

PREAMBLE

1.1 Arunachal Pradesh is the land of mountains, forests and rivers inhabited by tribal people and the mountainous topography of the state presents an ideal condition for the development of hydro-electric projects. There are five major river basins in the state namely Kameng River Basin, Subansiri River Basin, Siang River Basin, Dibang River Basin and Lohit River Basin. All the major rivers of the State flow in the North-easterly direction and finally drain into the Brahmaputra River. There are many tributaries and distributaries of the said major rivers which also offer suitable sites for the development of hydro-electric power projects.

1.2 As per the study carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and individual power developers, the total hydro power potential of the State is estimated at over 57,000 MW. Besides this, the estimated potential for development of micro/mini/small hydel projects is around 1600 MW. Thus, Arunachal Pradesh has emerged as the front runner state of the Union of India as far as hydropower potential is concerned.

1.3 At present the nation is facing huge power shortages. Coupled with this, the growing concern over global warming due to emission of Green House Gases, particularly from coal based power plants, necessitates the development of hydropower potential, which is a renewable and environment friendly source of energy.

1.4 Over 82% area of Arunachal Pradesh is covered under forests and therefore, development of the huge hydropower potential of the State will entail diversion of forest area for the purpose. Nevertheless, once the hydropower projects are developed, they would contribute towards conservation of scarce fossils fuels and also in significantly reducing carbon emissions. The environmental impact due to diversion of forest land is negligible compared to ecological gains on account of reduction of carbon emissions by development of hydro-electric projects.

1.5 The energy generated from hydroelectric projects will not only help in meeting the shortage of power at the national level, but will also help in creating social and development infrastructures, direct and indirect employment opportunities which would eventually result in opening up of further avenues for development in this remote and under developed State.

1.6 The Hydro Power Policy, 2008 of Government of India has underlined the concern that “despite being recognized as a relatively benign and renewable source of energy, the share of hydro power in the overall generating capacity in the country has been steadily declining since 1963.”

1.6 In the National Water Policy, 2005, water is envisaged as a prime national resource and in the planning and operation of system; water allocation priority is placed in the order of drinking water, irrigation,

hydropower, ecology, agro-industries, non-agro industries, navigation and other uses.

1.7 In the National Electricity Policy formulated by the Government of India in February, 2005, maximum emphasis is laid on the full development of the feasible hydropower potential in the country and the state governments have been advised to review procedures for land acquisition and other clearances for speedy implementation of hydroelectric projects. The Central Government has also given assurance to support the state governments for speedy development of their hydroelectric projects by offering services of CPSUs. In the Policy, the State Governments have been directed to develop workable and successful models for Public Private Partnership, for development of power projects.

1.8 The State has already notified the Small Hydro Power Policy, 2007 for the development of hydro projects up to installed capacity of upto 25 MW.

1.9 The State's Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2008 for the project affected people has been formulated on the lines of the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 providing greater benefits to the affected families in view of scarcity of non-forest land and overdependence of tribal populace on forests. The policy not only addresses the need for improving the living standards of displaced families and their welfare on sustained basis but also strives to minimize displacement, provide adequate compensation as also to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and the project affected families.

1.10 Admittedly, Arunachal Pradesh is a geologically fragile area. It also falls in category – V of seismic zone. Therefore, development of mega hydropower projects has to take into consideration the high seismicity of the area, which needs to be factored into the construction scheme of such projects. The Electricity Act, 2003 also emphasizes the development of hydro power and safety of the structures including dams etc. There has been apprehension in public about the safety factor of such mega dams being situated in high seismic zones. Therefore, it is imperative on the part of mega hydropower developers to make people aware of the technical and safety standards and non-vulnerability of dam structures against any possible earthquakes in future that the dam area may witness.

1.11 In view of the foregoing facts, the State needs to have a new hydropower policy for the development of projects of installed capacity of more than 25 MW. This policy strives to strike a proper balance between the need for hydro power development to meet the acute shortage of power as also the development needs of the State on the one hand and ecological and peoples' interests on the other. Accordingly, it has become necessary for the State Government to have a hydro power policy in place in consonance of the policy guidelines of Government of India for developing the huge hydropower potential of Arunachal Pradesh with minimum possible damage to environment and ensuring adequate protection to affected peoples' interests.

Chapter - II

OBJECTIVES:

2.1 The Central Government has envisaged a hydropower capacity addition of about 30,000 MW during the 12th Plan. The State Government has set the following broad policy objectives for the development of hydropower projects:

- (i) to harness hydropower potential of the State in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the National Electricity Policy and other policies formulated under the Act.
- (ii) to Develop hydropower projects in an eco-friendly manner causing minimum distress to affected people.
- (iii) to accelerate the pace of hydropower development through participation of both the Central Public Sector Undertakings and private power developers, as also by formulating Public Private Partnership.
- (iv) to provide for creation of social and development infrastructure through hydropower developers for local area development.
- (v) to ensure proper rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected people in order to improve their living standards.
- (vi) to create job opportunities for local tribal people especially projected affected people.

Chapter – III

Hydropower Potential and Present Status of Power Development

3.1 As stated, Arunachal Pradesh has a hydropower potential of over 57000 MW. The details of River Basin-wise potential is given at Annexure-I.

