



सत्यमेव जयते

# The Arunachal Pradesh Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER  
ITANAGAR

## NOTIFICATION

The 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2008

No. PWRS/HPD/W-1305/2005/Pt.I.- In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause(3) of Article 246, entry No. 17 in Seventh Schedule List-11, State list of the constitution of India, the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the "Hydro Power Policy – 2008" in the state as follows:

### PRELIMINARY

1. This shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
2. The Hydro Power Policy – 2008 is issued in supersession of the Hydro Power Policy-2005 issued vide notification No. PWRS/HPD/W-1305/2005 Dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2008 and Hydro Power Policy - 2008 issued vide notification even No. dated 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 in the past.

## HYDRO POWER POLICY - 2008

### Chapter-1

#### PREAMBLE

Arunachal Pradesh is a 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 fossil 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."

1.7 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 has been placed in the order of drinking water, irrigation, hydropower, ecology, agro-industries, non-agro industries, navigation and other uses.

1.8 In the National Electricity Policy formulated by the Government of India in February 2005 maximum emphasis has been 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.

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

1.10 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 project developer and the project affected families.

1.11 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 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.

1.12 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 developmental 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 with 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 project 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 targeted 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 by the Government of India. Thus the State of Arunachal Pradesh is privileged to share more than 50% of the PM's 50,000 MW hydro initiative. The details of the said 42 projects are given at Annexure-II.

### 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 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 preparation 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-III and IV.

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 may 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, if the committee constituted for the purpose by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh recommends and 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 (For above 100 MW capacity power projects)**

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. This period of 40(forty) years may be extendable if a specific proposal to this effect is received from the IPP. The terms and conditions of such extendable period shall be decided on mutually agreeable terms and conditions, by all the parties.

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 reserve 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, if any, in any project will be guided by the relevant provisions of the Company's Act, 1956. 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-100 MW	Rs 1.00 Lakh per MW
101 MW-500 MW	Rs 2.50 Lakhs per MW
501 MW-1000 MW	Rs 3.50 Lakhs per MW
1001 MW-2000 MW	Rs 5.00 Lakhs per MW
2000 MW and above	Rs 6.00 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 % subject to a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 10.00 crores 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 101 MW and 250 MW  | = Within a radius / surface distance of 5.00 KM |
| (iii) For projects between 251 MW and 500 MW | = Within a radius / surface distance of 7.50 KM |
| (iv) For projects above 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 may be taken on deputation by the developer on recommendation 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 Projects in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the State shall 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 shall 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 may entrust responsibility to the Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh Limited (HPDCAPL) or to any other entity / agency for development of the identified Hydro Power Projects.
- HPDCAPL or any other Agency selected for the purpose shall 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.
- There can be a tripartite agreement with reference to those projects where the HPDCAPL is also a party.
- To avoid lengthy, cumbersome and expensive process of calling for Open Bids from the market, the State Government shall constitute a High Powered 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.



- changes*
- If the project is initiated through Joint Venture, the equity participation by the State Government/Corporation of State Government Undertaking will be from 51% to 26% of equity share depending upon the capacity of the State Government/Corporation's investment in the Joint Venture.
  - ✓  
▪ 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.
  - ✓  
▪ In the event of adequate loan for funding the equity contribution of HPDCAPL in the JV Company can not be arranged even after providing the security of the State Government Guarantee, the shareholding of the HPDCAPL in the JV Company may be reviewed proportionately with due approval of the Government.
  - 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.
  - 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.

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/Thermal 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/Thermal 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/Thermal 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/Thermal 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/Thermal 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/Thermal Projects of the total installed capacity of at least 1000 MW.



## 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, if any, 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 :

<u>Installed capacity</u>	<u>Rate of penalty per MW per month</u>
25 MW -100 MW	Rs.10,000
101MW-500 MW	Rs. 20,000
501 MW – 1000 MW	Rs. 30,000
1001 MW- 2000 MW	Rs. 40,000
2001MW- 3000 MW	Rs. 50,000
3001MW 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.

Sd/- K.P. Balachandran,  
Under Secretary (Power),  
Government of Arunachal Pradesh,  
Itanagar.

