

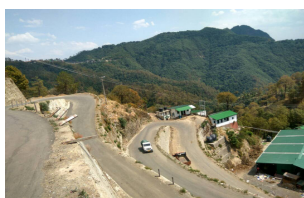
Shimla Municipal Corporation : Quarterly e-Newsletter



Innovative approaches adopted by SMC

Work is Worship

Waste to Energy



Bhariyal Waste to Energy Plant

Municipal Corporation Shimla is setting up a Waste to Energy Plant based on “Refuse Derived Fuel” (RDF) Technology using “Gasification Technology” through M/s Elephant Energy Pvt Limited on PPP mode at Bhariyal. This is first of its kind in

India to have a Waste to Energy plant based on RDF using Gasification Technology.

There are two Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) lines, which are made functional for processing of MSW and converting the same into RDF for further generation of electricity. The other equipments like Gasifiers and Engines etc have been installed and the machinery has been tested by M/s EEPL. The Grid Connectivity has also been done

through HP State Electricity Board, Limited. Though the MSW is being processed on daily basis, but electricity generation has yet to be started. It is expected that the full-fledged operation of the plant shall start in July, 2017 and **1.7 MWH of electricity shall be generated from 70 tons/day (annualized) Municipal solid waste using Gasification Technology.**

Special points of interest:

- INNOVATIVE PROJECTS TAKEN UP AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION SHIMLA ARE BEING HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS ISSUE OF QUARTERLY E-NEWSLETTER.
- THESE INNOVATIVE PROJECTS ARE FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY TO THE CITIZENS AND AS WELL IMPROVE CITY INFRASTRUCTURE OR SERVICES.

Property Tax: Unit Area Method

The Municipal Corporation Shimla has imposed Property Tax on Unit Area Method (UAM) from 2014-15 on self assessment by filling form “E” as per property taxation Bye

Laws 2015. The Property tax ward has been divided into seven wards.

The Property owners are voluntarily filling their property tax assessment on Form “E” as per the pro-

visions of Property Taxation Bye Laws-2015. There are about 26000 property owners who have filed their properties assessment on Form “E”.

Inside this issue:

Waste to Energy Plant at Bhariyal, Shimla	2-3
Unit Area Method	4-5
Shelter for Urban Homeless	6-7
Developing Resilient Cities	8
Training on retrofitting for	9
INSIDE STORY	5
INSIDE STORY	6

Processing of Municipal Solid Waste: Waste to Energy Plant at Bhariyal, Shimla



Bhariyal Waste to Energy Plant

Municipal Corporation Shimla is setting up a Waste to Energy Plant based on "Refuse Derived Fuel" (RDF) Technology using "Gasification Technology"



Bhariyal plant is using "Gasification Technology" due in which biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste can be used.

Municipal Corporation Shimla is setting up a Waste to Energy Plant based on "Refuse Derived Fuel" (RDF) Technology using "Gasification Technology" through M/s Elephant Energy Pvt Limited on PPP mode at Bhariyal. This is first of its kind in India to have a Waste to Energy plant based on RDF using Gasification Technology.

- 1. Waste Concession and Land Access Agreement:** Municipal Corporation Shimla has signed a Waste Concession & Land Access Agreement on dated 29th March, 2016 with M/s Elephant Energy Pvt Limited for setting up of a Waste to Energy Plant. As per agreement, the EEPL has to accept all kind of MSW at the processing plant.
- 2. The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)** between M/s Elephant Energy Private Limited and Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited was signed on 16-05-2016.

There are two Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) lines, which are made functional for processing of MSW and converting the same into RDF for further generation of electricity. The other equipments like

Gasifiers and Engines etc have been installed and the machinery has been tested by M/s EEPL. The Grid Connectivity has also been done through HP State Electricity Board, Limited. Though the MSW is being processed on daily basis, but electricity generation has yet to be started. It is expected that the full-fledged operation of the plant shall start in July, 2017 and **1.7 MWH of electricity shall be generated from 70 tons/day (annualized) Municipal solid waste using Gasification Technology.** Following are the direct benefits of this Technology.

- **No tipping fee to be paid:** Municipal Corporation Shimla has to ensure 70 tons/day (annualized) Municipal solid Waste to M/s Elephant Energy Pvt Limited and no tipping fee is to be paid to M/s EEPL by MC Shimla.

The Power Purchase Agreement has been executed between HPSEB Limited and M/s EEPL as per CERC Notification @ rate of Rs. 7.90/unit. tons/day (annualized) Municipal solid Waste to M/s Elephant Energy Pvt Limited and no tipping fee is to be paid to M/s EEPL by MC Shimla.