3.2 So far, there has been dismal growth in the power sector in Arunachal Pradesh despite its huge hydropower potential. Till 2004-05, the State Government could develop 53 micro/mini/small hydropower stations of installed capacity totaling 33.21 MW only. Besides, Ranganadi Hydroelectric Project of capacity 405 MW was developed by NEEPCO in the year 2000-2001.

3.3 Kameng Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) being implemented by NEEPCO is expected to be completed by 2012. Under the State sector, 37

Micro/mini/small projects have been taken up which are at various stages of construction with a target capacity addition of 58.99 MW.

Chapter – IV

Prime Minister's 50,000 MW Hydro Power initiative

4.1 Under the Prime Minister's 50,000 MW hydro power initiatives, the Ministry of Power, Government of India have identified 89 projects in Arunachal Pradesh. Out of these, the Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) in respect of 42 projects having installed capacity totaling 27,293 MW (approx.) have already been prepared. Thus the State of Arunachal Pradesh is privileged to share more than 50% of the PM's 50,000 MW hydro initiative.

Chapter – V

State Nodal Agency and Present Set Up for Hydro Power Development.

5.1 The Department of Hydro Power Development, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, has been declared as the State Nodal Agency in order to oversee, co-ordinate and monitor the activities of hydropower development in the State. All the approvals/consents of the State Government relating to development of power projects are conveyed by the Secretary (Power), Government of Arunachal Pradesh or an officer duly authorized by him. Further, in order to accelerate development of hydro power under State sector, the State Government has set up its own public sector undertaking namely the Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Ltd. with the mandate to develop hydro power potential of the State independently as well as in joint venture with private power developers and CPSUs.

Chapter – VI

Incentives to the Developers of Mega Power Projects

6.1 As per the Mega Power Policy of Government of India, the threshold limit to obtain mega project status in case of North-eastern States for hydroelectric projects has been reduced from 500 MW to 350 MW. As per the Policy, the import of capital equipment would be free of custom duties, and

deemed export benefits in accordance with the Export Import Policy of Government of India, is extended to developers of mega power projects both in the public and the private sectors. Moreover, income tax holiday of 10 years can be claimed by promoters of mega power projects in any block of 10 years within 10 to 15 years. The suggestion made in the Mega Power Policy for waiver of State and Local level cess, taxes and duties leviable on the development and implementation of hydro projects would be considered by the State Government on case to case basis.

Chapter - VII

Preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports / Detailed Project Reports

7.1 The State Government shall invite expression of interest from interested persons being either a company or consortium of companies or a corporation, either in the public or private sector and either of Indian or foreign origin for preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The State Government will give scheme-wise / project-wise consent to the selected person(s) (hereinafter called 'the consultant') for preparation of the Preliminary Feasibility Report (PFR), through the State Nodal Agency under the signature of the Secretary (Power), Government of Arunachal Pradesh or the officer duly authorized by him. The State Government may also authorize Arunachal Pradesh State Hydro Power Corporation the task of PFRs / DPRs for the development of the Hydro Power Projects.

7.2. The proposal for site clearance received from the consultant will be processed by the State Forest & Environment Department only after receiving explicit NOC/ consent from the Department of Hydro Power Development.

7.3 The consultant shall submit Pre-feasibility Report (PFR) to the Secretary (Power), Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The State Government, after due examination and scrutiny of the PFR, shall intimate the consultant the consent or otherwise of the State Government for further detailed survey and investigation and preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

7.4 The proposal for approval of the 'Terms of Reference' received from the consultant will be processed by the State Environment and Forest Department only after getting explicit NOC / consent of the State Government, and sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India. A flow chart detailing various steps involved in seeking forest and wildlife clearances is annexed at Annexures-II and III.

7.5. The consultant shall submit the DPR to the State Nodal Agency. After due examination and scrutiny, if the DPR is found acceptable, the State Government shall accept the same. The State Government may at its sole

discretion consider and grant opportunity / role to the consultant in the development of the said project, including an opportunity to pick up equity stake in the project, of which the DPR has been submitted by him and which has been duly approved by the State Government.

Chapter – VIII

Development of hydro power projects above 25 MW and up to 100 MW

8.1 The State Government may award the projects which have the projected capacity between 25 MW to 100 MW to persons, including private developers, through a negotiated MoA route.

8.2 In respect of the projects envisaging projected capacity between 25 MW to 100 MW which have already been awarded to private developers on the negotiated MoA route and in cases, where the final capacity as per the DPR exceeds 100 MW, necessary enhancement in the installed capacity of the project would be allowed provided the developer agrees for the development of the project in joint venture with the State Government in which the State Government would be offered 26% of the equity stake.

Chapter – IX

Private Sector Participation

9.1 Government of Arunachal Pradesh shall encourage Private Sector participation (both Indian & foreign companies) in the development of hydro electric projects in the State.

9.2 The State Government shall allot the projects through the bidding route on such criteria as it may decide in the interests of the State.

9.3 The “Letter of Intent” shall be issued to the selected developer subject to acceptance of terms and conditions as are stipulated in the tender documents.

9.4 The projects shall be developed on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. Entire cost of the project from investigation to the commissioning and subsequent operation and maintenance shall be borne by the developer and no liability of any kind shall be transferred to the State Government.

