

**Recommendation of Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting  
held on 21st February, 2022**

**Agenda No:-1**

**(F. No. 4-KRC040/2004-BAN**

**(F. No. 8-286/1988-FC VOL.)**

**Sub: Proposal for diversion of 12.4724 hectare of forest land (Revised area 6.6978 hectare) near Dharmapura village, Sandur Taluk, Ballari District for establishing Closed Pipe Conveyor System from Ramanadurga Iron Ore Mine (RIOM ML No. 2141) in favour of M/s Sri Kumaraswamy Mineral Exports Private Limited, Ballari.**

1. The above stated agenda item was considered by FAC in its meeting on 21.02.2022. The corresponding details of the agenda may be seen at [www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in).
2. During the meeting, all the facts and background of the proposal, along with examination of the proposal in the DSS were presented and explained by Member Secretary before the FAC for their examination and analysis. Committee was also apprised of the relevant provisions under other Acts & Rules relevant to the proposal and their significance.
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), Government of Karnataka attended the meeting through video conference. He had participated in the deliberation.
4. The present proposal was earlier considered by the FAC on 27.07.2021. After thorough deliberation it had deferred the proposal seeking following information:
  - a. *On perusal of the KML files of the area on DSS it is observed that already two approach roads are there to the existing mines. It is learnt the State government has not submitted the report on the alternatives explored. State Government shall explore possibility of using the existing road for maintenance of the Conveyer belt instead of proposing new road.*
  - b. *From the DSS analysis it is learnt that the existing railway line is distant from the proposed terminal point of the conveyer belt, and a part of the forest area is proposed to be diverted for railway siding at the proposed terminal point. State government may submit the justification of proposing the*

*terminal point, well ahead of the existing railway line along with review if forest area proposed for the railway siding could be avoided/ minimised.*

- c. *Serious note was taken that the State government has not yet notified the CA land provided in-lieu of diversion of the forest land approved earlier for mining (60.56 ha) as RF/PF despite considerable number of years have passed-by. It was noted that as per extant Guidelines, the CA land has to be notified as RF/PF before Stage-II is granted. The copy of the notification shall be submitted.*
  - d. *The area being hilly with steep slopes, a detailed soil and moisture conservation plan for the area shall be required.*
5. The Government of Karnataka vide letter dt 21.01.2022 has submitted the additional information as sought by the FAC in its meeting held on 27.07.2021. The reply submitted by State government is as below:-

- a. It was informed that the proposed service roads are required for construction and maintenance of downhill pipe conveyor (DHPC). Using the existing roads as service roads for the downhill closed pipe conveyor will not be convenient as the roads are away from proposed conveyor alignment. In such case User Agency has to propose for new access roads between the existing roads and downhill pipe conveyor alignment at multiple points, which again may involve diversion of additional forest land.
- b. It was also informed that the User Agency has changed the alignment of the proposed DHPC and reduced the requirement of forest land /area to 6.697 ha from 12.4724 ha. Thus, the User Agency has considerably reduced the requirement of forest area (about 5.7754 ha) of the proposal and avoided forest area in Swamimalai Block of Sandur Taluk.
- c. An area of 30.00 ha (out of 60.8 ha earlier identified for CA) has been mutated in favour of Forest Department and has been declared under Section -04 of KFA, 1963. Proposal for Notification of the said land (u/s 17 of KFA, 1963) is under consideration. Further it was informed that the remaining area of 30.8 ha out of 60.8 ha has been mutated in favour of forest Department proposal for declaration of the area under Section-04 of Karnataka forest Act, 1963 is submitted to Deputy Conservator of forests, Working Plan, Ballari vide letter No. A7/LAND/BD/Sec-4/CR/2020-21 Dt. 02.11.2021. It was further stated

that the process for Notification of the said parcels of lands shall be followed up meticulously.

- d. It was informed that the User Agency has agreed to prepare a suitable plan and implement necessary soil and moisture conservation works at their cost and has submitted an undertaking to this effect.

**6. Decision of FAC:**

The FAC after thorough deliberation and discussion **recommended the proposal for in-principle approval**, subject to the general, standard and following specific conditions:

- i. The State Government shall declare the CA area identified against the present proposal for diversion as forest area under section 29 of Indian Forest Act 1927 prior to Stage-II approval to the present proposal.
- ii. The State Government shall ensure that the user agency prepares the soil moisture conservation plan, duly approved by the competent authority in the State, and deposit the amount for implementation of the plan in CAMPA account prior to Stage-II.

