telangana is amongst the highest in the country, further the 24 hrs day time to agricultural consumers could lead to increased usage of power during day time. These factors could lead to drop in the actual dispatch of power from the normative levels</p> <p>Currently, RSF formats of TSERC recognized monthly energy availability and dispatch. This is different from power demand and supply. Due to low loads in night time, PLF (based on actual dispatch) will be lesser than 80%. Licensees have projected 70% PLF (not MW availability) for running MOD at month level. However, payments to the generator are being done based on actual availability during the year.</p>
17.	While 1,120.90 MU of energy will be available from NTPC Simhadri Stage II only 828.24MU will be dispatched during the FY 2018-19 implying surplus of 292 MU.	NTPC Simhadri is not getting completely dispatched due to its relatively high variable costs as compared to other generators.
18.	TSDISCOMs reported that although availability had been shown for Machkund and Tungabhadra there was no scheduling to Telangana state since June 2017 (TSSPDCL, ARR p. 50). It has to be seen that legitimate share of Telangana state is restored.	APGENCO has given final regulation scheme with effect from 00:00 hrs of 11.06.2017 for regulating the power supply (100% TSDISCOMs share) from APGENCO stations including Tungabhadra and Machkund stating that dues were not settled by TS DISCOMs. Hence the same was not considered for the projections.
19.	<p>Power purchase costs:</p> <p>Given the surplus power situation power from TSGENCO stations of KTPS VII and BTPS shall not be scheduled. From this step fixed cost burden to the extent of Rs. 709.79 Crore can be reduced. Also PPAs for KTPS VII and BTPS are yet to be approved by the Commission. Power from BTPS and KTPS VII shall not be scheduled without</p>	Power from KTPS VII and BTPS would be required to meet the growing energy requirements of the state. The licensee would enter into PPAs with these generating stations based on due approvals from the Hon'ble TSERC.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	subjecting the related PPAs to public process and regulatory approval.	
20.	PPAs related to TSGENCO Hydel plants Priyadarsini Jurala and Punlichintala shall also go through public process and regulatory approval.	TSDiscoms have entered PPAs with TSGENCO for Priyadarshini Jurala 6x39 MW and Pulichintala 4 x 30 MW Hydel stations on 22.12.2009 and 30.12.2010 respectively. Honble TSERC in its generation tariff order for the third control period 2014-19 has approved the fixed charges for these Hydel stations after duly conducting public hearing and regulatory approval process.
21.	According to ARR filings, "The variable cost per unit of KTPS (A,B,C) and KTPS V is based on 15% escalation over approved VC for 2017-18. KTPS VI and RTS B are based on 10% escalation over approved values for 2017-18." (TSSPDCL ARR p.57) No explanation for this escalation in variable cost is provided. This escalation shall not be allowed.	The licensee while projecting the VC of TS Genco stations considered the actual VC of TS Genco stations in H1 of 2017-18 and the projected cost of VC as given by generators. In many instances, the actual costs were exceeding the approved values by more than 10%. However with a view of not imposing additional burden due to higher PP cost, the licensee has limited the escalation on VC to 10% of the approved value.
22.	Variable cost of TSGENCO thermal power plants range From Rs. 2.21 to Rs. 2.70 per unit. Compared to this variable cost of CSPGCL is Rs. 1.20 per unit. Most of TSGENCO thermal plants are pit head based or located near to the coal mines. Due to this variable cost of TSGENCO shall be lower than that quoted by them. We request the Commission to scrutinize variable cost claims of TSGENCO thermal power plants.	<p>As per the clause 13.1(b) & (c) of TSERC regulations, the actual landed cost of fuel shall be claimed inclusive of fuel price corresponding to the grade/quality of fuel, royalty, taxes and duties as applicable, transportation cost by rail/ road/ pipeline or any other means, and, for the purpose of calculation of energy charges, shall be arrived at after considering transit losses. The landed cost of fuel in respect of TSGENCO stations s being arrived on the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Coal is being procured from M/s SCCL, a Govt. entity, and its Cost is being paid as per the price notifications of M/s SCCL. The Oil is being procured from central public sector

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
		<p>undertakings viz. HPCL, IOCL &BPCL and the oil rates being paid prevailing on the date of Supply.</p> <p>c. The transportation charges of the fuel by rail are as per the rate circular issued by ministry of Railways.</p> <p>The variable cost of the TSGENCO stations arrived by considering TSERC norms and the above information.</p>
23.	<p>While TSGENCO plants are projected to operate at 70% PLF through their normative PLF is 80% TPCIL is projected to operate at 90% PLF though its normative PLF is 85%. Supply of power over and above threshold PLF involves payment of incentive which will be an additional burden. Given surplus power availability power from TPCIL shall be scheduled up to threshold PLF i.e., 85% only.</p>	<p>As per the PPA with TPCIL, the normative PLF for recovery of fixed costs is 90%. Accordingly the PLF for TPCIL has been considered at 90%.</p>
24.	<p>TSDISCOMs projected procurement of 383.46 MU from bilateral/power exchange on short term basis. Given power surplus situation and over estimation of energy requirement procurement from bilateral/power exchange shall not be allowed.</p>	<p>The licensee while projecting the power purchase requirements has done so by running the Merit order. The projected demand in the month of August is higher than the availability from contracted sources resulting in a marginal shortfall for 383.46 MU. This deficit is proposed to be met through bilateral/ power exchange.</p>
25.	<p>According to ARR proposals of both the DISCOMs total Aggregate Revenue Requirement during FY 2018-19 will be Rs. 35,714.28 Crore. DISCOMs proposed changes to the HT Lift Irrigation Schemes (LIS) tariff and introduced new category for Electrical Vehicles (EV). DISCOMs also proposed Levy of Standby Charges. In the case of LIS they have claimed that the proposed changes at the state level will be revenue neutral. In the case of EV they did not indicate any quantum of electricity consumption. The TSDISCOMs requested the Commission to fix stand by charges but by themselves they did not estimate any income from this source during the ensuing year. After the proposed tariffs there will be a deficit of Rs. 9,770.98 Crore. How</p>	<p>The licensee has proposed that tariff for the purpose of charging electric vehicles would be same as the commercial tariff category at LT and HT based on the voltage of usage. The licensee is of the view that this would give clarity on tariff applicable for EVs. As the tariff for EVs is the respective commercial category tariff, revenue from this segment may not have material impact.</p> <p>The gap has to be met through suitable support from the Government after scrutiny of the gap by Hon'ble TSERC.</p>

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	this deficit will be filled is not explained.																						
26.	Tripartite MoU under UDAY signed by the DISCOMs and GoTS prescribed tariff hike of 6% (would have resulted in additional revenue of about Rs. 1,510 Crore) and subsidy from the state government to the extent of Rs. 5,000 Crore. Both these measures would not have been sufficient to meet the proposed deficit. In the past two years subsidy provided by the GoTS was less than that prescribed in the MoU.	The UDAY MOU signed by the licensee has prescribed tariff hikes and has not mandated any fixed level of subsidy. The deficit for the FY 2018-19 has to be bridged through suitable support from GoTS after scrutiny of the deficit by the Hon'ble TSERC.																					
27.	Besides this, at the end of the FY 2016-17 after the tariff hike and the subsidy provided by the state government both the DISCOMs have run up a deficit of Rs. 6,474.53 Crore. Similarly, at the end of the FY 2017-18 the outstanding deficit is expected to be Rs. 6,824.59 Crore. This total deficit is Rs. 13,299.12 Crore. This is equal to 37.17% of the proposed ARR for FY 2018-19. The deficit at the end of the FY gives an impression that the tariff orders were tailored to fit in the tariff hike and subsidy proposed by the state government and did not reflect the objective reality of the sector. As such the whole tariff determination exercise has become farcical.	One of the major reasons for the losses incurred by TSNPDCL in 2017-18 and 2018-19 is due to the low level of agricultural sales approved by Hon'ble TSERC. The licensee submits that the level of agricultural sales projected for FY 2018-19 has been made on reasonable basis. The ARR proposal of TS Discoms has been made based on realistic basis to avoid any additional burden on the consumers in the state.																					
28.	Arrears: According to ARR filings at the end of September 2017 both the DISCOMs together are facing arrears to the extent of Rs. 4,575.23 Crore from those who have to pay more than Rs. 50,000. Out of this SPDCL is facing arrears of Rs. 3,773.55 Crore which is equivalent to 16% of the proposed ARR for FY 2018-19. While SPDCL provided information on arrears consumer category wise NPDCL provided HT and LT category wise information only. We request the Commission to direct TSNPDCL to provide consumer category wise arrears data.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Statement showing Category wise arrears of consumers over Rs.50,000/- pending for over 6 months (as on 30.09.2017)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Consumer Category</th><th>No of Scs</th><th>Rupees in Crores</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LT</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Domestic Supply : Cat. I</td><td>1174</td><td>9.62</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non-Domestic Supply : Cat. II</td><td>1107</td><td>17.59</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Supply : Cat. III</td><td>641</td><td>19.73</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cottage Industries : Cat. IV</td><td>6</td><td>0.06</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement showing Category wise arrears of consumers over Rs.50,000/- pending for over 6 months (as on 30.09.2017)			Consumer Category	No of Scs	Rupees in Crores	LT			Domestic Supply : Cat. I	1174	9.62	Non-Domestic Supply : Cat. II	1107	17.59	Industrial Supply : Cat. III	641	19.73	Cottage Industries : Cat. IV	6	0.06
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Cottage Industries : Cat. IV	6	0.06																					

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																																													
	Under SPDCL Rs. 1424.82 Crore are due from HT industrial units, Rs. 1541.17 Crore from street lights and PWS schemes and Rs. 564.17 Crore from lift irrigation schemes. According to Section 1.2 (i) of UDAY MoU "All outstanding dues from the state government departments to DISCOMs for supply of electricity shall be paid by 31.03.2017." According to this document dues from state government departments as on 30.9.2016 were Rs. 2,416.62 Crore. Out of this Panchayat Raj accounted for Rs. 1,644.07 Crore, municipalities Rs. 139.53 Crore, Irrigation department Rs. 73.52 Crore and LIS Rs. 235.80 Crore. The present ARR filings show that the situation in fact deteriorated in spite of the UDAY MoU. Such huge arrears also involve significant financing costs. We request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to take proactive steps to recover dues expeditiously.	<table><tr><td>Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. V</td><td>541</td><td>6.64</td></tr><tr><td>Public Lighting : Cat. VI</td><td>16919</td><td>470.48</td></tr><tr><td>General Purpose : Cat. VII</td><td>366</td><td>4.00</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL 'LOW TENSION'</td><td>20754</td><td>528.11</td></tr><tr><td>HT</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Industrial Segregated : Cat. I</td><td>278</td><td>122.81</td></tr><tr><td>Others : Cat. II</td><td>26</td><td>1.89</td></tr><tr><td>Airport, Bus & Railway Stations : Cat. III</td><td>6</td><td>0.02</td></tr><tr><td>Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. IV</td><td>141</td><td>144.16</td></tr><tr><td>Railway Traction : Cat. VA</td><td>10</td><td>4.69</td></tr><tr><td>Colony Lighting Cat. VI</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Electric Co-Op Societies</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL 'HIGH TENSION'</td><td>461</td><td>273.57</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL (LT + HT)</td><td>21215</td><td>801.69</td></tr></table> <p>TSNPDCL has been addressing the DO letters continuously to the concerned HODs like Irrigation, Panchyat Raj, and Water works, Municipalities etc requesting to bridge the deficits/revenue gaps arising to TSNPDCL due to nonpayment of Electricity dues and payment are being received periodically.</p>				Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. V	541	6.64	Public Lighting : Cat. VI	16919	470.48	General Purpose : Cat. VII	366	4.00	TOTAL 'LOW TENSION'	20754	528.11	HT			Industrial Segregated : Cat. I	278	122.81	Others : Cat. II	26	1.89	Airport, Bus & Railway Stations : Cat. III	6	0.02	Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. IV	141	144.16	Railway Traction : Cat. VA	10	4.69	Colony Lighting Cat. VI	0	0.00	Electric Co-Op Societies	0	0.00	TOTAL 'HIGH TENSION'	461	273.57	TOTAL (LT + HT)	21215	801.69
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29.	Electrical accidents: <table><tr><td></td><td>2013-14</td><td>2014-15</td><td>2015-16</td><td>2016-17</td><td>2017-18 H1</td></tr><tr><td>SPDCL</td><td>251</td><td>307</td><td>383</td><td>349</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>NPDCL</td><td>185</td><td>147</td><td>139</td><td>329</td><td>173</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>436</td><td>454</td><td>522</td><td>678</td><td>303</td></tr></table>		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1	SPDCL	251	307	383	349	130	NPDCL	185	147	139	329	173	Total	436	454	522	678	303	<p>An amount of Rs. 150 Crores budget is allocated under Distribution Network Renovation Drive to take up the erection /rectification works like erection of intermediate poles wherever there are loose lines, erection of fencing, earthing etc, wherever necessitated. Further Safety week is conducted to create awareness among the consumers about the precautionary measures to be taken. Also farmers are being educated by the local staff and advised not to meddle with live electrical equipment.</p>																					
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30.	The above table shows that over the period fatal accidents are increasing. Despite DISCOMs' claims about taking precautionary and																																														

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	<p>preventive steps to avert accidents their number is on the rise. In the FY 2016-17 the number of fatal accidents reached 678. During the first half of FY 2017-18 already 303 people died due to electrical accidents.</p> <p><u>Circle wise fatal electrical accidents</u></p> <table><tr><th>Circle</th><th>2013-14</th><th>2014-15</th><th>2015-16</th><th>2016-17</th><th>2017-18 H1</th></tr><tr><td>Mahabubnagar</td><td>115</td><td>124</td><td>126</td><td>96</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Medak</td><td>7</td><td>91</td><td>123</td><td>101</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Nalgonda</td><td>84</td><td>46</td><td>64</td><td>71</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Rangareddy South</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>32</td><td>43</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>55</td><td>45</td><td>41</td><td>87</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>34</td><td>56</td><td>23</td><td>80</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamabad</td><td>37</td><td>25</td><td>24</td><td>59</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Adilabad</td><td>44</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>82</td><td>45</td></tr></table>	Circle	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1	Mahabubnagar	115	124	126	96	40	Medak	7	91	123	101	28	Nalgonda	84	46	64	71	18	Rangareddy South	18	21	32	43	22	Warangal	55	45	41	87	43	Karimnagar	34	56	23	80	47	Nizamabad	37	25	24	59	26	Adilabad	44	10	15	82	45	
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31.	Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak+ Siddipet and Ranga Reddy-South Circles under SPDCL; Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad and Adilabad Circles under NPDCL are recording high fatal accidents. There has to be special attention to analyse and reduce accidents in these circles.	Suggestion is noted.																																																						

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply									
32.	NPDCL has given circle wise details of accidents and ex-gratia paid. But it has not given the break-up of numbers of public and department staff/contract staff. SPDCL has given these numbers in Form-2. Both DISCOMs should provide data in similar formats.	Accidents break-up of Department & Non-department of TSNPDCL is given below:									
		Sl. N o.	Circle	2016-17 Fatal		2016-17 Non-Fatal		2017-18 (up to Sep-17) Dept. Non-Fatal		2017-18 (up to Sep-17) Dept. Non-Fatal	
				Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.
		1	Warangal	1	86	0	0	2	41	0	0
		2	Karimnagar	2	78	8	10	2	45	9	0
		3	Khammam	1	20	0	1	0	12	0	1
		4	Nizamabad	1	58	0	3	1	25	3	1
		5	Adilabad	1	81	2	7	0	45	2	13
			Total	6	323	10	21	5	168	14	15
33.	In response to directive 9.9.2 to analyse root cause of electrical accidents NPDCL submitted that DISCOM had critically analyzed the root cause of the accidents and attributed them to ignorance, negligence and unawareness among the rural people.	-									
34.	The Construction, Operation & Maintenance of electrical plant & lines especially at distribution level by DISCOMs is in a very unsafe condition. DISCOMs are not following the basic statutory safety regulations of CEA. The state government and its CEIG are not taking action on DISCOMs	The norms of fencing & minimum clearance as per I.E are in practice.									
35.	At many places especially in rural areas, bare live parts in DTRs and associated bare lines and wires are not kept inaccessible to living beings. Barriers, fences and enclosures and minimum clearances to ground are not maintained so that live parts are out of reach to										

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	prevent fatal shocks as required in Regulations 58,17,37(1) and 44(1)(i) of CEA (Measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010.	
36.	For safety, isolating A B switches on H.V side of DTRs are to be kept in working condition as per Regulation 80(2)(a)(b) of CEA (Technical Standards for construction of electrical plants and lines) Regulations, 2010. At many DTRs, A B switches are stuck in closed position and do not open.	The defective DTR AB Switches are being repaired on regular basis.
37.	As per Regulations 74(1) (2) of CEA (Measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010 and Regulation 78(1) and (2) of CEA (Technical Standards for construction of electrical plants and lines) Regulations, 2010, on all DTRs on H.V sides of transformers, surge diverters are to be provided to protect consumers against transient over voltages due to lightning and switching surges and protect consumers equipment getting damaged. But in almost all DTRs these are not in working condition and are disconnected.	As per CEA all the DTRs purchased are provided with LAs/surge diverters. However in few cases the DTRs surge diverters are disconnected due to short circuit of the same (defect).
38.	The statutory CEA (Safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulations, 2011 give very important and elaborate policy and management systems for ensuring electrical safety. Regulation 4(4) requires the supplier to provide physical/financial resources for safety management, internal and external audit of safety. Regulation 5 requires preparation and application of detailed safety manuals/ It gives what matters are to be covered (Refer schedule I & II). Regulations 6(1)(c)(ii) requires appointment of a very senior level officer for safety, working directly under Chief Executive. Regulations 6(1)(d)(e)(f)(g) gives his functions and duties like periodic inspection, audit, training, advising management on prevention of injuries.	Hon'ble TSERC vide the 3 rd Control period Tariff Order has approved an amount of Rs 293 Crs.(5 years) as special appropriation for Safety measures, In compliance to the same, TSNPDCL is allocating the same to the circles on yearly basis to carry out various works like providing of intermediate poles, raising plinths and earthing etc.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	Regulation 5 of CEA (Measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulations 2010 which is being revised also deals with electrical safety officer and authorized Chartered electrical safety engineer for periodical testing and to conform to Regulation 30 & 43.	
39.	To the best of our knowledge TSDISCOMs are not implementing the above mandatory regulations. TSERC is requested to order TSDISCOMs to submit detailed report and evidence to show their top down commitment to these management level Regulations.	As per the TSERC directions, TSNPDCL has nominated Officer of the cadre of Divisional Engineer/Technicle of each circle as Safety officer.
40.	Public awareness is very important in promoting electrical safety. TSDISCOMs do not have any materials even in their websites for creating awareness in safety among general public and consumers. Recently IEEE Hyderabad Section produced a video film (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_7rUxhvVs) and designed posters on electrical safety. These may be used by TSDISCOMs in their work on promoting electrical safety.	The suggestion is noted.
41.	Accident statements / statistics are not available to public. These must be kept in public domain and submitted annually to E R C. Many Circles in DISCOMs do not discharge their statutory duty of informing details of accidents to CEIG. Auditing and accident investigations need to be reviewed by an independent agency like E R C. Action is not taken many a time by DISCOMs even when dangerous conditions are brought to the notice by public and media.	The statistics on accidents are submitted on regular intervals to CEA. Also the information on number of accidents is provided in the ARR filings which are available to the public. On occurrence of accident the same is informed to CEIG within 24 hours. Whenever brought to the notice of TSNPDCL officials, the rectification action is generally taken however in certain cases where the accident is on account of consumer negligence i.e construction of building without maintaining sufficient clearance to already existing lines, intimation for payment for taking up the work is given.
42.	There is need to improve compensation payment to victims families.	All the cases where the necessary documents are submitted such as

