

**46<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF  
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE  
8<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2017**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, JOR BAGH ROAD  
JOR BAGH, NEW DELHI 110 003**

## INDEX

S.No.	AGENDA ITEMS	Pg No.
1	<b>AGENDA No. 1</b>  Confirmation of the Minutes of 45 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2017	3
2	<b>AGENDA No. 2</b>  Action Taken Report on the recommendations of 45 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2017	4-8
3	<b>AGENDA No. 3</b>  Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench dated 22-08-2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7349/2016 and Writ Petition (MD) No. 6174 of 2016 reg. stone quarries operating near Megamalai WLS  Judgement of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015( SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & ors	9  10-11
4	<b>AGENDA No. 4</b>  Proposals falling within the Protected Areas  Proposals falling within 10 km distance from the boundaries of Protected Areas	12-53  54-78
5	<b>AGENDA No. 5</b>  Any other item with the permission of the Chair  Minutes of 45 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2017 (ANNEXURE 46.1)  Guidelines for diversion of forestland for underground laying of drinking water pipelines and optical fibre cables under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (ANNEXURE 46.2)  Summary records of the meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, MoEF&CC on the proposal of the M/s Puntambekar Minerals for bauxite mining on an area of 206.37 ha near Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary held on 2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2017 (ANNEXURE 46.3A)  Report on site inspection of proposed bauxite mining of M/s Punthambakar Mineral near Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary (Maharashtra) (ANNEXURE 46.3B)  Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh (ANNEXURE 46.4)  Copy of the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench dated 22-08-2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7349/2016 and Writ Petition (MD) No. 6174 of 2016 reg. stone quarries operating near Megamalai wildlife sanctuary (ANNEXURE 46.5)  Judgement of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015 (SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & ors (ANNEXURE 46.6) .	79  80-113  114  115-118  119-161  162-163  164-170  171-265

## **AGENDA FOR 46<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE**

### **AGENDA ITEM NO. 1**

#### **Confirmation of the minutes of 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017**

The minutes of the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife were circulated on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Copy of the minutes is at ANNEXURE 46.1.

Dr. H S Singh, member suggested to amend the minutes as follows:

“... the Standing Committee decided that henceforth State/ UT Chief Wildlife Wardens would sanction proposals for laying drinking water pipelines and Optical Fiber Cables for telecommunications inside the National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries .....” may be modified as “.....the Standing Committee decided that henceforth State/ UT Wild Life Board would sanction proposals for laying drinking water pipelines and Optical Fiber Cables for telecommunications inside the Wildlife Sanctuaries .....”

Draft guidelines on delegation of powers to the State Government for sanctioning proposals on laying of underground drinking water pipelines and optical fibre cables (OFC) are placed at ANNEXURE 46.2.

## AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

### 46.1. Action taken on the decisions of 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017

S.No.	Agenda Item	Action taken	Category
1	<b>36.4.2.1</b> Setting up 5.25 MTPA- Development of Floating storage and Re-gasification Unit (FSRU) facilities for import of LNG within the existing deep water port at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed site is 2.5 km away from the boundary limits of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	According to Terms of Reference for EC, impact on Marine Life would be assessed.  <b><i>Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan was received from the Project Proponents on 4<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017. The Plan has been sent to CWLW, AP on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 for comments.</i></b>  <b><i>Comments of CWLW, AP on the Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan are still awaited.</i></b>	Oil/Gas
2	<b>36.4.2.12</b> Construction of Singoli - Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposals were considered by the SC-NBWL in its 39 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek the comments of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development of Ganga Rejuvenation on the proposed projects. Letter sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 23 <sup>rd</sup> Sept 2016 for their comments.  The Chair suggested to the CWLW to ask the State Govt. to take up the matter with the MoWR&RDRR.  <b><i>(i) Comments are still awaited from Ministry of Water Resources. V<sup>th</sup> Reminder has been sent on 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017.</i></b> <b><i>(ii) Response is still awaited from the State Government.</i></b>	Power
3	<b>36.4.2.13</b> Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand		
4	<b>36.4.2.14</b> Construction of 520 MW (4X130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km		

5	<b>34.4.2.11</b> Proposal of M/s Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease No.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/ Mukundra Hills National Park	A committee of NTCA has visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. The Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of Mukundra Hills TR by state.  The CWLW, Rajasthan informed that ESZ proposal of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Revised ESZ proposal of the Mukundra Hills TR is still awaited from the State.  <i>In the 43<sup>rd</sup> SC-NBWL meeting the CWLW was requested to submit the proposals within 2 months.</i>  <i>V<sup>th</sup> Reminder has been sent on 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017.</i>  <i>Response is still awaited from the State Government.</i>	Mining
6	<b>34.4.2.12</b> Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease is 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary		
7	<b>34.4.2.13</b> Proposal of M/s Associated Stone industries (Kotah) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease no.1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan		
8	<b>39.4.2.5</b> Proposal for International Amusement & Infrastructures Ltd for Jaipur Mega Tourism City a Recreational Project at village Daulatpura Kotra., Tehsil Amer District Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the meeting, the CWLW, Rajasthan mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project is under consideration of SEIAA, Rajasthan.  <i>V<sup>th</sup> Reminder has been sent on 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017.</i> <i>In the 43<sup>rd</sup> SC-NBWL meeting the CWLW was requested to submit the proposals within 2 months.</i>  <i>Response is still awaited from the</i>	Tourism

		<b>State Government.</b>	
9	<b>40.3.2.2</b> Proposal for bauxite mining lease area 206.37 ha at village Talagaon in Taluka Radhanagari and village Baveli in Taluka Gaganbawada, Dist Kolhapur, Maharashtra	<p>The Standing Committee in its 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.05.2017 decided that the Secretary, MoEF&amp;CC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and NTCA to take a decision on the proposal.</p> <p><i>A meeting in this regard was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&amp;CC. Minutes of meeting are placed at ANNEXURE 46.3.</i></p> <p><i>It has been decided that a committee of DIG(NTCA), DIG(WL), representative from IA Division and a representative of Maharashtra Govt., in the presence of project proponent, would visit the site and submit a report within 15 days.</i></p> <p><i>Inspection team visited the site and the report was received.</i></p>	Mining
10	<b>43.1.24</b> Permission for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh	<p>Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting held during 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The user agency has suggested three options of which the CWLW has opted for <b>Option 1</b> whereas the NBWL has suggested <b>Option 3</b>. The Standing Committee recommended that a committee comprising of one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry within a fortnight for further consideration.</p> <p><i>The Site Inspection Committee</i></p>	Road

		<p><i>noticed discrepancy between the alignments shown in the map of proposal and the alignments shown by the User Agency in the field visit.</i></p> <p><i>The Committee requested for joint resurvey to be carried out by the User Agency and the State Forest Department and furnish information to this Ministry within a month. Response is still awaited.</i></p>	
11	<b>43.1.19</b> Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh	<p>The proposal was considered in the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 and 44<sup>th</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017. The Standing Committee suggested to seek the recommendations of the CWLW for further consideration (ANNEXURE 46.4).</p> <p><i>In the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting, the State CWLW informed that the recommendations would be submitted in two weeks.</i></p> <p><i>Response was received from the State Government. The State CWLW has recommended to denotify buffer area of 1383.134 sq.km (513.884 sq.km + 1026.816 sq.km) with Bhairamgarh WLS as the protected area in it.</i></p>	Realignment of boundary of PA
12	<b>43.1.14</b> Electrification of Himri Tok in village of Devel under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand	<p>The Standing Committee of NBWL in its 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 recommended the proposal for underground laying of electric cable along with the mitigation measures prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.</p> <p><i>However the Secretary, Ministry of Power has requested to waive off condition of underground laying of</i></p>	Transmission line

		<i>cable and permit the State Electricity Dept. For laying of overhead cable insulated cable in the hard rocky, boulder, waterfall, etc. Regions of length 4.76 km.</i>	
13	45.4.1.5 Diversion of (i) 9.45 ha of forestland from the Kanger Ghati National Park for the construction of Nangur – Netanar – Koleng road, (ii) 13.50 ha of forestland from the Kanger Ghati National Park for the construction of Darbha – Koleng - Chandameta road, and (iii) 5.76 ha of forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the construction of G.K Road – R.D. road - Chamrupara road under the Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme in Jagdalpur of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh State.	<p>These proposals were recommended by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 04.09.2019.</p> <p><b><i>However letter dated 04.10.2017 received from the State Govt. It was mentioned by the State Chief Wildlife Warden that the diversion of forestland is not required for the execution of the said projects.</i></b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposals.</p>	



### **AGENDA ITEM NO. 3**

#### **46.3.1 Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench dated 22-08-2017 in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7349/2016 and Writ Petition (MD) No. 6174 of 2016 reg. stone quarries operating near Megamalai wildlife sanctuary**

1. The District Collector, Theni District Tamilnadu has been directed by the Hon'ble High Court Madurai bench order dated 22-08-2017 to forward the representations of the petitioners to the SC-NBWL and also directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to pass suitable orders within a period of 4 weeks and intimated the outcome to the petitioners forthwith.
2. The case is regarding extension of mining lease of the petitioners (two associations by name Sangili Karadu Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam and K.K. Patty Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam) for stone quarry in 2.50 ha, each in Kamayagoundapatty village, Uthamapalayam Taluk, Theni Distt. The mines are located within 5 km from the boundary of Megamalai wildlife sanctuary and the same requires the approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL as part of Environmental Clearance.
3. In this regard, this Ministry requested the PCCF (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Tamilnadu, vide letter dated 17-10-2017 for their comments in Part IV , which are still awaited.
4. Therefore, as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench, we may place the copy of representation of petitioner for the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

A copy of the Order is ANNEXURE 46.5.

**46.3.2. Judgement of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015( SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & ors.**

1. The 1750 MW Demwe Lower project, proposed to be constructed in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, is being executed jointly by Athena Energy Ventures and the Arunachal Pradesh government.
2. The environment clearance to project was granted by MoEF&CC in 2010 and the project site is 8.5 km from the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dibru- Saikhowa National Park, Assam is about 105 km downstream of the proposed dam.
3. The proposal had the recommendations of the State Board for Wildlife dt. 27.5.2011 and was considered by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 23<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2011 wherein it was decided that a site inspection be carried out by Dr. Asad Rahmani, Member, Standing Committee of NBWL and Shri Pratap Singh, CCF(WL), Arunachal Pradesh. After site inspection, two different reports were submitted before the Standing Committee of NBWL.
4. The matter was thereafter, considered by the Standing Committee in its 24<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011, wherein it was decided that

*“The Chairperson thanked the non-official members for their comments, and also the State Government officials for their comments and clarifications. She further said that she will look into all the comments and views of the members of the committee, and then take an appropriate decision on the agenda item. She, however, remarked that the matter could not be delayed any further.”*

5. The proposal was subsequently approved by the Chairperson, Standing Committee of NBWL, with conditions. An O.M. to this effect was issued on 11.02.2012. A copy of the said O.M is at ANNEXURE 46.6A.
6. The forest clearance of the project was challenged in the National Green Tribunal. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai bench in its judgment dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015 (SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & ors. directed that

*“In the absence of any reason but only to reject the majority of the non-official members who happened to be experts in the field....we have no hesitation to hold that the decision of the minister as if it is the decision of the Standing Committee of NBWL, which forms the basis of the granting of FC in this case under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is not sustainable in law,”*

7. The NGT Chennai has directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to reconsider the issue and pass appropriate orders within six months. Until then, stages I and II forest clearances issued in March 2012 and May 2013, respectively, and the consequential

order of the state government allowing diversion of 1415.92 ha forest land for the hydel project, will stand suspended. A copy of the Judgment is at ANNEXURE 46.6B

8. Thus, as per directions of the Hon'ble NGT Chennai, the proposal of construction of 1750 MW Demwe Lower Hydro Electric Project in Lohit District, Arunanchal Pradesh, falling within 10 km from the boundary of the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary is placed for the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

## AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

### 46.4.1. FRESH PROPOSALS WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

The list of proposals for taking up non-forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6-176/2017 WL	Permission for survey and investigation for 2 lanning of Namchik – Vijaynagar road falling in Namdapha National Park
2	Bihar	6-182/2017 WL	Alignment of NH-28B in border zone of Valmiki Tiger Reserve, District West Champaran
3	Bihar	6-230/2017 WL	Construction and operation of Koderma detour (PPP Mode) of Dedicated Freight Corridor (Sonnaagar – Dankuni) through Gautam Buddha WLS, Gaya District
4	Chhattisgarh	6-158/2017 WL	Construction of CRPF check post in 2.456 ha, Kasara No. 192 in the village Ghanora in the buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve in Dist Bijapur
5	Chhattisgarh	6-165/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.70 ha forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the construction of Security Base Camp, Jagdalpur, Bastar District
6	Chhattisgarh	6-178/2017 WL 6-179/2017 WL	(1) Diversion of 27.20 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Bhiragaon to Chamedha through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve & (2) Diversion of 10.97 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Khalgarh to Barpadar through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve
7	Chhattisgarh	6-161-2017 WL	Upgradation of forest road from T-01 (Kotadol-Ramgarh Rd) to Rounk in Guru Ghasidas National Park
8	Haryana	6-245/2017 WL	Diversion of 46.375 ha area of Khol-hi-Ratan WLS for laying of electric transmission line of 220 KV line from 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 22 KV Sector-32, Panchakula and 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 220 KV Pinjore
9	Haryana	6-250/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.789 ha forestland of Bir Shikarharh WLS and 0.289 ha area falling in ESZ for PWD (B&R) for construction of pucca road from Pinjore – Mallah road to village Mangniwala in district Panchakula
10	Madhya Pradesh	6-187/2017 WL	Construction of bridge No.98 at Chainage 80304 on Son river for passing Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli new railway line in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Madhya Pradesh	6-189/2017 WL	Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son