ANNEXURE - I

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	12123	125
4.	Dikrong	560	200
5.	Siang	17308	5610
6.	Dibang	10977	8387
7.	Lohit	7679.5	5816.5
8.	Tirap	140	140
TOTAL		57027.5	25862.5



**BASINWISE HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL DETAILS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
AND ALLOTMENT THEREOF**

Sl. No.	Basin	Name of Hydro Electric Projects	Probable IC (MW)	CEA Identified	State/ Self Identified	Allotted to	Probable IC (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tawang	Tawang- I	750		✓	NHPC Ltd.	750
2.	Tawang	Tawang- II	750		✓	NHPC Ltd.	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
<b>Total of Tawang</b>			<b>2057</b>				<b>1982</b>
9.	Kameng	Bichom-II	205	✓			
10.	Kameng	Kameng- I	1120	✓		NEEPCO Ltd.	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	✓		Indiabulls Real Estate 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	✓		M/s Adishankar Power Private Limited	29
30.	Kameng	But	26	✓			
31.	Kameng	Mathithing	40	✓			
32.	Kameng	Bichom Storage-I	190	✓			
33.	Kameng	Pichang	31	✓		Indiabulls Real Estate Ltd.	31
34.	Kameng	Tarang Warang	30	✓		Indiabulls Real Estate Ltd.	30
35.	Kameng	Sepla	46	✓		Indiabulls Real Estate Ltd.	46
36.	Kameng	Pasar	32	✓			
37.	Kameng	Pakke	110	✓			
38.	Kameng	Seba	80	✓			
39.	Kameng	Papu	200	✓			
40.	Kameng	Jameri	50		✓	M/s KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	50
41.	Kameng	Tenga	8		✓	M/s ECI Engineering & Construction 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



Added



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	Siang	Siang Middle (Siyom)	1000	✓		Reliance Energy Ltd.	1000
86.	Siang	Siang Upper	11000	✓			
87.	Siang	Rigong	150	✓			
88.	Siang	Mirak	141	✓			
89.	Siang	Minnying	195	✓			
90.	Siang	Pauk	50	✓		Velcan Energy Ltd.	50
91.	Siang	Heo	90	✓		Velcan Energy Ltd.	90
92.	Siang	Jarong	85	✓			
93.	Siang	Hirong	500	✓		Jai Prakash Associates Ltd.	500
94.	Siang	Tato-I	80	✓		Velcan Energy Ltd.	80
95.	Siang	Gameng	37	✓			
96.	Siang	Simang	90	✓			
97.	Siang	Simang-I	67		✓	Adishankar Power Private Ltd.	67
98.	Siang	Simang-II	39		✓	Adishankar Power Private Ltd.	39
99.	Siang	Simang-III	44		✓	Adishankar Power Private Ltd.	44
100.	Siang	Hirit	84		✓	Velcan Energy Ltd.	84
101.	Siang	Barpu	70		✓	M/s Raajratna Metal Industries Ltd.	70
102.	Siang	Kangtangshiri	35		✓	M/s Raajratna Metal Industries Ltd.	35
103.	Siang	Ropum	40		✓	M/s Raajratna Metal Industries Ltd.	40
104.	Siang	Rego	70		✓	M/s Tuff Power Private Ltd.	70
105.	Siang	Yamne Stage-I	60		✓	M/s Abir Constructions Private Ltd.	60
106.	Siang	Yamne Stage-II	60		✓	M/s Abir Constructions Private Ltd.	60
107.	Siang	Simen	21		✓	M/s Satyam (North East) Hydro Power Limited.	21
<b>Total of Siang</b>			<b>17308</b>				<b>5610</b>
108.	Dibang	Etalin	4000	✓		NTPC Ltd.	4000
109.	Dibang	Emra-II	390	✓		Athena Energy Venture Private Ltd.	390
110.	Dibang	Amulin	420	✓			
111.	Dibang	Emini	500	✓			
112.	Dibang	Angoline	375	✓			
113.	Dibang	Malinye	335	✓			
114.	Dibang	Emra-I	275	✓		Athena Energy Venture Private Ltd.	275
115.	Dibang	Mihumdon	400	✓			
116.	Dibang	Attunli	500	✓		NTPC Ltd.	500
117.	Dibang	Elango	150	✓			
118.	Dibang	Jaru	60	✓			
119.	Dibang	Yepin	95	✓			
120.	Dibang	Pengging	60	✓			
121.	Dibang	Sissiri	222	✓		M/s Soma Enterprise Ltd.	222
122.	Dibang	Dibang Multipurpose	3000		✓	NHPC Ltd.	3000
123.	Dibang	Etabu	165	✓			
124.	Dibang	Ashupani	30	✓			
<b>Total of Dibang</b>			<b>10977</b>				<b>8387</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125.	Lohit	Hutong-I	588	✓			
126.	Lohit	Hutong- II	1250	✓		M/s Mountain Fall India Private Ltd.	1250
127.	Lohit	Gimliang	31	✓		M/s Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	31
128.	Lohit	Raigam	32	✓		M/s Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	32
129.	Lohit	Tidding-I	31	✓		M/s Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	31
130.	Lohit	Kalai-I	1450	✓		Mountain Fall India Private Ltd.	1450
131.	Lohit	Kalai-II	1200	✓			
132.	Lohit	Demwe	3000	✓		Athena Energy Venture Private Ltd.	3000
133.	Lohit	Noa-Dihing	75	✓			
134.	Lohit	Kamliang	22.5		✓	M/s Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	23
<b>Total of Lohit</b>			<b>7679.50</b>				<b>5816.50</b>
135.	Tirap	Yangman Stor.	60	✓		Not yet allotted	60
136.	Tirap	Tipang	80	✓		Not yet allotted	80
<b>Total of Tirap</b>			<b>140</b>				<b>140</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>57027.50</b>				<b>25862.50</b>