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	In the case of SPDCL during FY 2016-17 out of 349 fatal accidents compensation was paid in 180 cases and during FY 2017-18 H1 out of 130 fatal accidents only 23 victims families received compensation. In the case of NPDCL during FY 2016-17 out of 329 fatal accidents compensation was paid in 222 cases and during FY 2017-18 H1 out of 173 fatal accidents 144 victims families received compensation. During FY 2016-17 exgratia has been paid to 59% cases in TS, 52% in SPDCL and 67% in NPDCL.	FIR, postmortem, legal heir, panchanama, death certificate, exgratia proposals are sanctioned without any delay. For the convenience of the consumer, web link for uploading the required documents has also been provided in the TSNPDCL website.																																																																						
43.	<div><div><div>DTR Failures:</div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>DTR Particulars</th><th>SPDCL</th><th>Mahabu bnagar Circle</th><th>NPDCL</th><th>Warangal Circle</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">2013-14</td><td>Total DTRs</td><td>2,54,603</td><td>54,807</td><td>2,09,195</td><td>48,350</td></tr><tr><td>DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>42,278</td><td>13,074</td><td>30,666</td><td>8,648</td></tr><tr><td>% of DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>16.01</td><td>23.85</td><td>14.66</td><td>17.89</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">2014-15</td><td>Total DTRs</td><td>2,55,489</td><td>54,807</td><td>2,26,885</td><td>55,078</td></tr><tr><td>DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>35,045</td><td>12,419</td><td>28,604</td><td>7,407</td></tr><tr><td>% of DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>13.72</td><td>22.66</td><td>12.61</td><td>13.45</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">2015-16</td><td>Total DTRs</td><td>2,92,654</td><td>63,740</td><td>2,42,539</td><td>59,343</td></tr><tr><td>DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>31,267</td><td>10,049</td><td>28,031</td><td>8,108</td></tr><tr><td>% of DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>10.68</td><td>15.77</td><td>11.56</td><td>13.66</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">2016-17</td><td>Total DTRs</td><td>3,18,765</td><td>67,412</td><td>2,55,087</td><td>59,528</td></tr><tr><td>DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>40,199</td><td>11,522</td><td>32,360</td><td>8,644</td></tr><tr><td>% of DTRs failed and replaced</td><td>12.61</td><td>17.09</td><td>12.67</td><td>14.52</td></tr></table></div></div>	Year	DTR Particulars	SPDCL	Mahabu bnagar Circle	NPDCL	Warangal Circle	2013-14	Total DTRs	2,54,603	54,807	2,09,195	48,350	DTRs failed and replaced	42,278	13,074	30,666	8,648	% of DTRs failed and replaced	16.01	23.85	14.66	17.89	2014-15	Total DTRs	2,55,489	54,807	2,26,885	55,078	DTRs failed and replaced	35,045	12,419	28,604	7,407	% of DTRs failed and replaced	13.72	22.66	12.61	13.45	2015-16	Total DTRs	2,92,654	63,740	2,42,539	59,343	DTRs failed and replaced	31,267	10,049	28,031	8,108	% of DTRs failed and replaced	10.68	15.77	11.56	13.66	2016-17	Total DTRs	3,18,765	67,412	2,55,087	59,528	DTRs failed and replaced	40,199	11,522	32,360	8,644	% of DTRs failed and replaced	12.61	17.09	12.67	14.52	<p>Licensees have taken up rectification of earthings, AB Switches,HG fuse sets, replacement of LT cable and fuse carriers for transformers, load balancing of transformers ,rectification of oil leakages in transformers, Erection of inter poles, replacement of damaged and rusted poles, rectification of stays, replacement of spans of conductor and re stringing of spans of loose lines.</p> <p>With the above measures in TSNPDCL, the DTR Failure rate has come down. During FY 2017-18, the total no. of DTRs as on Dec'17 is 2,62,657 while the no. of failed DTRs is 24,053 i.e., 9.16%. In Warangal circle the no. of DTRs existing in Dec'17 are 60,848 &the no. of failed DTRs is 6,540 i.e., 10.75%.</p>
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44.	Every year more than 10% of the DTRs in the state are failing and need to be attended to. Though over the period there is decline in percentage of DTRs failing still the existing levels of failure is unacceptable. Special attention needs to be paid to circles with high failure rate. Mahabubnagar circle's (under SPDCL) performance needs to be thoroughly scrutinized. In 2016-17 more than 17% of the DTRs in this circle need to be repaired. This also indicates the quality	-																																																																						

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	of service the consumers in that circles are receiving. Incidentally, Mahabubnagar circle is regularly recording high rate of fatal accidents in the state. Procurement, operation and maintenance, and repair of these DTRs need to be examined.	

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
BSNL Sr. Chief Engineer (E) BSNL Electrical Zone, 6th floor, BSNL Bhavan Adarsh Nagar, Hyderabad - 500063.**

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p>The Telephone Exchanges/Admin Buildings of BSNL are classified under LT-II B Non-Domestic/commercial) & HT-II (others) categories for LT and HT services connections respectively.</p> <p>In this connection, the following few points are submitted for your kind considered:-</p> <p>BSNL is a public Limited fully owned by Govt. of India, formed on 1/10/2000 by corporatization of erstwhile Department of Telecom services. Department of Telecom services (DTS)/Department of Telecom Operations (DTO) is an industry under ID Act.</p> <p>Section 2 (j) of Industrial Disputes Act 1947 gives the definition for Industry is as under:</p> <p>"Industry means any systematic activity carried on by co-operation between any empower and his workmen for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants or wishes, whether or not any capital has been vested in for the purpose of carrying on such activity; or such activity is carried on with a motive to make any gain or profit.</p> <p>Therefore BSNL formed by corporatization of DTS/DTO, also comes within the purview of Industry as defined under the act. Finance act 2002 has accorded the status of industrial undertaking to the Telecommunication service providers w.e.f 01/04/2003, by insertion of Sub Clause III (a) after sub clause (iii) in clause (aa) of subsection (7) of Section 72 A. accordingly, "industrial Undertaking "means any undertaking which is engaged in.</p> <p>i) The manufacture or processing of goods; or</p>	<p>The Categorisation of activity is based on definitions & Terms and conditions as stipulated in the Tariff Order.</p> <p>As per the Electricity Act, 2003 <i>"The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required."</i></p> <p>In accordance to the Honble Commission's Tariff Order, the HT-I Industry is applicable for supply to all HT consumers using electricity for industrial purpose. Industrial purpose shall mean manufacturing, processing and/or preserving goods for sale, ... Hence as there is no manufacturing/processing activity is involved in Telephone exchange services it cannot be categorized under HT-I/LT-III Industrial.</p>

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply												
	<div><div>ii) The manufacture of computer software; or</div><div>iii) The business of generation or distributionof electricity or any other form of power; or</div><div>a. The Business of providing telecommunication services whether basic or cellular including radio paging, domestic satellite service, network of trunking, broadband network and internet services or</div><div>iv) Mining; or</div><div>v) The construction of ships, aircrafts or rail systems.</div></div>													
2.	<div>As per the schedule of Retail Supply Tariff for the year 2016-17 issued by Telangana State Electricity Board, the following categories of tariff comes into effect for BSNL installations.</div> <table><tr><td>Pariculars</td><td>Tariff</td></tr><tr><td>Demand charge (Rs./kW per month</td><td>60.00</td></tr><tr><td>Energy Charges (Rs.Per unit)</td><td>10.00</td></tr></table> <div>HT-II: (Others) Category for HT Service Connections</div> <table><tr><td>Pariculars</td><td>Tariff</td></tr><tr><td>Demand charge (Rs./kW per month</td><td>390.00</td></tr><tr><td>Energy Charges (Rs.Per unit)</td><td>7.80</td></tr></table> <div>Generally, the higher tariff mentioned above shall be imposed on the high-end consumer groups such as shops, Business Houses, Hotels, restaurants, Clubs Theatres, etc with an intention to provide more cross subsidy for other weaker sections of consumes.</div>	Pariculars	Tariff	Demand charge (Rs./kW per month	60.00	Energy Charges (Rs.Per unit)	10.00	Pariculars	Tariff	Demand charge (Rs./kW per month	390.00	Energy Charges (Rs.Per unit)	7.80	<div>As per the Tariff Order, any consumer who does not fall in any other LT category i.e., LT-I, LT-III to LT-VIII categories will be categorized under LT-II Non-Domestic/Commercial. Similarly, all HT Consumers other than those covered under HT Categories I and III to VII will be categorized under HT-II Others.</div>
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Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Unfortunately, Telephone exchanges of BSNL are also categorized along with the businesses groups. It may not be out of place to say tha BSNL contributes for the social cause of providing telecom infrastructure to the country including rural area, far flung villages, high lands and interior locations. BSNL is serving the nation, by doing a business which is entirely different from that of the above mentioned high end group. Telephone connections are being provided in rural areas at highly subsidized rates and in turn BSNL incurs huge operational cost in this sector. Thus BSNL is already providing cross subsidy for weaker sections in th community. It is not fair to impose more burden on BSNL in the form of higher energy tariff, by making BSNL alos one among the high-end consumer group.</p>	

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
The Engineer - in - Chief (Irrigation) I&CAD Department, 2nd Floor, Jalasoudha, Errum Manzil, Hyderabad -500082.**

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply									
1.	<p>The Tariff Porposed by the Discoms (TSSPDCL and TSNPDCL) is tow-part tariff, with Seasonal variation in the billing demand while the proposed tariff structure considering demand charges and energy charges is a welcome move, the same is designed in such a manner that the net per unit tariff burden or (ARR) on LI category remains the same. This obviously does not provide any relief to the LI category</p> <p>Cost of supply and Notified Tariff</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Existing Tariff</td><td>Proposed Tariff</td></tr><tr><td>Demand Charge</td><td>Nil</td><td>Rs. 390/KVA/Month</td></tr><tr><td>Energy CHarge</td><td>Rs.6.40/kVAH</td><td>Rs. 4.88/kVAH</td></tr></table>		Existing Tariff	Proposed Tariff	Demand Charge	Nil	Rs. 390/KVA/Month	Energy CHarge	Rs.6.40/kVAH	Rs. 4.88/kVAH	<p>TS Discoms have followed prudent principles of tariff recovery which entails fixing of tariffs which reflects the actual usage. Since substantial portion of the costs incurred by the licensee are fixed in nature, the licensee has proposed demand charge of INR 390/KVA/month which is same for other HT consumers. However in order to avoid any additional burden on irrigation department, TS Discoms have lowered the energy charges to make it a revenue neutral proposition.</p>
	Existing Tariff	Proposed Tariff									
Demand Charge	Nil	Rs. 390/KVA/Month									
Energy CHarge	Rs.6.40/kVAH	Rs. 4.88/kVAH									
2.	<p>In addition, the conditions stated for the proposed tariff are following</p> <table><tr><td><u>Proposed Tariff Conditions</u> Demand Charges would be levied on 80% of Contracted maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) for Operational Months – July to November (5 Months) Demand charges would be levied on 30% of Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) for Non-Operational Months – December to June (7 Months)</td></tr></table>	<u>Proposed Tariff Conditions</u> Demand Charges would be levied on 80% of Contracted maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) for Operational Months – July to November (5 Months) Demand charges would be levied on 30% of Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) for Non-Operational Months – December to June (7 Months)									
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Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
3.	<p>Analysis shows that the Average Billing Rate (ABR) or effective per unit Tariff considering the proposed two-part tariff works out to be the same as that of the existing single part tariff. Rather, there is a marginal increase in ABR observed in case of the newly proposed tariff, which work out at Rs. 6.44 per unit compared to 6.40 per unit, which is slightly higher than the existing tariff, the detail computation is enclosed as Annexure-3. The key observations and comments on the proposed tariff for LI category are as following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Despite different cost of supply at different voltage level viz. 11KV, 33 KV and 132 Kv & above, Distribution companies have continued to propose uniform tariff for all voltage levels of supply. Tariffs should reflect cost of supply at each voltage level. Energy charge during operational season (July to November) should be lower by at least 10% considering the cheaper power available during the said period which coincides with the monsoon season as well as the lower power demand period. Distribution companies can avail cheaper power from power exchanges or through bilateral arrangements during those months at cheaper rates. Seasonal Billing Demand is welcome. However, the present tariff proposed such that there is no benefit for LI scheme. The per unit tariff burden of LI category would remain the same. The demand charges to be set at such level that it actually lowers that tariff burden on LI category. Unfortunately, the proposed two-part tariff does not provide any incentive to LI schemes to manage their loads. During operational Months (July to November), the pumps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The licensee has proposed the similar approach followed by Hon'ble Commission in previous years, wherein an average cost of service was proposed to Lift Irrigation Schemes. The licensee has assumed the commissioning of LI schemes loads as per the annexure enclosed. Further a LF of 65% has been considered. As per the existing practice, Discoms have differential tariff structure for seasonal industries. During off-season the billing is on 30% of the contracted demand or recorded demand whichever is higher. TS Discoms have proposed a similar approach for LI schemes during off-seasons. & d) The intent of introducing seasonal billing demand is to avoid creating additional financial burden for LI schemes. Hence a revenue neutral proposal has been made. The per unit cost of power would decrease through better load management measures. TS Discoms have followed the existing norm wherein seasonal consumers are charged 30% of billing demand or recorded demand whichever is higher.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>operate continuously. As a result, load is almost 100% while during the non-operational months (i.e, from December to June), the Demand charges is proposed to be levied on 30% of Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded Maximum Demand(RMD). However it is highlighted that during the non-operation month, as the categorisation suggest, the LI pumps in the pumping stations will be non-operational and only pumping station auxiliary consumption load would exist which would be of the tune of 10% of the Contract Demand.</p> <p>g. It is important that the conditions are created for LI Schemes to operate in efficient manner. The commission need to set targets close to operation practices. Therefore, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to take into consideration this fact while setting norms for levy of Demand Charges.</p>	
4.	Considering the public service/good nature of the LI schemes tariff should not be set higher than voltage level of cost to serve.	TS Discoms have proposed the average cost of service for LI schemes which is in-line with the current tariff order of Hon'ble Commission.
5.	The Commission should recognise the benefits (lower losses at distribution level and higher operating efficiency of large pumps) of setting HT LI Schemes over LT agriculture consumption and should set promotional tariff for LI Schemes.	
6.	Seasonal Tariff for Govt. LT Category (HT IV A) to be fixed, considering the seasonal consumption pattern of the Govt. LI category and in pursuance of the Provision 62(3) of the Electricity Act, 2003.	TS Discoms have followed the existing norm wherein seasonal consumers are charged 30% of billing demand or recorded demand whichever is higher. Seasonal Tariffs are applicable only for seasonal industries but not to any other category

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
7.	Separate Seasonal Tariff to be set for each voltage level of supply which reflects true voltage-wise cost of supply (CoS) during operational months (july to November) and during non-operational months (December to June)	
8.	Voltage-wise Energy charge to be fixed such that Energy Charges during Operational Months – July to November (% months) is lower at least by 10% compared to the Energy charge set for Non-Operational Months – December to June (7 Months) considering the availability of cheaper power during the Operational months which are predominantly monsoon/low load months.	<p>The power purchase costs of TS Discoms depend on generation mix and also on the energy requirement. As per the merit order, during periods of high energy requirement, even high cost stations get dispatched which could lead to incremental increase in power purchase cost.</p> <p>The licensee would like to submit that during the months where LI schemes are operational, energy requirement is on the higher side and proposal for a lower energy charge during these months may not be feasible.</p>
9.	Voltage-wise Demand charges to be fixed such that Demand Charges are levied on 10% of Contracted Maximum Demand (CMD) or Recorded maximum Demand (RMD) for Non-Operational Months-December to June (7 Months).	TS Discoms have followed the existing norm wherein seasonal consumers are charged 30% of billing demand or recorded demand whichever is higher.

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by TSOADA,
8-3-224/4/A, Pt.no. 11&12, Sy no.01, room no.412 madhura nagar, Yousufguda,Hyderabad-500038.**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	42. Arhyama Solar Power Pvt. Ltd, Margi Building, Room No. 201 & 202, 8-3-224/4/A/11&12,F/4,Yousufguda Main Road,Madhuranagar, Hyd-38. 43. Solnova Power Pvt Ltd, Vaishnavi's Plaza, 4th Floor, Gachibowli, X Roads beside flyover, Hyderabad-500032. 44. Value Labs LLP, Plot # 41, HITEC City, Phase-II, Madhapur Road, Hyderabad – 500081. 45. Cosmic Power Solutions Ltd, Plot No.347/1, Road No. 23. Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500033. 46. Peritus Corporation Private Ltd, # 601,Cyber Hagihts, Plot No.13,Road No.2,BanjaraHills,Hyderabad – 500034. 47. Repal Green Power Private Ltd, # 2-9/5/6,Frist Floor,Trendz Venkata sai Gateway,Gachibowli, Hyderabad-500032. 48. Yantra Green Power Pvt Ltd, North ending Building Road No. 2, Banjara Hills,Hyd-500034.	
1.	<p>The Honorable commission (TSERC) Vides its order dated: 22-12-2017 in O.P.No. 23 of 2016, passed an amendment order to the retail supply tariff order for the year 2017-18 duly exempting solar projects from levy of CSS in line with the Combined AP solar policy of 2012 and Telangana Government Solar Policy of 2015.</p> <p>Now in line with these government policies it is requested to Honorable Commission (TSERC) for exempting solar projects from levy of CSS and Additional Surcharge (ASS) in its retails supply tariff order for the year 2018-19.</p>	<p>As the Telangana Solar power policy will be in force for five years from 01.06.2015, therefore, the licensee requests the Hon'ble Commission to continue the exemption of Cross Subsidy Surcharge for the open access consumers within state buying solar power from solar power developers for the FY2018-19 as stipulated in Solar Power Policy in accordance to the amendment to Cross Subsidy Surcharge order for FY 2017-18 dt.22.12.2017.</p> <p>As the exemption of Additional surcharge is not stipulated in the AP Solar Policy of 2012 and Telangana Government Solar Policy of 2015, additional surcharge shall be levied on Open access consumers availing supply from solar power developers also in order that the DISCOMs shall not forego its legitimate revenue to recover its costs.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
2.	With respect to APERC order APERC/Secy/25/2013 dated 04-05-2013 we request Honorable Commission (TSERC) to give relief to solar developers/generator/consumers by exempting from the levy of TOD charges by including it in the tariff order.	The levy of ToD charges is to maintain Grid Stability and to contain the Peak loads. Hence it shall be continued.
3.	This hefty CSS, Additional Surcharge and TOD levy is compounding to our already existing heavy burden emanating from all other outstanding issues in open access power supply which is making our life miserable and we are sure we cannot survive any further. We are unable to honour our bank debt obligations, pay salaries to our employees and operate our plant smoothly in the current environment. And we are running from pillar to post every year on the same issue. While, EASE OF DOING Business provisions are hardly being manifested by the utilities as the enabling provisions are hardly been proactively implemented. Investment climate in our newly born state has been greatly being jeopardized. It seemed we have just had relief of Cross Subsidy Surcharge and in no time we are again in threat of Additional Surcharge.	The levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge is as per the mandate of the Electricity Act, 2003. Any relief in Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge will lead to under recovery of costs to the DISCOMs and have impact on the financials of the DISCOMs.