9.5 The projects shall be offered for a period of 40 years from the date of their commercial operations at the end of which they shall be reverted back to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh free of cost and in good condition.

9.6 Sale of power shall be the responsibility of the developer.

9.7 The State Govt. shall be entitled to free of cost power to the extent of not less than 12% of power generated by the developer. The State will further reserves the right to purchase the power so generated over and above the state's share of 12 % of free of cost power subject to the State exercising its

option and concluding a mutually acceptable power purchase agreement with the developer prior to the financial closure of the project.

9.8 Land for the project shall be acquired by the State Government on behalf of the project/SPV and allotted in the name of the project. The developer shall pay the cost of the land so acquired. The State Government may exercise its option for equity participation in lieu of the cost of the land.

9.9 Equity participation by the State Government in any project will be guided by the relevant provisions of the Indian Company's Act. However, the equity participation of the State, if any, in such project, shall not be less than 11% and not more than 26% of the total equity share capital of the project

9.10 The State Government will assist the developer in obtaining all the statutory clearances/approvals required for implementation of the project(s).

9.11 Issues regarding operation and maintenance of the transmission lines belonging to the developers, evacuation of power outside Arunachal Pradesh, purchase of power generated in the project(s) by the State Government, will be settled mutually between the State Government and the developer on agreed terms and conditions. Taxes and excise duties shall be paid by the company in accordance with the provisions of relevant Acts and Rules in vogue.

9.12 In cases where the State Government / State Distribution Licensee exercise their option to purchase power from the developer over and above their 12% free power share, the State Government will guarantee payments for such purchases.

9.13 The developer(s) of viable project(s) shall have to deposit non-refundable "Upfront Premium" including Processing Fees as stipulated hereunder:-

<u>Project Capacity</u>	<u>Minimum Upfront Premium</u>
25 MW to 99 MW	Rs. 1.00 Lakh per MW
100 MW to 499 MW	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs per MW
500 MW to 999 MW	Rs. 3.50 Lakhs per MW
1000 MW to 1499 MW	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per MW
2000 MW – 2999 MW	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs per MW
3000 MW and above	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs per MW

9.14 An additional 1 (one) % free power from the project would be provided and earmarked for Local Area Development Fund by the developers. The State Government shall also provide a matching 1 % from its share of minimum 12 (twelve) % free power as recommended in the Government of India's Hydro Power Policy – 2008, if considered necessary by the State Government keeping in view the development requirements of the area.

9.15 The developer shall deposit 0.1 % of the Project cost as Project Monitoring Evaluation and Co-ordination (both technical and financial) fees to the State Government.

9.16 For a period of 10 (ten) years from the date of commissioning of the project, 100 units of electricity per month would be provided by the developer to each Project Affected Family (PAF) through the concerned distribution company. In case a PAF consumes less than 100 units/month, the cost of balance unused electricity, if any, would be made available to PAF in cash or kind or a combination of both at the rate to be determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

9.17 The developer shall bear the State Government's share of 10 (ten) % of the project cost of RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) within a radius/surface distance from the Power House/Dam site as stipulated hereunder:-

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---|--|
| (i) | For projects upto 100 MW | = | Within a radius / surface distance of 2.00 KM |
| (ii) | For projects between 100 MW and 250 MW | = | Within a radius / surface distance of 5.00 KM |
| (iii) | For projects between 250 MW and 500 MW | = | Within a radius / surface distance of 10.00 KM |

Chapter – X

Mandatory Provisions

10.1 It would be mandatory for the developer to follow the provisions of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2008 of Government of Arunachal Pradesh scrupulously.

10.2 The provisions relating to labour welfare as in force under the Labour Laws / Acts in vogue shall be strictly adhered to by the developer during implementation/operation and maintenance period of the project.

10.3 The developer(s) of hydropower project(s) shall reserve the following categories of posts in the project to be filled up by the local tribal people, subject to the incumbents fulfilling the job requirements as stipulated below:

(i)	Managerial/Professional post	-	25 %
(ii)	Ministerial/Clerical post	-	50 %
(iii)	Skilled jobs	-	25 %
(iv)	Unskilled jobs	-	75 %

10.4 The project affected eligible candidates shall be given preference over others against the above mentioned reservation in various categories of posts/jobs.

10.5 The developer shall give preference to the local contractors fulfilling the eligibility criteria in the award of works except for the specialized jobs.

10.6 Subject to the job requirements and fulfillment of job criteria, willing technical and non-technical personnel of the State Government shall be taken on deputation by the developer on recommendations of the State Government.

Chapter - XI

Development of power projects through joint venture route.

11.1 Considering the substantial potential for development of Hydro Power Sector in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the State should also embark upon the path of development of its Power Potential through Joint Venture model, on BOOT basis. The Joint Venture model has ostensible benefits, wherein the State becomes active partner in the development of the Project and thus enjoys the fruits of Return on Equity as well as that of Free Power. In the said model, the State would also be able to regulate the progress of the development of the Project, by having active participation at the Board level of such Joint Venture Entity. The State may impose an obligation on the Joint Venture partner to syndicate the equity contribution of the State, by providing security of the Free Power Share of the State.

11.2 The State Government would identify the Projects which may be developed through Joint Venture Route.

11.3 The State Government may model its Public Private Partnership (Joint Venture) based on the following criteria:-

- The State should entrust responsibility to the Arunachal Pradesh State Hydro Power Corporation (APHPC) or to any other entity / agency for development of the identified Hydro Power Projects.