**Agenda No. 2**

**File No. 8-08/2021-FC**

**Subject: Diversion of 631.39 ha (instead of 622.783 ha) forest land of Survey No. RF-276, 281 & PF -277, 278, 279, Village- Muhair and Padri, Range Baidhan in Singrouli Forest Division for Block-B Expansion Opencast Coal Mining in favour of M/s Northern Coalfield Limited in Singrauli District of Madhya Pradesh (Online No. FP/MP/MIN/44294/2020) - reg.**

1. The above stated agenda item was considered by FAC in its meeting on 21.02.2022. The corresponding details of the agenda may be seen at [www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in).
2. During the meeting, all the facts and background of the proposal, along with examination of the proposal in the DSS were presented and explained by

Member Secretary before the FAC for their examination and analysis. Committee was also apprised of the relevant provisions under other Acts & Rules relevant to the proposal and their significance.

3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), Government of Madhya Pradesh and representative of the IRO, Bhopal attended the meeting through video conference. They had participated in the deliberation.

4. While deliberating on the proposal, FAC observed that:

i. The above-mentioned proposal was discussed by the Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 26.11.2021 wherein the FAC had decided that the proposal for using the disproportionate area for overburden dump calls for a physical visit and directed that a sub-committee of the FAC or a committee from the Ministry shall visit the area for detailed analysis of the proposal and submit a detailed fact finding report before the FAC.

ii. Based on the approval of competent authority, the Ministry vide letter no. 8-08/2021-FC dated 20.12.2021 constituted a committee consisting of Regional Officer-IRO Bhopal, Nodal Officer (FCA), Government of Madhya Pradesh and AIGF (FC), MoEFCC.

iii. The said committee in its report has mentioned that, due to the steep gradient of the coal seam and the high stripping ratio the quantum of overburden dump is high. Further as intimated by the state Govt. the overburden will be generated from the forest land (71.976 ha) as well as 177.394 ha non-forest land proposed for mining.

iv. The committee has also reported that, apart from the forest land proposed for overburden dump, two more options are available for dumping which are required to be explored.

v. The first option available is the void created by the Old Gorbi Mine of NCL. However, the user agency/State Govt. has submitted that as per the NGT recommendations in OA no 276/2013 dated 28 Aug 2018, NCL has signed a MoU with NTPC, and the Vindhyanchal STPP of NTPC has started filling fly ash since July 2021 in this void. Total 68025 MT fly ash has been filled in old Gorbi mine as on first January 2022. Further for transportation of OB for dumping purpose in old Gorbi mine HEMM (Dumpers) have to cross Railway Line (Katani-Chopan) & NH-75E as well as densely populated village of Naudhiya Mahdeiya & Gorbi.

vi. The status of the Old Gorbi Mine, whether the voids created are in forest land or otherwise is not known. It is also not clear whether the User Agency has obtained the permission for dumping fly ash under the provisions of FCA,1980 and Environment Protection Act, 1986 or not.

vii. The second option intimated by the committee is the Non-forest land in the vicinity of the mining lease area. The said non-forest land is a continuous patch interspersed with human habitations. The land if acquired by the NCL can be used for dumping. The State Govt/ NCL has however submitted that the maximum available area for dumping in Non-forest land is restricted to 728 ha only.

viii. Out of this 728 ha non-forest land 119.625 ha would be required to be kept as a Safety Zone and only 608.375 ha will be available for actual dumping (leaving safety zone). However, this area (608.375 ha) can accommodate only 293 MM<sup>3</sup> of the overburden dump and the balance 99.49 MM<sup>3</sup> has to be accommodated in another external dump. It has been further mentioned that even if 728 ha non-forest area is used for dumping, it will fall short and require additional area for which again forest land would be required. Further it has been intimated that the non-forest land involves 10 villages with a population of 8696 as per the 2011 census. The R&R of these villages and the acquisition of land would require an amount of Rs. 3546.23 crores which will make the project financially unviable.

ix. The existing external dump having an area of 429.10 ha is being used for dumping and a dump volume of 150.59 mm<sup>3</sup> has been accommodated in this area. The area has a capacity to accommodate 91.70 mm<sup>3</sup> of additional overburden. This 429.10 ha area being used for the external dump is non-forest land. The user agency through the State Govt. has also informed that the 429.10 ha non-forest land would be proposed for transfer to Forest department after attaining the final height and reclamation in phases from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2026.