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
Sri M.Kodanda Reddy (Chairman, Kisan-Kheth Mazdoor Congress),Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee,
Gandhi Bhavan,Nampally,Hyderabad-500001.**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply												
1.	<p>According to ARRs of TSDISCOMs during the FY 2018-19 electricity requirement in Telangana would be 64, 291 MU. An examination of UDAY Document signed by both the DISCOMs and GoTS with Gol shows that during this FY electricity requirement would be 61, 588 MU. ARR estimate of electricity requirement during FY 2018-19 appears to be higher by 2,700 MU entailing an additional power purchase expenditure of Rs. 1,171 Crore (at average power cost of Rs. 4.34/U). It is important to review electricity requirement estimate arrived at by the TSDISCOMs in their ARRs.</p>	<p>At the time of entering into UDAY agreement, 24 hrs power supply to agriculture sector is not considered and also there are lot of new schemes like mission Bhageeratha, new lift irrigation schemes have come up after UDAY agreement which are considered in sales forecast for FY 2018-19 in this filings. Hence there is an increase in power procurement for FY 2018-19 in ARR filings 2018-19 when compared to that of in UDAY document. The expected PP cost for procuring 22098 MU is estimated at Rs 9,471 crs at an average PP cost of Rs 4.29 per unit for TSNPDCL.</p>												
2.	<p>TSDISCOMs in their ARR filings explained that their sales projections/consumption estimates of electricity are based on Trend Method and End User Method. An analysis of electricity consumption figures for the FY 2017-18 shows that this method might be giving rise to over estimated consumption figures. In the present ARR filings the figures for consumption estimates for FY 2017-18 are available at two places – Energy Balance (2.1.1 – p.10 of NPDCL and p.11 of SPDCL) and in the Section on Sales Forecast (3.2.4 – p.24 of NPDCL and p.42 of SPDCL). Figures in Sales Forecast are based on Trend Method and End User Method. Details are given in the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DISCOM</th><th>Energy Balance (MU)</th><th>Sales Forecast (MU)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TSNPDCL</td><td>15,830</td><td>16,336</td></tr> <tr> <td>TSSPDCL</td><td>36,811</td><td>38,664</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>52,641</td><td>55,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DISCOM	Energy Balance (MU)	Sales Forecast (MU)	TSNPDCL	15,830	16,336	TSSPDCL	36,811	38,664	Total	52,641	55,000	<p>The energy requirement of 15829 MU shown at page 10 of TSNPDCL ARR filings is the energy requirement at Discom level in which the Transmission losses and PGCIL losses were not included. Whereas, the energy requirement shown at page 24 of TSNPDCL ARR filings (16336 MU) is inclusive of transmission losses.</p>
DISCOM	Energy Balance (MU)	Sales Forecast (MU)												
TSNPDCL	15,830	16,336												
TSSPDCL	36,811	38,664												
Total	52,641	55,000												

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																																		
3.	From the above table it is clear that power consumption estimates for FY 2017-18 based Trend Method and End User Method are higher by 2,359 MU compared to the figures provided in the Energy balance Section of ARRs of both the DISCOMs. This shows that the Trend Method and End User Method is leading to over estimation of electricity consumption. From this one may infer that the electricity consumption estimate for the FY 2018-19 is similarly over estimated. The same need to be revised.																																			
4.	<p>Power consumption in the past:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(MU)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">DISCOM</th><th colspan="3">2016-17</th><th colspan="3">2017-18</th></tr><tr><th>ARR</th><th>APERC</th><th>Actual</th><th>ARR</th><th>APERC</th><th>Present Estimate</th></tr><tr><td>NPDCL</td><td>15,592</td><td>14,379</td><td>14,674</td><td>16,323</td><td>15,587</td><td>15,830</td></tr><tr><td>SPDCL</td><td>39,292</td><td>37,685</td><td>34,804</td><td>38,433</td><td>36,658</td><td>36,811</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>54,884</td><td>52,063</td><td>49,478</td><td>54,756</td><td>52,235</td><td>52,641</td></tr></table> <p>Past experiences show that actual power procurement by the TSDISCOMs was much less than their ARR proposals. During 2016-17 while TSDISCOMs as part of ARR proposals projected energy requirement of 54,884 MU the actual procurement was only 49,478 MU. Similarly, during 2017-18 while DISCOMs as part of ARR proposals projected energy requirement of 54,756 MU estimated procurement will be 52,641 MU. During 2016-17 the actual power procurement was also less than the quantum approved by the Commission. During 2017-18 estimated procurement is slightly higher than the quantum approved by the Commission. This is largely due to higher expected consumption in the agriculture sector, while metered sales are expected to be lower than the quantum approved by the Commission.</p>	DISCOM	2016-17			2017-18			ARR	APERC	Actual	ARR	APERC	Present Estimate	NPDCL	15,592	14,379	14,674	16,323	15,587	15,830	SPDCL	39,292	37,685	34,804	38,433	36,658	36,811	Total	54,884	52,063	49,478	54,756	52,235	52,641	<p>The total sales recorded in 2016-17 in TSNPDCL are 12885 MU against the approved sales of 12358 MU by TSERC in the Tariff order 2016-17.</p>
DISCOM	2016-17			2017-18																																
	ARR	APERC	Actual	ARR	APERC	Present Estimate																														
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Total	54,884	52,063	49,478	54,756	52,235	52,641																														
5.	TSSPDCL projected 10.32% increase in total electricity consumption	The Licensee has projected sales of 14,128 MU for FY 2017-18 with																																		

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>during 2018-19 while during 2017-18 it increased by 7.07% only. In the case of HT consumers TSSPDCL projected 27.66% increase in electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during the previous year its consumption increased by 5.19% only. Even without new lift irrigation schemes, Mission Bhagiratha and 24 hour power supply to agriculture electricity consumption growth rate during ensuing year (8.38%) will be higher than the current year (6.89%) Similarly, TSNPDCL projected 36.25% increase in total electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during 2017-18 it increased by 9.65% only. In the case of HT consumers TSNPDCL projected 105.51% increase in electricity consumption during 2018-19 while during the previous year its consumption increased by 14.57% only. This trend points to the need to exercise caution while adopting DISCOM's estimate of power consumption and procurement during the ensuing year i.e., 2018-19. Overestimation of HT sales will have adverse impact on the finances of DISCOMs. Lower than projected consumption by high tariff consumers like HT services will lead to under realization of revenue and consequent increase in deficit of DISCOMs.</p>	<p>a growth rate of 9.65% over 2016-17. This is mainly due increase in agricultural sales due to providing 24 hrs power supply to agriculture sector from January 1st, 2018.</p> <p>For the FY 2018-19, the licensee has projected a sales volume of 19,249 MU for FY 2018-19 with a growth rate of 36.25% over 2017-18. The growth rate is increased mainly due to anticipation of</p> <p>i) 1,887 MVA load of various lift irrigations schemes (parts of Kaleshwaram L.I, Devadula Phase- III, Flood Flow Canal L.I),</p> <p>86 MW of Mission Bhageeratha. The overall growth rate of total sales projected for FY 2018-19 over 2017-18 without agriculture, lift irrigation and Mission Bhageeratha 6.77%.</p>
6.	<p>ARR filings of both the DISCOMs show that electricity consumption by lift irrigation schemes is going to increase substantially. Under TSSPDCL electricity consumption by lift irrigation schemes is going to increase by 125% and in the case of TSNPDCL it is going to increase by 575% during ensuing year. How many of the listed LIS will in fact become operational need to be examined. Some of these schemes are still under construction. Foundation stone for Tummillla scheme in Gadwal-Jogulamba district was laid only during second week of January. Besides this, electricity consumption by these LIS will be restricted to a short period and will have different consumption dynamics. These</p>	<p>The projected requirement given by the irrigation department have been reduced by considering the physical progress of the schemes and sales were projected with 120 days of operation in a year with 16 hours per day of operation. Further the likely water inflows has been factored in and period of operation has been considered accordingly from mid-July to mid- November or July to October.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																																				
	aspects need to be taken in to account while assessing electricity consumption by this category.																																					
7.	Agriculture sector is going to account for 26% of the electricity to be supplied in Telangana during the FY 2018-19. Both the DISCOMs have claimed that they are following the ISI methodology stipulated by the Commission in estimating electricity consumption in the agriculture sector. Apart from this assertion no other details about this estimation is made part of the ARR filing. 24 hour supply of electricity is going to present another problem in this regard. TSSPDCL in its filings stated that during the ensuing year electricity consumption in agriculture sector will grow by 2.83% while during the current year (2017-18) it increased by 8.31%. Given 24 hour power supply throughout the year growth rate in consumption would have been higher during ensuing year compared to the current year. TSSPDCL also stated, "Significant growth rate of 34.52% is observed in FY 2016-17 over FY 2015-16 and 49.12% in H1 of FY 2017-18 over H1 of 2016-17." All these numbers appear unconvincing.	<p>ISI methodology stipulated by TSERC is being implemented for estimation of agricultural consumption. Circle wise, capacity wise Distribution Transformer monthly readings, calculation sheet and assessment are being furnished to ERC every month.</p> <p>In the ARR for the year 2017-18, the agricultural consumption was projected to increase by 6.5% but actual are expected to increase by 10.35% by the end of year due to extension of 24 hours agricultural supply from 01.01.2018. The expected increase during the year 2018-19 is 14.57% due to extension of agricultural supply for the total year.</p> <p>The circle wise no. of consumers, connected capacity are given below:</p> <p>2017-18</p> <table><tr><th>Circle</th><th>No. of Agl Services</th><th>Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)</th><th>Projected Annual Consumption (MU)</th></tr><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>300,870</td><td>1,592,241</td><td>1649.66</td></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>309,809</td><td>1,454,798</td><td>1325.66</td></tr><tr><td>Khammam</td><td>140,859</td><td>803,064</td><td>694.91</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamabad</td><td>252,212</td><td>1,736,001</td><td>1816.55</td></tr><tr><td>Adilabad</td><td>120,487</td><td>713,810</td><td>699.70</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1,124,237</td><td>6,299,914</td><td>6186.47</td></tr></table> <p>2018-19</p> <table><tr><th>Circle</th><th>No. of Agl Services</th><th>Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)</th><th>Projected Annual Consumption (MU)</th></tr><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>309,961</td><td>1,626,150</td><td>2125.83</td></tr></table>	Circle	No. of Agl Services	Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)	Projected Annual Consumption (MU)	Warangal	300,870	1,592,241	1649.66	Karimnagar	309,809	1,454,798	1325.66	Khammam	140,859	803,064	694.91	Nizamabad	252,212	1,736,001	1816.55	Adilabad	120,487	713,810	699.70	Total	1,124,237	6,299,914	6186.47	Circle	No. of Agl Services	Connected DTR Capacity (KVA)	Projected Annual Consumption (MU)	Warangal	309,961	1,626,150	2125.83
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8.	Similarly, TSNPDCL stated that during FY 2017-18 electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets will increase by 10.35% and the same will be 14.57% during FY 2018-19. In the ARR for the FY 2017-18 both the DISCOMs stated that electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets would be increasing by 6.50%. Present estimates by them shows that this increase will be much higher.																																					
9.	Under the given ISI methodology DISCOMs are expected to provide Circle wise information related to number of agriculture services, their connected load and annual electricity consumption.																																					

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply			
10.	To improve estimation of electricity consumption by agriculture pump sets these services need to be geo tagged as is being done in Andhra Pradesh. This exercise in AP has shown that more than 10% of these services are not in operation.	Karimnagar	318,740	1,488,111	1263.20
		Khammam	152,552	846,678	989.23
		Nizamabad	263,259	1,777,207	1812.46
		Adilabad	129,725	748,267	897.06
		Total	1,174,237	6,486,414	7087.77
11.	Along with this feeder wise electricity consumption data need to be made available to cross check the numbers arrived using the present methodology. For this to happen, TSDISCOMs have to report progress on feed segregation.	TSERC entrusted Administrative Staff College of India to analyze Agricultural consumption for the year 2017-18 and to validate ISI methodology and to submit final report with suggestions and recommendations.			
12.	Given the lack of transparency in estimating electricity consumption in the agriculture sector under the existing system it is better to explore alternative methods. Under UDAY TSDISCOMs are obliged to meter all DTRs including DTRs serving agriculture services by June 2017. We request the Commission to direct the TSDISCOMs to estimate electricity consumption by the agriculture pump sets based on the readings of these meters. In this context we also would like to know the progress in metering DTRs in the state.	Providing of metering to rural distribution transformers ie agricultural Distribution Transformers is not contemplated under Uday Scheme.			
13.	24x7 Supply to Agriculture ARRS do not show information on what basis TSDISCOMs have taken up this 24x7 power supply for agriculture. It would be important to include a separate section on this and provide all technical, financial data and information. This assessment should include on what basis TSDISCOMs have arrived at a 8.3 percent growth rate. How much is the investment on generation, transmission and distribution? What would be the impact on tariff? What are the technical concerns and challenges that arise out of this supply?	24x7 supply of power to agricultural consumers is a policy decision of GoTS. TS discoms have taken measures for implementing this policy decision. The licensee has followed ISI methodology approved by erstwhile APERC for projecting agricultural sales. With regards to investment, it may be appreciated that Generation, Transmission and Distribution investments are made to ensure reliable and quality power supply to all consumers in the state. The impact of these investments on consumer category are captured in the cost of service model which takes into account the consumer category load profile as well in addition to the generation, transmission and distribution costs. The licensee has submitted the above details as a			

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
		part of the ARR filing.
14.	<p>Power purchase costs:</p> <p>Given the surplus power situation power from TSGENCO stations of KTPS VII and BTPS shall not be scheduled. From this step fixed cost burden to the extent of Rs. 709.79 Crore can be reduced. Also PPAs for KTPS VII and BTPS are yet to be approved by the Commission. Power from BTPS and KTPS VII shall not be scheduled without subjecting the related PPAs to public process and regulatory approval.</p>	Power from KTPS VII and BTPS would be required to meet the growing energy requirements of the state. The licensee would enter into PPAs with these generating stations based on due approvals from the Hon'ble TSERC.
15.	PPAs related to TSGENCO Hydel plants Priyadarsini Jurala and Punlichintala shall also go through public process and regulatory approval.	TSDiscoms have entered PPAs with TSGENCO for Priyadarshini Jurala 6x39 MW and Pulichintala 4 x 30 MW Hydel stations on 22.12.2009 and 30.12.2010 respectively. Honble TSERC in its generation tariff order for the third control period 2014-19 has approved the fixed charges for these Hydel stations after duly conducting public hearing and regulatory approval process.
16.	According to ARR filings, "The variable cost per unit of KTPS (A,B,C) and KTPS V is based on 15% escalation over approved VC for 2017-18. KTPS VI and RTS B are based on 10% escalation over approved values for 2017-18." (TSSPDCL ARR p.57) No explanation for this escalation in variable cost is provided. This escalation shall not be allowed.	The licensee while projecting the VC of TS Genco stations considered the actual VC of TS Genco stations in H1 of 2017-18 and the projected cost of VC as given by generators. In many instances, the actual cost were exceeding the approved values by more than 10%. However with a view of not imposing additional burden due to higher PP cost, the licensee has limited the escalation on VC to 10% of the approved value.
17.	Variable cost of TSGENCO thermal power plants range From Rs. 2.21 to Rs. 2.70 per unit. Compared to this variable cost of CSPGCL is Rs. 1.20 per unit. Most of TSGENCO thermal plants are pit head based or located near to the coal mines. Due to this variable cost of TSGENCO shall be lower than that quoted by them. We request the Commission to scrutinize variable cost claims of TSGENCO thermal power plants.	As per the clause 13.1(b) & (c) of TSERC regulations, the actual landed cost of fuel shall be claimed inclusive of fuel price corresponding to the grade/quality of fuel, royalty, taxes and duties as applicable, transportation cost by rail/ road/ pipeline or any other means, and, for the purpose of calculation of energy charges, shall be arrived at after considering transit losses. The landed cost of fuel in respect of TSGENCO stations s

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply									
		<p>being arrived on the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Coal is being procured from M/s SCCL, a Govt. entity, and its Cost is being paid as per the price notifications of M/s SCCL. The Oil is being procured from central public sector undertakings viz. HPCL, IOCL & BPCL and the oil rates being paid prevailing on the date of Supply. The transportation charges of the fuel by rail are as per the rate circular issued by ministry of Railways. <p>The variable cost of the TSGENCO stations arrived by considering TSERC norms and the above information.</p>									
18.	While TSGENCO plants are projected to operate at 70% PLF through their normative PLF is 80% TPCIL is projected to operate at 90% PLF though its normative PLF is 85%. Supply of power over and above threshold PLF involves payment of incentive which will be an additional burden. Given surplus power availability power from TPCIL shall be scheduled up to threshold PLF i.e., 85% only.	As per the PPA with TPCIL, the normative PLF for recovery of fixed costs is 90%. Accordingly the PLF for TPCIL has been considered at 90%.									
19.	TSDISCOMs projected procurement of 383.46 MU from bilateral/power exchange on short term basis. Given power surplus situation and over estimation of energy requirement procurement from bilateral/power exchange shall not be allowed.	The licensee while projecting the power purchase requirements has done so by running the Merit order. The projected demand in the month of August is higher than the availability from contracted sources resulting in a marginal shortfall for 383.46 MU. This deficit is proposed to be met through bilateral/ power exchange.									
20.	<p>Arrears:</p> <p>According to ARR filings at the end of September 2017 both the DISCOMs together are facing arrears to the extent of Rs. 4,575.23 Crore from those who have to pay more than Rs. 50,000. Out of this SPDCL is facing arrears of Rs. 3,773.55 Crore which is equivalent to 16%</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Statement showing Category wise arrears of consumers over Rs.50,000/- pending for over 6 months (as on 30.09.2017)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Consumer Category</th><th>No of Scs</th><th>Rupees in Crores</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LT</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement showing Category wise arrears of consumers over Rs.50,000/- pending for over 6 months (as on 30.09.2017)			Consumer Category	No of Scs	Rupees in Crores	LT		
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	of the proposed ARR for FY 2018-19. While SPDCL provided information on arrears consumer category wise NPDCL provided HT and LT category wise information only. We request the Commission to direct TSNPDCL to provide consumer category wise arrears data. Under SPDCL Rs. 1424.82 Crore are due from HT industrial units, Rs. 1541.17 Crore from street lights and PWS schemes and Rs. 564.17 Crore from lift irrigation schemes. According to Section 1.2 (i) of UDAY MoU “All outstanding dues from the state government departments to DISCOMs for supply of electricity shall be paid by 31.03.2017.” According to this document dues from state government departments as on 30.9.2016 were Rs. 2,416.62 Crore. Out of this Panchayat Raj accounted for Rs. 1,644.07 Crore, municipalities Rs. 139.53 Crore, Irrigation department Rs. 73.52 Crore and LIS Rs. 235.80 Crore. The present ARR filings show that the situation in fact deteriorated in spite of the UDAY MoU. Such huge arrears also involve significant financing costs. We request the Commission to direct the DISCOMs to take proactive steps to recover dues expeditiously.	<table><tr><td>Domestic Supply : Cat. I</td><td>1174</td><td>9.62</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Domestic Supply : Cat. II</td><td>1107</td><td>17.59</td></tr><tr><td>Industrial Supply : Cat. III</td><td>641</td><td>19.73</td></tr><tr><td>Cottage Industries : Cat. IV</td><td>6</td><td>0.06</td></tr><tr><td>Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. V</td><td>541</td><td>6.64</td></tr><tr><td>Public Lighting : Cat. VI</td><td>16919</td><td>470.48</td></tr><tr><td>General Purpose : Cat. VII</td><td>366</td><td>4.00</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL 'LOW TENSION'</td><td>20754</td><td>528.11</td></tr><tr><td>HT</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Industrial Segregated : Cat. I</td><td>278</td><td>122.81</td></tr><tr><td>Others : Cat. II</td><td>26</td><td>1.89</td></tr><tr><td>Airport, Bus & Railway Stations : Cat. III</td><td>6</td><td>0.02</td></tr><tr><td>Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. IV</td><td>141</td><td>144.16</td></tr><tr><td>Railway Traction : Cat. VA</td><td>10</td><td>4.69</td></tr><tr><td>Colony Lighting Cat. VI</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Electric Co-Op Societies</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL 'HIGH TENSION'</td><td>461</td><td>273.57</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL (LT + HT)</td><td>21215</td><td>801.69</td></tr></table> <p>TSNPDCL has been addressing the DO letters continuously to the concerned HODs like Irrigation, Panchyat Raj, and Water works, Municipalities etc requesting to bridge the deficits/revenue gaps arising to TSNPDCL due to nonpayment of Electricity dues and payment are being received periodically.</p>				Domestic Supply : Cat. I	1174	9.62	Non-Domestic Supply : Cat. II	1107	17.59	Industrial Supply : Cat. III	641	19.73	Cottage Industries : Cat. IV	6	0.06	Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. V	541	6.64	Public Lighting : Cat. VI	16919	470.48	General Purpose : Cat. VII	366	4.00	TOTAL 'LOW TENSION'	20754	528.11	HT			Industrial Segregated : Cat. I	278	122.81	Others : Cat. II	26	1.89	Airport, Bus & Railway Stations : Cat. III	6	0.02	Irrigation & Agriculture : Cat. IV	141	144.16	Railway Traction : Cat. VA	10	4.69	Colony Lighting Cat. VI	0	0.00	Electric Co-Op Societies	0	0.00	TOTAL 'HIGH TENSION'	461	273.57	TOTAL (LT + HT)	21215	801.69
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21.	Government has been promising subsidy for agricultural and other category of electricity consumption. However, this is not being reflected succinctly in the ARRs of TSDISCOMs. It would help in understanding the financial realities, if a separate section is devoted	The GoTS has been providing the Tariff Subsidy to the DISCOMs as determined by the Honble Commission in its Tariff Order. The Tariff Subsidy is being finalized by the Honble TSERC upon receipt of consent under Section 65 of the Electricity Act,2003 in																																																									