- APHPC or any other Agency selected for the purpose should be empowered to develop these projects in Joint Sector to ensure their expeditious development. For every such Joint Venture project, a Special Purpose Vehicle shall be formed.
- To avoid lengthy, cumbersome and expensive process of calling the Open Bids from the market, the State should constitute a High Power Committee which may invite proposals from established private players or take initiatives to approach suitable hydropower
- development companies for development of the identified power projects in the State through Joint Venture route.

- Companies/private players may be provided a predetermined set of criteria and their response may be elicited on the same, on the basis of which suitable developer/Company may be selected.

- The said predetermined set of criteria should contain following features:-
 - The concessionaire period of 40 years on BOOT basis, after the expiry of which the Project would revert to the State, at no cost to the State.
 - Initially the Project will start with the equity contribution of the State which may be up to 51%, and in due course of time which may be reduced gradually in favour of the selected JV Partner upon the Joint Venture Entity achieving certain identified milestones.
 - However, the State at all times would retain at least 26% of the equity share capital of the Joint Venture Entity so as to exercise effective control on the functioning of the Joint Venture Entity.
 - The State will retain the option to direct the Joint Venture Partner, to arrange for the financing of the equity contribution of the State, to the extent of maximum 26%, upon the State providing the security of its Free Power revenue.
 - The Joint Venture would be obliged to follow the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh, including providing the funds for the local area development of the project area.
 - The Private and Government land for the Project will be acquired/ provided by the State, on payment of the compensation by the Joint Venture Entity, in accordance with the policy and rules of the State Government.

11.4 The Joint Venture applicant would have to qualify and exhibit the following Technical and Financial Strength to be eligible for the joint venture:

11.4.1 Technical Strength

- ◆ For the project capacity of 1000 MW and below, it should have either commissioned the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 100 MW or the same should be under construction.
- ◆ For the projects of above 1000 MW capacity, it should have either commissioned the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 500 MW or the same should be under construction.
- ◆ For the projects of above 2000 MW capacity, it should have either commissioned the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 1000 MW or the same should be under construction.

11.4.2 Financial Strength

- ◆ For the projects upto 1000 MW, it should have achieved financial closure of the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 100 MW.
- ◆ For the projects above 1000 MW capacity, it should have achieved the financial closure of the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 500 MW.
- ◆ For the projects above 2000 MW capacity, it should have achieved the financial closure of the Hydro Power Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 1000 MW.
- ◆ The Joint Venture applicant should provide at least 12% free power of the deliverable energy of the project to the State from the date of commissioning of the Project till the expiry of the concessionaire period.

- ◆ The State should develop standard Memorandum of Agreement, to be executed with such Joint Venture applicant, which would apart from including the above said features, comprehensively define the role and responsibility of each partner.

Chapter – XII

Penal Clause

12.1 In the event of failure on the part of the developer to commission the Project within the stipulated period except for the reasons beyond the control of the developer, the developer shall be liable to pay penalty to the State Government for the extended period of commissioning at the rate stipulated hereunder:

Installed capacity	Rate of penalty per MW per month
25 MW -99 MW	Rs. 10,000
100MW-499 MW	Rs. 20,000
500 MW – 999 MW	Rs. 30,000
1000 MW- 1499 MW	Rs. 40,000
2000MW- 2999 MW	Rs. 50,000
3000MW and above	Rs. 60,000

Protection of Flora and Fauna

12.2 The developer shall be responsible for upkeep of the ecology of the project area and its surroundings by preventing deforestation, water pollution and defacement of natural landscape. The developer shall take all reasonable measures to prevent any destruction of flora and fauna, scarring or defacement of the natural surroundings within and in the vicinity of the project sites. The developer shall abide by the conditions laid down in the forest, wildlife and environmental clearances accorded by the competent authorities.

Power to Resolve Dispute

12.3 In the event of dispute, the interpretation of the policy guidelines made by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh shall be final.

12.3.1 All other terms and conditions and matters not covered in this policy will be settled as per the policy guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

Commencement

This policy shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of State Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

**ABSTRACT OF HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL
OF MAJOR RIVER BASINS**

Sl. No	Name of River Basin	Prob. Hydro Potentials (in MW)	Prob. Hydro Potentials Allotted to CPSUs & Private Power Developer (in MW)
1	Tawang	2057	1982
2	Kameng	6183	3602
3	Subansiri	12248	125
4	Dikrong	410	200
5	Siang	17308	5610
6	Dibang	10977	8387
7	Lohit	7679.5	5816.5
8	Tirap	140	

BASIN WISE HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL DETAILS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH& ALLOTMENT OF THEREOF