## ANNEXURE- II

LIST OF 42 HEPs UNDER THE PRIME MINISTER'S  
50,000 HYDRO POWER INITIATIVE

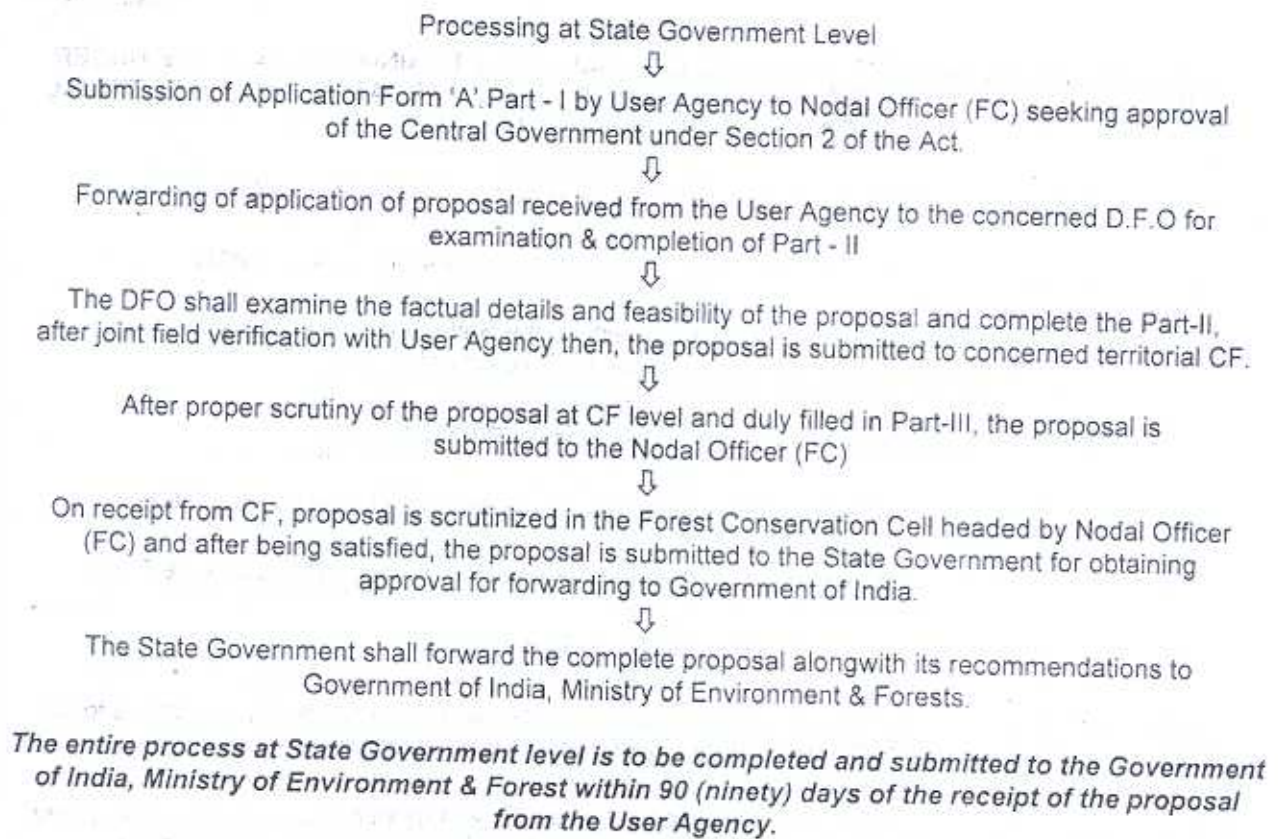
Sl. No.	Scheme	District	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kalai	Lohit	2600
2.	Naying	West Siang	1000
3.	Hutong	Lohit	3000
4.	Bhareli- II	West Kameng	600
5.	Oju-II	Upper Subansiri	1000
6.	Tato-II	West Siang	700
7.	Kapakleyak	East Kameng	160
8.	Hirong	West Siang	500
9.	Bhareli- I	West Kameng	1120
10.	Demwe	Lohit	3000
11.	Etalin	Dibang Valley	4000
12.	Dibbin	West Kameng	100
13.	Talong	East Kameng	300
14.	Kameng Dam	East Kameng	600
15.	Niare	Upper Subansiri	800
16.	Badao	West Kameng	120
17.	Oju-I	Upper Subansiri	700
18.	Naba	Upper Subansiri	1000
19.	Chanda	East Kameng	110
20.	Attunli	Dibang Valley	500
21.	Papu	East Kameng	200
22.	Utung	West Kameng	100
23.	Tarang Warang	East Kameng	30
24.	Dengser	Upper Subansiri	552
25.	Pakke	East Kameng	110
26.	Mirak	Upper Siang	141
27.	Emra-II	Dibang Valley	390
28.	Tenga	West Kameng	600
29.	Phanchung	East Kameng	60
30.	Sebu	East Kameng	80
31.	Nalo	Upper Subansiri	360