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																								
	for these kind of subsidies. Most often ARR estimates precede TS government budget estimations. Thus, electricity subsidies as reflected in ARRs are at best expectations, and are not absolute. Assumptions of government subsidies in ARRs may not match the state budget allocations presented in TS legislature in later days. In this regard, the Commission has to either ask for an undertaking from the government that responds to the subsidy expectations in ARRs, and/or direct DISCOMs to produce the basis for such expectations.	respect of grant of subsidy for the corresponding financial year.																								
22.	Nevertheless, there is often a gap between expectations of DISCOMs as reflected in the ARRs and government budgetary allocations, sanction and actual release of funds. This gap, between expectation by TSDISCOMs, budgetary allocations by the TS government and actual release funds, also needs to be discussed by collating, collecting and presenting such data, from the previous year, in addition to the current Financial Year under discussion.	The revenue gap as finalized by the Honble Commission shall be met by the Tariff Subsidy from the GoTS as stipulated in the Tariff Order.																								
23.	Electrical accidents: <table><tr><td></td><td>2013-14</td><td>2014-15</td><td>2015-16</td><td>2016-17</td><td>2017-18 H1</td></tr><tr><td>SPDCL</td><td>251</td><td>307</td><td>383</td><td>349</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>NPDCL</td><td>185</td><td>147</td><td>139</td><td>329</td><td>173</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>436</td><td>454</td><td>522</td><td>678</td><td>303</td></tr></table>		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1	SPDCL	251	307	383	349	130	NPDCL	185	147	139	329	173	Total	436	454	522	678	303	An amount of Rs. 150 Crores budget is allocated under Distribution Network Renovation Drive to take up the erection /rectification works like erection of intermediate poles wherever there are loose lines, erection of fencing, earthing etc, wherever necessitated. Further Safety week is conducted to create awareness among the
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1																					
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24.	<p>The above table shows that over the period fatal accidents are increasing. Despite DISCOMs' claims about taking precautionary and preventive steps to avert accidents their number is on the rise. In the FY 2016-17 the number of fatal accidents reached 678. During the first half of FY 2017-18 already 303 people died due to electrical accidents.</p> <p><u>Circle wise fatal electrical accidents</u></p> <table><tr><th>Circle</th><th>2013-14</th><th>2014-15</th><th>2015-16</th><th>2016-17</th><th>2017-18 H1</th></tr><tr><td>Mahabubnagar</td><td>115</td><td>124</td><td>126</td><td>96</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Medak</td><td>7</td><td>91</td><td>123</td><td>101</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Nalgonda</td><td>84</td><td>46</td><td>64</td><td>71</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Rangareddy South</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>32</td><td>43</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Warangal</td><td>55</td><td>45</td><td>41</td><td>87</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>34</td><td>56</td><td>23</td><td>80</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Nizamabad</td><td>37</td><td>25</td><td>24</td><td>59</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Adilabad</td><td>44</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>82</td><td>45</td></tr></table>	Circle	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1	Mahabubnagar	115	124	126	96	40	Medak	7	91	123	101	28	Nalgonda	84	46	64	71	18	Rangareddy South	18	21	32	43	22	Warangal	55	45	41	87	43	Karimnagar	34	56	23	80	47	Nizamabad	37	25	24	59	26	Adilabad	44	10	15	82	45	consumers about the precautionary measures to be taken. Also farmers are being educated by the local staff and advised not to meddle with live electrical equipment.
Circle	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 H1																																																			
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25.	Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak+ Siddipet and Ranga Reddy-South Circles under SPDCL; Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad and Adilabad Circles under NPDCL are recording high fatal accidents. There has to be special attention to analyse and reduce accidents in these circles.	Suggestion is noted.																																																						

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply									
26.	SPDCL has given a general answer listing the causes, but not given the numbers. Hence it has not complied with the directive of the Commission. SPDCL should also give the break-up as done by NPDCL.	Accidents break-up of Department & Non-department of TSNPDCL is given below:									
Sl. N o.	Circle	2016-17 Fatal		2016-17 Non-Fatal		2017-18 (up to Sep-17) Dept. Non-Fatal		2017-18 (up to Sep-17) Dept. Non-Fatal			
		Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.	Dept.	Non-Dept.		
1	Warangal	1	86	0	0	2	41	0	0		
2	Karimnagar	2	78	8	10	2	45	9	0		
3	Khammam	1	20	0	1	0	12	0	1		
4	Nizamabad	1	58	0	3	1	25	3	1		
5	Adilabad	1	81	2	7	0	45	2	13		
	Total	6	323	10	21	5	168	14	15		
27.	The Construction, Operation & Maintenance of electrical plant & lines especially at distribution level by DISCOMs is in a very unsafe condition. DISCOMs are not following the basic statutory safety regulations of CEA. The state government and its CEIG are not taking action on DISCOMs.	The norms of fencing & minimum clearance as per I.E are in practice									
28.	At many places especially in rural areas, bare live parts in DTRs and associated bare lines and wires are not kept inaccessible to living beings. Barriers, fences and enclosures and minimum clearances to ground are not maintained so that live parts are out of reach to prevent fatal shocks as required in Regulations 58,17,37(1) and 44(1)(i) of CEA (Measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010.										
29.	To the best of our knowledge TSDISCOMs are not implementing the above mandatory regulations. TSERC is requested to order TSDISCOMs	As per the TSERC directions, TSNPDCL has nominated Officer of the cadre of Divisional Engineer/Technicle of each circle as Safety officer.									

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	to submit detailed report and evidence to show their top down commitment to these management level Regulations.	
30.	Public awareness is very important in promoting electrical safety. TSDISCOMs do not have any materials even in their websites for creating awareness in safety among general public and consumers. Recently IEEE Hyderabad Section produced a video film (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_7rUXhvVs) and designed posters on electrical safety. These may be used by TSDISCOMs in their work on promoting electrical safety.	The suggestion is noted.
31.	Accident statements / statistics are not available to public. These must be kept in public domain and submitted annually to E R C. Many Circles in DISCOMs do not discharge their statutory duty of informing details of accidents to CEIG. Auditing and accident investigations need to be reviewed by an independent agency like E R C. Action is not taken many a time by DISCOMs even when dangerous conditions are brought to the notice by public and media.	The statistics on accidents are submitted on regular intervals to CEA. Also the information on number of accidents is provided in the ARR filings which are available to the public. On occurrence of accident the same is informed to CEIG within 24 hours. Whenever brought to the notice of TSNPDCL officials, the rectification action is generally taken however in certain cases where the accident is on account of consumer negligence i.e construction of building without maintaining sufficient clearance to already existing lines, intimation for payment for taking up the work is given.
32.	There is need to improve compensation payment to victims families. In the case of SPDCL during FY 2016-17 out of 349 fatal accidents compensation was paid in 180 cases and during FY 2017-18 H1 out of 130 fatal accidents only 23 victims families received compensation. In the case of NPDCL during FY 2016-17 out of 329 fatal accidents compensation was paid in 222 cases and during FY 2017-18 H1 out of 173 fatal accidents 144 victims families received compensation. During FY 2016-17 exgratia has been paid to 59% cases in TS, 52% in SPDCL	All the cases where the necessary documents are submitted such as FIR, postmortem, legal heir, panchanama, death certificate, exgratia proposals are sanctioned without any delay. For the convenience of the consumer, web link for uploading the required documents has also been provided in the TSNPDCL website.

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions						Reply
	and 67% in NPDCL.						
33.	DTR Failures:						<p>Licensees have taken up rectification of earthings, AB Switches,HG fuse sets, replacement of LT cable and fuse carriers for transformers, load balancing of transformers ,rectification of oil leakages in transformers, Erection of inter poles, replacement of damaged and rusted poles, rectification of stays, replacement of spans of conductor and re stringing of spans of loose lines.</p> <p>With the above measures in TSNPDCL, the DTR Failure rate has come down. During FY 2017-18, the total no. of DTRs as on Dec'17 is 2,62,657 while the no. of failed DTRs is 24,053 i.e., 9.16%. In Warangal circle the no. of DTRs existing in Dec'17 are 60,848 &the no. of failed DTRs is 6,540 i.e., 10.75%.</p>
	Year	DTR Particulars	SPDCL	Mahabubnagar Circle	NPDCL	Warangal Circle	
	2013-14	Total DTRs	2,54,603	54,807	2,09,195	48,350	
		DTRs failed and replaced	42,278	13,074	30,666	8,648	
		% of DTRs failed and replaced	16.01	23.85	14.66	17.89	
	2014-15	Total DTRs	2,55,489	54,807	2,26,885	55,078	
		DTRs failed and replaced	35,045	12,419	28,604	7,407	
		% of DTRs failed and replaced	13.72	22.66	12.61	13.45	
	2015-16	Total DTRs	2,92,654	63,740	2,42,539	59,343	
		DTRs failed and replaced	31,267	10,049	28,031	8,108	
		% of DTRs failed and replaced	10.68	15.77	11.56	13.66	
	2016-17	Total DTRs	3,18,765	67,412	2,55,087	59,528	
		DTRs failed and replaced	40,199	11,522	32,360	8,644	
% of DTRs failed and replaced		12.61	17.09	12.67	14.52		
34.	Every year more than 10% of the DTRs in the state are failing and need to be attended to. Though over the period there is decline in percentage of DTRs failing still the existing levels of failure is unacceptable. Special attention needs to be paid to circles with high failure rate. Mahabubnagar circle's (under SPDCL) performance needs to be thoroughly scrutinized. In 2016-17 more than 17% of the DTRs in this circle need to be repaired. This also indicates the quality of service the consumers in that circles are receiving. Incidentally, Mahabubnagar circle is regularly recording high rate of fatal accidents in the state. Procurement, operation and maintenance, and repair of						

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	these DTRs need to be examined.																													
35.	<p>These tables refer to DTs replaced. Consumer supply is affected also due to DT failure, 11 kV feeder outage, 33 kV feeder outage etc. From the information provided, it is not possible to get an idea of the total duration of outage faced by the consumer. Considering the nearly all households have connection and the objective is to provide 24 x 7 power supply to all consumers, the focus of the DISCOMs now should be closely monitor the quality of supply. We request the DISCOMs to provide circle wise information about quality of supply over the past few years. Suggested format is given below: DISCOM name: Year:</p> <table><tr><td>Circle</td><td>Number of consumers</td><td>Outage hours/consumer due to fuse off</td><td>Outage hours/consumer due service wire</td><td>Outage hours/consumer due to DT</td><td>Outage hours/consumer due 11 kV feeder</td><td>Outage hours/consumer due to 33 kV feeder</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>This data for urban and rural areas and for different categories of consumers will help to arrive at performance benchmarks, which could be tracked for improvement in quality of supply.</p>	Circle	Number of consumers	Outage hours/consumer due to fuse off	Outage hours/consumer due service wire	Outage hours/consumer due to DT	Outage hours/consumer due 11 kV feeder	Outage hours/consumer due to 33 kV feeder																						<p>The information on Feeder Interruptions is already available in performance reports of the ARR filings.</p>
Circle	Number of consumers	Outage hours/consumer due to fuse off	Outage hours/consumer due service wire	Outage hours/consumer due to DT	Outage hours/consumer due 11 kV feeder	Outage hours/consumer due to 33 kV feeder																								
36.	<p>Poly-houses/green-houses In the last tariff order, based on DISCOM petition and public hearing discussions, poly-houses and green-houses have been included in LT-V category. While this is welcome, it will be good to monitor the consumption by this group of consumers. We suggest that these consumers be metered, and the number, connected load and consumption by them reported separately in the tariff filings.</p>	<p>Suggestion is noted.</p>																												

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retails Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for FY 2018-19 by

Sri T.S. Appa Rao, I.A.S., (Retd.) Secretary General, FTAPCCI, HO : Federation House, FAPCCI Mar, Red Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p>NON ADHERENCE TO MYT REGULATIONS:</p> <p>The Hon'ble Commission has granted permission to the Distribution Licensee for filing the ARR and Tariff determination on an annual basis till 2017-18 and 2018-19 is the last year of the Third Control Period.</p> <p>The petitioner has not filed True-Up for the past years stating that:</p> <p>'the Licensee is currently in the process of estimating revenues and provisional true-up for 2017-18. It stated that due to the policy decision of Govt of Telangana, three phase power needs to be supplied to all agricultural consumers for 24 hrs /day from January 1 2018, will have significant impact on the agricultural sales. In addition, there is high volume of sales estimated from Lift Irrigation Schemes (LI).</p> <p>The petitioner prays that the Hon'ble Commission may allow the Licensee to file provisional true-up for 2017-18 separately along with final true-up of 2016-17.</p> <p>It may be true that the Hon'ble Commission may have powers to relax any provision of the Tariff Regulations. However, by not filing any claims towards truing up for</p>	<p>For the reasons stated by licensee there is high degree of uncertainty involved in estimating the true-ups for FY 2017-18 due to 24 hrs supply to agricultural consumers as well as LI schemes. For avoiding any undue burden on the consumers, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of true-up in the ensuing year. Further the licensee has submitted petition to Hon'ble Commission for making amendments to the Principal Regulation 4 of 2005 which under consideration. The licensee also has submitted a prayer on treatment of agricultural sales and losses which are likely to impact the true-up.</p> <p>In view of the above, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of True-ups separately.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>previous years and thus not furnishing the actual audited data to substantiate the instant projections, the petitioner appears to have a conspicuous interest in deferring the costs and proposing it in the form of tariff hikes in future. In view of this, the instant petitions are opposed to the Tariff Regulations, the principal guidelines of Tariff Policy and therefore liable to be rejected, <i>in limine</i></p>	
2.	<p>REVENUE GAP: For the year 2018-19, TSSPDCL has shown aggregate revenue requirement of Rs.23,518.88 crore and total revenue at current tariffs, including non-tariff income, of Rs.19,296.50 crore, with a revenue deficit of Rs.4222.38 crore, while TSNPDCL has shown aggregate revenue requirement of Rs.12255.40 crore and total revenue at current tariffs, including NTI, of Rs.6706.00 crore, with a revenue deficit of Rs.5548.60 crore. Both the DISCOMs have not proposed any tariff hike, except making some modifications in tariff for lift irrigation schemes and introducing a new category for electrical vehicles, and requested the Hon'ble Commission to permit them to collect tariffs determined by it for the year 2017-18 for the year 2018-19 also.</p>	<p>For the reasons stated by licensee there is high degree of uncertainty involved in estimating the true-ups for FY 2017-18 due to 24 hrs supply to agricultural consumers as well as LI schemes. For avoiding any undue burden on the consumers, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of true-up in the ensuing year. Further the licensee has submitted petition to Hon'ble Commission for making amendments to the Principal Regulation 4 of 2005 on 11.08.2017 which is under consideration. The licensee also has submitted a prayer on treatment of agricultural sales and losses which are likely to impact the true-up. In view of the above, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of True-ups separately.</p> <p>The licensee expects to bridge the deficit through suitable support from GoTS after due scrutiny of the deficit by Hon'ble Commission.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>The DISCOMs have not explained how they propose to bridge the projected revenue gap of Rs.9970.98 crore and to what extent the Government of Telangana State would provide subsidy to bridge the projected revenue gap.</p> <p>There is a substantial revision of net revenue gap of Rs.5031.17 crore shown by TSSPDCL and of Rs.1793.42 crore by TSNPDCL for the year 2017-18. The substantial revised revenue gap of Rs.6824.59 crore for the year 2017-18 has to be seen in the light of no revision of tariffs for the same year.</p> <p>The proposal of the DISCOMs not to hike tariffs for the year 2018-19 and their failure to explain how they propose to bridge the projected revenue gaps for the same year and for various other factors not taken into consideration by them for the year 2018-19, it can be asserted that they will come up with true-up claims for 2016-17, 2017-18 and the year 2018-19 also at a latter period.</p> <p>This also indicates that the petitioner appears to have a conspicuous interest in deferring the costs and proposing it in the form of tariff hikes in future.</p> <p>Since the DISCOMs have not made it clear as to how they would propose to bridge the projected revenue gaps for the year 2018-19, we request the Hon'ble Commission to</p>	

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply												
	make it clear <i>that no true up claim would be permitted later for the revenue gap, if any, that is going to be determined by it after taking into account the subsidy amount the GoTS is willing to provide.</i>													
3.	<p>ENERGY REQUIREMENT: Both the DISCOMs have shown an energy requirement of 64,291 MU - 42193 MU for SPDCL and 22098 MU for NPDCL - against the projected availability of 67,573 MU for the year 2018-19. They have shown a surplus of 3282 MU. Projections made by Telangana DISCOMs on availability and requirement of energy in MU year-wise are given below (in brackets, quantum approved by TSERC):</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Availability</th><th>Requirement</th><th>Purchases approved for true-up</th></tr><tr><td>2015-16</td><td>60,250(54,576.66)</td><td>52,100(48,550.97)</td><td>45,586.94</td></tr><tr><td>2016-17</td><td>64,669 (56,109.09)</td><td>54,884 (52,063)</td><td>46,843.05</td></tr></table>	Year	Availability	Requirement	Purchases approved for true-up	2015-16	60,250(54,576.66)	52,100(48,550.97)	45,586.94	2016-17	64,669 (56,109.09)	54,884 (52,063)	46,843.05	As per the Regulation No. 4 of 2005 read with first amendment regulation No. 1 of 2014, the Honble Commission has limited the agricultural sales to the Tariff Order approved quantities which resulted in lower power purchase quantities approved for True-ups.
Year	Availability	Requirement	Purchases approved for true-up											
2015-16	60,250(54,576.66)	52,100(48,550.97)	45,586.94											
2016-17	64,669 (56,109.09)	54,884 (52,063)	46,843.05											

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions				Reply
	2017-18	66,077.03 (58,357.73)	54,756 (52,245.39)	■	<p>BTPS Unit-I 270 MW & KTPS VII 800 MW have been considered to be commissioned during January, 2019 & October, 2018 respectively.</p> <p>As these plants are coming up during the second half of the 2018-19, there is no significant increase in the energy availability.</p>
	<p>In the tariff order for 2015-16, TSERC observed that “based on the month wise energy requirement and energy availability, there is no requirement of energy from bilateral/short term purchases.” However, true-up approved for 2015-16 shows that the Commission has approved true-up of 10,503.58 MU against 12,429.12 MU claimed to have been purchased in the market by the DISCOMs.</p> <p>Similarly, availability of 56,109.09 MU for the year 2016-17 approved by TSERC excluded market purchases. However, true-up approved for 2016-17 shows that the Commission has approved true-up of 2497.60 MU against 2837.43 MU claimed to have been purchased in the market by the DISCOMs.</p> <p>The DISCOMs have not submitted their true-up claims for 2015-16 and 2016-17, along with ARR and tariff proposals for the year 2017-18, and relevant details of true up claims are not filed before the Hon’ble Commission. However, the Commission has considered the true-up/true-down claims of the DISCOMs provisionally in the tariff order for 2017-18.</p>				