			River in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for solar power plant, Gudh
12	Madhya Pradesh	6-190/2017 WL	Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 132 KV electric line at Sidhi – Sihawal across Son River in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
13	Madhya Pradesh	6-198/2017 WL	Construction of 1.75 km Ronija to Jargwasani existing road in Karera Wildlife Sanctuary
14	Madhya Pradesh	6-203/2017 WL	Construction of 765 KV electric line across Son and Banas River and four towers on the bank of the both rivers in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for power grid, Sidhi
15	Madhya Pradesh	6-210/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.725 ha forest area for the construction of Nandakheda – Omkara road in Kheoni wildlife sanctuary by MPRDC, Dewas
16	Madhya Pradesh	6-213/2017 WL	Construction of 1.4 km road from AB Road – Basota road – Charaidong in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary
17	Madhya Pradesh	6-214/2017 WL	Diversion of 1.594 ha sanctuary land for the construction of high level bridge on Chambal river at Son Aka Gurja (Madhya Pradesh – Rajasthan Border) in National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary
18	Madhya Pradesh	6-216/2017 WL	PWD bridge construction, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
19	Madhya Pradesh	6-218/2017 WL	Construction of 2.8 km Dhuaa to Takiapura Basota road and three pipe culvert in Son Bird Sanctuary, Ghatigoan, District Gwalior
20	Madhya Pradesh	6-219/2017 WL	Construction of high level bridge and approach road across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs in Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary
21	Madhya Pradesh	6-186/2017 WL	Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapati WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore
22	Madhya Pradesh	6-212/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.480 ha revenue land from the Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of play ground at village Dhuaa, Ghatigaon
23	Uttarakhand	6-229/2017 WL	Electrification of Tok-Purti under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand
24	Manipur	6-252/2017 WL	Widening and Improvement of main alignment of NH39 (Imphal – Moreh) of 29.516 km from Khongkhang to Moreh and alternate alignment of 24.340 km from Sita to Khudhengthani

(1)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Permission for survey and investigation for 2 lanning of Namchik – Vijaynagar road falling in Namdapha National Park
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Namdapha National Park (Tiger Reserve)
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-176/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Arunchal Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not Sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	1985.245 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Superintending Engineer & RO, Itanagar, MoRT&H, Regional Office, Itanagar 784 001
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 18.04.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The Ministry of Road & Transport & Highway (MoRT&H) has decided for rehabilitation / upgradation of Vijaynagar – Maiao – Namchik Road (length 174 km) in the State of Arunachal Pradesh under SARDP-NE Phase-B on EPC mode. The project road from Namchik to Vijaynagar is a road that connects Vijaynagar at Myanmar border with the other part of Arunachal Pradesh especially intermediate lane carriageway width is single lane. From M'Pen to Gandhigram for around 120 km is only accessible by foot road through Namdapha National Park. From Gandhigram to Vijaynagar earthen road of single lane exists. In pursuance of the above MoRT&H has entrusted Stanley Consultants Inc., USA in joint venture with Zxplore Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. For the work of carrying out feasibility study and preparation of detailed project report for rehabilitation / upgradation of Vijaynagar –Miao – Namchik road in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. One end is Namchik at State border with Assam at 27 km of Miao – Jagun road. Other end is Vijaynagar, the last habituated area along this section before the international border with Myanmar. From Miao around 9 km road to M'Pen is easily approachable as single lane BT road exists till this point. After this the project road passes through the Namdapha tiger reserve for 116 km in which around 21 km is accessible by four- wheeler. From the end if tiger reserve, Vijaynagar is around 32 km away in which 14 km single lane gravel / BT road exists from Vijaynagar ened. Once formed this road will become lifeline for border town of Vijaynagar. The project highway starting from Namchik end passes through Miao. M'Pen, Nibodi, Gandhigram and Ramnagar before being terminated at Vijaynagr. The main objective of the proposed consultancy assignment is to establish the technical viability of the project and prepare feasibility and detailed report for rehabilitation and upgradation of existing road to two-lane. However lane configuration shall be decided after detail consultations with all stake holders ensuring minimum impact on environment. The objectives of this consultancy services is to undertake feasibility studies and prepare a feasibility report of the project highway for the purpose of firming up the requirements in respect of development and constructions of the project highway and project facilities and enabling the prospective bidder to assess the requirements in a	

	clear and predictable manner with a view to ensuring enhanced safety and level of services for the road user, minimal adverse impact on environment, and Minimal additional acquisition of land.
13	<p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Namdapha National Park is home to a great diversity of mammal species. Four big cat species occur in the park (snow leopard, clouded leopard, Indian leopard and Bengal tiger). Namdapha and Pakke Tiger Reserve are in a region, which is the eastern limit of the Bengal tiger's and the north-western limit of the Indochinese tiger's range. Other wildlife are dhole, Indian wolf, Asiatic black bear, red panda, red fox, yellow-throated marten, Eurasian otter, Oriental small-clawed otter, spotted linsang, binturong, Asian palm civet, small Indian civet, large Indian civet, masked palm civet, marbled cat, fishing cat, Asian golden cat, two mongoose species, Indian elephant, wild boar, musk deer, Indian muntjac, hog deer, sambar, gaur, goral, mainland serow, takin, bharal, stump-tailed macaque, slow loris, hoolock gibbon, capped langur, Assamese macaque and rhesus macaque.</p>
14	<p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following condition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The implementing agency may be allowed to construct single-lane CC road from M'Pen gate to Tilo Hka near Gandhigram. This recommendation is warranted in view of the fact that expanding population and land based economic activities (large cardamon) by Lisu population is having bad effect on biodiversity of the National Park.</li> <li>(2) Single-lane CC road will improve accessibility for the park authority to monitor illegal activities within the Namdapha tiger reserve. It is worthwhile to stat that during rainy season the park is cut off Miao. In case if sinking zone is to be avoided a fresh diversion shall have to be aligned for the proposed construction of single-lane CC road distance may increase by 5 km to 10 km.</li> <li>(3) There is acute shortage of manpower in the Namdapha national park. Therefore a minimum 20 Nos regular staff namely Forester &amp; Forest Guard may be provided as special case to monitor construction of road and also improve watch and award inside Namadapha tiger reserve.</li> </ol>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The road falling within Tiger Reserve will be maintained as fair weather, non-tarred CC road not exceeding 3 meter in width.</li> <li>(2) The survey and investigation shall be done in consultation with the Field Director, Namdapha Tiger Reserve.</li> <li>(3) No disturbance to the existing flora and fauna of the Tiger Reserve shall be caused under any circumstances.</li> <li>(4) This permission for survey and investigation shall not be construed as recommendation for 2 lanning of proposed road stretch.</li> </ol> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(2)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Alignment of NH-28B in border zone of Valmiki Tiger Reserve, District West Champaran
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary Valmiki Tiger Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-182/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Bihar
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	880.78 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	13.27 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	(i) 61.20 ha diverted for Bagha-Chitauni rail lane in 1992 (ii) 4.6 ha for drilling work of ONGC in 1991 Total : 65.8 ha
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	DFO cum Dy Director, Valmiki Tiger Reserve, Div. 2, Department of Environment and Forests, Govt. of Bihar
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 7 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 26.04.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	NH-28B of 8 km connects the villages namely Ausani, Rampurva, Semralabedhaha, Mangalpur & Madanpur of Block Bagaha-2 of District West Champara. This road would improve the socio-economic condition of this region besides preventing the further river bank erosion by the Gandak River to the sanctuary area. This road would link East Chapparan and West Champaran in Bihar with Padrauna and Jushinagar Districts in U.P for better road connectivity in the region. Further this would support socio-economic development of the backward region and localities on Bihar & U.P in the concerned Districts. The proposed road alignment of NH-28 B along the Gandak river will have very limited adverse impact on destruction of habitat & illegal removal of forest produce. Moreover the proposed road alignment will also check the river bank erosion by Gandak river along the Valmiki Tiger Reserve.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary and Valmiki Tiger Reserve supports wildlife namely tiger, sloth bear, leopard, inimi bison, hyena, wild dog, several species of deer, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, sambar, blue bull, leopard cat, wild cat, fishing cat, wild boar, serow, civets, flying squirrel, Indian flying fox , etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) In the construction of highway, the hydrological aspects shall be managed in such that the adverse impacts adjoining sanctuary area are prevented / mitigated.



	<p>(2) In the riverbank zone of the sanctuary practicable innovative provisions for seasonal movement of wild animals are incorporated in highway construction structures in consultation with the Wildlife Institution of India, Degradun.</p> <p>(3) Any facility construction (Toll plaza, Fuel Stations / Retail Outlets, Hotel and other travelers facilities) shall not be permitted in this portion of NH-28 B.</p> <p>(4) During the construction works of the highway, practicable restrictions and precautions as instructed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar shall be complied with.</p> <p>(5) Speed restrictions and other appropriate regulations may be imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar in the highway stretch under reference.</p> <p>(6) The traffic-worthy maintenance of the earlier used access road segment (approximately 5 km) inside the sanctuary, for the interregnum till the construction of the alternative highway alignment shall be limited to the extent of 2 years from the grant of this permission and the same shall be subject to appropriate regulations as prescribed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar and the Field Director, Valimiki Tiger Reserve.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The NTCA has recommended the proposal with the conditions:</p> <p>(1) In order to check erosion, the user agency has proposed the construction of NH 28B along the above mentioned alignment on a 4 m high embankment and with a river protection work along 4.3 km of the road. However, channel migration and annual flooding maintain the dynamic complexity of India Terai. Channel dynamics represent an integral component in the evolution of vast alluvial floodplain while fluvial action is essential not only for establishing ecologically important remnant patches of the fast disappearing Terai ecosystem but also for maintaining their productivity and supporting a rich biodiversity. The user agency should ensure that no existing drainage is blocked due to road construction so that the flood water of river Gandak is allowed to enter inside the alluvial grassland of Madanpur Range (compartment M5).</p> <p>(2) Some portions of the proposed alternate alignment have already been lost due to erosion. Therefore, the user agency in collaboration with the Forest Department should carry out joint survey to ascertain the alignment on the ground.</p> <p>(3) Considering the conservation significance of the landscape, it is submitted that at least 30% (or 300 m underpass bridge every km of the road) of the proposed alternate alignment passing through VTR should be on underpasses (elevated viaduct) so as to enable animal crossings, minimize animal mortality and allow flow of river water to enter inside the forest. This should minimize animal mortality and allow flow of river water to enter inside the forest. This should be based on topographic features, maximum animal movement area(s) and the existing drainages from where flood water would be able to enter forest and their exact location(s) should be fixed in consultation with the Forest Department.</p> <p>(4) The proposed elevated viaducts should be on pillars &amp; the design of the walls and piers (isolated) of the flyovers with inclusion of a cross beam at the top shall improve their acceptability by animals for passage.</p> <p>(5) Since the largest animal in the Landscape are elephants, therefore, the height of the underpass to allow elephant movement should be as per the WII's recommended design for underpasses</p>

	<p>for elephant landscapes (for underpass; a minimum span of 50 m with a height of 6-8 m and a width of 10-12 m; for elevated viaduct: the height of the pillars should be at minimum 8-10 m {thrice the height of an adult bull elephant} should be followed while constructing these flyovers.</p> <p>(6) Physical barriers could be erected along the remaining length of road passing through VTR in order to funnel animal movements through these proposed underpasses. This is important since construction of speed breakers on National Highways is prohibited (MoRT&amp;H circular number RW/NH-33037/01/2016/S&amp;R® dated 11.04.2016).</p> <p>(7) Patrol vehicles of the Forest Department should regularly patrol (both day and night time) along the road to minimize illegal activities within the portion of NH28B passing through VTR. The user agency and NHAI should maintain the vegetarian clearance (under monitoring of Field Director, VTR) along NH28B during fire seasons so as to avoid such incidences.</p> <p>(8) Some trees would have to be cut for widening to the highway. These trees should be identified in consultation with the Forest Department before the construction starts and should be properly marked on ground. Attempt should be made that minimal trees are cut for road widening. Local RFO and front line staff should strictly monitor this.</p> <p>(9) Construction work should be during daytime (7 AM-5 PM) and no night camp of labors and contractor/user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed.</p> <p>(10) Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as Minimum as possible since they are likely to created substantial noise pollution in the area. The Forest Department and user agency should ensure duration might completely decimate the Wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery.</p> <p>(11) Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured form outside the forest area. The existing alignment should be completely destroyed as soon as construction of the new alignment is over so as to avoid traffic and ensure emergence of vegetation.</p> <p>(12) Light and sound barriers and vegetative camouflage should also be created along the road as per WII recommendations.</p> <p>(13) The NPV amount deposited by user agency could be used by the Forest Department for recovering habitat corridor with Sohagibarwa and reintroducing rhinoceros as per IUCN guidelines in VTR.</p> <p>(14) The CWLW, Bihar should constitute a monitoring committee comprising of FD, DFO and other forest officials of VTR, NTCA WII and NHAI representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during phases of Project implementation. The site appraisal report is enclosed herewith.</p> <p><i>Project will provide improvement to the existing transportation system of the area.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
--	--