Sl. No.	Basin	Name of Hydro Electric Projects	Probable IC (MW)	Alloted to	Probable IC (MW)
1	Tawang	Tawang- I	750	NHPC	750
2	Tawang	Tawang- II	750	NHPC	750
3	Tawang	Nykcharongchu	96	SEW Energy	96
4	Tawang	Nykcharongchu Rho	75		
5	Tawang	Mago Chu	96	SEW Energy	96
6	Tawang	Nyamjungchhu State-I	98	Bhilwara Energy Ltd.	98
7	Tawang	Nyamjungchhu State-II	97	Bhilwara Energy Ltd.	97
8	Tawang	Nyamjungchhu State-III	95	Bhilwara Energy Ltd.	95
TOTAL OF TAWANG			2057		1982
9	Kameng	Bichom-II	205		
10	Kameng	Kameng- I	1120	NEEPCO	1120
11	Kameng	Kameng- II	600	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	600
12	Kameng	Tenga	600		
13	Kameng	Kameng Dam	600	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	600
14	Kameng	Kimi	535		
15	Kameng	Gongri	90	Patel Engineering Ltd.	90
16	Kameng	Saskang	7	Patel Engineering Ltd.	7
17	Kameng	Chanda	110		
18	Kameng	Badao	120		
19	Kameng	Rebby	30		
20	Kameng	Para	55		
21	Kameng	Talong	160	GMR Energy Ltd.	160
22	Kameng	Satuk	47		
23	Kameng	Kapak Leyak	160		
24	Kameng	Lachung	41		
25	Kameng	Phanchung	60	Indiabull Real Estae Ltd.	60
26	Kameng	Utung	100	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	100
27	Kameng	Nazong	60	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	60
28	Kameng	Dibbin	125	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	125
29	Kameng	Khuitam	29	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.	29
30	Kameng	But	26		
31	Kameng	Mathithing	40		
32	Kameng	Bichom Storage-I	190		
33	Kameng	Pichang	31	Indiabull Real Estae Ltd.	31
34	Kameng	Tarang Warang	30	Indiabull Real Estae Ltd.	30
35	Kameng	Seppla	46	Indiabull Real Estae Ltd.	46
36	Kameng	Pasar	32		
37	Kameng	Pakke	110		

BASIN WISE HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL DETAILS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH& ALLOTMENT OF THEREOF

Sl. No.	Basin	Name of Hydro Electric Projects	Probable IC (MW)	Alloted to	Probable IC (MW)
38	Kameng	Seba	80		
39	Kameng	Papu	200		
40	Kameng	Jameri	50	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	50
41	Kameng	Tenga	8	ECI Engineering & Const. Company Ltd.	8
42	Kameng	Dimijin	20	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	20
43	Kameng	Dinchang	90	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	90
44	Kameng	Dinen	10	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	10
45	Kameng	Dikhri	15	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	15
46	Kameng	Nafra	96	SEW Energy	96
47	Kameng	Pakke Bung-I	15	Energy Development Company Ltd.	15
48	Kameng	Pakke Bung-II	15	Energy Development Company Ltd.	15
49	Kameng	Pachuk- I	60	Energy Development Company Ltd.	60
50	Kameng	Pachuk- II	60	Energy Development Company Ltd.	60
51	Kameng	Majingla	60	Energy Development Company Ltd.	60
52	Kameng	Dengzi	18	Satyam (North East) Hydro Power Ltd.	18
53	Kameng	Lower Ngorgun	18	Satyam (North East) Hydro Power Ltd.	18
54	Kameng	Upper Ngorgun	9	Satyam (North East) Hydro Power Ltd.	9
TOTAL OF KAMENG			6183		3602

55	Subansiri	Oju-I	700
56	Subansiri	Oju-II	1000
57	Subansiri	Niare	800
58	Subansiri	Naba	1000
59	Subansiri	Hegio	250
60	Subansiri	Kurung Dam-I & II	330
61	Subansiri	Tammu	55
62	Subansiri	Milli	75
63	Subansiri	Sape	38
64	Subansiri	Chomi	80
65	Subansiri	Chela	75
66	Subansiri	Nyepin	32
67	Subansiri	Hiya	41
68	Subansiri	Middle Subansiri	2000