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>In the interests of the consumers we appeal to the Hon'ble Commission all information relating to true-up claims of the DISCOMs be made public and a public hearing be held on the same.</p> <p>The table shows that the availability and requirement of power have been inflated and actual purchases are even lesser. Going by this trend, the projected requirement of 64,291 MU for the year 2018-19 seems inflated, notwithstanding the claims of the DISCOMs for additional requirement of power for agriculture; lift irrigation schemes, metro rail project, etc., thereby showing availability of surplus at a much reduced level. When the DISCOMs had projected availability of 66,077.03 MU for the year 2017-18, how is it that they have projected 67,573 MU only for the year 2018-19 - an increase of just 1496 MU - despite projection of substantial addition of installed capacity of new projects during 2018-19?</p>	
4.	<p>ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE: The Licensees have submitted that the total stranded fixed cost obligation to the generating stations will be around Rs 492.29 crore corresponding to a backed down /open access sales of 2159.45 MU and have proposed to impose 'additional surcharge' of Rs. 2.06 per kWh.</p>	<p>Based on prudent planning and estimation of demand, the licensee has entered into power purchase contracts to ensure power supply to all categories of consumers without any load shedding. This is evident in the performance of TS Discoms as there has been no load shedding since Nov 2014. From a supply perspective, generators insist on take or pay arrangements irrespective of off-take of power due to variations in</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>The petitioners have not furnished the requisite data viz. reasons for backing down during different intervals due to MoD, due to other variabilities in system, Open Access etc. and have simply attributed the back down to open access sales.</p> <p>The objector opposes the proposal of additional surcharge mainly on account of incorrect estimation of fixed charges liability. When seen from perspective of eligible power purchase sources, the DISCOMs may not be having any stranded capacity.</p>	<p>demand. Hence in a scenario where there is lower off-take of power from discom due to sourcing of power through open access consumers, the licensee still has to bear the burden of fixed cost commitments.</p> <p>The Electricity Act 2003 and National Tariff Policy 2016, allow the discoms in levy of additional surcharge to recover the stranded cost of fixed assets as mentioned above.</p> <p>It may be noted that the licensee has followed the methodology outlined by the Hon'ble TSERC for computation of additional surcharge and the same has been submitted as part of the ARR and Tariff filings - 2018-19.</p>
5.	<p>ENERGY SALES:</p> <p>In TSSPDCL, the metered sales reduced by 7.65% on actual basis in 2016-17 and agriculture sales increased by 6.06 % For 2017-18 also, the approved sales for agriculture sector is 6824.00 MU where as the projected sales in the ARR filing is shown as 9496.62 MU up by almost 40% than the approved sales. The same is expected in 2018-19 also. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to kindly ensure that the significant jump in the estimates of agriculture sales as submitted every year is representative of actual sales and not just statistical jugglery.</p>	<p>The issue is not pertains to TSNPDCL</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
6.	<p>POLICY SUGGESTIONS</p> <p>In keeping with the slogan of ' Bangaru Telangana ', the aspirations of all sections of Consumers have to be borne in mind in the context of falling rates of wind and solar energy, Surplus energy available in the State as well as the Country and the awards and accolades being received by the Leadership of the Electricity Sector of the new State.</p> <p>Some salient Policy issues:</p> <p>Before dwelling on the issue of current ARR, let us ponder on a few policy matters as the Country has been witness to major events like Demonetization and GST etc. in the recent past.</p> <p>It is common knowledge that all the Stakeholders in the Electricity Sector- the Generators, DISCOMs and the Consumers are beset with problems. Even though the Country has achieved Surplus condition and phenomenal improvement in Transmission and Distribution, the Generators are suffering from lack of sufficient Demand , falling PLFs and rising NPAs ; the Consumers with unaffordable Tariffs leading to falling Industrial Consumptions and DISCOMs with increasing Revenue Gaps despite periodical bale out packages.</p> <p>In the true spirit of the Electricity Act 2003, the Cross</p>	<p>The licensee is completely aware on the need to improve the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in the state. In order to meet this objective, TS Discoms have strived to supply 24 x 7 quality power. Capital Investments have also been made by discoms in order to meet this objective.</p> <p>The licensee has not increased cross subsidy and cross subsidy surcharge filing has been made as per the National Tariff Policy.</p> <p>In the process of encouraging the Renewable energy in Telangana, Solar capacity of 910 MW has been installed in TSNPDCL area. They will generate the power during the day time only and being treated as must run stations. So, if the demand comes down then the Thermal stations have to be backed down. During the night time there will not be any generation from the solar plants and to meet the demand in night times mainly during peak hours there is a necessity to add sufficient capacity of Thermal stations also. So the PLFs of the thermal stations are coming down.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Subsidies ought to have been eliminated. It is time now for the incumbent Government to revisit this vital aspect mainly in the light of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committed Policy of encouraging the Manufacturing Sector to increase its share of contribution to GDP and also to provide greater Employment opportunities. (This is absolutely necessary to improve the competitiveness of the Indian Industry in the Global perspective mainly to confront the imports from China and other East Asian countries.) 2. In view of the State as well as the Country turning Power Surplus and is saddled with ever sliding PLFs of the thermal plants on one side and the falling tariffs of Wind and Solar Energy . 3. It is inevitable to encourage Demand Pushing by providing affordable Tariffs bereft of Cross Subsidies etc. to substantially increase Consumption so that the PLFs may improve to restore financial wellbeing of the Power Sector and also help mitigating the NPA issues. <p>Hence in place of or in addition to the Power Subsidies provided, it is rational to make Power available for all</p>	

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																
	<p>Industries at affordable rates by eliminating cross subsidies which is the need of the hour along with bringing Electricity under GST at an early date as envisaged.</p> <p>FTAPCCI on behalf of the Industrial fraternity would like to take this opportunity to appeal to both the Telangana Government and Hon'ble Commission to take a proactive role in ' ushering in true reform in Electricity Sector' by taking steps for Elimination of Cross Subsidies in Retail Tariffs as well as Open access along with introduction of GST on Electricity. Such a measure will go a long way in making the Manufacturing Sector competitive as well as disentangle the Power Sector from the problems airing out of opaque Tariffs, Subsidies and the attendant financial problems necessitating periodical bale-outs.</p> <p>MYT Structure and the principles of Electricity Act 2003 have to be truthfully followed. Industry needs the term visibility to encourage it to take commensurate Investment decisions. Yearly Statements denies them of this opportunity and the State also will not be able to demonstrate its Commitment to the Manufacturing Sector like in its Industrial Policy.</p> <p>Need for maintaining the Regulatory Rigor:</p>	<p>As per the Telangana State Government Policy to supply 24hrs power to Agriculture from January 1st, 2018, the consumption for the period Jan-March 2018 and for the entire year of 2018-19 is projected considering the growth of 39.33%.</p> <table> <tr> <th colspan="4">Computation of growth in Consumption in Units/KVA because of implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Circle</th> <th>Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'16 (Units/KVA)</th> <th>Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'17 (Units/KVA)</th> <th>Growth % Aug-Sep 2017/2016</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Karimnagar</td> <td>59.78</td> <td>83.30</td> <td>39.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Average Growth in Consumption in Units/KVA with 24hrs power to Agriculture</td> <td>39.33%</td> </tr> </table> <p>The total agriculture consumption under TSNPDCL for the year 2018-19 is projected as 7,715 MUs based on the above methodology.</p>	Computation of growth in Consumption in Units/KVA because of implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture				Circle	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'16 (Units/KVA)	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'17 (Units/KVA)	Growth % Aug-Sep 2017/2016	Karimnagar	59.78	83.30	39.33%	Average Growth in Consumption in Units/KVA with 24hrs power to Agriculture			39.33%
Computation of growth in Consumption in Units/KVA because of implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture																		
Circle	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'16 (Units/KVA)	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'17 (Units/KVA)	Growth % Aug-Sep 2017/2016															
Karimnagar	59.78	83.30	39.33%															
Average Growth in Consumption in Units/KVA with 24hrs power to Agriculture			39.33%															

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>In the context of Telangana State joining the Central Government's UDAY Scheme in the recent past to improve the Working of the DISCOMs; it should be ensured that similar conditions do not repeat again in such a short time mainly with the burgeoning revenue gaps and unclaimed true ups of past years.</p> <p>Also on the Sales forecast, it appears that despite 24 hours supply to agriculture, the projected sales seem to be grossly under estimated while Industrial Consumption seems to be highly optimistic. Hence proper due diligence is required to be applied by Hon'ble Commission for arriving at a pragmatic Sales Forecast.</p> <p>On the Generation front, TSGENCO is proposed to operate at 70% PLF while CERC guidelines stipulate a normative PLF of 85% for fixed cost computation . Hon'ble Commission may please ensure this to save consumers from levy of higher fixed costs.</p> <p>The Maximum Demand of the Agricultural Load is season specific and time of day dependent and is varying from 70% to 30% . Given the magnitude of the load, it may cause further backdowns and consequent levy of fixed cost burden on consumers.</p> <p>Hon'ble Commission should also ensure that</p>	<p>However, the total projected consumption for Agriculture is reduced because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The entire estimated total DTR capacity for H2 2017-18 and 2018-19 is considered for projecting the consumption. However, in reality, the new connections will be released in a phased manner over months. ➤ An Additional sales of 3292 MUs for LI Schemes is projected for the year 2018-19 under TSNPDCL. This will reduce burden on Agriculture pump sets to an extent. ➤ Telangana State Government is actively campaigning for removal of auto starters for the pump sets. This will avoid wastage of water and electricity. <p>With the implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture, the farmers can pump water at any time of the day at their comfort. Because of this, it is expected that they will judiciously pump water only as per their requirement resulting in lower consumption of electricity.</p> <p>The deficit for the FY 2018-19 has to be bridged through suitable support from GoTS after scrutiny of the deficit by the Hon'ble TSERC.</p> <p>As per the GoTS policy, the licensee has considered 24 hrs supply to agriculture from Jan 2018. This would result in higher demand during the day time and low demand during the night time.</p> <p>Across India, the PLFs of thermal power plants have seen a drop due to increased penetration of renewable in the grid. The installed capacity of solar power in Telangana is amongst the highest in the country, further the 24 hrs day time to agricultural consumers could lead to increased usage of</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																				
	<p>commensurate subsidy is provided by GOTS to meet the Revenue Gap in the current year and should keep a meticulous watch on the agricultural consumption in light of 24 hours supply.</p> <p>The above becomes all the more pertinent in view of the State Government's commitment in the UDAY Memorandum of Understanding wherein in page 5, vide point no. 1.2 p - it is stated that ' The Government of Telangana will examine the Tariff issue after the ARR is filed and the deficit will be met either by increase in Subsidy support or by increase in Tariffs.'</p> <p>In the present instance, as the Government has not preferred any Tariff increase , it goes without saying that GOTS needs to provide the full compliment of the required Subsidy to make up for the revenue gap.</p> <p>The following specific points need to be addressed in current year's ARR for improving the Manufacturing Sector in the State.</p> <p>Disproportionately high Demand Charges have adversely affected the SMEs , mainly those operating on single shifts or low load factor. In times when Manufacturing Sector by and large is in doldrums, increased burden of unproductive fixed costs has become a curse. They should be rolled back</p>	<p>power during day time. These factors could lead to drop in the actual dispatch of power from the normative levels</p> <p>Currently, RSF formats of TSERC recognized monthly energy availability and dispatch. This is different from power demand and supply. Due to low loads in night time, PLF (based on actual dispatch) will be lesser than 80%. Licensees have projected 70% PLF (not MW availability) for running MOD at month level. However, payments to the generator are being done based actual availability during the year.</p> <p>The deficit for the FY 2018-19 has to be bridged through suitable support from GoTS after scrutiny of the deficit by the Hon'ble TSERC.</p> <p>The tariffs for Industrial consumers of Karnatka and Madhya Pradesh is give below</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Voltage</th><th colspan="2">Telangana</th><th colspan="2">MadhyaPradesh</th><th colspan="2">Karnataka</th></tr><tr><th>Fixed (Rs. month)</th><th>Energy Rs. /unit</th><th>Fixed (Rs. month)</th><th>Energy Rs. /unit</th><th>Fixed (Rs. month)</th><th>Energy Rs. /unit</th></tr><tr><td>-11 kv</td><td>390 /kvA</td><td>6.65</td><td>330 /kVA</td><td>6.60</td><td>210/KVA</td><td>For first 1 lakh units-Rs</td></tr></table>	Voltage	Telangana		MadhyaPradesh		Karnataka		Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit	Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit	Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit	-11 kv	390 /kvA	6.65	330 /kVA	6.60	210/KVA	For first 1 lakh units-Rs
Voltage	Telangana			MadhyaPradesh		Karnataka																
	Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit	Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit	Fixed (Rs. month)	Energy Rs. /unit																
-11 kv	390 /kvA	6.65	330 /kVA	6.60	210/KVA	For first 1 lakh units-Rs																

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply						
	<p>to promote ' ease of doing business '. The very premise of transferring Fixed costs of Generators/ DISCOMs to Consumers in to-to is fallacious and misplaced as business models vary with different operating conditions of individual businesses.</p> <p>The difference in Tariffs of 132 KV and 33 KV Consumers at 50 paise is glaringly high .In most other states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Karnataka etc, the difference is marginal and mostly less than 10 paise.</p> <p>Hence to facilitate growth of 33 KV Consumption in the present context of need for increased Industrial consumption levels to offset the Surplus and also the need to provide the basic inputs to Industry at an affordable cost to make our Manufacturing Sector more competitive globally, specially the Power Intensive Sectors , this anomaly has to be corrected and parity maintained.</p> <p>Load Factor Incentive: should be provided (on the lines of many States like Madhya Pradesh , Chattisgarh etc.) to encourage Consumers with higher loads so that it may result in increased sales , higher PLFs for thermal Plants for welfare of all stakeholders.</p>							6.65
		-33 kv		6.15	510 /kVA	6.50	210/kVA	Balance units-Rs 6.95
		-132 kv		5.65	610 /kVA	6.05		
		<p>It can be observed from the above that even though the variation in tariffs at different voltages in Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka is more than that in Telangana, the tariffs at 132 KV level is almost same in three states. Further it is also to be observed that the tariffs at 11 KV and 33 KV voltage levels in those states is very much higher than those in Telangana as the difference in tariffs are smaller when compared to 132 KV level tariffs.</p> <p>The tariffs in a state will depend on its socio economic factors, prioritisations policies, etc. the tariffs in one state cannot be compared with the tariffs in other state.</p> <p>As there is no increase in tariffs for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19, the extension of further incentives is not possible.</p>						

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Interest on Delayed Payments and installments granted for Payment of CC bills or ACD at 18% is exorbitant . In view of the falling interest rates, it should be brought down suitably. Further As against the penal interest levied on delayed payments, concessional interest should be charged on sanctioned installments to make it easier for the consumer already in distress in line with the commitment of the Governments to ' Ease of Doing Business '.</p> <p>B.G. For ACD : Bank Guaranty should also be accepted in place of complete Cash deposits towards additional Consumption deposits . To begin with at least one month's Consumption may be accepted in B.G. form Consumers whose monthly bills exceed Rs.10,00,000/-.</p> <p>Advance Payment Rebate: Rebate of 0.5% is offered for advance Payment like in some other states.</p> <p>Online Payment Rebate : 0.25% incentive should be offered for online Payments to encourage digital transactions.</p>	<p>DPS will be levied only on those consumers who are defaulted in payment of C.C charges within the due date. This is being levied as per the conditions provided in the Tariff order. It is the responsibility of the consumer to pay the bill in time and not fair on part of the objector to seek reduction in DPS.</p> <p>As per the clause 4(2) of (Security Deposit)Regulation 6 of 2004 of APERC, the HT consumer shall at all times maintain with Licensee an amount equivalent to consumption charges (demand charges and energy charges) of two months as security during the period of agreement of supply.</p> <p>As per clause 4(5) of (Security Deposit)Regulation 6 of 2004 of APERC, the amount payable towards security shall be in the form of cash/Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Licensee.</p> <p>As per the above clause of the Regulations, the Licensee is collecting of two months consumption charges in cash/DD towards the security deposit from all the consumers.</p> <p>Hence, TSNPDCL disagree with the proposal of the objector to accept the Bank Guarantee in place of cash.</p> <p>The proposal for incentives for advance payments will be submitted for next financial year after studying such practices in other state DISCOMs.</p>

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by Bhagyanagar India Pvt Ltd, 5th Floor, Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road , Secunderabad-500003.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
52. Surana Solar Systems Pvt Ltd, 5th Floor, Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road , Secunderabad-500003.		
53. Indian Solar Power Producers Association, 5th Floor, Surya Towers, Sardar Patel Road , Secunderabad-500003.		
1.	The Honorable commission (TSERC) Vides its order dated: 22-12-2017 in O.P.No. 23 of 2016, passed an amendment order to the retail supply tariff order for the year 2017-18 duly exempting solar projects from levy of CSS in line with the Combined AP solar policy of 2012 and Telangana Government Solar Policy of 2015. Now in line with these government policies it is requested to Honorable Commission (TSERC) for exempting solar projects from levy of CSS and Additional Surcharge (ASS) in its retails supply tariff order for the year 2018-19.	As the Telangana Solar power policy will be in force for five years from 01.06.2015, therefore, the licensee requests the Hon'ble Commission to continue the exemption of Cross Subsidy Surcharge for the open access consumers within state buying solar power from solar power developers for the FY2018-19 as stipulated in Solar Power Policy in accordance to the amendment to Cross Subsidy Surcharge order for FY 2017-18 dt.22.12.2017. As the exemption of Additional surcharge is not stipulated in the AP Solar Policy of 2012 and Telangana Government Solar Policy of 2015, additional surcharge shall be levied on Open access consumers availing supply from solar power developers also in order that the DISCOMs shall not forego its legitimate revenue to recover its costs
2.	With respect to APERC order APERC/Secy/25/2013 dated 04-05-2013 we request Honorable Commission (TSERC) to give relief to solar developers/generator/consumers by exempting from the levy of TOD charges by including it in the tariff order. The exemptions requested above be allowed to the solar projects set up under A.P.. Solar policy, 2012 & Telangana Solar Policy, 2015.	The levy of ToD charges is to maintain Grid Stability and to contain the Peak loads. Hence it shall be continued.
3.	This hefty CSS, Additional Surcharge and TOD levy is compounding to our already existing heavy burden emanating from all other outstanding issues in open access power supply which is making our life miserable and we are sure we cannot survive any further.	The levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge is as per the mandate of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Sl. No	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>We are unable to honour our bank debt obligations, pay salaries to our employees and operate our plant smoothly in the current environment. And we are running from pillar to post every year on the same issue. While, EASE OF DOING Business provisions are hardly being manifested by the utilities as the enabling provisions are hardly been proactively implemented. Investment climate in our newly born state has been greatly being jeopardized. It seemed we have just had relief of Cross Subsidy Surcharge and in no time we are again in threat of Additional Surcharge.</p>	<p>Any relief in Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge will lead to under recovery of costs to the DISCOMs and have impact on the financials of the DISCOMs.</p>

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy
Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
G.Nagendra, President Rice Millers Association Telangana State, Flat No. 108, Taj Enclave, Beside Meera
Theatre, Khirathabad, Hyderabad-500004.**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p>Unjustifiable removal of HT-1A (Optional Category): The para boiled industry is essential in our state since it directly process the paddy produced by the farmers, most of which is fit for parboiling, due to climatic, soil, water supply etc. The existence of this industry is essential for the well being of the farmers. The Hon'ble Commission had created the HT 1A Optional Category during FY 16-17 which was boon to the small scale and medium enterprises. However, the Discoms have issued orders to remove the benefit enjoyed under optional category when the industries exceed the Demand above 150 KVA for two consecutive months in a financial year an to continue to bill such consumers under HT-IA Industry category. This is very unfair and unjustifiable since most rice mills were set up long back and any technical issues with motors and other electrical appliances may result in lower power factor and increased consumption beyond the Contracted Demand. APPEAL: we request the Hon'ble commission to instruct and pass necessary orders such that the consumers must not be removed from the Optional category though such demand may exceed for atleast 4 consecutive months in a year. If such instances exceed 4 consecutive months in a year, such consumer may be removed from enjoying the benefits of HT 1A optional category. Else the Hon'ble commission may increase the permissible Demand upto 200 KVA from the present 150KVA.</p>	<p>Based On the request of rice millers association, the Honble Commission has created a separate Optional sub-category under HT-I(A) from FY 2016-17 up to contracted maximum demand of 150 kVA with lesser demand charges and high energy charges so as to meet the requirement of rice mills.</p> <p>Further, the Honble Commission has given clarification on conversion of HT-I (Optional) category to HT-I (Industrial General) and levy penalty for exceeding CMD on 19.12.2017 which is as follows</p> <p>"If any consumer who is availing supply under HT-I Optional category exceeding CMD in 2 billing cycles in the consecutive months.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>If the consumer exceeds CMD in any 3 billing cycles in a financial year."</p> <p>The increase of CMD limit from 100 HP to 150 HP (kVA) has been addressed by the Honble Commission by creating a sub-category under HT-I(A) as Optional category. Further, the limitation of 2 billing cycles for exceeding CMD over 150 kVA will bring discipline among the Consumers and ensure that it will not be misutilised.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
2.	<p>Separate Power Tariff for SMEs: The Hon'ble Commission is aware that the small and medium enterprises act as the real growth-drivers for the nation by generating large employment opportunities and promoting equality of wealth in the society.</p> <p>APPEAL: The Hon'ble commission may consider sanctioning a separate concessional tariff category for SMEs. The SMEs should be allowed to choose for the regular tariff or the SME tariff. Since majority of consumers belong to SME sector a separate tariff will help SMEs to compete with others from neighbouring States.</p>	<p>The creation of optional category under HT-I(A) is primarily to meet the requirements of the Small and Medium Enterprises with lower demand charges compared to HT-I(A) General</p> <p>Further creation of sub-categories will lead to more complex Tariff Structure which is differing to the Tariff Simplification principles as proposed by the Committee on Simplification of Tariff constituted by Ministry of Power, GoI.</p>