(3)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction and operation of Koderma detour (PPP Mode) of Dedicated Freight Corridor (Sonnaagar – Dankuni) through Gautam Buddha WLS, Gaya District
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-230/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Bihar
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	138.33 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	63.85 ha from the ESZ of Gautam Buddha WLS 53.734 ha forestland Total : 117.025 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, Ministry of Railways, Govt of India.
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	1000 trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 7 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 26.04.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) in the Eastern Corridor is planned between Dankuni to Dadri & Ludhiana to help cater to the freight on this route. The section between Dankuni to Sonnagar is proposed to be implemented through PPP mode for which appropriate PPP is being developed by DFCCIL. The proposed freight corridor is being designed for a maximum speed of 100 km per hour for train operation. The total length of the section is 255.581 km (between railway km 310.00 to km 534.64). Gomoh to Sonnagar is an important section of Delhi – Howrah double line electrified main trunk route of Indian Railways connecting the Northern, Central and Eastern regions of the country. The proposed alignment traverses on Northern side of existing Indian railways track throughout the section except for Koderma - Paharpur section where detour has been proposed. Due to the technical constraints construction of DFC track along the existing railway track in between Koderma – Paharpur section is not feasible. Entire terrain is mostly plain terrain except hill portion of Chota Nagpur ranges in Koderma detour. In Gaya District the propose alignment of Koderma detour starts as DFCC chainage 157.500 in village, Sarne and terminates at DFCC chainage 180.00 in village Manhona under Gaya Forest Division. The proposed alignment from DFCC chainage 157.500 to 157.700 to 160.250, 160.250 to 162.330 & 164.685 to 166.535 (total 6.68 km) falls under Gautam Buddha WLS. As far as the technical and engineering aspects are concerned there is no other suitable alternative alignment. The layout of the forest area is such that there is no alternative but to intrude the PA. However attempts were made to minimize the requirement of PA by restricting the improvement proposal up to the formation width on in the PA section. Three villages (Mocharak, Sarne and Dibobasehra) under the proposed alignment are falling within Gautam Buddha WLS. The construction of proposed alignment through PA would require 63.85 ha land in Gaya District under Gautam Buddha WLS. The forest diversion proposal for 117.584 ha (53.734 ha of PA forest land and 63.85

	<p>ha under Gautam Buddha WLS) for Koderma detour.</p> <p>The proposed corridor will provide safe, faster and economical mode of transportation exclusively for goods. The proposed track is also strategic since the track is passing through the left wing extremist Districts.</p>
13	<p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, jungle cat, Indian civet, Mongoose, striped hyena, wolf, golden jackal, fox, sloth bear, palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, chital, blue bull, sambar, barking deer, wild boar, rhesus macaque, langur, mouse, etc.</p>
14	<p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) All mitigating and compensatory measures related to adverse impacts and ramifications on wildlife protection and conservation interests with contemporary structural installations and constructions inclusive of further feasible alterations in the selected alignment for minimizing the impacts, use of latest technology based devices, biological and biophysical means and others shall be incorporated in the project to be implemented at the cost of project proponent DFCCIL in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India and Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar.</li> <li>(2) The practicable precautionary and mitigation measures during the construction phase and post construction operational phase in the interest of protection and conservation cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya Forest Division should be compiled by the project proponent, DFCCI and it shall be the responsibility of DFCCI to ensure their compliance by the operator and occupier agencies appointed / engaged by DFCCI.</li> <li>(3) The financial amount required for such measures in the above that are to be undertaken by Environment &amp; Forest Department, Government of Bihar shall be made available by DFCCIL to the Department.</li> <li>(4) A dedicated fund should be created from DFCCIL to be deposited in CAMPA Fund to be used exclusively for long term wildlife protection and conservation purposes of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary; the amount of such fund to be worked out as a reasonable proportion of the aggregate amount of the detour project cost and the cost being avoided / saved by choosing this detour.</li> </ol>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Proposed project falls within the proposed ESZ of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(4)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of CRPF check post in 2.456 ha, Kasara No. 192 in the village Ghanora in the buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve in Dist Bijapur
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Indravati Tiger Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-158/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Chhattisgarh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	1258.372 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	2.456 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Superintendent of Police, Bijapur
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Not mentioned
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.01.2015.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The purpose of this project is to facilitate the movement of the armed forces engaged in antinaxal operations and provide security to development activities in Bijapur. At present Indravati Tiger Reserve is infested by left-wing extremists. The forest Department Personnel posted the area feels insecure in conducting raids or night patrolling due to the presence of naxalites. Once the proposed Security camp will established, it may help the Forest Department in better management of sanctuary. However the fear is that the Security personnel while carrying out anti-naxal operations may threaten the lives of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Indravati Tiger Reserve is natural abode for tiger, leopard, blue bull, chital, sambhar, bison, wild buffalo, four-horned antelope, sloth bear, wild dog, striped hyena, wild boar, porcupine, pangolins, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> NTCA has recommended the proposal with the strict adherence to the following condition: (1) Joint DGPS survey by State Forest Department and User Agency should be carried out for rectification in the actual extent and location mentioned in the original proposal and implications thereof. (2) The felling of trees for infrastructure creation shall only be done based on the site specific requirements and after following the due procedure in this regard.  Project area falls inside the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve and <i>the proposal has strategic importance.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(5)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.70 ha forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the construction of Security Base Camp, Jagdalpur, Bastar District
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Kanger Valley National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-165/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Chhattisgarh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not Sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	200 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.70 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Superintendent of Police, Bastar District
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.05.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The purpose of this project is to facilitate the movement of the armed forces engaged in antinaxal operations and provide security to development activities in Bastar. At present Kanger Valley National Park is infested by left-wing extremists. The forest Department Personnel posted the area feels insecure in conducting raids or night patrolling due to the presence of naxalites. Once the proposed Security Base Camp will be established, it may help the Forest Department in better management of sanctuary. However the fear is that the Security personnel while carrying out anti-naxal operations may threaten the lives of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Kanger Valley National Park is home to tiger, leopard, mouse deer, wild cat, chital, sambar, barking deer, jackal, langur, Rhesus macaque, sloth bear, flying squirrel, wild boar, striped hyena, rabbit, etc. The avian fauna includes hill myna, spotted owlet, red-jungle fowl, racket-tailed drongos, peacock, parrot, steppe eagles, red-spur fall, phakta, bhura teeter, tree pie, heron, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposals without imposing conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>The project area falls inside the buffer area of Kanger Valley National Park and the proposal has strategic importance.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(6)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	(1) Diversion of 27.20 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Bhiragaon to Chamedra through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve & (2) Diversion of 10.97 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Khalgarh to Barpadar through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-178, 179/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Chhattisgarh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	184254 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	For Proposal – 1 : 27.20 ha For Proposal – 2 : 10.97 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Executive Engineer / CEO Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna, Dhamtari Division, Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in its meeting held on 23.05.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposals as given by the applicant agency</b>	The proposed projects comes from the central Government Scheme under CSPTCL in the name of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna for electrification of unelectrified villages under 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan which falls in the Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve and covers distance of 38.86 km (Proposal - 1) and 15.68 km (Proposal – 2). Since there is no electricity till today in the 53 villages, villagers have been facing darkness, without communication and television affecting better livelihood opportunities. The proposed transmission line will strengthen electricity of the area providing better power supply and solving low voltage problem in the area. It will result in overall socio-economic development of the area. There is no alternative route in which the forest can be avoided. The selected route involves least disturbance to the wildlife habitat.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve is natural abode for tiger, panther, blue bull, chital, sambhar, bison, wild buffalo, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	The NTCA recommended the projects subject to the strict / mandatory adherence to the following mitigation strategies:  (1) Within the stretch of core area / critical tiger habitat, the user agency shall have to use the

	<p>insulated power transmission line as also suggested by State Forest Department and lay it underground through open pathways (devoid of any tree) as far as possible along the forest roads and through forest village thereby creating minimal disturbance on the existing habitat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) In the proposals, the distances calculated for length appears to be grossly underestimated. It is necessary to undertake the realistic measurement with joint survey by Forest Department and CSPDCL and follow rectification in length and area measurement in proposal and subsequent implementation.</li> <li>(3) Forest Clearance Division of MoEF&amp;CC in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority had also issued guidelines pertaining to transmission lines passing through the forest (vide F. No.7-25/2012-FC dated 5<sup>th</sup> May 2014). The user agency should follow the relevant guidelines while construction the underground power transmission line.</li> <li>(4) No construction / maintenance work shall be permitted in between 6 PM to 7 AM.</li> <li>(5) The labor camps should be away from the boundaries of Protected Area / Reserve Forest / Protected Forest and should not be erected along the entire length of the proposed transmission line.</li> <li>(6) No construction material (including soil, stones, etc.) should be collected from the forest. The topsoil to a depth of 30 cm should be first gathered, piled aside and covered with a tarpaulin or suitable other material. The topsoil should be re-spread as early as possible over the disturbed or excavated area after completion of work to a depth of 30 cm.</li> <li>(7) The construction debris should not be dumped inside the forest areas and they should be transported by the user agency to suitable dumping sites outside the forest.</li> <li>(8) The movement of vehicles should be strictly restricted to existing roads and tracks and creation of new roads and tracks or off-roading shall be prohibited. All vehicles delivering loose construction material and any such material gathered at the site must be covered by appropriate material such as tarpaulins to prevent dust spreading, pollution, or wastage.</li> <li>(9) The movement of vehicle and use of heavy machinery along reverine areas and water courses along the entire length of the proposed transmission line should also be kept minimal.</li> <li>(10) The impacted area and transmission line should be jointly patrolled regularly by user agency the forest department.</li> <li>(11) The erection, repair and maintenance work will be carried out under intimation to Forest Department.</li> <li>(12) The user agency may decommission other power transmission and distribution facilities; preferably in the area or in other forested parts of the state which have become obsolete, defunct or damaged. Decommissioning activities may include demolition and removal of the installed infrastructure (e.g., transmission towers, substation, aboveground and underground utilities and access / approach road decommissioning, etc.).</li> </ol> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposals.</p>
--	---



(7)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Upgradation of forest road from T-01 (Kotadol-Ramgarh Rd) to Rounk in Guru Ghasidas National Park
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Guru Ghasidas National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-161/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Chhattisgarh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	1440.71 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Executive CGRRDA, Pui, Dist. Korea
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	The SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.05.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	The proposed project is concerned with the upgradation of forest road which runs from T-01 (Kotado-Ramgarh Rd) to Rounk covers distance of 4.11 km out of which 0.90 km area <i>(0.54 ha comes under Guru Ghasidas National Park Baikunthapur)</i> . Since there is no alternative road available for the nearby villagers. Therefore to facilitate the management of forest and provide facility to connect villages as per demand to provide facility of transport and better livelihood opportunities for villagers, upgradation of forest road (WBM with black tapping) is proposed for the welfare of the villagers.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Guru Ghasidas National Park is home to tiger, leopard, chital, nilgai, chinkara, jackal, sambar, four-horned antelope, jungle cat, barking deer, porcupine, bison, striped hyena, sloth bear, wild dog, spotted deer, civet, wild boar, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	<i>Proposal would facilitate in accessing basic amenities of life.</i> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(8)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 46.375 ha area of Khol-hi-Ratan WLS for laying of electric transmission line of 220 KV line from 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 22 KV Sector-32, Panchakula and 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 220 KV Pinjore
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Khol-hi-Ratan Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-245/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Haryana
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	4883 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	46.375 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Executive Engineer, T.S. Division, HVPN, Madanpur, Panchakula
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Felling of large number of trees as per the Part III
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 4 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28.09.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The project proposed to evacuate power from 400 KV (OGCIL) Grid Substation, Naggal, Barwala to feed 220 KV Substation on the land allotted by HUDA in Sector-32, Panchakula and 220 KV D/C transmission lines: (1) 220 KV D/C Naggal, Sector-32 line (2) 220 KV D/C Naggal – Pinjore line The work of 220 KV Substation, Sector-32, Panchakula is being funded World Bank Scheme and the work feeding lines is covered under REC funded Scheme. The proposed 2 Nos of 220 KV feeding lines are having 19.7 km of total route length out of 6.4 km is proposed to pass through the vast urbanization by HUDA as well as sensitive defence installation the part route is proposed to pass through the forestland.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Khol-hi-Ratan Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, cheetal, sambar, langur, hyaena, fox, jackal, mongoose, porcupine, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent will pay 2% of the cost of the project to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana to take up activities for conservation of wildlife and habitat improvement of Khol-hi-Ratan Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) The construction work within the sanctuary area will be allowed during the day time (i.e., 5 am to 6 pm) (3) The project authority will not fell / remove any trees, bushes and other vegetation except that which falls in the project area of 46.375 ha in the sanctuary area without the prior permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden.	