Work is Worship

Processing of Municipal Solid Waste: Waste to Energy Plant at Bhariyal, Shimla

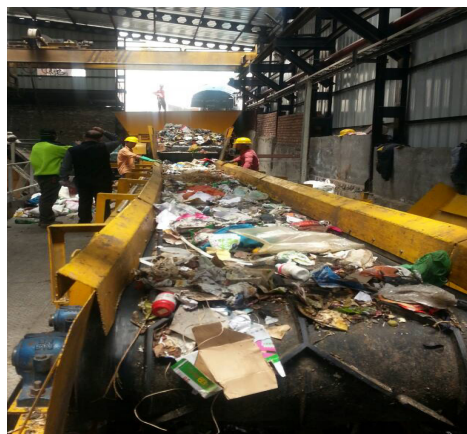
The Power Purchase Agreement has been executed between HPSEB Limited and no tipping fee is to be paid to M/s EEPL by MC Shimla.

- **Waste rejects:** The waste rejects from the Gasification Technology are expected to be less 10%,

Gasification Technology are expected to be less 10%, which can further be used for preparation of tiles etc. Thus, it shall reduce the tremendous burden on the landfill site and the tipping fee to be paid to the operator of the scientific landfill site shall be saved.

- Setting up of the W2E plant shall ensure compliance of the Municipal solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Municipal Corporation Shimla shall be able to provide better hygienic conditions in the city.

The full-fledged operation of the W2E plant shall meet the timely needed requirement for 100% solution for Municipal Solid Waste Processing.



Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting all the Technology Options available for setting up projects for recovery of energy from urban wastes. In developed countries, environmental concerns rather than energy recovery is the prime motivator for waste-to-energy facilities, which help in treating and disposing of wastes. The major Advantages for adopting technologies for recovery of energy from urban wastes is to reduce the quantity of waste and net reduction in environmental pollution, besides generation of substantial quantity of energy.



INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Integrated Solid Waste Management for Local Governments

1.7 MWH of electricity shall be generated from 70 tons / day Municipal solid waste using Gasification Technology.



Bhariyal Waste to Energy Plant

Property Tax: Unit Area Method



Municipal Corporation Shimla has imposed Property Tax on Unit Area Method (UAM) from 2014-15

There are about 26000 property owners who have filed their properties assessment on Form "E"



Property Tax on UAM was imposed on self assessment by filling form "E" as per property taxation Bye Laws 2015

The Municipal Corporation Shimla has imposed Property Tax on Unit Area Method (UAM) from 2014-15 on self assessment by filling form "E" as per property taxation Bye Laws 2015. there are 25 jurisdictions within Municipal Corporation, Shimla. The Property tax ward has been divided into seven wards as per detail given in table below.

The Property owners are voluntarily filling their property tax assessment on Form "E" as per the provisions of Property Taxation Bye Laws-2015. There are about 26000 property owners who have filed their properties assessment on Form "E".

Rs. 13.75 Crore property tax has been collected in the financial year 2016-17 from 23,500 property owners. Who have not deposited the property tax, the notices are being sent to them under section 124 of HPMC Act. 1994. The 17.70 Crore demands has been raised in this financial year 2017-18 against this demand the 20,000 property owners have deposited their property Tax for amounting to Rs. 10cr. till date. To facilitate the property owners, the SMS alerts on mobile are also customized at the time of generation bills and also at the time of depositing of Property Tax bills.

Table: Property Tax Ward of the Shimla City

Sr. No.	Property Tax Ward	Ward Name	Ward No.
1	North Ward	Bharari, Rulda Bhatta, Kaithu, Annadale & Summer Hill	1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
2	East Ward	Jakhoo, Banmor, Malyana & Kasumpti	14, 15, 20 & 21
3	West Ward	Totu, Boileuganj, Phalgi, Nabha & Tutikandi	6, 7, 8, 9 & 10
4	South Ward	Chotta Shimla, New Shimla	22, 23
5	North East Ward	Enginerghar, Sanjauli, Dhalli & Chamyana	16, 17, 18 & 19
6	Central Ward	Krishna Nagar, Ram Bazar, Lower Bazar, Khalini & Kanlog	11, 12, 13, 24 & 25
7	Govt. Ward	All Govt Properties	1 to 25

Property Tax: Unit Area Method

The Tax Inspectors are also checking commercial as well as residential properties randomly and the bills are being raised to the defaulters by imposing 5% penalty and including interest amount as per M.C. Act. 1994. If any property owner is found unable to file their self assessment on Form “E”, the Tax Department Municipal Corporation Shimla is providing proper knowledge and manpower for filling Form “E” (Self Assessment) on humanity ground in large public interest as well as in the interest of Municipal Corporation Shimla. The M.C. Shimla has collected 90% property tax for the financial year 2016-17. About 50% payment has been received through

RTGS, cheques, online, through Lok-Mitra Kendra and in future the department is going to be Cashless by digitalization schemes of Government of India. The Municipal Corporation Shimla shall enhance the property tax in future to strengthen the financial position of Municipal Corporation Shimla and to execute more developmental works within its jurisdiction in larger public interest.