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by
Indian Energy Exchange Limited, Registered & Corporate Office: Unit No.3,4,5&6,
Plot No.7, Fourth Floor, Plot No.7, TDI Centre, Jasola, New Delhi - 110025.**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p>Maintainability of the Petition:</p> <p>1.1 <u>Additional Surcharge cannot be based on Future Projections</u></p> <p>1. The Petitioners have invoked Para 8.5.4 of National tariff Policy (NTP) which inter-alia provides that additional surcharge becomes applicable in case existing long-term PPAs has been and continues to be stranded. Para 8.5.4 of NTP is reproduced below:</p> <p>“The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.</p> <p>2. In wake of the above set position in the NTP, the words ‘has been’ mandates that Additional surcharge becomes applicable only in case where losses have already been incurred by the Discom on account of Open Access availed by consumers. However, the additional surcharge cannot be imposed in anticipation of the capacity becoming stranded.</p> <p>3. Further, the petitioner while anticipating the need for Additional Surcharge has also anticipated that the State would be in power surplus in FY 18-19 therefore as such in the past period Discoms has not claimed</p>	<p>The Discoms have projected availabilities of all Generating stations for FY 2018-19 and at the state level the projected availability is 67,573 MU. The licensees are expecting the open access sales at the same level as in 2017-18 for FY 2018-19 also. The additional surcharge for FY 2018-19 is calculated based on the stranded capacity limiting to open access sales.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>that it has incurred any losses on account of Open Access.</p> <p>4. It is submitted that the methodology for determination of Additional Surcharge adopted by the other State Electricity Regulatory Commissions viz., Haryana Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc is based on the fixed cost related expenses actually incurred by the Discoms in the past period. While claiming the Additional Surcharge, the Petitioner has not claimed any loss in the past period.</p>	
2.	<p>1.2 <u>Conclusive demonstration of stranding of Long-term generation capacity is pre-requisite to determination of additional surcharge.</u></p> <p>1. Para 8.5.4 of NTP provides that Additional Surcharge is applicable only when capacity continues to be stranded. The continuous period for which certain capacity has been stranded due to Open Access should be constructed as the period for which Additional Surcharge is claimed by the Petitioners.</p> <p>In the present case since the period is financial year FY 18-19 therefore the Additional Surcharge can be claimed once the financial year has concluded and the Discoms have conclusively demonstrated that there was no power shortage in any of the 15 min time block of FY 18-19 and the capacity was stranded/backed down primarily on account of Open Access.</p> <p>In other words Additional Surcharge can be claimed only when Discom is able to meet its peak demand in FY 18-19 and does not do any load shedding during such peak demand period.</p> <p>2. Further, the petitioner has also not been able to demonstrate continuous</p>	<p>Additional surcharge for the FY 2018-19 is determined based on the stranded capacity limiting to projected open access sales of 2159 MU for the FY 2018-19, which is very much less than the back down energy of 3,666 MU in the state for FY 2017-18 till October, 2017.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>standed capacity as per above mentioned principle. In fact, as per the petition the estimated bilateral purchases from various Traders/Generators on Short Term basis are estimated to be 1876.48 MU for FY 2018-19 upto 15.04.2018.</p>	
3.	<p>2. Other Submissions: without prejudice to above submissions, following comments are submitted for consideration of the Hon'ble Commission:</p> <p>2.1 <u>Discom have not incurred any loss but have actually made savings by permitting Open Access:</u></p> <p>1. It is submitted that when the open access consumer procures power from sources other than incumbent distribution licensee, the distribution licensee avoids procuring power in merit order i.e., highest variable cost generation is avoided first than the second highest variable cost generationon so on.</p> <p>In case of Telangana, the average power purchase cost (variable Cost) of Discoms is ~2.54 Rs./Unit. Therefore when Discoms avoid procurement of nay generation whose variable cost of generation from some APGENCO plants, TS GENCO plants NLC plants is more than the 2.19 Rs./Unit and by backing down of these sources, the Discoms can make substantial savings.</p> <p>2.2 <u>Data Insufficiency:</u></p> <p>The Petitioner has claimed additional surcharge simply based on the average peak demand of state met and total fixed cost which does not reflect that in a given time block when open access consumer was Procuring power through open access. Discoms had stranded capacity and had to back down certain generating station in that time block. There is no rational in the methodology proposed by the</p>	<p>When the consumer opts for open access, the licensee has to back down the generation due to decrease in demand and the licensee has to pay the fixed cost to the generator, but not the variable cost. The licensee is claiming this stranded fixed cost from the open access consumers in the form of additional surcharge.</p> <p>Discoms have considered the stranded cost due to open access sales only to calculate the additional surcharge.</p> <p>Honble Commission in its additional surcharge order for FY 2017-18 has considered the average fixed cost per MW based on the total fixed charges and the long term availability in MW. Open access capacity in MW also arrived based on the open access quantum in MU over</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Discoms.</p> <p>2.3 <u>Incorrect Calculation of Additional Surcharge by Licensee:</u></p> <p>1. Calculation of stranded cost due to Open access: The Licensee has calculated stranded cost due to Open Access in Following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approved fixed charges payable to generators as per projections for FY 2018-19 is Rs. 15,317 Crores and projected available capacity is 7,670.04 MW. Thus, the average fixed charges worked out to Rs. 2.00 Crores per MW. • The Licensee has then considered the Projected Open Access sales for FY 2018-19 for arriving at the stranded generation capacity which is 246.51 MW. • Accordingly the fixed charges for stranded capacity of 246.51 MW works out as Rs. 492.29 crores (i.e, 246.51 MW x 2.00 crores) <p>The above methodology has following gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since average fixed cost payable to generators has been considered, it does not reflect which specific generator was backed down due to Open Access which is the basic philosophy behind the Additional Surcharge that only such fixed cost of generators can be imposed as Additional Surcharge which is stranded due to Open Access. • Licensee has projected 246.51 MW as the capacity which would be stranded due to Open Access. It is incorrect to average out the Open Access quantum as it cannot be presumed that in each time block of 15 minute in entire year, there will be a fix MW which will be stranded due to Open Access. <p>2. Cost considered for Additional Surcharge: The Licensee has considered following cost towards additional surcharge:</p>	<p>the period. The same principle is adopted for arriving the Fixed cost per MW and Open access capacity in MW in the filings submitted by the Discoms.</p> <p>As per section 42(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 the State Regulatory Commission may specify the additional surcharge to be levied on the open access consumers to enable the licensee to recover its fixed costs arising out of its obligation to supply.</p> <p>Further as per Clause 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy, : "<i>The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges</i>".</p> <p>As per the above provisions, Licensee has considered the fixed cost stranded due to power purchase commitments and network charges in calculating the additional surcharge. However, the wheeling charges paid by the open access consumers has been deducted while calculating the additional surcharge</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed cost of stranded Power – 492.29 Rs. Crores Demand charges – 303.29 Rs. Crores T&D cost – 255.50 Rs. Crores As to be recovered = $492.29 - 303.29 + 255.50 = 444.48$ Rs. Cr. <p>The above Methodology has following gaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission and Distribution cost are network cost. As per Para 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy 2016 notified by Government of India, the fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges. Therefore, Network related cost cannot be recovered through Additional Surcharge. Hon'ble Supreme Court in Energy Watchdog Vs CERC in civil Appeal Nos. 5399-5400 of 2016 (Compensatory tariff case) held that the Tariff Policy is statutory documents being issued under section 3 of the Act and have the force of law. Therefore, Hon'ble commission is bound by the principles set out in Tariff Policy and should not consider any network related cost in determination of Additional Surcharge. Therefore, in view of the above gaps in the methodology proposed by the Licensee. Hon'ble Commission is requested to adopt a rational methodology for calculation of Additional surcharge one of such methodology is suggested for consideration of the Hon'ble Commission in subsequent paragraphs. <p>2.4 <u>Capping the Additional Surcharge</u></p> <p>The licensees are proposing additional surcharge because of under recovery of fixed charges towards generations through Demand charges. Therefore, the Additional surcharge can be maximum to the extent of loss incurred by the Distribution Licensee when a</p>	<p>Honble Commission has issued order on additional surcharge order for FY 2017-18 on December 13, 2017 clearly indicating the methodology and calculations for determination of additional surcharge. Honble Commission may issue a Regulation specifying the methodology for determination of additional surcharge.</p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>consumer opts for Open Access. This cap can be calculated by following formulation:</p> <p>Maximum Additional Surcharge = Average Fixed Cost of Generation – Demand Charges.</p> <p>2.5 Suggested Methodology for Determination of Additional Surcharge levied from Open Access consumers</p> <p>As discussed above, it is observed that there is scope of improvement in methodology adopted by the Hon'ble Commission for determination of Additional Surcharge.</p> <p>Accordingly, we propose following methodology of determination of Additional Surcharge to rationalize the methodology based on the sound principles. Accordingly following methodology is proposed to rationalize determination of Additional surcharge.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Para 8.5.4 of Tariff Policy provides that additional surcharge becomes applicable in case existing PPAs has been and continues to be stranded. It implied that additional surcharge can only be imposed in case there was stranded capacity in the past period and it is likely that same would be continued in the present/future. Surcharge should be calculated on the data of past period instead of future period. This practice has been adopted by all other state commission where additional surcharge is applicable. 2) Calculation of quantum of stranded power should be done looking at reason of breaking down for each fifteen – minute time block 3) The additional surcharge can only be levied in case discom has to back 	

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>down the generation due to open access and the Discom is not able to recover fixed cost of such generations. To establish that the back down of generation has been done by Discoms due to open access. Following factors need be considered:</p> <p>i. purchase of power under short term market: if Discoms is buying power under short term market than it may be fairly concluded that the Discom is in either shortage situation or it is backing down generation due to economic reason (high Cost). In both of this situation, there will not be nay stranded capacity on accoung of Open Access, rather open access is helping Discoms in curbing shortages.</p> <p>ii) <u>Load Shedding</u>: in case Discom is resoring to load shedding than again it can be inferred that Discom is in shortages thereby no stranded capacity can be claimed on account of Open access as it would be absurd that on one hand consumers are not getting power and on the other hand discoms are backing down generation.</p> <p>iii) <u>Purchase of RE Power Under RPO</u>: Discoms are obligated to procure power from Re Source. In such case, Discom smay hae toback downits conventional generation. In such scenario Open Access cannot be held responsible for backing down of generation.</p> <p>iv. The assessment of Additional Surcharge should be carried out for each season. The period of 12 months in a financial year may be divided into two or more seasons based on shape ofload curves. In case Discom is not able to meet peak demand of the season, no additional surcharge tobe imposed.</p>	

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>v) The additional surcharge should be calculated based on actual parameters for the comparable past period and assumes that conditions would remain same for corresponding period next year. Eg. Apr-June for FY 16-17 is comparable with Apr-June of FY 17-18</p> <p>4) Considering all of the above factors, assessment of quantum stranded power attributable to Open Access customers during each 15-Min timeblock of peak period of a season may be done as under:</p> <p>SP = Minimum [(URS – STPP – REPO, OA]</p> <p>Where</p> <p>Sp is stranded Power (MW) attributable to Open Access customers during the time block</p> <p>URS is un-requisitioned Power (MW) during the time block from various Power Stations with which Discom has long-term PPA duly approved by the SERC</p> <p>LS is the quantum (MW) of load shedding carried out or load restrictions imposed on various categories of consumers or areas during the time block</p> <p>STPP is the Short Term Power Purchase (MW) during the time block</p> <p>REP is the Renewable Energy Purchase (MW) during the time block against RPO</p>	

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																																					
	<p>OA is the quantum of Open Access granted (MW) during the time block.</p> <p>Load Shedding or load restrictions in the area of Discom and short term power purchase including renewable power are subtracted from the unrequisioned/back down power to arrive at actual stranded Power during the time block. By using minimum of stranded power and open access quantum, it is ensured that only the Power stranded because of Open Access consumers is used for assessment of Additional Surcharge.</p> <p>Example:</p> <table><tr><th>Time Block</th><th>Plant A (MW)</th><th>Plant B (MW)</th><th>Plant C (MW)</th><th>Plant D (MW)</th><th>Total URS (MW)</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>0.00-0.15</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>400</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0.15 – 0.30</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>800</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>II. Calculation of Standed Capacity due to Open Access in a time Block</p> <table><tr><th>Time Block</th><th>OA Quant um (A)</th><th>URS (B)</th><th>LS (C)</th><th>STPP (D)</th><th>REP (E)</th><th>Strand ed Powe (SP) = B – C – D-E</th><th>Min of 'A' and 'SP' (MW)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Time Block	Plant A (MW)	Plant B (MW)	Plant C (MW)	Plant D (MW)	Total URS (MW)		0.00-0.15	100	100	100	100	400		0.15 – 0.30	200	200	200	200	800		Time Block	OA Quant um (A)	URS (B)	LS (C)	STPP (D)	REP (E)	Strand ed Powe (SP) = B – C – D-E	Min of 'A' and 'SP' (MW)									
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Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions								Reply																							
	0.00 - 0.15	500	400	50	100	20	230	230																								
		500	800	50	50	50	650	500																								
<p>5) After assessment of total stranded power due to open Access in a time block, the resultant quantum (MW) should be allocated amongst the generation plants starting with low variable cost. In other words while allocating uantum, merit order should be followed. In the above example allocation of should be done in following manner:</p> <p>iii. Allocation of stranded capacity</p>																																
<table><tr><td>Time Block</td><td>Plant A</td><td>Plant B</td><td>Plant C</td><td>Plant D</td><td>Total Stranded Power (SP) (MW)</td></tr><tr><td>Variable Cost (Rs./Kwh)</td><td>3.12</td><td>3.36</td><td>3.44</td><td>3.85</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0.00 – 0.15</td><td>100</td><td>100</td><td>30</td><td>0</td><td>230</td></tr><tr><td>0.15 – 0.30</td><td>200</td><td>200</td><td>100</td><td>0</td><td>500</td></tr></table>									Time Block	Plant A	Plant B	Plant C	Plant D	Total Stranded Power (SP) (MW)	Variable Cost (Rs./Kwh)	3.12	3.36	3.44	3.85		0.00 – 0.15	100	100	30	0	230	0.15 – 0.30	200	200	100	0	500
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0.15 – 0.30	200	200	100	0	500																											
<p>6) Assessment of fixed cost of stranded power due to Open Access should</p>																																

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply																														
	<p>be calculated in following manner.</p> <p>1) Calculation of fixed cost of each plant in Rs./Unit:</p> <table><tr><td>Fixed Cost (Cr. Rs.)</td><td>Z</td><td>350</td><td>210</td><td>380</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>Quantum approved Tariff Order (MU)</td><td>Y</td><td>7000</td><td>5250</td><td>8400</td><td>3500</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)</td><td>Z/ Y</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.45</td><td>0.36</td></tr></table> <p>1) Calculation of fixed cost of stranded power: In the above example total fixed cost should be calculated by multiplying stranded power from each plant in a time block with the fixed Cost (Rs./Unit) of such Plant</p> <table><tr><td>Time Block</td><td><u>Plant A</u></td><td><u>Plant B</u></td><td><u>Plant C</u></td><td><u>Plant D</u></td><td><u>Total fixed cost of stranded Power (Rs.)</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)</u></td><td></td><td><u>0.4</u></td><td><u>0.45</u></td><td><u>0.36</u></td><td></td></tr></table>	Fixed Cost (Cr. Rs.)	Z	350	210	380	126	Quantum approved Tariff Order (MU)	Y	7000	5250	8400	3500	Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)	Z/ Y	0.5	0.4	0.45	0.36	Time Block	<u>Plant A</u>	<u>Plant B</u>	<u>Plant C</u>	<u>Plant D</u>	<u>Total fixed cost of stranded Power (Rs.)</u>	<u>Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)</u>		<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.36</u>		
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Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions						Reply
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12500</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>3375</u>	<u>0.00</u>	
	<u>0.15</u>		<u>(100*1000</u> <u>*0.5/4)</u>				
	<u>0.15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2500</u>	<u>20000</u>	<u>11250</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>56250</u>
	<u>0.30</u>						
	<u>Total</u>						<u>82125</u>
	<p>2) Calculation of total recoverable Additional Surcharge: The Recoverable Additional Surcharge should be arrived by adjusting revenue credited by generator (Rs) against sale of un-requisitioned Power</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Recoverable Additional Surcharge (Rs.) (RAC) = Total Fixed cost of Stranded Power – revenue Credited by generator against sale of un-requisitioned Power.</p> </div> <p>Example Lets assume that generator credited revenue @ Rs. 2125 realized from sale of Un-requisitioned power. Therefore,</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>RAC = 82125 – 2125 = 80000 Rs.</p> </div> <p>4. Additional Surcharge to be levied on Open Access Consumers:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Additional Surcharge (Rs./Unit) = RAC/Open Access Quantum</p> </div> <p><u>In above example:</u></p>						

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply												
	<p>Open Access Quantum</p> <table> <tr> <th>Time Block</th><th>OA Quantum (A) (MW)</th><th>OA Wquantum (units) [A*1000/4]</th></tr> <tr> <td>0.00 – 0.15</td><td>500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>0.15 – 0.30</td><td>500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Total</td><td>250000</td></tr> </table>	Time Block	OA Quantum (A) (MW)	OA Wquantum (units) [A*1000/4]	0.00 – 0.15	500		0.15 – 0.30	500			Total	250000	
Time Block	OA Quantum (A) (MW)	OA Wquantum (units) [A*1000/4]												
0.00 – 0.15	500													
0.15 – 0.30	500													
	Total	250000												

**Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge
for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2017-18 by**

**Sri G.V. Mallikarjuna Rao, Chief Electrical Engineer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad
Headquarters Office : Electrical Department, 'C' Block, Rail Nilayam, Secunderabad-500025.**

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
1.	<p><u>Traction Tariff Proposed for 2018-19</u></p> <p>a. At Present the traction tariff is Rs. 390/KVA (Demand Charges) and Rs.4.05 /KVAh (Energy Charges). Now, Discoms have proposed the tariff same as 2017-18 without any change in tariff.</p>	
3.	<p><u>Railway option for open access for availing traction power supply</u></p> <p>a. It is brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Commission, Indian Railways are already availing power through open access in various States/Railways from RGPPL. Shortly, Indian Railways are planning to avail power from Bhartiya Rail Bijlee company Ltd. (BRBCL) JV of Indian Railways and NTPC at cheaper rate. As a distribution licensee cross subsidy charges are also not applicable for Railways.</p> <p>b. Due to discriminative policy of Discoms and over burden, Railways as a deemed licensee, already planned to avail power through open access in Telangana state also upto March 2022.</p> <p>c. In view of this, it is brought to your kind notice, Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) has also fixed reasonable traction tariff as Demand Charges Rs.300/KVA/Month and energy Charges Rs.3.55/KVAh for the year 2017-18 (Equivalent to Rs.4.74 /unit) and the same tariff is proposed to continue for the year 2018-19.</p> <p>d. In this circumstance, existing and proposed tariff of TS</p>	<p>a. As per the clause 11 of Regulation 4 of 2016, the deemed licensee shall make an application in the form specified in schedule-2 to the Commission to get identified as deemed License.</p> <p>b. The licensee has followed the principles outlined in the tariff policy and provisions of Electricity Act 2003 with regard to open access. As per the request of the Railways, Honble Commission has reduced the tariff of Railway Traction service during the year 2017-18. Even after bringing down the tariffs less than 20% of average COS, the objectors contention that Discoms are showing discrimination on Railways is baseless.</p> <p>c. Tariff determination is under the purview of the Hon'ble SERCs of respective states.</p> <p>d. Tariff applicable to different categories of consumers are dependent on a number of factors. As per Section 62 (3) of Electricity Act 2003, <i>"The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's</i></p>

Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions	Reply
	<p>Discoms Rs.390/KVA demand charges and Rs.4.05 /KVAh at an average of Rs. 5.60 /KVAh is very high comparatively tariff of AP state i.e Rs. 4.70/KVAh. Comparatively, Higher traction tariff of Telangana state, over burdento Railways and Prompt paying bulk consumer. The higher tariff of Discoms forcing Railway to go for Open access to meet its consumption.</p>	<p><i>load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required"</i></p> <p>Hence it may be noted that comparison of effective tariff may not be appropriate as it is dependent on the factors mentioned above</p>
4.	<p><u>Determination of Cross Surcharge for Open Access for 2018-19:</u> TS Discoms have Proposed Cross Subsidy Surcharge for Open Access consumers as Rs.1.25 (TSSPDCL) and Rs.1.00 (TSNPDCL) for Railway traction. Ministry of Power Vide Lr.No.25/19/2004-R & R Dt. 06.05.2017 (Annexure-I) clarified that Railways is a deemed licensee under the third provision to section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003. It is submitted that, National Tariff Policy was notified on 28.01.2016 with a clause regarding exemption of cross subsidy surcharge on Railway has been introduced. National Tariff Policy 8.5.1 stipulates "provided further that the appropriate Commission, in consultation with the Appropriate Government, shall exempt levy of cross subsidy charge on the Railways as defined in Indian railways Act, 1989 being a deemed licensee on electricity purchased for its own consumption." In view of this, Hon'ble Commission is requested to exempt Railways as a deemed licensee from Payment of Cross Subsidy Surcharge as per Spirit and compliance of guidelines of National Tariff Policy.</p>	<p>As per the clause 11 of Regulation 4 of 2016 of TSERC, the deemed licensee shall make an application in the form specified in schedule-2 to the Commission to get identified as deemed License.</p>
5.	<p><u>Implementation of unified tariff for Railways for Non traction purpose:</u></p>	<p>Considering the nature of activities in HMR which are aimed at providing convenience to general public, a single unified tariff for</p>

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	<p>Recently, Maharashtra State Electricity distribution company Ltd (MSEDCL) had issued revised tariff rates applicable Railway/Metro/Monorail under category HT-III with tariff as follows.</p> <p>The tariff category is applicable to power supply at high voltage for Railways, Metro and Monorail including stations and shops, workshops and yards etc.</p> <p>Central Railway and Western Railway in Maharashtra State already converted their existing Non-traction loads like Stations, Work Shops, yards etc to the HT-III Category. TSSPDCL has also proposed a combined single unified tariff to Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMR) with HT-V (B) @ Rs.390/demand charge and Rs.3.95 per unit to run its operations which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traction Load. Access Pathways to the Station such as elevators, staircase (including escalators) and Platforms used for the purpose of boarding the train. Enabling areas such as ticket counters, station office, operation/control rooms, depots and public washrooms located within the station premises (excluding) areas allotted for vehicle parking) <p>Whereas, Railway traction (HT-V-A) has proposed tariff only for railway traction and not included any other loads with railway traction and for non traction loads has proposed in separate categories viz. HT-I,II,III & IV.</p> <p>Hence, S C Railway is requested to examine the above and issue orders similar to Maharashtra and include other non traction loads in Railway traction category.</p>	<p>HMR was proposed.</p> <p>However activities of shops are commercial in nature and the commercial load (other than that in the above clause) at HMR stations and other HMR premises including any retail counters that are set up under the Telangana Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 shall be metered and billed separately as per the relevant tariff category.</p> <p>Hence the licensee prays that the Hon'ble Commission may continue with current classification of loads to be billed under HT – V A Traction.</p>

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6.	<p><u>Comparison with HMR</u> TSSPDCL proposed tariff for HMR Rs.390/KVA (Demand Charges) and Rs.3.95/KVAh (Energy Charges) to run its operations which includes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traction load 2. Access Pathways to the Station such as elevators, staircase (including escalators) and Platforms used for the purpose of boarding the train. 3. Enabling areas such as ticket counters, station office, operation/control rooms, depots and public washrooms located within the station premises (excluding) areas allotted for vehicle parking) <p>The Proposed energy charges for Railway traction tariff of Rs. 4.05 per unit is higher than the HT-V (Metro) Category by 10 Paise despite the fact that both are availing supply at same voltage level and for the same services in public transport. As brought out in Para 4.0 above, the Railway draws substantial supply during off peak period thus helping in improving base load and supporting the grid stability. Charging of such higher tariff for Railway is irrational and unjustified as per section 45(4) of Electricity Act, 2003.</p> <p>Hence, Hon'ble commission is requested to consider Railways plea and fix the tariff similar to HMR for traction and non traction purpose for all its train operations related activities i.e. Including Railway stations, coaching depots, Loco sheds/Work shops etc.</p>	-

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7.	To give impetus to electrification of Railway network, a rebate of at least 10% of energy charges be allowed for a period of 5 years similar to Railway traction tariff Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh.	The tariff for Railways was INR 7.10/kVAh for the FY 2016-17. This has been substantially brought down to INR 4.05/kVAh for 2017-18 by Hon'ble TSERC along with a levy of demand charge. This is in accordance with the general principle of tariff structure to have two part tariff, i.e. capacity/ fixed/ demand charges and energy charges. The licensee has proposed to retain the same reduced tariff applicable in FY 2017-18 for the ensuing year FY 2018-19 as well, avoiding any additional burden on Railways.

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by Sri M. Venugopala Rao, Senior Journalist & Convener, Centre for Power Studies, # 7-1-408 to 413, F 203, Sri Sai Darsan Residency, Balkampet Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.

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1.	The Discoms have not explained how they propose to bridge the projected revenue gap of Rs.9970.98 crore and to what extent the GoTS would provide subsidy to bridge the projected revenue gap.	The revenue gap has to be met through suitable support from the Government after scrutiny of the gap by Hon'ble TSERC.
2.	The projected revenue gaps of both the Discoms have to be seen in the background of tariff hike for the year 2016-17 and revised net revenue gap of Rs.5031.17 crore shown by TSSPDCL and of Rs.1793.42 crore by TSNPDCL for the year 2017-18. The substantial revised revenue gap of Rs.6824.59 crore for the year 2017-18 has to be seen in the light of no revision of tariffs for the same year. For the year 2016-17, the Discoms have not shown revised revenue gap/surplus in their subject ARR submissions; nor have they submitted their petitions for true-up/true-down claims for the same year. Since auditing of their accounts for 2016-17 must have been completed long time back, they should have filed those petitions with the Hon'ble Commission already. Going by this trend, the proposal of the Discoms not to hike tariffs for the year 2018-19 and their failure to explain how they propose to bridge the projected revenue gaps for the same year and for various other factors not taken into consideration by them for the year 2018-19, it can be asserted that they will come up with true-up claims for 2016-17, 2017-18 and the year 2018-19 also later in the post-election period. Therefore, the proposal of the Discoms not to hike tariffs for the year 2018-19 is a futile attempt to hoodwink the people of the State that there are no additional burdens of tariff hikes in the pre-election period to meet political expediency of the party-in-power. In all probability, the Discoms may be forced by the powers-that-be to postpone submission of true up claims for the year 2016-17 and the current financial year to post-poll period. It is for the Hon'ble Commission to exercise its legitimate authority to direct the Discoms to submit the same in time and	For the reasons stated by licensee there is high degree of uncertainty involved in estimating the true-ups for FY 2017-18 due to 24 hrs supply to agricultural consumers as well as LI schemes. For avoiding any undue burden on the consumers, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of true-up in the ensuing year. Further the licensee has submitted application to Hon'ble Commission for making amendments to the Principal Regulation 4 of 2005 on 16.08.2017 which is under consideration. The licensee also has submitted a prayer on treatment of agricultural sales and losses which are likely to impact the true-up. In view of the above, the licensee has submitted to Hon'ble Commission for filing of True-ups separately.

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	issue orders after holding public hearings promptly.													
3.	Since the Discoms have not made it clear as to how they would propose to bridge the projected revenue gaps for the year 2018-19, we request the Hon'ble Commission to make it clear that no true up claim would be permitted later for the revenue gap, if any, that is going to be determined by it after taking into account the subsidy amount the GoTS is willing to provide. We also request the Hon'ble Commission to make it clear to the Discoms that the remaining revenue gap, if any, to be determined for the year 2018-19 will not be treated as regulatory asset. It is to be noted here that regulatory asset can be considered only when hefty tariff hike is required and only a part of it is permitted by the Commission to avoid tariff shock to the consumers and that such revenue gap treated as regulatory asset can be permitted to be collected from the consumers in later years. Here, in the subject proposals of the Discoms, as they have not even proposed any tariff hike for the year 2018-19, the question of considering regulatory asset does not arise.	The revenue gap has to be met through suitable support from the Government after scrutiny of the gap by Hon'ble TSERC.												
4.	<p>Both the Discoms have shown an energy requirement of 64,291 mu - 42193 mu for SPDCL and 22098 mu for NPDCL - against the projected availability of 67,573 mu for the year 2018-19. They have shown a surplus of 3282 mu. Projections made by Telangana Discoms on availability and requirement of energy in MU year-wise are given below (in brackets, quantum approved by TSERC):</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Availability</th><th>Requirement</th><th>Purchases approved for true-up</th></tr><tr><td>2015-16</td><td>60,250(54,576.66)</td><td>52,100(48,550.97)</td><td>45,586.94</td></tr><tr><td>2016-17</td><td>64,669 (56,109.09)</td><td>54,884 (52,063)</td><td>46,843.05</td></tr></table>	Year	Availability	Requirement	Purchases approved for true-up	2015-16	60,250(54,576.66)	52,100(48,550.97)	45,586.94	2016-17	64,669 (56,109.09)	54,884 (52,063)	46,843.05	<p>As per the Regulation No. 4 of 2005 read with first amendment regulation No. 1 of 2014, the Honble Commission has limited the agricultural sales to the Tariff Order approved quantities which resulted in lower power purchase quantities approved for True-Ups.</p> <p>BTPS Unit-I 270 MW & KTPS VII 800 MW have been considered to be commissioned during January, 2019 & October,2018 respectively.</p> <p>As these plants are coming up during the second half of the 2018-19, there is no significant increase in the energy availability.</p>
Year	Availability	Requirement	Purchases approved for true-up											
2015-16	60,250(54,576.66)	52,100(48,550.97)	45,586.94											
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Sl. No.	Objections / Suggestions				Reply
	2017-18	66,077.03 (58,357.73)	54,756 52,245.39)	■	<p>In the tariff order for 2015-16, TSERC observed that “based on the month wise energy requirement and energy availability, there is no requirement of energy from bilateral/short term purchases.” However, true-up approved for 2015-16 shows that the Commission has approved true-up of 10,503.58 MU against 12,429.12 MU claimed to have been purchased in the market by the Discoms. Similarly, availability of 56,109.09 MU for the year 2016-17 approved by TSERC excluded market purchases. However, true-up approved for 2016-17 shows that the Commission has approved true-up of 2497.60 MU against 2837.43 MU claimed to have been purchased in the market by the Discoms. The Discoms have not submitted their true-up claims for 2015-16 and 2016-17, along with ARR and tariff proposals for the year 2017-18, and relevant details of true up claims are hidden from the public gaze. However, the Commission has considered the true-up/true-down claims of the Discoms provisionally in the tariff order for 2017-18. In the light of serious allegations made, as reported in the media, it is all the more important to ensure that all relevant information relating to true up claims of the Discoms - the procedure adopted for purchasing additional power and the tariffs finalised, whether such additional power was required, the conditionalities incorporated in the agreements like paying 20% of cost if contracted power is not purchased, whether other power plants with whom the Discoms had long-term PPAs were asked to back down in order to purchase unwanted short-term power, whether NCE units had supplied power as per PPAs, etc. - is made public and a public hearing is held on the same. Concealing such vital information and not holding public hearing on true up claims of the Discoms would stifle the spirit of regulatory process of the Commission. The above table shows that availability and requirement of power have been inflated and actual purchases are even lesser. Going by this trend, the projected requirement of 64,291 mu</p>

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	for the year 2018-19 seems inflated, notwithstanding the claims of the Discoms for additional requirement of power for agriculture, lift irrigation schemes, metro rail project, etc., thereby showing availability of surplus at a much reduced level. When the Discoms had projected availability of 66,077.03 mu for the year 2017-18, how is it that they have projected 67,573 mu only for the year 2018-19 - an increase of just 1496 mu - despite projection of substantial addition of installed capacity of new projects during 2018-19?	
5.	Against an installed thermal capacity of TS Genco of 4702.5 MW, the Discoms have projected availability of 18533 mu for the year 2018-19 and considered a plant load factor of 70%. When Sigareni Collieries Company Ltd. has stopped supply of coal to thermal projects of AP Genco and has been supplying additional coal to thermal projects of TS Genco, with no need for importing coal, what is the basis, as well as justification, for considering a PLF of 70% only for thermal projects of TS Genco? The Discoms, in their compliance report, responding to one of the directives of the Commission, have explained that "as per TS Genco's letter dated 17.10.2017, the entire coal requirement for TS Genco thermal power stations are being met from M/s SCCL, which clarifies that no imported coal is being procured by TS Genco." The Discoms have claimed that they purchase the entire generation of TS Genco. Even going by the PLF achieved by the thermal plants of TS Genco over the years, there is no justification in considering their PLF at 70% only. With a capacity of 4702.5 MW, 32955.12 mu can be generated with a PLF of 80%. In other words, if TS Genco plants generate with a PLF of 80%, TS Discoms will get additional energy of 14422.12 mu. For what purpose the Discoms are projecting much reduced availability of power from TS Genco? Will they pay fixed charges for the capacity to be backed down by the projects of TS Genco?	<p>As per the GoTS policy, the licensee has considered 24 hrs supply to agriculture from Jan 2018. This would result in higher demand during the day time and low demand during the night time. Across India, the PLFs of thermal power plants have seen a drop due to increased penetration of renewable in the grid. The installed capacity of solar power in Telangana is amongst the highest in the country, further the 24 hrs day time to agricultural consumers could lead to increased usage of power during day time. These factors could lead to drop in the actual dispatch of power from the normative levels.</p> <p>Currently, RSF formats of TSERC recognized monthly energy availability and dispatch. This is different from power demand and supply. Due to low loads in night time, PLF (based on actual dispatch) will be lesser than 80%. Licensees have projected 70% PLF (not MW availability) for running MOD at month level. However, payments to the generator are being done based actual availability during the year.</p>
6.	For the year 2018-19 also, the Discoms have not considered availability of power from new gas based power projects of Vemagiri, Konaseema, GVK extension and Goutami, with a total capacity of 1499 MW, on the ground that	The Gas based IPPs have not been scheduling power to TS Discoms. In view of this, the licensee has not considered any power from gas based IPPs.

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	natural gas would not be available to them. If these plants generate and supply power with a PLF of 80%, TS Discoms will get 5669.47 mu as their share of 53.89%.																					
7.	<p>The Discoms have projected availability of NCE to the tune of 7878.34 mu for the year 2018-19. Against the projected sale of 55683.37 mu, purchase of NCE of 7878.34 mu works out to 14.14%. If the actual sale of power comes down, the percentage of NCE will turn out to be much more. Against a minimum of 5% NCE to be purchased by the Discoms, as per the renewable power purchase order of the Hon'ble Commission, entering into long-term PPAs for purchasing NCE at higher tariffs is unwarranted for many reasons. The following points need to be considered while issuing RPPO order and in permitting the Discoms to purchase NCE afresh:</p> <p>a) To argue that RPPO stipulates only minimum of NCE to be purchased by the Discoms and that there is no maximum limit for such purchases is to misinterpret the spirit behind RPPO in a perverse way. Since the cost of non-conventional energy is very much higher and as such the Discoms may not incline to purchase the same, in order to encourage generation and consumption of NCE, the system of RPPO has been introduced and implemented. The misinterpretation that since RPPO stipulates only a minimum of NCE to be purchased by the Discoms, the latter are free to purchase NCE to any extent arbitrarily, irrespective of requirement and availability of power from other sources under binding obligations of the PPAs, defeats the very spirit of the Electricity Act and the objectives of ensuring orderly development of power sector and ensuring competitive and reasonable tariffs to the consumers. The vulgar argument that consent of the Hon'ble Commission is not even required to PPAs the Discoms enter into with NCE developers or that the Hon'ble Commission has to give its consent</p>	<p>a) As per Regulation 1 of 2012:Every distribution licensee shall purchase from Renewable Energy sources, a quantum of not less than 5% of its consumption of energy, during each of the years from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The actual purchases from NCE is as below.</p> <table><tr><th>S No.</th><th>Particular</th><th>FY 2014-15</th><th>FY2015-16</th><th>FY 2016-17</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Total Consumption in MU</td><td>12800.34</td><td>13268.06</td><td>14696.40</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Consumption from NCE in MU</td><td>235.60</td><td>295.36</td><td>281.71</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>RPPO in %</td><td>1.84%</td><td>2.23%</td><td>1.92%</td></tr></table> <p>Hence it can be inferred from the above actual purchases is that the Discom is still not met its minimum obligation of 5%. To fulfill its obligation, Discom had made NCE procurement through a transparent process of competitive bidding. And the PPAs were entered after obtaining the consent from the Commission.</p>	S No.	Particular	FY 2014-15	FY2015-16	FY 2016-17	1	Total Consumption in MU	12800.34	13268.06	14696.40	2	Consumption from NCE in MU	235.60	295.36	281.71	3	RPPO in %	1.84%	2.23%	1.92%
S No.	Particular	FY 2014-15	FY2015-16	FY 2016-17																		
1	Total Consumption in MU	12800.34	13268.06	14696.40																		
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	<p>to such PPAs automatically negates the very objective of regulatory process and defeats the very purpose of the existence of electricity regulatory commissions.</p> <p>b) The tariffs to be paid by the Discoms to NCE units are very much higher and are nowhere near the lower tariffs discovered through competitive biddings for solar and wind energy during the recent period elsewhere in the country. The average tariff for solar power is shown as Rs.5.76 per kwh and that of wind power as Rs.4.70 per kwh for the year 2018-19.</p> <p>c) The NCE units being treated as must-run ones, with no scope for backing down, and as the higher tariffs continue for the entire period of PPAs of 25 years, the Discoms are compelled to purchase the entire power generated by them, irrespective of their requirement and availability of relatively cheaper power from other sources under PPAs.</p> <p>d) With generation of solar power taking place only during day time when adequate radiation of the Sun is available, and generation of wind energy being seasonal and dependent on wind velocity, admittedly, those units cannot meet peak requirements of the Discoms.</p> <p>e) By entering into long-term PPAs with NCE units with seasonal generation of power, the Discoms have to depend on other base-load stations to meet their requirement during the periods when NCE units cannot generate. It leads to some kind of inequilibrium, when non-NCE units have to be backed down during the periods when NCE units generate power.</p> <p>f) They, especially wind energy units, create problems for grid</p>	<p>b) The tariffs to be paid by the Discom to NCE units are the then prevailing Lowest Rate(s) discovered at the time of competitive bidding for solar and for wind project the tariff is as determined by the Commission from time to time.</p> <p>c) Due to high capital cost of NCE projects in the past, developers are not interested in this sector and hence in order to encourage investments in green energy sector, NCE projects are being treated as must-run ones.</p> <p>d) Through these NCEs, in particularly solar, majority of load demanded has catered in day time itself like supply to Agriculture. To handle loads during absence of solar generation anyway there were long term agreements with base load plants like thermal, hydel, etc.</p> <p>e) Generation from NCE sources especially solar and wind are dependent on the climatic conditions. However it is a well-accepted fact this challenge has been addressed through grid integration measures which enable conventional coal based plants to respond to power generation and backing down requirements in a swift manner</p> <p>f) -</p>