	<p>(4) Burning of any type of material will not be allowed within the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(5) The laborers and other persons engaged in project work will not violate the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project authority will inform wildlife officials in case of any wildlife crime reported in the area.</p> <p>(6) The project proponent will not establish labour camps within a distance of 1 km from the boundary of the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) The transportation of dug out materials like soil and boulders from the sanctuary area will not be allowed.</p> <p>(8) No garbage dumps will be allowed inside the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(9) Construction debris or much generated during the laying of transmission line will be disposed of properly away from the site.</p> <p>(10) At the time of maintenance of transmission line in the protected area representatives of user agency shall inform the wildlife officials.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would provide electricity to the people for household / agriculture use.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(9)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.789 ha forestland of Bir Shikarharh WLS and 0.289 ha area falling in ESZ for PWD (B&R) for construction of pucca road from Pinjore – Mallah road to village Mangniwala in district Panchakula
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Bir Shikarharh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-250/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Haryana
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	767.30 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	1.078 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Haryana PWD (B&R) Baranch, Chandigarh
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Felling of 90 trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 4 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28.09.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The project requires diversion of 0.789 ha forestland of Bir Shikarharh WLS and 0.289 ha protect forestland falling in the ESZ, total 1.078 ha of forestland for the construction of Pinjore – Mallah – Mangniwala road. The length and width road will be 1075 m and 10.06 m respectively. This will provide road connectivity to the villagers of Mangniwala and also will help in better management of the sanctuary.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Bir Shikarharh Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian leopard, Asiatic elephant, spotted deer, sambar deer, wild boar, Rhesus macaque, gray langur, striped hyena, jackal, jungle cat, Indian gray mongoose, Indian fox, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent will pay 5% of the cost of the project to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana to take up activities for conservation of wildlife and habitat improvement of Bir Shikarharh Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) The construction work within the sanctuary area will be allowed during the day time (i.e., 5 am to 6 pm) (3) The project authority will not fell / remove any trees, bushes and other vegetation in the sanctuary area without the prior permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden. (4) Burning of any type of material will not be allowed within the sanctuary area. (5) The laborers and other persons engaged in project work will not violate the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project authority will inform wildlife officials in case of any wildlife crime reported in the area. (6) The project proponent will not establish labour camps within a distance of 1 km from the	

	<p>boundary of the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) The transportation of dug out materials like soil and boulders from the sanctuary area will not be allowed.</p> <p>(8) No garbage dumps will be allowed inside the sanctuary area.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would provide basic amenities to the people.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(10)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of bridge No.98 at Chainage 80304 on Son river for passing Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli new railway line in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-187/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	9.42 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	West Central Railway, Govt. of India
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	The proposed construction of rail bridge and its approach on son river at Bhitri – Kurwah in Son Ghariyal wildlife sanctuary is necessary for providing connectivity to Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli area and local villages. The nesting site for ghariyals, mugger and crocodiles Jogdaha is 3.26 km in the downstream and Tedidah is 3.64 in the upstream from the proposed area. There are no nesting sites of ghariyals, crocodiles and turtles at the proposed site of the bridge. The sanctuary land of 9.42 ha is required for the construction of rail line length 785 m and width 120 m (164.5 km). This project would improve the transportation facility.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	The critically endangered gharial crocodile, the red-crowned roof turtle and endangered Ganges river dolphin are the keystone species of the sanctuary. Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include inimi crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf. Chambal supports 8 of the 26 rare turtle species including Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle, three-striped roof turtle and crowned river turtle. Other reptile species namely Indian flapshell turtle, soft shell turtle, Indian roofed turtle, Indian tent turtle and monitor lizard are also found in the inimizin. Mammals including rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are found in the sanctuary.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project proponent shall ensure that vehicular movement in minimum. Any consignment above 2.5 MT would be routed through railway line and not through road of the reserve. (2) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent. (3) During construction, the agency shall not use noise machinery. (4) The entire electric supply shall be insulated and with cable so as to avoid any electric shock. The electric cables shall be overhead.

	<p>(5) The contracting agency of the project proponent will strictly follows the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</p> <p>(6) The agency and / or contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of the project.</p> <p>(7) The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.</p> <p>(8) <i>5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Sanjay Tiger Reserve.</i></p> <p>(9) No additional forestland should be demanded / diverted for ancillary activities like approach roads, construction of buildings, etc.</p> <p>(10) The entire length of crossing section both side 800 m should be suitable fenced at the cost of the project.</p> <p>(11) Signages should be installed at identified locations on both sides of the track to pre-warn the train drivers.</p> <p>(12) <i>Railway should advice IRCTC / Pantry car staff not to throw edible waste on the track inside the Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve areas.</i></p> <p>(13) A passenger awareness programme should be launched,</p> <p>(14) Periodic workshops for railway personnel should be organized to sensitize theme on tiger / wildlife conservation.</p> <p>(15) Railway should provide fund of Rs. 20 lakh to carry out 20 ha plantation on the river bank of Sone River. In addition to this 300 tree guard will be provided for tree plantation.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve transportation facility in the State.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(11)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son River in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for solar power plant, Gudh
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-189/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	2.6740 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd., Satna
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son River in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary would improve voltage of Rewa – Sidhi, urbanization, industrialization growth, uninterrupted power supply to urban and rural households and irrigation facility. The foundation of proposed tower is of 3.5 m depth, 5.08 m width and the height of JCT tower is 46.22 m.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The critically endangered gharial crocodile, the red-crowned roof turtle and endangered Ganges river dolphin are the keystone species of the sanctuary. Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include inimi crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf. Chambal supports 8 of the 26 rare turtle species including Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle, three-striped roof turtle and crowned river turtle. Other reptile species namely Indian flapshell turtle, soft shell turtle, Indian roofed turtle, Indian tent turtle and monitor lizard are also found in the sanctuary. Mammals including rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are found in the sanctuary.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity. (2) Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary. (3) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary & Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary.	



	<p>(4) User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.</p> <p>(5) The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary.</p> <p>(6) Only minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.</p> <p>(8) The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.</p> <p>(9) The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</p> <p>(10) The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.</p> <p>(11) No realignment shall be permissible.</p> <p>(12) Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(13) Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve electricity facility in Sidhi and Rewa regions.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(12)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 132 KV electric line at Sidhi – Sihawal across Son River in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-190/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	2.770 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd., Satna
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed construction of two towers and 132 KV electric line in the river banks of son ghariyal wildlife sanctuary would improve voltage of Sidhi and Sihawal Tehsil, urbanization, industrialization growth, uninterrupted power supply to urban and rural households and irrigation facility. The foundation of proposed tower is of 3.5 m depth, 6.7 m width and the height of JCT tower is 62.16 m.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The critically endangered gharial crocodile, the red-crowned roof turtle and endangered Ganges river dolphin are the keystone species of the sanctuary. Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include Ganges river crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf. Chambal supports 8 of the 26 rare turtle species including Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle, three-striped roof turtle and crowned river turtle. Other reptile species namely Indian flapshell turtle, soft shell turtle, Indian roofed turtle, Indian tent turtle and monitor lizard are also found in the sanctuary. Mammals including rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are found in the sanctuary.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity. (2) Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary. (3) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary & Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary. (4) User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for	

	<p>the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.</p> <p>(5) The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary.</p> <p>(6) Only minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.</p> <p>(8) The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.</p> <p>(9) The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</p> <p>(10) The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.</p> <p>(11) No realignment shall be permissible.</p> <p>(12) Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(13) Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve electricity facility in Sidhi and Sihawal regions.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(13)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of 1.75 km Ronija to Jargwasani existing road in Karera Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Karera Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-198/2017WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	20221.04ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.3125 ha of revenue land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority, Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	The up-gradation of existing road would provide all weather connectivity to villagers for improvement of social and economic status under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana sponsored by the Government of India. The proposed road from Nandakheda to Onkara would also improve better access and better patrolling in the sanctuary.
13		Karera Wildlife Sanctuary is home to panther, chital, chousingha, siyar, bluebull, bhedki, chinkara, lomdi, bander, langur, khargose, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	<i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(14)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of 765 KV electric line across Son and Banas River and four towers on the bank of the both rivers in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for power grid, Sidhi
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-203/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	10.7669 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Power Grid Jabalpur Transmission Limited, Jabalpur
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed project is for construction of two towers on the bank of Son river and two towers on the bank of Banas river for 765 KV electric line across the rivers in Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary is necessary for providing electricity to local villagers, industrial growth and for irrigation of agricultural land in Sidhi region of the State.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The critically endangered gharial crocodile, the red-crowned roof turtle and endangered Ganges river dolphin are the keystone species of the sanctuary. Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include Ganges crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf. Chambal supports 8 of the 26 rare turtle species including Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle, three-striped roof turtle and crowned river turtle. Other reptile species namely Indian flapshell turtle, soft shell turtle, Indian roofed turtle, Indian tent turtle and monitor lizard are also found in the sanctuary. Mammals including rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are found in the sanctuary.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity. (2) Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary. (3) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary & Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary. (4) User agency shall arrange to install aviation reflector in proposed crossing towers. (5) The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles	

	<p>should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary. User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.</p> <p>(6) Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.</p> <p>(8) The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.</p> <p>(9) The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</p> <p>(10) The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.</p> <p>(11) No realignment shall be permissible.</p> <p>(12) Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(13) Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.</p> <p>(14) User agency committed to follow safety precautions vide undertaking dated 3/3/17.</p> <p>(15) User agency and its workers are bound to follow details covered in undertaking certificate.</p> <p>(16) The NPV as per the rates prescribed for use of the non-forest land falling within the sanctuary will be deposited in CAMPA Account.</p> <p>(17) Wildlife conservation awareness programme for tourist in collaboration with the power grid department, A corpus of rupees 10 lakh to be created for this to meet the annual expenses incurred towards above said programme.</p> <p>(18) Son Ghariyal Sanctuary reception to be provided by the power grid department at Jogdaha village.</p> <p>(19) Make a provision in project for providing a four wheeler bolero vehicle for intensive patrolling along the Son River to protect fragile eco-system of crocodile and ghariyal.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve electricity facility in Sidhi region.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(15)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.725 ha forest area for the construction of Nandakheda – Omkara road in Kheoni wildlife sanctuary by MPRDC, Dewas
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-210/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	134.778 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.7250 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority, Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The up-gradation of existing road would provide all weather connectivity to villagers for improvement of social and economic status under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana sponsored by the Government of India. The proposed road from Nandakheda to Omkara would also improve better access and better patrolling in the sanctuary.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are also found in the sanctuary.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(16)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of 1.4 km road from AB Road – Basota road – Charaidong in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-213/2017 WL		
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	512 Sq .km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	1.12 ha		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total : 174.871		
8	Name of the applicant agency	MPRA Division, Gwalior		
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL		
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes		
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017			
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Proposal is for the reconstruction of existing road of 1.40 km long and 8 m wide passing through revenue land of GIB sanctuary from Basota to Tighara PWD. Diversion of 1.12 ha of sanctuary area is required for the construction of AB road – Basota – Charaidong. This road would provide connectivity to Kaser village.			
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is the critical habitat of Great Indian Bustard. Further the sanctuary is also home to cheetal, chinkara, black buck, wild boar, etc.			
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.			
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			



(17)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 1.594 ha sanctuary land for the construction of high level bridge on Chambal river at Son aka Gurja (Madhya Pradesh – Rajasthan Border) in National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	National Chambal Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-214/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	435 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>	1.594 ha revenue land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	33.670 ha for various development works
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Public Works Department
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Construction of high level bridge of 658.50 m on Chambal near Sone ka Gurja is necessary for connectivity of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It requires the diversion of 1.594 ha of sanctuary land. This proposal would improve the connectivity and reduce the travel time.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	National Chambal Sanctuary is home to critically endangered gharial crocodile, the red-crowned roof turtle, Ganges river dolphin are the keystone species of the sanctuary. Other large threatened inhabitants of the sanctuary include inimi crocodile, smooth-coated otter, striped hyena and Indian wolf. Chambal supports 8 of the 26 rare turtle species found in India, including Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle, three-striped roof turtle and crowned river turtle. Other reptiles live here are: Indian flapshell turtle, soft shell turtle, Indian roofed turtle, Indian tent turtle and monitor lizard. Mammals of less concern which live here include: rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle, northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions. (1) The user agency should pay 5% of the project cost to the wildlife Corpus Fund. (2) No labour camps should be sited within 1000 m of boundary of wildlife Sanctuary. (3) No work should be carried out during nighttime in the sanctuary area. (4) A committee comprising of wildlife officials of the sanctuary and user agency should be formed for continuous monitoring in the sanctuary area during construction period. (5) No construction material viz., sand, soil, etc., will be allowed to be taken from sanctuary of forest area.

	<p>(6) During construction the waste and garbage should be thrown into the river.</p> <p>(7) No construction material should be stored within 100 m of river boundary.</p> <p>(8) Construction of bridge should not result in flow modification of river and the habitat of the sanctuary.</p> <p>(9) User agency should not use of sanctuary land than that is allocated.</p> <p>(10) No alignment of the proposed bridge and approach road.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	PWD bridge construction, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-216/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>	1.37 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	MPRA Division, Gwalior
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Proposal is for the construction of high level bridge including approach road across Gopad river on Bahri – Loare Corser road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs. At the proposed site, the flow of river is much less approximately 30 to 45 cm in depth and 175 m in width. Project is necessary for providing connectivity to local villages on both the banks of the river.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary is the critical habitat of crocodile, turtle, ghadiyal, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During construction of the bridge, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb habitat of Son Ghadiyal Sanctuary. (2) Storage of construction material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary, (3) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghadiyal Sanctuary. (4) User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures. (5) The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and its speed limit should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary area. (6) Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency is to be allowed in the sanctuary area. (7) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment. (8) The agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.	