“Tax Inspectors are checking commercial and residential properties randomly and the bills are being raised to the defaulters by imposing 5% penalty and including interest amount as per M.C. Act. 1994”

To facilitate the property owners, the SMS alerts on mobile are also customized at the time of generation bills and also at the time of depositing of Property Tax bills



Rs. 13.75 Crore property tax has been collected in the financial year 2016-17 from 23,500 property owners

Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)



Nagar Vikas, Desh
Vikas

Target for the Shelter for Urban Homeless is to refurbish 2 Labor Hostel. The location for refurbishment of two urban shelters viz Kotehill and Chaura maidan has been identified and finalized in Social Justice committee meeting. Proposal has been prepared and sanctioned in Project Sanctioning Committee on 5-11-2015 at Directorate of Urban Development for amounting Rs 92.4 lacs. Refurbishment is complete at both the Hostels.

The objectives of the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of NULM scheme are to: Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security; Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill, by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them.

“The location of two urban shelters is Kotehill and Chaura maidan”.



Shelter for Urban Homeless at Chaura Maidan.



Two urban shelters has been identified and finalized in Social Justice committee meeting.



Work is Worship

Nigam Suvidha Kendra, (Public Service Guarantee Act)

Nigam Suvidha Kendra was launched on 23-06-2015 and it is running successfully till date.

- Nigam Suvidha Kendra is providing centralized services under single roof.
- SMS is generated to the applicant with time limit specifying days/time period, diary number.
- Facility for Sr. Citizens for Payment of Property Tax and Water Bills.

Total Requests processed till date:

Sr. No.	Service/Requests	No. of Requests received since 23-06-15
1	Water Works	2274
2	AP Branch	4023
3	Birth & Death	6986
4	Marriage	349



The objectives of SUH is to: Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters

“SUH caters to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless”.



Developing Resilient Cities through Reducing Risk in context of Climate Change and Disaster (Phase-II)



A city consultation workshop on GoI-UNDP, USAID funded project on ‘Developing Resilient Cities through Reducing Risk in context of Climate Change and Disaster’ was organised on 4th April 2017. The objective of the workshop was to share the achievement of project Phase-I and discussed in detail about the work to be done under the Phase-II project. Concerned department of Government participated in the workshop and provided their comments and suggestions for the future activities to make Shimla city resilient.

#Landslide: Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots.



Work is Worship

Training on retrofitting for engineers and architects

Organized by Municipal Corporation Shimla on 30th June, 2017. Dr. Hemant Vinayak, NIT Hamirpur has provided training to engineers and architects. Some private architects have also participated in the training. Trainees have also been provided a practical demonstration on retrofitting at Dayanad Public School.



Seismic **retrofitting** is the modification of existing **structures** to make them more resistant to seismic activity, ground motion, or soil failure due to earthquakes.





Work is worship

Exchange Nos: 0177-2802771 to
0177-2802776, Fax No: 0177-
2802346

e-mail:

mcs_shimla@yahoo.com
, mcsml-hp@nic.in

www.shimlamc.org



Caption describing
picture or graphic.

The Municipal town of Shimla, the head quarter of the district and summer capital of India during British regime, is situated on a range of entirely mountainous Middle Himalayas which forms the last treverse spur of the Central Himalayas, south of the River Satluj. Geographically, Shimla lies at 30° 6' North latitude and 77° 11' East longitude, and its mean elevation is 2397.59m above msl. The existing town resembles an irregular crescent with an 9.2 km extension from one end to the other, covering a total area of 19.55 sq.km. Shimla town is situated in a seismic belt (Seismic Zone IV) as per IS-1893.

The eastern portion of the town is Chotta Shimla while the extreme western side is called Boileauganj. An outlying northern spur running at right angles to the main ridge is Elysium Hill. Five and half kilometers from the western end of the station is outlying hills of Jutogh. Shimla Municipal Corporation is one of the oldest municipalities of India and has passed through many slings and arrows during its last one hundred and forty five years of existence. It was first constituted as Municipal Committee in December, 1851, under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850.

As a result of re-organization of Punjab, Shimla became a part of Himachal Pradesh. In 1968 arrangements for holding first elections were made. The passing of the Himachal Pradesh Development & Regulation) Act 1968, (Act No.22 of 1969) converted the Committee into Corporation w.e.f. June 29, 1969. The Committee thus witnessed its liquidation after a long history.

The elected body of Shimla Municipal Corporation has 34 councilors.

The Commissioner MC Shimla is the administrative head of the Corporation. All executive and administrative powers for the purpose of carrying out day to day functions are vested in him. He is appointed by the State Govt. for a particular period of time. He is assisted by a joint/assistant commissioner who is also appointed by the State Govt. In addition the Municipal Corporation has its own permanent cader of the officers who look after independent branches.

The Municipal corporation Shimla is entrusted with the development related matters of the MC areas and providing basic civic amenities.

There are 9 departments in the MC Shimla:

- E-Governance Cell,
- Accounts,
- Architect Planner,
- Tax,
- General,
- Estate,
- Legal Cell,
- Road and Building, &
- Water Supply and Sewerage