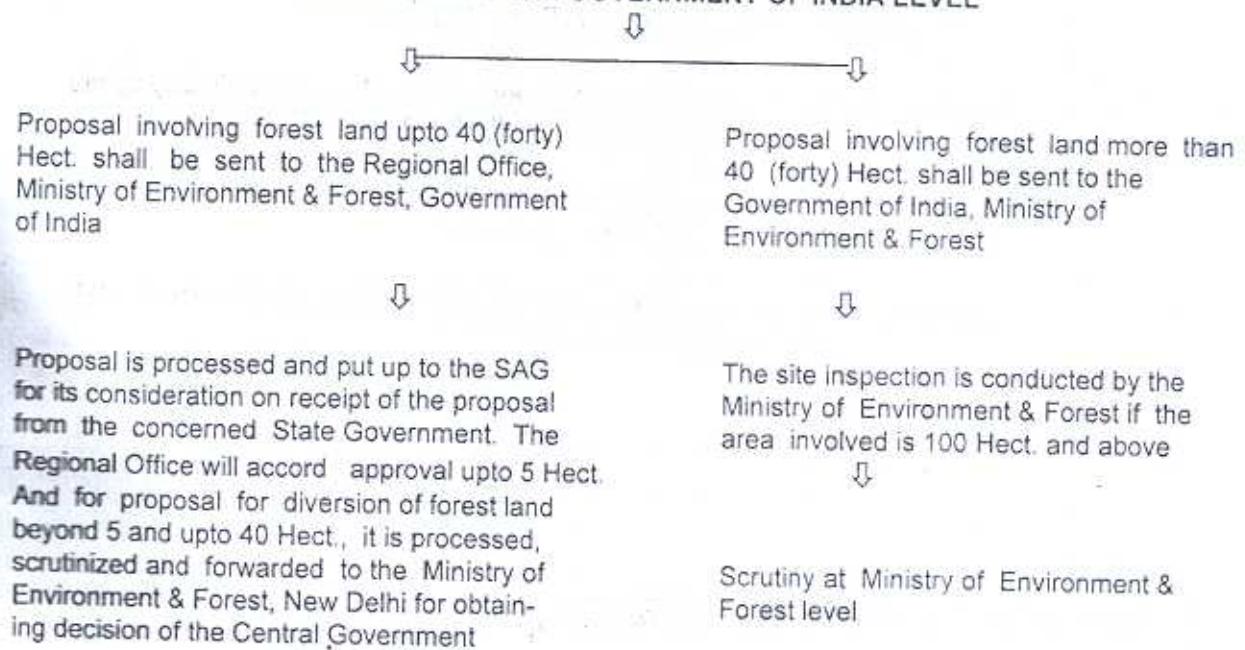
1	2	3	4
32.	Amulin	Dibang Valley	420
33.	Etabue	Dibang Valley	165
34.	Agoline	Dibang Valley	375
35.	Emini	Dibang Valley	500
36.	Mihumdon	Dibang Valley	400
37.	Ringong	Upper Siang	150
38.	Kurung	Kurung Kumey	330
39.	Simang	East Siang	90
40.	Elango	Dibang Valley	150
41.	Duimukh	Papumpaře	150
42.	Ashupani	Dibang Valley	30
TOTAL			27293