	<p>(9) The agency / contractor will strictly adhere to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(10) The user agency will take utmost care and precaution so that no damage is caused to wildlife and its habitat of sanctuary by the project staff.</p> <p>(11) No realignment shall be permissible.</p> <p>(12) Construction material shall be brought from outside of sanctuary area. For any violation in this regards suitable action as per provision in Wildlife (Protection) Act, 172 shall be taken.</p> <p>(13) Vehicular movement inside sanctuary should be allowed from sunrise to sunset.</p> <p>(14) Construction agency will provide one vehicle along with driver for intensive patrolling in area.</p> <p>(15) During construction of bridge over Gopad river, if any violation of conditions comes into notice of field staff construction agency shall be held responsible.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(19)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of 2.8 km Dhuaa to Takiapura Basota road and three pipe culvert in Son Bird Sanctuary, Ghatigoan, District Gwalior		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-218/2017 WL		
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	512 Sq .km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total : 174.871		
8	Name of the applicant agency	Gram Panchayat, Dhuaa Village, Gwalior		
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL		
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes		
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017.			
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the construction of three culverts and upgradation of gravel base road in 2.8 km length and 9 m width. The project would be beneficial to village people as well as tourists. This project would also help in the management and protection of wildlife in the sanctuary.			
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is the critical habitat of Great Indian Bustard. Further the sanctuary is also home to cheetal, chinkara, black buck, wild boar, etc.			
14	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.			
15	Comments of Ministry  Project would improve rural connectivity.  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			

(20)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of high level bridge and approach road across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs in Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-219/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	209.21 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>	1.283 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	PWD, Bridge Construction Division, Rewa
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Proposal is for the construction of high level bridge including approach road across across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs in Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary. Project is necessary for providing connectivity to local villagers on both banks of the river.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Son Ghadiyal Wildlife Sanctuary is the critical habitat of crocodile, turtle, ghadiyal, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During construction of the bridge, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb habitat of Son Ghadiyal Sanctuary. (2) Storage of construction material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary, (3) 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghadiyal Sanctuary. (4) User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures. (5) The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and its speed limit should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary area. (6) Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency is to be allowed in the sanctuary area. (7) No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment. (8) The agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this	

	<p>project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.</p> <p>(9) The agency / contractor will strictly adhere to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(10) The user agency will take utmost care and precaution so that no damage is caused to wildlife and its habitat of sanctuary by the project staff.</p> <p>(11) No realignment shall be permissible.</p> <p>(12) Construction material shall be brought from outside of sanctuary area.</p> <p>(13) Vehicular movement inside sanctuary should be allowed from sunrise to sunset.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project would improve rural connectivity.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(21)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapati WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-186/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	268.27 ha (100.54 ha forestland + 4.2 ha non-forestland from Ratapani WLS and 108.42 ha, revenue land 55.11 ha from Sehore Forest Division)
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Cutting of 38595 trees in 268.27 ha
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Construction of electrified 3 <sup>rd</sup> railway line between Barkhera (excluding) km 789.430 – Budni (excluding) km 770.040 (total length of 27 km) project on Bhopal – Itarsi route of Bhopal Division of West Central Railway in the State of Madhya Pradesh. <i>The project work for the extension of existing 2-line railway track to 3-line (BG) in Section Barkhera – Budni on Bhopal – Itarsi route of Bhopal division of West Central railway in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctaury is in progress.</i> The alignment is designed to be very close to existing DN line and is mostly within the railway land. The area required for the project is partly from Ratapani WLS and its buffer area. the 2-lien railway track already in existence and being used by Indian railway department. Construction of 3 <sup>rd</sup> railway track (BG) including electrification, signaling and telecommunication Barkhera to Budni in Ratapani WLS forestland 100.54 ha, revenue land 42.ha, total of 104.74 ha involving felling of 25388 trees and within 10 km radius from the boundary of WLS area of Sehore Forest Division forestland of 108.42 ha, revenue land 55.11 ha, total of 163.53 ha is required Bhopal – Itarsi is a very important Section of Indian railway in Central India and the construction of 3-line is extremely essential for overall growth of the country from sustaining existing level of traffic demand. The proposed railway track forms an important link between north and south India.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope, blue bull, wild boar, Indian gazelle, sloth bear, jackal, wild dog, hyena, porcupine, hanuman langur, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing following condition: As per the recommendation of State Wildlife Board, the railways will construct underpasses, over passes and chain-linked fences in the portion passing through the sanctuary for safe movement of wildlife and provide automatic hooters on the sanctuary side to prevent their accident death.	



	Suitable warning signs for train drivers will be placed informing them that they are passing through a wildlife area and 20 km speed limit will be followed in the designated sensitive area.
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>User Agency has proposed Three Alignments of which Alignment 3 runs close to the existing track and passes through intermediate stations.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 0.480 ha revenue land from the Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of play ground at village Dhuaa, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-212/2017 WL		
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	512 Sq .km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	NIL (village revenue land)		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total	174.871	
8	Name of the applicant agency	Gram Panchayat, Dhuaa Village, Gwalior		
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL		
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes		
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 10.07.2017			
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Proposal is for the construction of playground (80 m length and 60 m width) in the revenue area of 0.480 ha of Son Bird Sanctuary at Dhuaa village.			
13.	Rare and endangered species found in the area Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary is the critical habitat of Great Indian Bustard. Further the sanctuary is also home to cheetal, chinkara, black buck, wild boar, etc.			
14.	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.			
15.	Comments of Ministry  No diversion of forestland is required.  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.			

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Electrification of Tok-Purti under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand		
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Sanctuary		
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-229/2017 WL		
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Uttarakhand		
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice		
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	95796.90 ha		
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.75 ha		
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Area diverted (in ha)</b>
		1	Netwar Sewa Road	4.634
		2	Youth hostel	4.0
		3	Hydro electric project	0.1235
		Total : 8.7575 ha		
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd, Dehradun		
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Felling of 72 trees and many more are required to be trimmed/punned		
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES		
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	No SBWL recommendations.		
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Proposal is to provide electricity for un-electrified village Tok-Purti of village Sirga under <i>Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme</i> . It is mentioned in the proposal that the proposed alignment is the shortest and only possible one. As per the proposal, electrification of other villages will be done in future.		
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park is home to black bear, brown bear, leopard, musk deer, bharal, Himalayan tahr, serow, Indian crested porcupine, European otter, goral, civet, hedgehog, Himalayan field rat, Hodgson's giant flying squirrel, wild boar, masked palm civet and Sikkim mountain vole. Birds found here include golden eagle, steppe eagle, black eagle, bearded vulture, Himalayan snow-cock, Himalayan monal pheasant, cheer pheasant, western tragopan, etc.		
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the project without imposing conditions.		
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	The underground laying of electric lines should be explored as an alternative and more viable option than overhead wires. This would reduce the risk of accidental fires, damage to cables due to broken branches, injury/ or hazard to wildlife due to low-hanging / broken live wires. Underground layered cables will also be more secure than overhead cables which can often break due to various reasons.  <i>No SBWL recommendations.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.		

(24)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Widening and Improvement of main alignment of NH39 (Imphal – Moreh) of 29.516 km from Khongkhang to Moreh and alternate alignment of 24.340 km from Sita to Khudhengthani
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-252/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Manipur
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	184.80 sq. km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	34.675 ha from Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS 61.35 ha from ESZ Total area: 96.027 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	59.329 ha was diverted for various developmental project from 2011 to 2015
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	NHIDCL
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	It was mentioned in the Part IV that there will be less felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 6 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23.05.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed project for diversion of 34.675 ha of forestland from Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS and 61.35 ha of forestland from ESZ , total area of 96.027 ha of forestland is required for widening and improvement of main alignment of NH39 (Imphal – Moreh) of 29.516 km from Khongkhang to Moreh and alternate alignment of 24.340 km from Sita to Khudengthabi. There is an existing National Highways and the project will be taken up on the same alignment by widening an improving it. The project comes under public utilities and of national importance being in the border area of the country. It has to be executed by the Govt agency.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS is home to Hoolock gibbon, Malayan sun bear, barking deer, sambar, leopard, golden cat, jackal, Indian elephant, pangolin, wild boar, bear, jiungle cat, flying squirrel, slow loris, martens, stump tailed macaque, serow, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The legal status of Sanctuary shall remain unchanged. (2) Compensatory Afforestation shall be taken up in degraded forests in double the proposed area i.e., 192 hectares with 10 years maintenance in and around the Sanctuary at the cost to be borne by the User Agency. (3) As the proposed area falls within the Sanctuary and in eco-sensitive zone, the user Agency shall pay the Net present Value (NPV) which shall be 5 (five) times of the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and worked out by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Tengenoupal Forest Division based on the Forest Type, Soil type, Eco-class, etc. (4) To mitigate the adverse impact of the project, an "Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Management Plan" has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 1320.00 lakh at the rate of 2% of the Project Cost. The cost will be borne by the User Agency. (5) (a) The User Agency shall bear the cost of logging and transportation of the felled trees as	

	<p>per estimates of DFO/Tengnoupal Forest Division and DFO/Wildlife. Minimum number of trees which are strictly essential, will be felled for the execution of the project under strict supervision of the Forest Department, (b) The felled trees shall be distributed to bonafide villagers of the proposed area in consultation with Forest Department in the manner as provided u/s 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(6) All the Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) removed during execution of the project shall be made available to the local people for their bonafide uses.</p> <p>(7) At least 6 (six) corridors for the movement of Wildlife of minimum 6m width are to be provided by the User Agency. The corridors shall be well demarcated on the highway by the User Agency with caution signages.</p> <p>(8) The User Agency shall not take any such activity which contravenes Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or rules made therein.</p> <p>(9) Speed breakers near Corridors, turnings and blind turnings shall be provided at on the highway.</p> <p>(10) Caution Sign boards warning wildlife crossing shall be installed by the User Agency at all necessary point in consultation with DFO/Wildlife.</p> <p>(11) (a) Since the terrain is hilly with loose soil texture, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures to make slopes stable, check soil erosion and landslides, (b) The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost and construct Retaining Walls, Breast walls, Gabion structures etc. at all necessary locations (both hill side and valley side) in consultation with CRRI (Central Road Research Institute) and the State Forest Department</p> <p>(12) Moreover, User Agency shall also construct Storm Drains all along the proposed road with culverts at appropriate locations at their cost. The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost accordingly. They shall not take up any such construction, which diverts, stops or enhances flow of the water into or outside the Sanctuary area.</p> <p>(13) Avenue plantations, preferably with local wild fruit species along the constructed road shall be taken up at the cost to be borne by the User Agency.</p> <p>(14) Cost for demarcation of the diverted Forest Land and installation of Boundary Pillars shall be borne by the User Agency.</p> <p>(15) The User Agency shall ensure that there is no damage to surrounding forests, environment, wildlife, natural resources and other public properties.</p> <p>(16) Heavy machines and explosives shall not be used except under unavoidable circumstances and with the prior permission of the State Forest Department.</p> <p>(17) No labour camps/stores shall be established inside the Sanctuary. The user Agency shall supply fuel wood, preferably alternate fuel to the labourers working at the site to avoid damage/felling of the trees.</p> <p>(18) The muck/debris generated in the earth cutting shall be disposed off at the designated sites and in no case the muck/debris shall be allowed to roll down the hill slopes.</p> <p>(19) Wherever possible and technically feasible, the User Agency shall undertake Afforestation measures with local species at their own cost along the highways within the diverted area in consultation with the State Forest Department.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>Proposal has public utility and of national importance.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

#### 46.3.2 PROPOSALS FOR TAKING UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS

The list of proposals for taking up non- forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Haryana	6-247/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.40469 ha of Govt. land falling within for the construction of Police Station at Suraj Kund in Faridabad by Haryana Police Housing Corporation
2	Haryana	6-248/2017 WL	Diversion of 3.44 ha of forestland for construction of Pinjore bypass road km 0.00 to 7.70 of NH 21A in ESZ of Sukhna WLS to an extent of 27.28 ha in District Panchakula
3	Haryana	6-249/2017 WL	Development of warehouse logistic facility by Model Economic Township Limited formerly known as Reliance Haryana ESZ limited at village Sultanpur in District Gurugram on 19.34 ha area in Eco-sensitive zone of Sultanapur National Park
4	Kerala	6-228/2017 WL	International Ship Repair Facility Project of Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam, Kerala
5	Kerala	6-244/2017 WL	Demolition and reconstruction of North Jetty at Naval Base, Cochin, Kerala
6	Madhya Pradesh	6-185/2017 WL	Stone mine of Shri Umashankar Bhatt, M/s Sidhi Vinayak Stone Crusher at Bhesla in Tikamgarh District for the production of boulder / gitti from the mining site at Khasra No.259/1 in the private land of 3.900 ha, Compartment No.133 of Tilamgarh Forest Division
7	Madhya Pradesh	6-193/2017 WL	Gwadikala-1 Sand Mine in the Tawa river plain 22.500 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger reserve
8	Madhya Pradesh	6-194/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 3.900 ha area on private land at Umariaya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Karan Singh Thakur
9	Madhya Pradesh	6-196/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 3.00 ha area on private land at Datouda Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Satpal Singh
10	Madhya Pradesh	6-197/2017 WL	Gwadikala-2 Sand Mine in the Tawa river plain 18.543 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger reserve
11	Madhya Pradesh	6-199/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 1.900 ha area on private land at Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajesh Nagori
12	Madhya	6-200/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 3.90 ha area on private land at

	Pradesh		Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Henmant Thakur
13	Madhya Pradesh	6-204/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 1.237 ha area on private land in Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Venkateswara Stone Crusher
14	Madhya Pradesh	6-205/2017 WL	Stone mine project in 1.30 ha area on private land at Sanavadiaya Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajesh Tiwari S/o Mahesh Tiwari
15	Madhya Pradesh	6-211/2017 WL	Stone mine of M/s Jhulelal Mines Works Pvt. Ltd at Songuradiya village in Indore District located within 10 km of Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
16	Madhya Pradesh	6-223/2017 WL	Construction of Outdoor / Indoor Stadium at village Akbarpur, Kolar darshan Maidan, Bhopal within 10 km periphery from Van Vihar National Park by Sports & Youth Welfare Department, Bhopal
17	Jammu & Kashmir	6-227/2017 WL	Cement Manufacturing Unit established by M/s H K Cement Industries Ltd at Village Bathen Zantrag near Khrew, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama

(1)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.40469 ha of Govt. land falling within for the construction of Police Station at Suraj Kund in Faridabad by Haryana Police Housing Corporation
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-247/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Haryana
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	4845.58 acres
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	0.40469 ha of Govt. land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Haryana Police Department
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 4 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28.09.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Proposal would maintain the Law & Order by the Police Department of Haryana State. The proposed area is situated in Haryana under proposed ESZ and no management plan prescribed yet. The proposed site falls at a distance of 720 m from the boundary of Asola Bhatti Sanctuary and falls in the proposed ESZ. The Govt. land of an area 0.40469 ha is required for the construction of police station and staff residences.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The proposal indicates the presence of jungle cat, Indian civet, Indian grey mongoose, hyaena, black buck, small Indian mongoose, pea-fowl, spiny tailed lizard, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Project authorities will not violate any Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. (2) Project will not release any pollutant / sewage, waste during or after the construction to any stream either natural or manmade. (3) Generators set to be used will match the set international standards so as to cause minimum, noise and pollution level. (4) Project authorities will not dump any solid waste or other waste during or after construction process in ESZ. (5) The project proponent follows the notification of ESZ of Asola Bhatti Sanctuary.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>Proposal would maintain the Law &amp; Order by the Police Department of Haryana State.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	