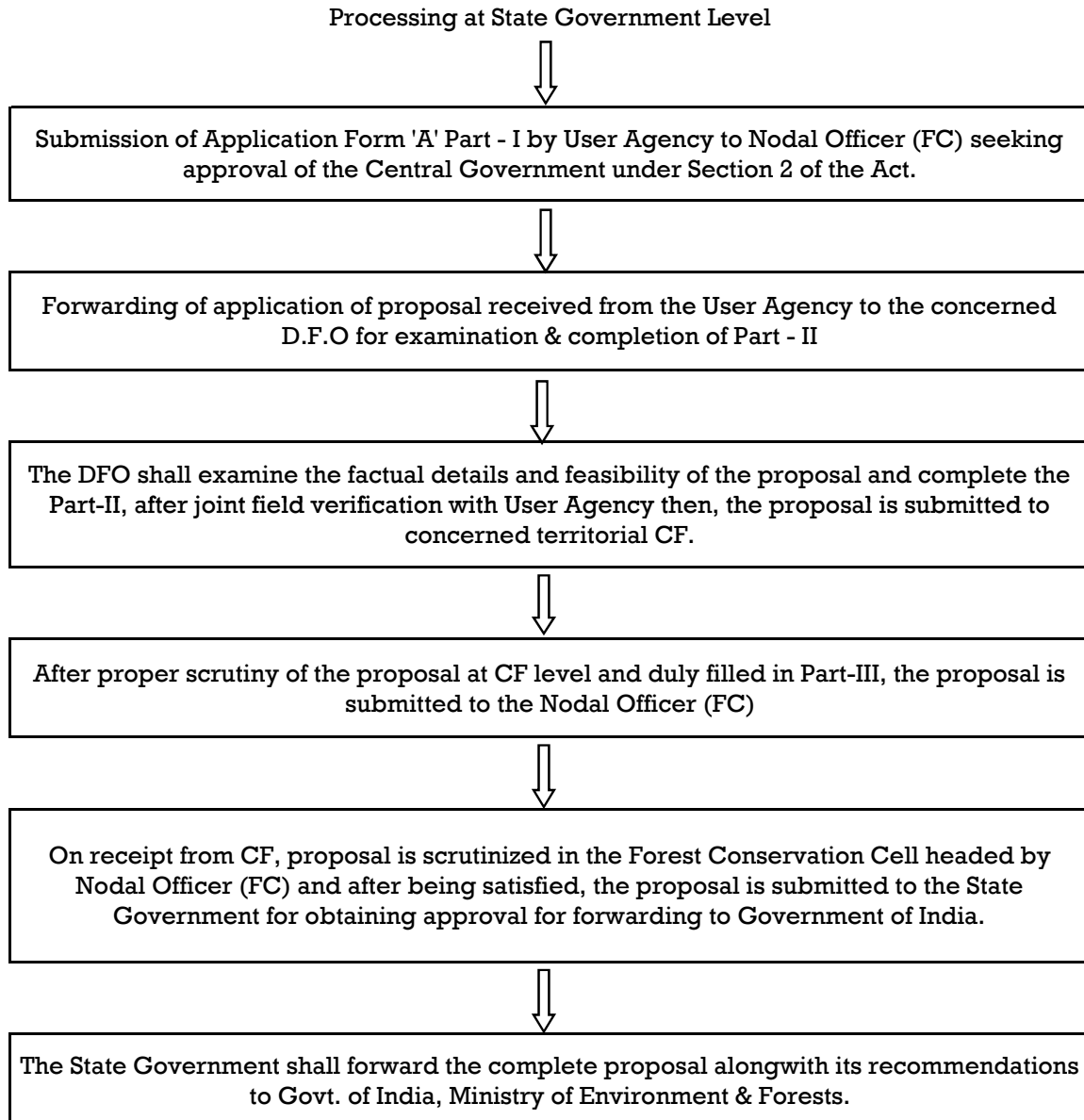
BASIN WISE HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL DETAILS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH& ALLOTMENT OF THEREOF

Sl. No.	Basin	Name of Hydro Electric Projects	Probable IC (MW)	Alloted to	Probable IC (MW)
69	Subansiri	Par	65	KVK Energy & Infrastructure Ltd.	65
70	Subansiri	Dardu	60	KVK Energy & Infrastructure Ltd.	60
71	Subansiri	Ranganadi St. II	180		
72	Subansiri	Lower Subansiri	2000		
73	Subansiri	Upper Subansiri	2500		
74	Subansiri	Tago-I	55		
75	Subansiri	Dengser	552		
76	Subansiri	Nalo	360		
TOTAL OF SUBANSIRI			12248		125
77	Dikrong	Pare	110	NEEPCO	110
78	Dikrong	Dikrong	60		
79	Dikrong	Duimukh Storage	150		
80	Dikrong	Turu	90	ECI Engineering & Const. Company Ltd.	90
TOTAL OF DIKRONG			410		200
81	Siang	Tato-II	700	Reliance Energy Ltd.	700
82	Siang	Naying	1000	D.S. Construction	1000
83	Siang	Siang Lower	1600	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	1600
84	Siang	Siang Middle (Siyom)	1000	Reliance Energy Ltd.	1000
85	Siang	Siang Upper	11000		
86	Siang	Rigong	150		
87	Siang	Mirak	141		
88	Siang	Minnying	195		
89	Siang	Pauk	50	Velcan Energy Ltd.	50
90	Siang	Heo	90	Velcan Energy Ltd.	90
91	Siang	Jarong	85		
92	Siang	Hirong	500	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	500
93	Siang	Tato-I	80	Velcan Energy Ltd.	80
94	Siang	Gameng	37		
95	Siang	Simang	90		
96	Siang	Simang-I	67	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd	67
97	Siang	Simang-II	39	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd	39
98	Siang	Simang-III	44	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd	44
99	Siang	Hirit	84	Velcan Energy Ltd.	84
100	Siang	Barpu	70	Raajratna Metal Industries	70
101	Siang	Kangtangshiri	35	Raajratna Metal Industries	35
102	Siang	Ropum	40	Raajratna Metal Industries	40
103	Siang	Rego	70	Tuff Power Pvt. Ltd.	70