## ANNEXURE-III

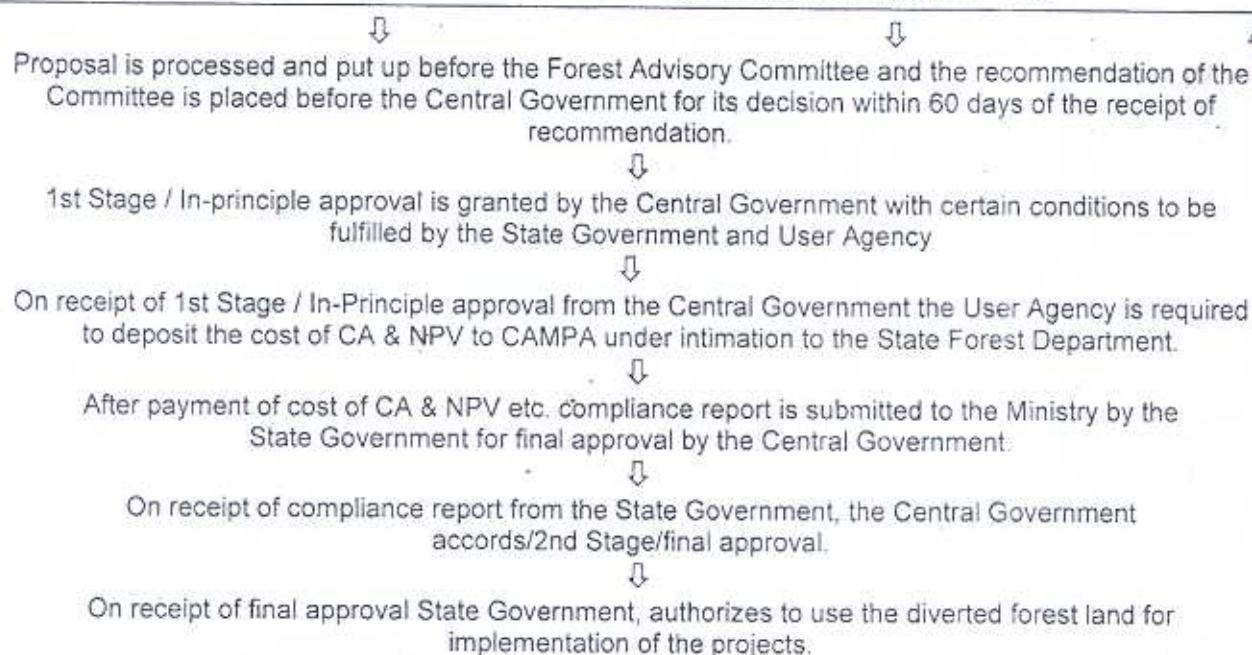
**FLOW CHART SHOWING VARIOUS STEPS INVOLVED IN OBTAINING FOREST CLEARANCE UNDER FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 2008.**



**PROCESSING AT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEVEL**







## ANNEXURE - IV

**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**