(2)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 3.44 ha of forestland for construction of Pinjore bypass road km 0.00 to 7.70 of NH 21A in ESZ of Sukhna WLS to an extent of 27.28 ha in District Panchakula
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-248/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Haryana
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	2598.4 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	27.28 ha of Notified ESZ area
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Construction Division, National Highways PWD (B&R), Haryana, Panchakula
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 19.05.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	<p>The project involves construction of four laned Pinjore bypass having a length of 7.70 km. the proposed road will connect NH 22 at RD 54.533 and NH 21A at RD 3.800 which is inter-state National Highway. The following are the objectives of the proposed project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To reduce the traffic jam.</li> <li>(2) To reduce accidents in thickly populated area.</li> <li>(3) To reduce air and noise pollution caused by heavy vehicular jams</li> <li>(4) To provide better connectivity between two national Highways.</li> <li>(5) Provide better accessibility and reduce traffic distress on the arterial highways passing through the State.</li> </ol> <p>It is also mentioned in the proposal that there is no alternative route available for construction of this bypass as the Pinjore Town is situated in the Shivalik foot hills.</p>
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary is known to have the most number of sambar found in a group or cluster than anywhere else in the country. It is home to large number of birds which includes jungle fowl, and various sparrows. It is also home to spotted deer, pangolin, wild boar, jackal, small Indian civet, jungle cat, porcupine, hanuman Langur, Rhesus monkey, Indian hare, common-mongoose, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	<p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following condition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Project Authority will ensure the tree plantation along the road.</li> <li>(2) Project Authority will construct speed breakers near National Park.</li> <li>(3) No construction plant such as hot mix plant will be set up within the limit of the ESZ.</li> <li>(4) No construction activity will be carried out in night after 6.00 pm within a distance up to 1 km from the boundary of the park.</li> </ol>

	<p>(5) Noise limit of all the construction equipment should be fixed as per defined standards.</p> <p>(6) The Project Authority will construct three under passes for free movement of across the road for the animals.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>The project falls in the notified ESZ. The project has larger public interest.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(3)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Development of warehouse logistic facility by Model Economic Township Limited formerly known as Reliance Haryana ESZ limited at village Sultanpur in District Gurugram on 19.34 ha area in Eco-sensitive zone of Sultanapur National Park
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Sultanpur National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-249/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Haryana
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	142 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	0.13 ha for 4-lanning of Gurgaon Chandu – Farrukhnagar road in 2016
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Model Economic Township Limited, Sultanpur, Gurugram, Haryana
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 4 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28.09.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The project is aimed to develop logistic facility for storing non-agro products of partial industrial value addition like unbundling, rebundling, reassembling and repackaging of materials and products. The proposed project site falls within ESZ of Sultanpur National Park. However the project site is located at a distance of 2 km from the boundary of Sultanpur National Park. It is a non-polluting project and will not have any adverse impact on the wildlife. The proposed project generates employment to the local people, increases per capita income and decrease in criminal rate. However the project area is serving as alternate water body during rainy seasons.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Sultanpur National Park is home to 250 resident and migratory bird species namely common hoopoe, paddy-field pipit, purple sunbird, little cormorant, Eurasian thick-knee, gray francolin, black francolin, Indian roller, white-throated kingfisher, spot billed duck, painted stork, white ibis, black headed ibis, little egret, great egret, cattle egret, India crested lark, red vented bulbul, rose-ringed parakeet, red wattled lapwing, shikra, Eurasian collared dove, red-collared dove, laughing dove, spotted owlet, rock pigeon, magpie robin, greater coucal, weaver bird, bank mynah, common mynah, green bee-eater, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Project authorities will not violate any provision of MoEF notification dated 27.01.2010 regarding ESZ of Sultanpur National Park. (2) Project authorities will extract ground water within the limit of ESZ. (3) Noise limit of all the construction equipment, etc should be observed.	

	<p>(4) All the activities to be undertaken inside ESZ will be in consultation the Divisional Wildlife Officer / DFO(T), Gurgram.</p> <p>(5) The project proponent follows terms and conditions of the notification of ESZ of Sultanpur National Park.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p><i>Project generates employment to the local people.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(4)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	International Ship Repair Facility Project of Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam, Kerala
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-228/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Kerala
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	2.74 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	16.9 ha of non-PA area
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	Not mentioned
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd, Kochi, Kerala
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Felling of 15 mangroves
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 16.08.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Cochin Shipyard Ltd has taken over the existing marine workshop of Cochin Port Trust on 30 years lease for developing the same into an International Ship Repair Facility capable of repairing 84 vessels per annum. The proposed project area is 4.3 km away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. This area does not fall the habitat of any endangered or rare species of plants and animals.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is a mangrove swamps and are common roosting places for the birds. The sanctuary reportedly also supports 30 species of butterflies, four species of dragonflies, two species of damselflies, two species of amphibians, six species of mammals and four species of reptiles, otter, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions. However it is mentioned that in lieu of felling of 15 mangrove trees the user agency committed to plant 150 numbers of plants as compensatory afforestation since MoEF&CC insisted to carry out 2 ha mangrove afforestation at suitable location.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(5)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Demolition and reconstruction of North Jetty at Naval Base, Cochin, Kerala
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-244/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Kerala
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not Sub-Judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	2.74 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>	NIL, the proposed site is 3.5 km away from the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Indian Navy, Kochi
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	Yes
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 16.08.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed project is for the demolition and reconstruction of Naval North Jetty is at Naval Base, Wellington Island, Cochin. It was decided to develop the North jetty as a modern Jetty with the State of the Art show and berthing facilities. The demolition of the existing North Jetty of Cochin Naval Base constructed in 1948 and to construct in place of the existing one of 175 meters X 7.5 meters a new jetty of size 300 meters X 18 meters. The project site is 3.5 km away from the sanctuary. The site is part of the canal and is not a forest area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is a mangrove swamps and are common roosting places for the birds. Mangalavanam reportedly also supports 30 species of butterflies, four species of dragonflies, two species of damselflies, two species of amphibians, six species of mammals and four species of reptiles, otter, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  User Agency has obtained EC on 22.04.2016.  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(6)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine of Shri Umashankar Bhatt, M/s Sidhi Vinayak Stone Crusher at Bhesla in Tikamgarh District for the production of boulder / gitti from the mining site at Khasra No.259/1 in the private land of 3.900 ha, Compartment No.133 of Tilamgarh Forest Division
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-185/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	3.900 ha of revenue land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	Bridge and approach road on Betwa river : 0.45 ha in 2013 Bridge and approach road on Jamani river : 3.03ha in 2013 <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">Total : 3.48 ha</div> <hr/>
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Sidhi Vinayak Stone Crusher, Bhelsa Tahsil, Prathvipur District, Madhya Pradesh
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti from the mining site at Khasra No.259/1 in the private land of 3.900 ha, Compartment No.133 of Tilamgarh Forest Division at village Manjra Bhelsa, Prathvipur Tehsil, Tikamgarh District. The proposed project site is outside of sanctuary falling within 10 km periphery of the boundary.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely wild boar, blue bull, red face langur, black face langur, bhadki, chital hyena, jackal, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the Proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	<i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Gwadikala-1 Sand Mine in the Tawa river plain 22.500 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger reserve
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-193/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL (22.500 ha of revenue land)
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) <hr/> Total : 42.13625 ha <hr/>
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Mining of sand from the revenue land of 22.500 ha of Tawa river flood plain located at 8.4 km away from the boundary of Satpura National Park. The proposed area comes under the Tawa river. There is no contiguity of wildlife habitat in between the Satpura tiger Reserve and proposed sand mining project. The project would not adversely affect the wildlife habitat of the Satpura tiger reserve.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	NTCA has recommended the project with the following conditions:



	<p>(1) Creation of temporary pits after sand excavation, removal of top soil, poorly planned stockpiling and uncontrolled dumping of overburden might result into alteration of the landscape, land stability, cause soil erosion and are likely to disrupt the dynamics of aquatic life in the area and downstream. The project proponent should, therefore, consider the factor of slope stability while excavating sand from the pits and restore the borrowed / excavated pit/topsoil in a proper manner after the extraction is over.</p> <p>(2) As mentioned in the approved mining plan, working depth should not exceed 3 m below ground level and no excavation should be allowed within 30 meter from the river bank, Natural waterways and other areas significant for the movement of animal will be identified by the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department to be excluded from mining activities.</p> <p>(3) No mining activity should be permitted at night (in between 6 PM and 6 AM) since this would be the peak time for animal movements. No permanent labor camp should be established within 3 km of Satpura TR. The user agency should set up mobile bio toilets at the mining site in order to prevent river water contamination, Dustbins should be kept at mining sites so as to avoid garbage disposal in the river.</p> <p>(4) The user agency should provide LPG connection / solar cooker to the labors residing in the camps so as to reduce their dependence on forest for fuel wood. Removal of aquatic flora and fauna from river Tawa should not be permitted. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses nearby forests apart from the area leased for mining. In case of any labor found guilty of poaching/hunting, the mining lease shall be terminated forever and the concerned official(s) of the user agency in charge of the mining operation shall be severely prosecuted as per provisions of Wildlife Protection Act (1972).</p> <p>(5) Deterioration in air quality as a result of generation of dust during loading and transportation should be minimized by compaction of haul roads, regular sprinkling of water on haul roads and sand for dust suppression, plantation along the haul roads, etc.</p> <p>(6) As per the mining plan, an average 300 trucks need to ply daily for sand transportation in the mining sites. This will enhance level of human disturbances in the area and may pose a serious threat to large mammals like tigers by making them more vulnerable to road kills. In order to circumvent this, there should not be a complete restriction on vehicular movements at night (6 PM to 6 AM). Transport trucks should not be overloaded and should be covered with tarpaulin so as to prevent dust generation. The user agency should also construct speed breakers at appropriate locations (with maximum possibility of animal crossings) of the transportation route in the landscape in consultation with the Forest Department. As mentioned in the project EIA report prepared by State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur; regular monitoring of air, water and noise qualities should be examined for their permissible levels as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines by competent central laboratories.</p> <p>(7) Apart from adhering to the suggested plantations and other CSR commitments mentioned in the EIA report, the project proponent should also fund a study aiming at delineation of habitat corridor in between Satpura Tiger Reserve and Ratapani WLS. Competent agencies of Wildlife research such as WII, SFRI could be assigned to assist the Forest Department for identifying this corridor.</p> <p>(8) State Forest Department shall facilitate and supervise the compliance of conditions laid in this report. Local RFO and his staff in coordination with local police and revenue</p>
--	---

	<p>departments shall regularly patrol the quarry sites (both during daytime and at night) to monitor the activities and any violation to these conditions shall be reported to the concerned DFO. The user agency (including their officials, staff and labors) should cooperate with the local forest staff in smooth conductance of such monitoring at any time of the day.</p> <p>(9) A Monitoring committee to be formed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Madhya Pradesh State comprising of Field Director(s) and DFO(s) of the concerned area, members for Madhya Pradesh SEAC, State Pollution Board, State Revenue and Mining Departments and civil society representative(s). This monitoring committee will oversee the wildlife and environment issues on annual basis and suggest the action (s) needed for betterment of Wildlife conservation in the area.</p> <p><i>Project falls in the revenue land 8.4 km away from the boundary of Satpura Tiger Reserve.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
--	--

(8)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 3.900 ha area on private land at Umariaya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Karan Singh Thakur
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-194/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	3.900 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Karan Singh Thakur, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 3.900 ha falls at a distance of 3.36 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti of 7890 m <sup>3</sup> / year.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(9)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 3.00 ha area on private land at Datouda Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Satpal Singh
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-196/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	3.00 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Satpal Singh, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 1.30 ha falls at a distance of 7.91 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti of 47036 m <sup>3</sup> /year.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	<i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(10)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Gwadikala-2 Sand Mine in the Tawa river plain 18.543 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger reserve
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Satpura National Park Bori Sanctuary Pachmarhi Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-197/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	Satpura National Park : 52873.040 ha Bori Sanctuary : 48571.534 ha Pachmarhi Sanctuary : 49163.252 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL (18.543 ha of revenue land)
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	Amadeh Tank Project : 41.04 ha (1992) Temporary road/bridge construction : 0.99625 ha (2007) <hr/> Total : 42.13625 ha
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Mining of sand from the revenue land of 18.543 ha of Tawa river flood plain located at 7.8 km away from the boundary of Satpura National Park. The proposed area comes under the Tawa river. There is no contiguity of wildlife habitat in between the Satpura tiger Reserve and proposed sand mining project. The project would not adversely affect the wildlife habitat of the Satpura tiger reserve.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Satpura National Park is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, wild boar, spotted deer, striped hyena, bara singha, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	NTCA has recommended the project with the following conditions:

	<p>(1) Creation of temporary pits after sand excavation, removal of top soil, poorly planned stockpiling and uncontrolled dumping of overburden might result into alteration of the landscape, land stability, cause soil erosion and are likely to disrupt the dynamics of aquatic life in the area and downstream. The project proponent should, therefore, consider the factor of slope stability while excavating sand from the pits and restore the borrowed / excavated pit/topsoil in a proper manner after the extraction is over.</p> <p>(2) As mentioned in the approved mining plan, working depth should not exceed 3 m below ground level and no excavation should be allowed within 30 meter from the river bank, Natural waterways and other areas significant for the movement of animal will be identified by the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department to be excluded from mining activities.</p> <p>(3) No mining activity should be permitted at night (in between 6 PM and 6 AM) since this would be the peak time for animal movements. No permanent labor camp should be established within 3 km of Satpura TR. The user agency should set up mobile bio toilets at the mining site in order to prevent river water contamination, Dustbins should be kept at mining sites so as to avoid garbage disposal in the river.</p> <p>(4) The user agency should provide LPG connection / solar cooker to the labors residing in the camps so as to reduce their dependence on forest for fuel wood. Removal of aquatic flora and fauna from river Tawa should not be permitted. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses nearby forests apart from the area leased for mining. In case of any labor found guilty of poaching/hunting, the mining lease shall be terminated forever and the concerned official(s) of the user agency in charge of the mining operation shall be severely prosecuted as per provisions of Wildlife Protection Act (1972).</p> <p>(5) Deterioration in air quality as a result of generation of dust during loading and transportation should be minimized by compaction of haul roads, regular sprinkling of water on haul roads and sand for dust suppression, plantation along the haul roads, etc.</p> <p>(6) As per the mining plan, an average 300 trucks need to ply daily for sand transportation in the mining sites. This will enhance level of human disturbances in the area and may pose a serious threat to large mammals like tigers by making them more vulnerable to road kills. In order to circumvent this, there should not be a complete restriction on vehicular movements at night (6 PM to 6 AM). Transport trucks should not be overloaded and should be covered with tarpaulin so as to prevent dust generation. The user agency should also construct speed breakers at appropriate locations (with maximum possibility of animal crossings) of the transportation route in the landscape in consultation with the Forest Department. As mentioned in the project EIA report prepared by State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur; regular monitoring of air, water and noise qualities should be examined for their permissible levels as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines by competent central laboratories.</p> <p>(7) Apart from adhering to the suggested plantations and other CSR commitments mentioned in the EIA report, the project proponent should also fund a study aiming at delineation of habitat corridor in between Satpura Tiger Reserve and Ratapani WLS. Competent agencies of Wildlife research such as WII, SFRI could be assigned to assist the Forest Department for identifying this corridor.</p> <p>(8) State Forest Department shall facilitate and supervise the compliance of conditions laid in this report. Local RFO and his staff in coordination with local police and revenue</p>
--	---

	<p>departments shall regularly patrol the quarry sites (both during daytime and at night) to monitor the activities and any violation to these conditions shall be reported to the concerned DFO. The user agency (including their officials, staff and labors) should cooperate with the local forest staff in smooth conductance of such monitoring at any time of the day.</p> <p>(9) A Monitoring committee to be formed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Madhya Pradesh State comprising of Field Director(s) and DFO(s) of the concerned area, members for Madhya Pradesh SEAC, State Pollution Board, State Revenue and Mining Departments and civil society representative(s). This monitoring committee will oversee the wildlife and environment issues on annual basis and suggest the action (s) needed for betterment of Wildlife conservation in the area.</p> <p><i>Project falls in the revenue land 7.8 km away from the boundary of Satpura Tiger Reserve.</i></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
--	--

(11)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 1.900 ha area on private land at Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajesh Nagori
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-199/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.900 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Rajesh Nagori, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 1.90 ha falls at a distance of 5.72 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	



(12)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 3.90 ha area on private land at Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Henmant Thakur
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-200/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	3.90 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Henmant Thakur, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 3.90 ha falls at a distance of 3.32 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti of 5130 m <sup>3</sup> /year.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(13)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 1.237 ha area on private land in Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Venkateswara Stone Crusher
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-204/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.237 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Venkateswara Stone Crusher, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 1.237 ha falls at a distance of 5.87 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti of 25000 m <sup>3</sup> / year.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	<i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(14)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine project in 1.30 ha area on private land at Sanavadiya Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s. Rajesh Tiwari S/o Mahesh Tiwari
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-205/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.30 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Rajesh Tiwari, Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 1.30 ha falls at a distance of 2.10 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <i>EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(15)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Stone mine of M/s Jhulelal Mines Works Pvt. Ltd at Songuradiya village in Indore District located within 10 km of Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-211/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	5 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	4.90 ha of private land
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Jhulelal Mines works Pvt. Ltd., Indore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Production of stone mining for boulder / gitti in the private land of 4.90 ha falls at a distance of 5.23 km away from the boundary of Ralamandal wildlife sanctuary. Opencast semi-mechanized mining method would be used for the mining of boulder and gitti.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, chital, sambhar, blue bull, jarak, barking deer, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>Project site is 5.23 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary. EC has not been mentioned in the proposal.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(16)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of Outdoor / Indoor Stadium at village Akbarpur, Kolar Darshan Maidan, Bhopal within 10 km periphery from Van Vihar National Park by Sports & Youth Welfare Department, Bhopal
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Van Vihar National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-223/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Madhya Pradesh
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	445.21 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	4.93 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Sports & Youth Welfare Department, Bhopal
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 15 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.07.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The development and construction of indoor/outdoor sports stadium in the area of 4.93 ha private land at the Kolar Dussers ground. The project area is located 6.1 km away from the boundary of Van Vihar National Park. The project will have no impact on Van Vihar National Park	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Van Vihar National Park is home to leopard, rhesus macaque, Hanuman langur, golden jackal, Bengal fox, common palm civet, Indian small mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, nilgai, blackbuck, Indian gazelle (chinkara), northern palm squirrel, porcupine, Indian hare, Indian flying fox and hedgehog are also found in the sanctuary.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

(17)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Cement Manufacturing Unit established by M/s. H.K. Cement Industries Ltd at Village Bathen Zantrag near Khrew, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Dachigam National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-227/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Jammu & Kashmir
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	141 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. H.K. Cement Industries Ltd, Village Bathen Zantrag, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 10.08.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal is for establishing cement plant in a private land in 58.06 kanal comprising Survey No. 3758, 3759, 3760, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3772 and 3773 at Village Bathen Zantrag, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama. The project is 3.6 km away from the Grantnar boundary of Dachigam National Park, 1.05 km away from the boundary Pillar No. 123 in Nagindar Beat and 1.07 km away from the boundary Pillar No. 123 in Bathen Beat of Khrew Conservation Reserve. The proposed project is expected to have its impact on the socio-economic influence on the locality. The project will come up with a manpower capacity of ~400 employees of the State and this will go a long way in generating employment ~50,000 people are indirectly involved with the project. It was mentioned that a modern green field technology will be adopted by the user agency which will have almost nil impact on the local environment.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Dachigam National Park is home to leopard, common palm civet, jackal, red fox, musk deer, black bear, brown bear, yellow-throated marten, Himalayan weasel and over 145 different bird species including the inimizing , monal pheasant, blue magpie, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The State CWLW/SBWL has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The applicant shall abide by the provision of J&K Wildlife Protection Act, 1978 (Amended till date) and other norms / legislation in vogue. (2) Subject to fulfillment of recommendation of EIA notification, 2006 and EIA study conducted. (3) Subject to adoption of green technology and efficient pollution control devices.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <i>EC was obtained on 26.09.2012.</i>  The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.	

**AGENDA ITEM NO. 5**

ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

## **MINUTES OF 45<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 4<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2017**

The 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017 in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is at **ANNEXURE-I**.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

### **AGENDA ITEM No. 1**

#### **Confirmation of the minutes of the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017**

The IGF(WL) informed the Committee that the minutes of the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017 were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2017. No comments/suggestions were received and accordingly the minutes of 44<sup>th</sup> meeting were confirmed.

### **AGENDA ITEM No. 2**

#### **ACTION TAKEN REPORT**

##### **36.4.2.1 Setting up 5.25 MTPA Development of Floating storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) facilities for import of LNG within the existing deep water port at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed site is 2.5 km away from the boundary of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee about the proposal and informed that the proposal was discussed during the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL. He also mentioned that as the project site was located 2.5 km away from Coringa WLS, Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan were required for consideration. The Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan were received from the project proponent on 4<sup>th</sup>



August 2017. The Plan was shared with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2017 for seeking comments. The comments on the same are awaited from the State Chief Wildlife Warden. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal pending receipt of the comments of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh.

**36.4.2.12. Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttarakhand Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary**

**36.4.2.13. Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydropower Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand**

**36.4.2.14. Construction of 520 MW (4 X 130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the above proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the said meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek comments of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRD&GR) on the proposed projects.

The IGF(WL) also mentioned that on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2016, the matter was taken up with the MoWRD&GR. But, no response was received from them. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the Chair had suggested the CWLW, Uttarakhand to ask the State Government to take up the matter with the MoWRD&GR. However, no response was received from the State CWLW and MoWRD&GR. He informed that after the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the DIG (WL) had spoken with the Joint Secretary, MoWRD&GR and requested to consider and share their comments on the said matter. The response was still awaited. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**34.4.2.11 Proposal of Ms Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease no.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which**

**lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/  
Mukundra Hills National Park**

**34.4.2.12 Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village  
Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife  
Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed  
mining lease 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary**

**34.4.2.13 Proposal of M/s Associated Stone Industries (Kota) limited for expansion  
and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease No. 1/89 situated in  
Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposals and mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the state Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that ESZ proposals of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Revised ESZ proposal of the Mukundra Hills TR was also awaited from the State. Further, in the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the CWLW, Rajasthan sought time of two months to submit the revised ESZ proposals. The period of two months ended on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2017 but no response was received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan.

During the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden again requested the time period of two months for submission of ESZ. The Chairman stated that since the matter was pending with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan for a long period, only one month (up to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017) be allowed to the State Chief Wildlife Warden for submission of revised ESZ proposals. The State Chief Wildlife Warden agreed to this. After discussions the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**39.4.2.5 Proposal for International Amusement & Infrastructures Ltd for Jaipur  
Mega Tourism City, a Recreational Project at village Daulatpura Kotra,  
Tehsil Amer District Jaipur, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the meeting, the State Chief Wildlife Warden has mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project was under consideration of SEIAA, Rajasthan. In the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that the

Environment Clearance (EC) of project shall be submitted in next 2-3 months. Further, in the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2017, the State Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan has sought time of another two months to submit the EC of project. The period of two months ended on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2017 but no response was received from the State Chief Wildlife Warden. During the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden again requested the time period of another two months for submission of EC of the project.

The Chairman stated that since the matter was pending with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan for a long period, only one month (up to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017) would be allowed to the State Chief Wildlife Warden for submission of EC of the project. The State Chief Wildlife Warden agreed to this. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

#### **40.3.2.1 Diversion of 9.94 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of New Railway Line Broad Gauge (BG) between Agartala to Sabroom, Tripura**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the DGF&SS had suggested that a Committee comprising of the Chief Wildlife Warden of Tripura, Prof R Sukumar, Member NBWL, one representative of WII and one person from the Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit a report in a fortnight to the Ministry for further consideration. The IGF(WL) further informed that the site inspection has been conducted by the committee headed by Prof R Sukumar and the Site Inspection Report was received on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2017 which was circulated to members along with the agenda of the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting. Prof R Sukumar briefly informed that the Committee has recommended the proposal for the diversion of 9.94 ha of forestland from Trishna WLS for the construction of new railway line (BG) from Agartala to Sabroom with strict adherence to the following mitigation measures and conditions:

1. Among the three alignments explored for the construction of railway line between Udaipur and Sabroom, the committee is convinced that Alignment-2 requiring 9.94 ha of sanctuary land is the most practical for the construction of railway line with least conservation impact and technical / economic / social viability.

2. Fencing / funneling in vicinity of underpass on either side of the track passing through the forest should be done at least for 100 m distance. Any steep embankment on either side of the railway line needs to be made more gentle or flattened as these often trap wildlife on the railway track causing mortality by fast moving trains. The speed of the trains plying through the forest patches of the sanctuary need to be regulated to below 45 km per hour.
3. Separate smaller passage ways for small mammals, reptiles and amphibians are required with *herp-fences* all along the railway track when passing the forest corridor patches. Design of these provided in *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife* (2016) compiled by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, shall be considered while according stage approval for this project. Precise locations of these passages can be decided by the Railways in consultation with the Tripura Forest Department.
4. This committee deliberated at length the appropriate management category of the 13 sq.km Bhairavnagar Bison Conservation Area. Based on the field visit to this area, discussions with senior officials including PCCF of Tripura Forest Department, the presence of cultivation and settlement in this relatively-isolated small forest patch and its proximity to the Bangladesh border, the committee recommends that the ***Bhairavnagar Bison Conservation Area be managed as a Conservation Reserve under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.*** This would be the most appropriate and practical means of ensuring conservation of the forest and the wildlife.
5. About 30 sq. km of the Garjee Reserve Forest, close to Paratia FRH (Garjee beat) should also be established as a Conservation Reserve under the Wildlife Protection Act.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal with the recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee.

#### **32.4.2(19) Proposal for Lakheri Chamovali mining lease of M/s. ACC Limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Dist. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that a meeting was held on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017 under the chairmanship of DGF&SS. After discussions, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan was requested to furnish additional information clarifying the

mistake of facts committed while notifying the area of 409.88 ha as buffer of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in the year 2012. Response from the State Govt. was received dated 19.07.2017.

During 44<sup>th</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 29.07.2017, it was decided that the NTCA would examine the matter and submit the report in three weeks. The Member Secretary, NTCA informed that the NTCA has recommended the proposal in its meeting held today (04.09.2017). The minutes of the meeting of the NTCA was assured to be provided immediately. The user agency voluntarily agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 5 Cr. Into the corpus of Ranthambore Tiger Conservation Foundation for carrying out the conservation activities. After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal for denotification of the buffer zone area of Ranthambore tiger reserve and renotify after rationalization excluding the lease area of M/s. ACC Limited from the buffer area along with the conditions imposed by the NTCA if any in the meeting of 4<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

#### **40.3.2.2 Proposal for bauxite mining lease area 206.37 ha at village Talagaon in Taluka Radhanagari and village Baveli in Taluka Gaganbawada, Dist Kolhapur, Maharashtra**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 15.05.2017 had decided that the Secretary, MoEF&CC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and NTCA to take a decision on the proposal. A meeting in this regard was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&CC and the minutes of the said meeting were circulated with the agenda of 45<sup>th</sup> SC-NBWL. As per the decision, a committee comprising of DIG(NTCA), DIG(WL), representative from IA Division and a representative of Maharashtra Govt., in the presence of project proponent, would visit the site and submit a report within 15 days from the date of issue of letter from the Wildlife Division. After discussion the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the submission of the report of the Site Inspection Committee.