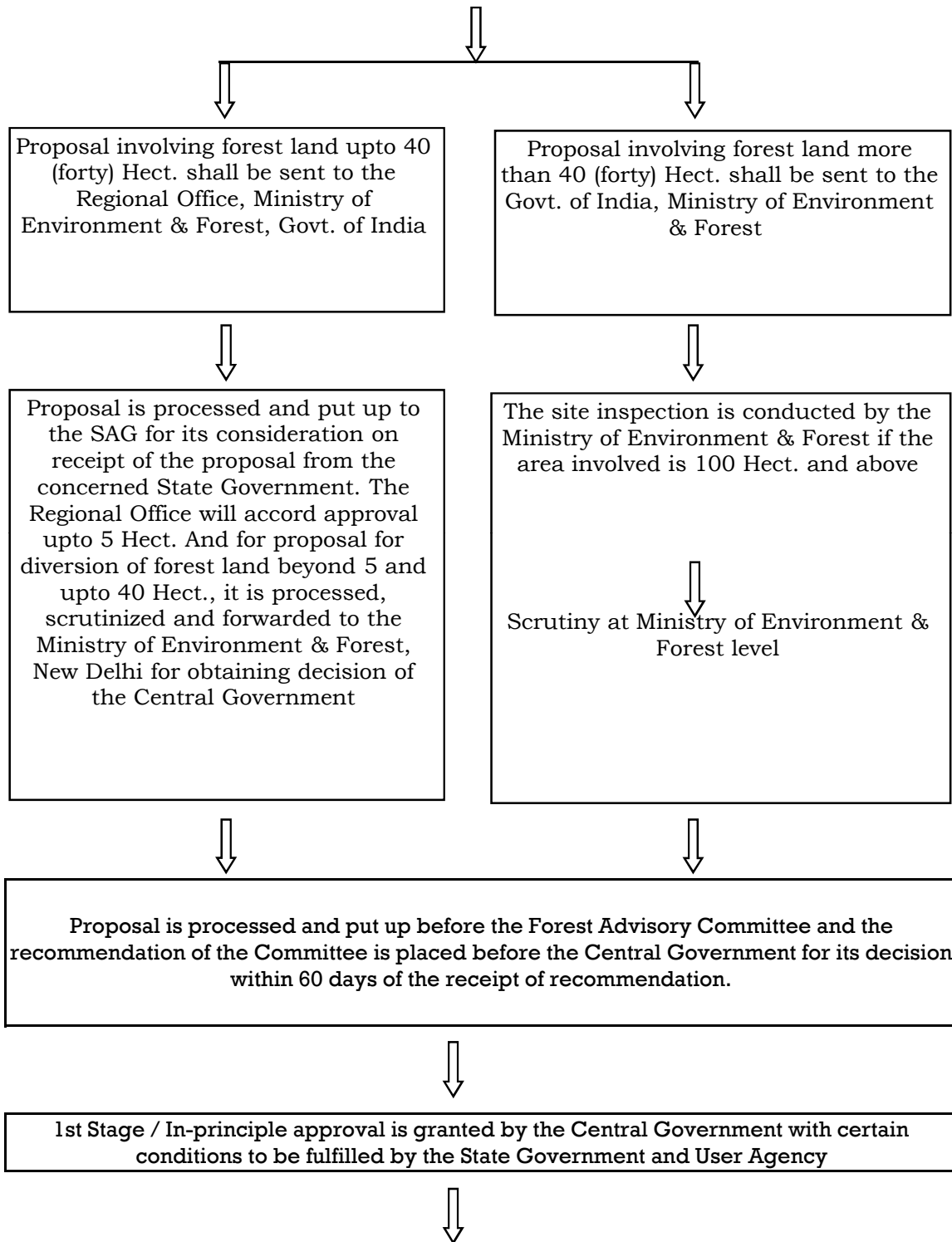
BASIN WISE HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL DETAILS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH& ALLOTMENT OF THEREOF

Sl. No.	Basin	Name of Hydro Electric Projects	Probable IC (MW)	Alloted to	Probable IC (MW)
104	Siang	Yamne Stage-I	60	Abir Const. Pvt. Ltd.	60
105	Siang	Yamne Stage-II	60	Abir Const. Pvt. Ltd.	60
106	Siang	Simen	21	Satyam (North East) Hydro Power Ltd.	21
TOTAL OF SIANG			17308		5610
107	Dibang	Etalin	4000	NTPC	4000
108	Dibang	Emra-II	390	Athena Energy Venture Pvt. Ltd	390
109	Dibang	Amulin	420		
110	Dibang	Emini	500		
111	Dibang	Agoline	375		
112	Dibang	Malinye	335		
113	Dibang	Emra-I	275	Athena Energy Venture Pvt. Ltd	275
114	Dibang	Mihumdon	400		
115	Dibang	Attunli	500	NTPC	500
116	Dibang	Elango	150		
117	Dibang	Jaru	60		
118	Dibang	Yepin	95		
119	Dibang	Pengging	60		
120	Dibang	Sissiri	222	Soma Enterprise Ltd.	222
121	Dibang	Dibang Multipurpose	3000	NHPC	3000
122	Dibang	Etabu	165		
123	Dibang	Ashupani	30		
TOTAL OF DIBANG			10977		8387
124	Lohit	Hutong- I	588		
125	Lohit	Hutong- II	1250	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	1250
126	Lohit	Gimliang	31	Sai Krishnodaya Industries(P) Ltd.	31
127	Lohit	Raigam	32	Sai Krishnodaya Industries(P) Ltd.	32
128	Lohit	Tidding-I	31	Sai Krishnodaya Industries(P) Ltd.	31
129	Lohit	Kalai-I	1450	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	1450
130	Lohit	Kalai-II	1200		
131	Lohit	Demwe	3000	Athena Energy Venture Pvt. Ltd.	3000
132	Lohit	Noa-Dihing	75		
133	Lohit	Kamlang	22.50	Sai Krishnodaya Industries(P) Ltd.	22.5
TOTAL OF LOHIT			7679.50		5816.5
134	Tirap	Yangman Stor.	60		
135	Tirap	Tipang	80		
TOTAL OF TIRAP			140		
GRAND TOTAL			57002.50		25722.50

FLOW CHART SHOWING VARIOUS STEPS INVOLVED IN OBTAINING FOREST CLEARANCE UNDER FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 2008.