### **3. Decision of FAC:**

After detailed discussion with the Nodal Officer (FCA), Government of Madhya Pradesh and the members of the committee constituted by the Ministry for site inspection, the FAC observed that the proposal in its present form is not site specific as more than 80% of the forest area is proposed for dumping the overburden, which can be done over Revenue land as well as other Non-forest areas. Keeping this in

view, the FAC **deferred the proposal** and decided that:

- i. The State Government shall explore more options on non-forest land/existing voids created by mining activities for dumping.
- ii. The State Govt. shall verify and intimate, whether the voids created in Old Gorbi Mine are in forest land or otherwise. In case the same are in forest land, the status of permission for dumping fly ash under the provisions of FCA, 1980 shall be intimated. The status of Environmental Clearance under Environment Protection Act, 1986 shall also be intimated.
- iii. The capacity of the voids created by the Old Gorbi Mine and the capacity still to be utilised shall be verified. The State govt. shall also explore the possibility of using the said void together with NTPC. In this regard the use of modern technology like conveyor belts can also be made for reducing the transportation through Trucks/dumpers.

In case the rehabilitation process from non-forest land in adjoining area is not cost effective, then the State Government shall explore other nearby Non-forest areas in this regard. The possibility of transportation through the conveyor belts may also be explored.

### **Agenda No. 3**

**(8-25/2021-FC)**

**Sub: Proposal for non-forestry use of 349.709 ha forest land in favour of M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for Siarmal Opencast Coal Mining Project in Sundergarh District (Odisha) – reg.**

1. The above stated agenda item was considered by FAC in its meeting on 21.02.2022. The corresponding agenda note may be seen at [www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in).
2. During the meeting, all the facts and background of the proposal, along with analysis of the proposal in the DSS were presented and explained by Member Secretary before the FAC for their examination and analysis.
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), Odisha and DDGF, IRO, Bhubaneswar attended the meeting through video conference. They had participated in the deliberation

and also provided additional information concerning the proposal as available with them.

4. FAC after through deliberation and discussion observed that:

- i. Legal status of forest land is Revenue Forest land. Vegetation density of the area is 0.4 with 59,744 project affected trees comprising of 24,414 trees in forest land and 35,330 trees falling in non-forest land.
- ii. Compensatory afforestation has been proposed over an area of 712.477 ha of degraded forest land in Satparlia RF in Sundargarh Forest Division. In the patch of 129 ha, a small patch of 4 ha agriculture land is visible in the middle of the proposed CA site.
- iii. With a view to mitigate the impact of project on wildlife, preparation and implementation of a Site-Specific Wildlife Management Plan has been proposed by the State Government.
- iv. No violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been reported.
- v. Proposal involves displacement of 2562 families, comprising of 506 SC and 1504 ST families. An area of 1491.898 ha of tenancy land, pertaining to 6 villages has been acquired under the CBA (A& D) Act, 1957. Nodal Officer apprised the Committee that a copy of R&R Plan has been submitted for the approval of M/o Tribal Affairs.
- vi. Cost benefits analysis of the proposal is 1:73 which appears to higher and needs to be re-visited by the State.
- vii. Basundhara river, Telendra/ Chaturdhara & Chattajor nallah flow around periphery of the block. Nodal Officer apprised the Committee that drainage system of nallah will remain undisturbed and no diversion of nallah is proposed. Only straightening of Chattajor nallah has been proposed and as a mitigating measure, provisions of embankment of 3 meter has been proposed.
- viii. Given the fact several mines are operational in the area causing threats to the Basundhara river and its rivulets, therefore, comments of Water Resource Department, Government of Odisha needs to be furnished.
- ix. Mining Plan has been approved by the Board of Directors of the M/s MCL in their meeting held on 31.01.2018 for a capacity of 50 MTPA along with Mine Closure Cost of Rs. 614.74 crores.
- x. Authorities in the State Government and Integrated Regional Office,

Bhubaneswar have recommended the proposal for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

**5. Decision of FAC:** The Committee had detailed discussion and deliberation with Regional officer IRO Bhubaneswar and Nodal officer (FCA) of Odisha. After going through the facts of the proposal and the inspection report of the Regional Officer on the various aspects, issues of the case, Committee **deferred the proposal** seeking following information may be sought from the State:

- i. Number of project-affected tree falling in forest area have been mentioned as 31,309 while Nodal Officer informed the same as 24,414. Discrepancy needs to be clarified.
- ii. Proposal envisages implementation of a Rehabilitation and Resettlement of 2,562 families being affected from the project. The State Government shall submit the approved R&R Plan.
- iii. Cost Benefits analysis of the proposal is 1:73 which appears to be estimating the higher values of various attributes and accordingly, the State Government may revisit the analysis.
- iv. Chattajor nallah located in the area has been proposed to be straightened by the user agency. Also a number of mines are operational in the area which may cause threat to hydrological regime viz. Basundhara river and its rivulets, therefore, considered opinion of Water Resource Department of the State on the proposed straightening of Chattajor nallah and proposed mitigating measures may be informed by the State. Further State Government may submit its plan and vision to develop an integrated approach for the protection of the Basundhara River from the proposed mining in the area.
- v. A Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) work plan to mitigate the impact of the proposed mining activity on the local rivulets (nallah) may be submitted by the State.
- vi. Considerable area is earmarked for infrastructure which is not a site-specific activity. Moreover, there is huge non forest area with in the Mining lease area. Therefore, State Government shall explore the possibility of shifting all such non site-specific components to the non-



forest areas within or outside the mining lease.

- vii. A small area of 4 ha under agriculture was observed in the patch of 129 ha of degraded forest land identified for CA. suitability of the same for CA may be confirmed by the State.

#### **Agenda No. 4**

**8-68/2000-FC(Pt.)**

**Sub: Proposal for non-forestry use of 66.20 ha forest land (including safety zone area safety zone 1.899 ha) under Section 2 (ii) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in respect to Jindal Chromite Mines of M/s Jindal Stainless Limited in village Kaliapani and Forest Block No.27 of Mahagiri DPF in Sukinda Tahasil of Jajpur District under Cuttack Forest Division.**

1. The above stated agenda item was considered by FAC in its meeting on 21.02.2022. The corresponding agenda note may be seen at [www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in).
2. During the meeting, all the facts and background of the proposal, along with examination of the proposal in the DSS were presented and explained by Member Secretary before the FAC for their examination and analysis. Committee was also apprised of the relevant court orders, provisions under other Acts & Rules relevant to the proposal and their significance.
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), Odisha and DDGF, IRO, Bhubaneswar attended the meeting through video conference. They had participated in the deliberation and also provided additional information concerning the proposal as available with them.
4. FAC after through deliberation and discussion noted the following:
  - i. Proposal was earlier considered by the Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 27.01.2022 and the Committee after examination and deliberations on the proposal desired additional information viz. comments on the SIR of the IRO, detailed approved land use plan, and comments on proposing joint mining in safety zone and status of extension of validity of lease. However, that information could not be provided by the Nodal Officer

- (FCA) of the State Government during the meeting.
- ii. State Government based on discussion held on 27.01.2022 in the meeting of the FAC, vide their letter dated 4.02.2022 has furnished the information on the observation of the FAC.
  - iii. Committee examined the additional information submitted by the State and observed that,
    - a. The present status of the said lease is subsisting non-working mine. Extension of validity of -lease period as per provision under Section-8A (3) of MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 for a period of 50 years with effect from the grant of original mining lease i.e. upto 03.01.2052 is under consideration of Government of Odisha, Steel & Mines Department.
    - b. With regards to landuse indicated as joint mining and dumping area of safety, the Nodal Officer apprised the Committee that there is no overlapping in the lease area. Both agencies share the common lease boundary and were maintaining safety zone (7.5 meter wide strip) within their respective lease area. The user agency M/s Jindal Stainless Steel Limited has proposed mining within their lease area in the safety zone. Nodal Officer further informed that being a cluster of mines, the safety zone of the entire cluster will be maintained along the outer boundary of cluster instead of maintaining the same for individual lease as per guidelines of the MoEF&CC.
  - iv. Nodal Officer also apprised the Committee that mitigating measures suggested in the inspection report will be complied with by the user agency. Issue related Cr+ as reported in the inspection report of the IRO have already been taken care of EMP and mitigating measures provided in the EMP will be implemented by the user agency.
  - v. The Committee further observed that the in pursuance to Ministry's Guidelines dated 10.03.2015, the user agency should have obtained the approval under the FC Act, 1980, however, the user agency has approached the court for seeking relief in this regard. The Hon'ble High Court of Orissa vide interim order dated 04.03.2016 has directed that status-quo, as on date, with regard to operation of mines shall be maintained till 10.03.2016. Further, the Hon'ble High Court, Orissa vide order dated 03.12.2019 has directed that the interim order passed earlier shall continue till 17.12.2019. Matter didn't came up for hearing thereafter and is sub-judice. Mining operations were stopped from

December, 2019 onwards. Mining operations carried out during the period of 2015 to 2019 amount to violation of provisions of guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and accordingly, the user agency is liable to pay penal NPV in lieu of violation committed for the said period.