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	<p data-bbox="262 264 1178 334">maintenance, with scope for unexpected wild fluctuations in generation.</p> <p data-bbox="218 375 1178 748">g) Notwithstanding the stated objectives of reducing global warming and protecting environment for encouraging generation and consumption of NCE, entering into long-term PPAs with NCE units, especially wind and solar energy units, at higher tariffs exceeding even the average cost of power purchase by the Discoms, far exceeding their obligations under RPPO, requirement of power and availability of power under existing PPAs in force and agreements or PPAs with ongoing projects, leads to increasing and unwarranted surplus power and payment of fixed charges for backing down the same not only at present but also in the medium term.</p> <p data-bbox="218 792 1178 862">h) Since the tariffs for NCE are higher, the Discoms cannot compete in the market to sell their surplus power at remunerative tariffs</p> <p data-bbox="218 906 1178 1166">i) In order to purchase power from NCE units, even in a situation of availability of substantial surplus power, the Discoms have to pay higher tariffs to them, and back down other thermal stations with relatively lower tariffs. In other words, it imposes dual burdens on consumers of the Discoms, in the form of higher tariffs to NCE, on the one hand, and payment of fixed charges for backing down thermal stations, on the other.</p> <p data-bbox="218 1174 1178 1351">j) There are instances of extending time for completion of NCE projects, especially solar and wind, in a questionable manner. While PPAs were entered into with generators for purchasing NCE with higher generic and other tariffs determined through bidding, there have been delays in executing the units in agreed time schedules. While the generators</p>	<p data-bbox="1209 375 2039 521">g) Due to maturity of technology, globally we are seeing decline in solar power prices. Prices in India are also reflective of the same trend. Power system needs to accommodate the change in the generation mix due to increased penetration of renewable</p> <p data-bbox="1209 716 2039 902">h) The price of power depends on numerous generation sources and is not limited to NCE sources. It is the Endeavour of the licensee to reduce the power purchase cost through optimal contracting structures. This would enable TS Discoms in selling surplus power if any.</p> <p data-bbox="1209 984 2039 1203">i) As Discoms committed in the PPAs executed with the NCE developers according must-run status & to fulfill its RPPO, there is no other option except to back down thermal stations and when we are going for a back down(which is based on MERIT ORDER DISPATCH) Discoms have to pay fixed charges. These are in line with prudent grid management practices.</p>

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	<p>are getting the benefit of falling prices of wind turbines and solar panels in the market with such impermissible delays, the Discoms continue to pay old higher tariffs to them, without corresponding reduction in tariffs. There are instances when PPAs are submitted to ERCs seeking their consent after NCE units are commissioned and started generation and supply of power to the Discoms, thus presenting the Commissions with a fait accompli.</p> <p>k) Existing and ongoing thermal and other non-NCE projects and the obligations of purchasing power from them under PPAs by the Discoms cannot be wished away. It is imprudent to enter into long-term PPAs with NCE units to purchase unwarranted power, when adequate power is, and going to be, available from other sources under PPAs.</p> <p>l) Ignoring these realities, among others, the Government of India has been exercising its authority, taking undue advantage of power being in the concurrent list of the Constitution, to impose its whimsical policy decisions on the States, without any responsibility and accountability for the adverse consequences that arise as a result of implementing the same by the States.</p> <p>m) Allowing pollution-causing thermal and other power projects indiscriminately and irrespective of demand growth, on the one hand, and talking of need for encouraging NCE, on the other, in the name of environmental protection, is one of the glaring dichotomies in the policy approaches of the Governments.</p> <p>n) Till viable and economical inverter-like mechanism is developed and put to use to store NCE and use the same as and when required, the problems and adverse consequences, as explained above, among</p>	<p>j) Any extension in time for completion of NCE projects is being done with prior approval the Commission.</p> <p>k) There are obligations on part of utilities to procure power from NCE projects a quantum not less than that specified of its total energy consumption. And hence to meet the obligation, there is no other way to fulfill the obligation except procurement power from NCE sources.</p> <p>l) As one of the responsible nation on the world platform to combat the growing menace of climate change, Gol has made commitments on the International forums and to meet it, Gol has been pushing all its federal states towards sourcing of the green energy. These efforts are aimed at mitigating the climate change challenge.</p> <p>m) It may be appreciated that NCEs – Wind and solar alone will not be in a position to meet the grid demand on a 24 x 7 basis, hence it is desirable to have thermal stations up to some portion of its demand as installed capacity. Telangana being a new State</p>

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	<p>others, would continue to persist. Needless to say, research and development in that direction need to be encouraged. Hence, the need for a gradual, cautious and pragmatic approach is imperative for encouraging NCE.</p> <p>o) Global warming by its very definition is global in nature and needs to be tackled accordingly in a holistic and multi-dimensional way with international cooperation. Thermal power stations alone are not responsible for global warming and environmental problems and NCE alone is not the solution to the same.</p> <p>p) Instead of going in a cautious and gradual manner to purchase NCE through real and transparent competitive bidding periodically to get the benefit of falling tariffs, that the Governments have forced, and are forcing, the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs at higher tariffs to purchase NCE, with adverse consequences to the Discoms and their consumers, confirms their anxiety to do undue favours to generators and manufacturers, even with manipulative and extraneous considerations, and in the process the powers-that-be are encouraging themselves.</p> <p>q) Conditions specific to different States need to be taken into account for encouraging NCE and, as such, uniform targets under RPPO to all the States are unwarranted. That is the reason why the GoI is constrained to make it clear in its proposals for increasing percentages of NCE under RPPO, that they are guidelines only and that it is for the concerned ERC to determine such percentages. In other words, the concerned ERCs have to take a realistic view of objective conditions in the respective State while issuing RPPO orders and in considering long-</p>	<p>carved out of unified A.P., has endeavoured to contract adequate quantities of thermal power to meet the grid demand.</p> <p>n) Globally we are witnessing a drop in the cost of energy storage. This has been possible due to research and maturity of the technology. It is expected that storage coupled with solar energy would be viable in due course of time.</p> <p>n)-</p> <p>o) Global warming may be attributable to a multitude of factors. However usage of thermal power is cited to be among the key contributing factors towards global warming.</p> <p>As a responsible nation, GoI has endeavoured to bring down the CO2 emission levels. It is the responsibility of State Government in mitigating the impact of global warming and taking steps to tackle it. The efforts of the licensee are in the same direction</p> <p>p) Any procurement from NCE generators is made through a transparent process of competitive bidding to make the tariff low & protect larger consumer interest.</p>

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	<p>term PPAs the Discoms have with NCE units, to protect larger consumer interest and ensuring orderly development of power sector to the extent permissible under their jurisdiction, instead of inclining to be more loyal than the king in allowing the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs with NCE units indiscriminately and unrelated to requirement to meet growing demand for power periodically.</p>	<p>q) The licensees would endeavor to meet the requirements of renewable purchase obligations as set by Hon'ble Commission. The concerns of the objector would be addressed by Hon'ble Commission as it sets the RPPO targets in line with the Gol guidelines.</p>
8.	<p>Responding to our view, the Hon'ble APERC, in its order dated 13.12.2017 relating to 41 PPAs APSPDCL had with wind power developers, observed: "it has to be noted that what was prescribed by the Regulation on Renewable Power Purchase Obligation was the minimum renewable energy that has to be procured and there is no cap on the quantum of such energy that has to be procured. It is open to procure much more renewable energy than the minimum which should be a commercial and practical decision to be taken by the utilities concerned" (para 57). Though the Hon'ble APERC pointed out that purchasing NCE more than the minimum determined by it under RPPO "should be a commercial and practical decision to be taken by the utilities concerned," at the same time, it is for the Hon'ble Commission to determine whether the decisions of the Discoms to purchase power are "commercial and practical," taking into account various issues submitted above and with a holistic view and regulate such purchases on "commercial and practical" grounds which should include the impact of avoidable additional burdens on consumers in the form of resultant higher tariffs and as a result of availability of substantial surplus power and the fixed charges to be paid for backing down the same. Leaving it to the discretion of the Discoms would tantamount to the Commission shirking its regulatory responsibility and allowing itself to be seen as a regularisation Commission. Already enough damage has been done to larger consumer interest by the powers-that-be and the power utilities of</p>	<p>Discoms have not achieved its obligation to procure 5% of RPPO as per Regulation 1 of 2012 till 2016-17 with prevailing NCE contracts. With the present NCE contracts it is expected that Discoms may achieve 5.5 % by FY 2017-18. Further, the Hon'ble Commission has recently issued a draft regulation for the control period FY 2018-19 to FY 2021-22 mandating the Discoms to procure 6 % in FY 2018-19 and subsequently with an increase of 0.5 % for every year upto FY 2021-22 making it 7.5 %. In order to fulfill this obligation, Discoms have to procure from NCE/RE generators a minimum quantum every year as its consumption i.e., demand will increase year on year and the obligation is on the total consumption.</p>

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	<p>GoAP in taking decisions to purchase NCE on long-term basis at very high cost and by the Hon'ble APERC in giving its consents, approvals and orders accordingly. Allowing the Discoms to purchase 23.44% of NCE on long-term basis and at higher tariffs and imposing avoidable huge burdens on consumers cannot be justified under vague assertions of "commercial and practical" grounds and generalised assertions of environmental protection and promoting renewable energy. Promotion of renewable energy should not be allowed to degenerate into promoting the vested interests of developers, manufacturers and the powers-that-be at the cost of the vast multitude of consumers of power. It is untenable to presume that unless NCE is purchased on long-term basis and at higher tariffs, unrelated to requirement of power to meet growing demand and binding obligations of the Discoms under existing and proposed PPAs to purchase power from other sources, environment cannot be protected. The Hon'ble APERC observed that "ultimately it becomes a question of balancing conflicting factors and interests and there appeared to be no absolutes either way." We would like to assert that allowing the Discoms to purchase 23.44% NCE, by no stretch of imagination, can be treated as "balancing conflicting factors and interests" and that, even though no justifiable "absolutes" appear, objective conditions and the real implications of such questionable decisions and consents are discernible and can be understood and the same should be taken into account before taking decisions and giving consents. In this regard, the powers-that-be and the Hon'ble APERC appear to be found wanting in taking prudent decisions and already irreparable damage has been caused to larger consumer interest on long-term basis. We are bringing these points to the notice of the Hon'ble TSERC in academic interest and for its consideration, since no fresh RPPO is issued by it and the minimum of 5% NCE to be purchased by the Discoms under the earlier RPPO continues to be in effect, but purchases of NCE at higher tariffs by the TS Discoms have already exceeded the minimum</p>	

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	percentage. Our above-explained submissions on purchases of NCE by AP Discoms and consents and orders given by the Hon'ble APERC, would apply in the case of the NCE purchases being made by the TS Discoms also, albeit with a difference in degree.	
9.	For the year 2018-19, the Discoms have considered variable costs of the thermal projects of TS Genco and central utilities as given by them or "capped" at escalation of 10% to 15% on the variable costs approved in the tariff order for 2017-18 without explaining the reasons for such abnormal escalation. If, for any reason, the costs of coal and the resultant variable costs increase during 2018-19, the Discoms will have the opportunity to claim the additional expenditure under true-up. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission not to allow the presumptuous consideration of 10% to 15% escalation in variable cost for coal-based thermal stations.	The licensee while projecting the VC of TS Genco stations considered the actual VC of TS Genco stations in H1 of 2017-18 and the projected cost of VC as given by generators. In many instances, the actual cost was exceeding the approved values by more than 10%. However with a view of not imposing additional burden due to higher PP cost, the licensee has limited the escalation on VC to 10% of the approved value.

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10.	<p>In the tariff order for 2017-18, the Hon'ble Commission has stated that, taking cognisance of the discontinuance of inter-state sharing of power between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh from 10.6.2017, the energy allocation from AP Genco has not been considered for the TS Discoms and that the entire availability of TS Genco has been considered for TS Discoms from 11.6.2017. As a result of this development, which has potential for legal litigations, how much of their share of power from the projects of AP Genco the TS Discoms are not getting and how much additional power the latter are getting from TS Genco? Is AP Genco raising bills for fixed costs for the power not being supplied to TS Discoms, obviously, treating such non-supply as backing down? Are the TS Discoms contesting non-supply of their share of power by AP Genco? As a result of non-supply of their share of power from AP Genco and supply of additional power from TS Genco, what is the estimated total saving in cost of power purchase of TS Discoms, in view of the fact that the variable costs of thermal projects of TS Genco are relatively lower, being pithead stations, vis a vis the higher variable costs of the thermal projects of AP Genco?</p>	<p>The energy availability post the shared allocation scenario has improved marginally (it has increased by ~ 30 Mus). Although APGENCO has been raising bills even after the aforesaid order date, TSDICOMS have not paid up and have returned those bills.</p>

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11.	<p>While proposing 24-hour a day supply of power to agriculture, the Discoms have projected cost of service for agriculture @ Rs.6.58 per kwh for SPDCL and @ Rs.6.39 per kwh for NPDCL. The Discoms have reportedly spent thousands of crores of Rupees for strengthening and expanding distribution system for ensuring supply of power to agriculture throughout the day. That expenditure has to be taken into account for working out cost of service for agriculture and after determining cross subsidy for agriculture, the remaining amount required for purchasing and supplying power needed for agriculture should be provided by GoTS towards subsidy to implement its decision of supply of power free of cost to agriculture. As is well known, the APERC earlier in the united Andhra Pradesh and even now, and the TSERC after it came into existence, have been reducing the requirement of power for agriculture projected by the Discoms. The Discoms have been claiming true up for additional supply of power to agriculture. The problem of determining agricultural consumption of power realistically continues to be intractable, in the absence of metering of agricultural pump sets and the questionable methodologies being adopted by the Discoms for working out consumption of power for agriculture. The decision of the GoTS to supply power to agriculture throughout the day and free of cost would further complicate the problem, with added scope for manipulations. The need, as well as practicability, for 24-hour a day supply of power to agriculture has not been explained by the authorities concerned, as if the decision by itself were justified. The farmers have never asked for supply of power throughout the day for agriculture. Needless to say, it is imperative to ensure supply of power to agriculture adequately and in time to see that crops do not wither away for want of supply of power for pumping out required ground water by enhancing the hours of supply whenever and wherever required for this purpose. By and large, such a prudent arrangement has been in practice over the years. The farmers have been demanding supply of power to agriculture during the day</p>	<p>As per the Telangana State Government Policy to supply 24hrs power to Agriculture from January 1st, 2018, the consumption for the period Jan-March 2018 and for the entire year of 2018-19 is projected considering the growth of 39.33%.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Computation of growth in Consumption in Units/KVA because of implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture</th></tr><tr><th>Circle</th><th>Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'16 (Units/KVA)</th><th>Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'17 (Units/KVA)</th><th>Growth % Aug-Sep 2017/2016</th></tr><tr><td>Karimnagar</td><td>59.78</td><td>83.30</td><td>39.33%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Average Growth in Consumption in Units/KVA with 24hrs power to Agriculture</td><td>39.33%</td></tr></table> <p>Benefits of 24 hours power supply to agriculture sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flexibility of farmers to utilize power whenever the consumer wants.- Avoid accidents because of power supply during night hours.- Judicious usage of water by farmers as they need not keep the motors switched on continuously. <p>The total agriculture consumption under TSNPDCL for the year 2018-19 is projected as 7,715 MUs based on the above methodology.</p> <p>However, the total projected consumption for Agriculture is reduced because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The entire estimated total DTR capacity for H2 2017-18 and 2018-19 is considered for projecting the consumption. However, in reality, the new connections will be released in a phased manner over months.	Computation of growth in Consumption in Units/KVA because of implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture				Circle	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'16 (Units/KVA)	Avg consumption of Aug-Sep'17 (Units/KVA)	Growth % Aug-Sep 2017/2016	Karimnagar	59.78	83.30	39.33%	Average Growth in Consumption in Units/KVA with 24hrs power to Agriculture			39.33%
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	<p>time. If such an arrangement is possible, the need for supply of power throughout the day for agriculture remains questionable. Going by the extent of land and the kind of crops they cultivate, the duration for which water is required, availability of ground water and interregnum between two spells of pumping required for replenishment of ground water, etc., small and marginal farmers, obviously, do not require supply of power throughout the day. Then, who are the real beneficiaries of supply of power throughout the day to agriculture? How much additional quantum of power is estimated to be required for supply to agriculture throughout the day in the State, going by the results of implementing the programme on experimental basis in three (old) districts? For ensuring such supply, how the Discoms are proposing to maintain grid frequency and what kind of situations they are facing for backing down installed capacities, with fluctuations in usage of power by agriculture daily and seasonally? Is this decision intended to justify the questionable decisions of the powers-that-be in forcing the Discoms to enter into short-term, medium-term and even long-term PPAs for purchasing unwarranted power, including NCE which cannot meet peak demand, especially in view of the trend of projections of requirement of power proven to be inflated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An Additional sales of 3292 MUs for LI Schemes is projected for the year 2018-19 under TSNPDCL. This will reduce burden on Agriculture pump sets to an extent. ➤ Telangana State Government is actively campaigning for removal of auto starters for the pump sets. This will avoid wastage of water and electricity. <p>With the implementation of 24 hrs power supply to Agriculture, the farmers can pump water at any time of the day at their comfort. Because of this, it is expected that they will judiciously pump water only as per their requirement resulting in lower consumption of electricity.</p>
12.	<p>Despite the fact that tariff hike is being permitted and substantial amounts of subsidy are being provided by the Government every year, huge revenue gap for the next financial year and true up claims for revised revenue deficits for past periods are being projected by the Discoms. The failures of commission and omission of the Government of India, imprudent decisions taken by the powers-that-be and at their behest by the power utilities of the GoTS, some of the consents and orders being given by the Hon'ble Commission and inefficiencies of the power utilities are the root causes for the ever burgeoning and avoidable burdens on consumers of power in particular and on the people of the State in general. In view of the substantial revised revenue gap of</p>	<p>It may be appreciated that the supply of 24x7 power supply is a policy decision of GoTS and TS Discoms have been successful in meeting the GoTS objective. This particular aspect as a major bearing on the revenue gap for FY 2017-18.</p> <p>The licensee has endeavored to provide realistic estimate on demand and availability. Purchase of power from NCEs would enable the licensee in meeting the renewable purchase obligation which has a positive impact on the environment.</p>

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	<p>Rs.6824.59 crore for the year 2017-18 shown by the Discoms, we request the Hon'ble Commission to determine revenue requirement and revenue gap of the Discoms for the year 2018-19 realistically by assessing availability of power under existing PPAs and agreements the Discoms had with projects, realistic demand for 2018-19, availability of surplus, problems of backing down that arise as a result of purchasing unwarranted power from NCE units, need for additional power, if any, during peak hours and opportunities available to purchase the same at competitive tariffs and for the short duration required, need for efforts by the GoTS and its power utilities to get fuels like natural gas and indigenous coal as per allocations made to various projects from whom the Discoms purchase power under PPAs, dispensing with the imprudent practice of determining generic tariffs for NCE and allowing/forcing the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs with NCE units to purchase power at such higher generic tariffs, permitting the Discoms to enter into long-term PPAs with developers by selecting them through real, transparent and competitive bidding process only based on realistic long-term and medium-term load forecast and power procurement plans. If revenue requirement and revenue gap are determined unrealistically in such a way that whatever subsidy the GoTS is willing to provide would bridge the revenue gap, as was the case for the year 2017-18, the Discoms will come up with substantial revised revenue gap for 2018-19 later and seek true up of the same in the post-election period. This statistical trick can be played by artificially deflating revenue requirement and revenue gap. Any such statistical legerdemain would serve the devious political expediency of the party-in-power to hoodwink the people that there are no additional burdens on consumers in the form of tariff hike in the pre-election period.</p>	

Replies to the Objections / Suggestions raised on ARR & Tariff Proposals for Retail Supply Business including Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge for Open Access Consumers for the FY 2018-19 by Managing Director, TSRTC, Busbhavan, Mushirabad, Hyderabad, Telangana State-5000624.

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1.	<p>The Principle Secretary to Government, TR&B Department issued a draft copy of the State Electrical Vehicle Policy for Battery system to set a target of 100% Electric buses by 2030 for Inter-city, Intra- city & Inter State transport (Key milestones – 25% by 2022. 50% by 2025 and 100% by 2030).</p> <p>It is understood that tariff proposal for Electric vehicle charging stations/charger infrastructure/ Battery swap set up at low voltage and also for HT voltage level are sent by the CPDCL Department, to consider under category-II for LT Supply and HT-II category under HT Supply to TSERC.</p> <p>In this connection, it is requested that TSRTC is a Public undertaking Transport and is having 97 Depots. The Corporation is registered under Industrial Act and it is transporting 93.62lakhs commuters daily on TSRTC buses and running the buses to far away villages from urban areas to meet the commuters and transport the public.</p> <p>Hence, it is requested to consider the power supply of HT category to Electric charging stations under minimum subsidy rates as directed by the GoTS, so as to complete the Electric buses project within stipulated time and render its services to the public.</p>	<p>The subsidized (or) concessional tariff for Electric vehicle charging stations/charger infrastructure/Battery swap set up at LT/HT voltage level by the TSRTC will be provided if the GoTS extends any subsidy to the above category under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003.</p>