The entire process at State Government level is to be completed and submitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest within 90 (ninety) days of the receipt of the proposal from the User Agency

PROCESSING AT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEVEL

On receipt of 1st Stage / In-Principle approval from the Central Government the User Agency is required to deposit the cost of CA & NPV to CAMPA under intimation to the State Forest Department.



After payment of cost of CA & NPV etc. compliance report is submitted to the Ministry by the State Government for final approval by the Central Government.

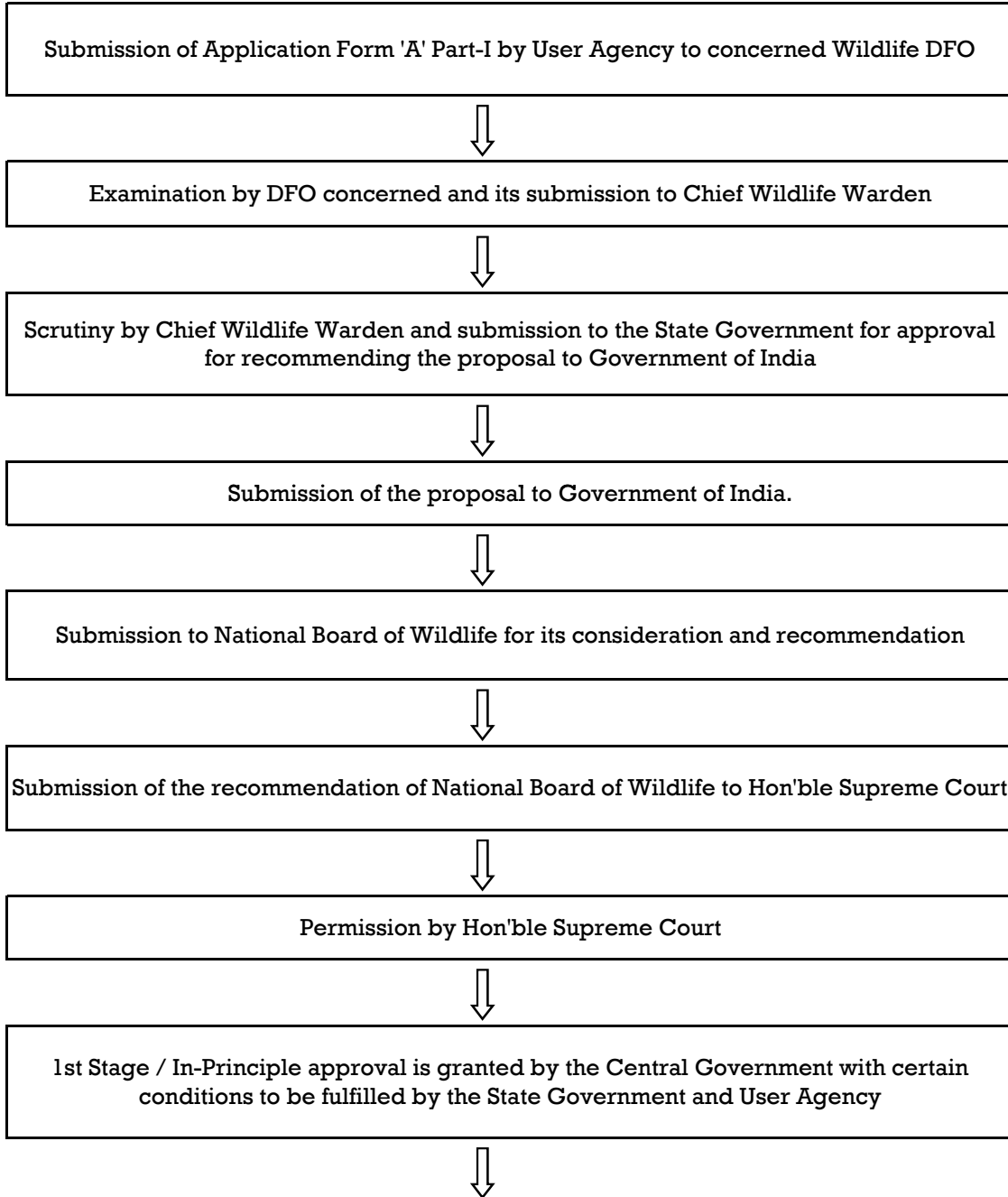


On receipt of compliance report from the State Government, the Central Government accords / 2nd Stage / final approval.



On receipt of final approval State Government, authorizes to use the diverted forest land for implementation of the projects.

**FLOW CHART SHOWING VARIOUS STEPS INVOLVED IN OBTAINING CLEARANCE
UNDER AMENDED WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 2006 IN CASE OF AREAS
FALLING IN NATIONAL PARKS / WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**



ANNEXURE - III (Contd.)