**5. Decision of FAC:**

The Committee had detailed discussion and deliberation with the Regional Officer, IRO, Bhubaneswar and Nodal Officer of the State Government on various aspects and issues of the proposal. The Committee **recommended the proposal** for approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 subject to fulfilment of general, standard and following specific condition:

- i. The State Government shall levy penal NPV on the user agency w.e.f. 2015 onwards till 2019, in accordance with the concerned provisions made under the FC Act, 1980 on account of mining operations carried out in 66.20 ha without prior approval of Central Government under the FC Act, 1980. Relief, if any, considered by Hon'ble High Court, during the course of future hearing in the matter, for penal NPV stipulated herewith will be dealt as per the direction of Hon'ble High Court.
- ii. An Approved plan for appropriate mitigative measures to minimize soil erosion and choking of drains shall be submitted. Observations and recommendation contained in the inspection report of the IRO should be taken into consideration while preparing the plan. Planting of adequate drought hardy plant species and sowing of seeds in the appropriate area within the mining lease area to arrest soil erosion shall be enforced. Construction of check dam, retention wall / toe walls to arrest sliding down of excavated materials along the contours shall be planned.
- iii. Afforestation of the non-mineralized virgin forest land within the mining area shall be taken up at project cost. All such areas shall be earmarked on a map and KML files of such areas shall be submitted along with detail plan for plantation.
- iv. Creation and maintenance of alternate habitat for avifauna whose nesting trees have been cleared are to be taken up by User agency.
- v. The project authority needs to take up works for construction and

cleaning of garland drains, stabilizing retaining walls, proper terracing of OB dumps and checking gully formation resulting in soil erosion.

- vi. Plants which are having lowest translocation factor can be preferred under afforestation on the OB dumps and fruit trees to be avoided in planting during biological stabilization of OB dumps.
- vii. Prevention of fall of wild animals into mining pit by fencing the open pit area to be ensured.
- viii. The angle of repose in OB dumps to be maintained to ensure stability and safety.
- ix. Vetiver grass can be planted at the lower reaches of the dump to bind the soil and prevent soil erosion giving better stability to the dump.

### **Policy issue 1**

#### **Sub: Report of the Committee on Extended Reach Drilling (ERD) vis-à-vis its impact on the above ground biodiversity of forest areas – reg**

**(F. No. 11/46/2021-FC).**

1. This relates to report on Extended Reach Drilling submitted by the DGH vide their letter dated 31.12.2021.
2. The interim report was discussed in a meeting in MoEF&CC held on dated 10.12.2020 under the chairmanship of DGF&SS, wherein, after deliberating on the report certain shortcomings were observed. The impact of such technology on forest and wildlife was not considered appropriately in the report. The chairman of the committee was advised to look into the concern of the ministry with regards to impacts on forest and to enhance its report with more scientific data.
3. In pursuance to the above observations of the Ministry, the DGH has submitted the revised report for further consideration of the Ministry. Revised report inter-alia includes recommendation of ICFRE on the likely impact of the technology on the surrounding forest. Detail of the same are summarized as under:
  - (i) It is indicated in the report that a Sub-Committee of the ICFRE was constituted and the later visited the operational sites during 27.09.2021 to 2.10.2021 in upper

Assam. During the visit Committee members interacted with the experts, forest officials, and local people. Relevant information was also collected from the sites.

(ii) The report highlights that no direct impact of the technology was observed on the fauna. However, certain indirect impacts have been enumerated like forest fire resulting from oil leakages, pollutants such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons causing reproductive effects, impacts of soil surface contamination, etc .

(iii) In addition to above, the Committee also enumerated the environmental impacts of the activities and likely mitigation measures.

(iv) The gist of the conclusions and recommendations made in the report is mentioned below:

(a) The ERD/HDD is considered environmentally safe and the best technology for tapping the hydrocarbon from beneath without disturbing the surface area. The current operational ERD technology in the country, the minimum linear distance from the boundary on the ground for Protected Areas and wildlife corridors in the country should not be less than 1.0 km and other forest areas recorded as protected forest/ reserve forests and village forests should be at least 0.5 km. This technology is considered suitable for areas like wildlife areas, eco sensitive zone, forest area and other inaccessible zones with least impact on biodiversity and ecosystem of that area.

(b) Having location of well at depth of 500 m and even deeper from the surface of forest area has no impact on above ground forest biodiversity. In general, rooting depth of forest species are limited to maximum around 60 m depth. Thus, it will neither affect the root functioning nor root zone hydrology.

(c) It could be seen from the above narrative that ERD/HDD are scientifically designed, technically proven and well tested technologies adopted world over for reaching the hydrocarbon reservoirs from a larger distance to avoid the sensitive areas like forest, biodiversity hot spots, habitations, difficult terrain etc. They have the advantage of lesser environmental footprints as also impact on nearby forest area. Added to these advantages, the scrutiny of environmental impacts of oil and gas drilling wells are addressed through the structured procedure of EIA and issuance of EC with necessary mitigation measures.

(d) The projects, which adopt of ERD /HDD and work from outside forest areas,

ought not to be considered under the purview of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Rules made there under as no activities are undertaken in forest area and there would be minimal impact on surface forest area due to subsurface activities at the depth of 3000-4000m. Thus, such activities do not entail use of forest areas for non-forest purposes. Accordingly, ERD/HDD and work from outside forest areas should be considered as normal projects outside the purview of Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(e) Projects located in the forest areas and need actual diversion of forestland would continue to follow all the Rules and Regulations of FC Act, 1980.

(f) There are clear differences in the legal background and operational practices of conventional mining and Oil & Gas exploration activities. However, considering the oil and gas exploratory drilling as a mining activity put a lot of restriction on the projects, such as restriction on PAs and Eco-sensitive Zones, though the impact is minimal.

### **Decision of FAC**

FAC after thorough deliberation and discussion observed that the report needs more in house deliberation at the MoEF&CC level prior to any decision is taken by FAC.

### **Additional Agenda**

**File No. 8-86/2012-FC**

**Subject: Diversion of 129.251 ha of forest land in favour of Uttar Pradesh State Highway Authority (UPSHA) for widening/ upgradation of Varanasi-Shaktinagar section of NH-5A in Mirzapur, Sonbhadra. Obra, Renukut Forest Divisions and Kaimur Wild life Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh - reg.**

1. This proposal was considered by FAC in its meeting held on 21st February, 2022.
2. While deliberating on the proposal, FAC observed that:
  - i. The proposal was accorded Stage-II/Final approval by the Ministry vide its letter of even number dated 14.12.2013 subject to certain conditions including the condition no. (iii) regarding notification of non-forest land for Compensatory Afforestation.

ii. The State Govt. vide their letter no. 148/81-2-2022-800 (70)/2013 dated 01.02.2022 informed that in view of proposed diversion of 129.251 ha. forest land an equal amount of non-forest land has been identified (129.251 ha.) wherein 84.664 ha. non-forest land was identified in Renukoot Forest Division and 44.587ha. non-forest land in Mirzapur forest division and process of notification under Indian Forest Act, 1927 is under process.

iii. Further the State Govt. requested that out of 84.664 ha. non-forest land identified in Renukoot Forest Division plantation was carried out over 20.00 ha non-forest land and the remaining 64.664 ha. non-forest land is already having existence of trees with a canopy density of more than 40% and hence the remaining plants will be planted in double degraded forest land whose kml file, geo referenced digital Map, SoI Toposheet, DSS Analysis are already submitted by CCF, Mirzapur Forest Division.

iv. The area details of proposed degraded forest land are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Description of Area	Area(Ha.)
i. Pipri	Hathinala West	Compt. No.-5	13.20
ii. Pipri	Hathinala West	Compt. No.-6	20.30
iii. Pipri	Belhathi	Compt.No.-3	21.40
iv. Pipri	Pati South	Compt. No.-14	28.30
			Total 83.20

**Decision of FAC:**

After through deliberation and discussion FAC agreed to and recommended the proposal of the State Government to carryout compensatory Afforestation over 4 patches of degraded forest land in Renukoot Forest Division having an area of 83.20 ha. Forest land.

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**(Confirmed through email)**

*(Sh S. D. Vora)*

FAC Member

**(Not Present)**

*(Dr Sanjay Deshmukh)*

FAC Member

**(Confirmed through email)**

*(Sh Anmol Kumar)*

FAC Member

**Confirmed through email)**

*(Sh Om Prakash Sharma)*

FAC Member

**(Confirmed)**

*(Sh S.P. Yadav)*

Additional Director General of Forests

**(Confirmed)**

*(Sh A.K. Mohanty)*

Member Secretary (FAC)

**(Approved)**

*(Sh. C.P. Goyal)*

Director General of Forests & Special Secretary