#### **41.4.2.1 Proposal for Construction of Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) along with R&R Hospital and allied Institutes,**

**New Delhi. The proposed site is 200 meter away from the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that Proposal was considered and recommended by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Mar 2017. However, the user agency has requested to waive deposit of 5% of total project cost for undertaking soil-moisture conservation work as stipulated by the CWLW. The request to waive deposit of 5% of total cost was placed before the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The Standing Committee decided that the matter be examined by a Committee headed by Dr H S Singh, the State CWLW and a representative of Wildlife Division and a report submitted to it for further consideration. The IGF(WL) informed that the Committee has completed the site visit and submitted its report on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2017. The following are the recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee:

- (1) The User Agency is required *to deposit 2% of total cost of the project for the undertaking soil-moisture conservation and improvement of wildlife habitat in the Asola wildlife sanctuary* in the larger interest of conservation of wildlife habitat as stipulated by the Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (2) *No construction activity / soil / Badarpur excavation is permitted in the area of 17.5 acres* of the geo-morphological ridge area contiguous to the project site. The natural character of the area should be restored to merge with the ridge forest and it should not be disconnected with the ridge forests.
- (3) The boundary wall of 10 feet height should be designed and constructed such that no waste can be thrown over the wall into the sanctuary.
- (4) Thick green belt of native plant species should be developed in the maximum available patch to buffer air / sound / water pollution inside the sanctuary. And the green belt should be declared as out-of-bound for the staff / public use.
- (5) Exhaust fans, vents of air-conditioners should not be fixed towards the face of the sanctuary. The municipal solid/liquid waste generated during construction / after full-fledge functioning of hospital, medicos' / or nurses' hostel and residential colony should not be disposed in and around the sanctuary. *The biomedical waste generated from the hospital should be disposed 5 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary.*

## **General recommendation**

*The project is not specific to the capital city and it is for the personnel of the armed police force from different parts of the country. Delhi is already over populated and suffers from the increasing pollution load. Construction of such institute may result into visit of personnel of arm forces, their relatives. As a result, the traffic on Delhi roads, pollution in air and the waste on ground will further increase the existing pollution level. This will add to traffic and environmental burden to a highly polluted mega-city. Can't authority think of constructing such institute in B-class city properly located in the country? In future such projects, which are specific to Delhi, should not be constructed in Delhi. The ridge forests and its surrounding areas should be preserved and improved as lung of the mega-city.*

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee.

### **44.3.2. Diversion of 1136.0138 ha of forestland for the construction of Dr B R Ambedkar Pranahita Irrigation Canal falling in Tiger Corridor area linking Kawal Tiger Reserve in Telangana with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharastra and Indravathi Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017. The State CWLW has then requested the Standing Committee to reduce the number of 18 eco-friendly crossings across the Pranahita Irrigation Canal. The Standing Committee decided that a team of WII would visit the project site and submit a detailed report to this Ministry in a fortnight for further consideration of the proposal.

The IGF(WL) further informed that a Committee from WII has visited the project site and submitted a detailed report on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 2017. The Director, WII made a brief presentation and informed that the Site Inspection Committee has recommended the following suggestions:

- i) Given the length of the forested areas within which the canal would be constructed, the dimensions (width of the eco-bridges) suggested by the Irrigation department are either too large (100 meters width) or too small (10 meters width) for facilitating animal

passage. Further, the number of proposed structures appears to be much higher than required and also too close to each other (Table 1). Too closely spaced structures may negate their benefits because of impacts of clearing the vegetation, anthropogenic interventions and disturbance induced during construction phase of canal and these structures. It is, therefore, necessary to rationalize the numbers and locations of these structures so that they become more effective in maintaining the functional connectivity of Bejjur RF with Kadamba RF.

- ii) After detailed discussions in the field with all concerned officials and examining the pros and cons of the proposed eco-bridges, the following eco-bridges are recommended for effective and long-term connectivity of the two RFs in question (Table 1).
- iii) Successive eco-bridges within Bejjur (Sl. No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13) and Kadamba Extension RF (Sl. No. 14, 16 and 18) should be spaced apart by a minimum of 500 meters.
- iv) WII will provide technical assistance in the preparation of design of an eco-bridge, which should be adopted for all eco bridges along the entire length of the canal. This would require more consultations / visits to the site. Expertise of civil engineers, irrigation and forest department officials and professional landscape architects will be sought for designing the model eco-bridges.
- v) Based on the suggested design by WII, one model eco-bridge should be initially built by the User Agency. Such a structure would require evaluation of its utility by an independent committee comprising of members of NTCA, WII and Telangana Forest Department. Constructions of other 8 eco-bridges should be permitted only after this committee's approval.
- vi) Six to eight meter wide ramps (with a very gentle gradient, slope 25-30°) should be constructed at an interval of every 500 meters on both the sides along the stretches of the canal passing through the forest lands and wildlife crossing areas. This will enable even smaller forms of animals to have access to canal water for drinking purpose.
- vii) As suggested by NTCA, a spoil bank composed of a pile of excavated debris and muck material while constructing canal will be formed by the User Agency. Approximately 300 m width of soil deposit should be piled up in the form of spoil bank all along the canal. The top soil is to be protected and used to cover the spoil bank. The afforestation activity is proposed on this spoil bank all along the canal falling in forest area.



- viii) The Afforestation Plan needs to be prepared by the User Agency and should be got approved by the State Chief Wildlife Warden. This plan needs to be well formulated to avoid gradient / landscape alterations that may have a negative bearing on the use of natural habitat along the canal. Priority must be given to those native species which are likely to enhance nutritional carrying capacity for the wild ungulates and are useful for habitat restoration.
- ix) Openings of the eco-bridges on both the sides of the canal should be devoid of any modification resulting from physical alteration (spoil bank, inspection road) and be planted with native species to provide a smooth transition area to the nearest contiguous patches of forest on either side of the canal.
- x) Landscape design of the eco-bridges should mimic adjacent habitats that the structure intends to connect. Dense shrubs should be planted on edges of bridges to provide cover and refuge for small- and medium-sized wildlife. The center sections of the crossings should be left open with low herbaceous vegetation. Piles of shrubs, large woody debris or rocks could be placed in stepping-stone fashion to provide refuge for small fauna. Afforestation plan with carefully selected species should also be prepared for top of the eco-bridges.
- xi) Forest Department must monitor these eco-bridges with remotely activated camera traps to understand animal movements and detect and minimize illegal human activities, if any.
- xii) It was observed that many illegal encroachments on either sides of Bejjur RF and Kadamba Extension RF are negatively influencing the functional connectivity. The areas demarcating these settlements and forest lands should be appropriately fenced out so as to arrest further spread of these.
- xiii) In agreement with the NTCA recommendations, WII recommends that the Telangana Forest Department must urgently initiate removal of these illegal encroachments and develop those areas into wildlife habitats so as to compensate for the forest land being lost owing to implementation of Pranahita project.
- xiv) Telangana Forest Department must ensure that the NPV deposited for this project should be utilized for tiger centric conservation approach and recovery of Kawal Tiger Reserve and adjoining corridor landscapes. These may include resettlement of villages from core of Kawal TR as per State Government's policy, augmentation of prey and tigers in Kawal TR, eco-development activities aiming at reduction of local communities' dependence on forest resources, etc.

- xv) One district road is passing through Bejjur RF which is already fragmenting this forested corridor. A portion of NPV amount must be invested in constructing appropriate animal crossing structures (over and under passes) and speed breakers on this road. Design of these structures should be in adherence to WII document *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure*, and their precise locations should be determined by local forest officials in consultation with WII.
- xvi) The corridor may become almost non-functional during the construction phase owing to high anthropogenic disturbances. This may halt tiger movement in the area and might escalate conflict with local human communities. The User Agency must, therefore, start construction of canal within forest areas only during the last phase of the project.

**Table 1. Details of the eco-bridges before and after WII survey on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2017**

Sl. No.	Type of Proposed Eco-friendly Crossings	Location of Structure (Centre Point)	Location within Reserved Forest	Width (meters) of structure originally proposed	Width (meters) of structure (in the narrowest part) suggested after WII survey on August 21, 2017	Remarks / Recommendations made after WII Survey on August 21, 2017
1	Eco-Bridge	km 16.500	Karjavelle village (Bit-V) of Gudem RF of Pack-II	20 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> The three bridges in Gudem RF are catering to very small patch of RF at 3 places and that too on the edge of forests. Also, there are a large number of drainage networks, under passes, super passes, bridges of 20 to 30 m width proposed in that area along the canal which would serve the purpose of unhindered animal movements.
2	Eco-Bridge	km 19.000	Munjampally village (Bit-I) of Gudem RF of Pack-II	20 m		
3	Eco-Bridge	km 20.600	Munjampally village (Bit-I) of Gudem RF of Pack-II	10 m		
4	Eco-Bridge	km 28.600	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-III) of Bejjur RF of Pack-II	10 m	30 m	To be increased
5	Eco-Bridge	km 30.500	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	20 m	15 m	To be decreased*
6	Eco-Bridge	km 30.800	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 5 and 7
7	Eco-Bridge	km 31.200	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	50 m	To be decreased*

Sl. No.	Type of Proposed Eco-friendly Crossings	Location of Structure (Centre Point)	Location within Reserved Forest	Width (meters) of structure originally proposed	Width (meters) of structure (in the narrowest part) suggested after WII survey on August 21, 2017	Remarks / Recommendations made after WII Survey on August 21, 2017
8	Eco-Bridge	km 31.400	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 7 and 9
9	Eco-Bridge	km 31.600	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	50 m	To be decreased*
10	Eco-Bridge	km 31.800	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 9 and 11
11	Eco-Bridge	km 32.000	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	50 m	To be decreased*
12	Eco-Bridge	km 32.200	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	100 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 11 and 13
13	Eco-Bridge	km 32.400	Oot-sarangapally village (Bit-I) of Bejjur RF of Pack-IV	50 m	15 m	To be decreased*
14	Eco-Bridge	km 38.900	Yalukapally village (Bit-III) of Kadamba RF of Pack-IV	20 m	15 m	To be decreased*
15	Eco-Bridge	km 39.200	Yalukapally village (Bit-III) of Kadamba RF of Pack-IV	30 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 14 and 16
16	Eco-Bridge	km 39.500	Yalukapally village (Bit-III) of Kadamba RF of Pack-IV	50 m	30 m	To be decreased*
17	Eco-Bridge	km 39.800	Yalukapally village (Bit-III) of Kadamba RF of Pack-IV	20 m	---	<b>Not Recommended.</b> Too close to structures 16 and 18
18	Eco-Bridge	km 40.100	Yalukapally village (Bit-III) of Kadamba RF of Pack-IV	20 m	15 m	To be decreased*

*\*To construct an eco-bridge of 100 meters width in the center (about 150- 200 meters on the edges); all the vegetation within that span of the corridor need to be cleared and therefore the team did not find this dimension to be a viable option.*

so that the area could be reclaimed soon after. Irrigation department must use pre-fabricated structures (built outside the forest area) for construction of these eco-bridges and assemble them in these areas so that the on-site disturbances could be minimized during the construction phase.

- xviii) The same monitoring committee should oversee the implementation of the project at regular intervals to ensure that the mitigation measures suggested by State CWLW, NTCA and WII are being complied with.

Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL suggested to increase the width of the eco-bridges of Table 1 (*Serial No. 5, 13, 14 & 18*) from 15 m to 20 m for the large cause of the wildlife.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures prescribed by the WII, Dehradun and the suggestions made by Dr H S Singh and Prof R Sukumar, Members of NBWL.

#### **43.1.24 Permission for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting held during 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The user agency has suggested three options of which the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the *Option 1* whereas the State Board for Wildlife has recommended the *Option 3*. It was decided by the Standing Committee in its 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting that a Committee comprising of one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry within a fortnight for further consideration. The Site Inspection was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> August 2017 and submitted a report was received on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept 2017.

The Director, WII informed that the Site Inspection Committee noticed discrepancy between the alignments shown in the map of proposal and the alignments shown by the User Agency on the ground during the field visit. The Site Inspection Committee has requested to carry out a joint resurvey by the User Agency and the State Forest Department and furnish

information to this Ministry. The Chairman directed WII to carry out the joint survey and resubmit the report to the Ministry in a fortnight.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**41.4.1.4 Proposal for establishment and operating Retail Outlet with required facilities in private land situated in village Mishirpur, Plot Khasra No.223M right side of Asifabad – Garh road (MDR), Meerut District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL observed that the Govt. land was also involved for the proposed project. He opined that the Govt. land should not be allowed to be used for setting up the facility. The Member has also suggested to seek the comments of the State Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh for further consideration. The comments of the State Chief Wildlife Warden were received on 6<sup>th</sup> Aug 2017 in which it was mentioned that there is no private land adjacent to the retail outlet available and therefore 0.0576286 ha of Govt. land is required for the entry and exists of vehicles from / to the retail outlet.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

**44.1.6. Proposal for construction of Attargoo Sagam Mudh Bhawa Road km 33/500 to 61/930 in Spiti Division, HPPWD Kaza and km 0/0 to 44/400 in Karcham Division, HPPWD at Bhabanagar in Kinnaur District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 44<sup>th</sup> meeting held during 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017. It was informed during the meeting that the proposal involved the diversion of 4.20 ha of forestland from the Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of Attargoo Sagam – Mudh Bhawa Road. However the DFO, Himachal Pradesh mentioned that the diversion of 43.70 ha of forestland was required for the laying of Attargoo Sagam – Mudh Bhawa road. The Standing Committee requested the State Government to submit the revised proposal.

The IGF(WL) also stated that the revised proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. He mentioned further that the State PCCF in its letter dated 30.08.2017 requested to consider for the diversion of 39.50 ha for the construction of Attargoo Sagam Mudh Bhawa Road km 33/500 to 61/930 in Spiti Division and km 0/0 to 44/400 in Karcham Division, at Bhabanagar in Kinnaur District. He also mentioned that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussion the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

#### **43.1.19 Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in the 43<sup>rd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Standing Committee of NBWL. Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL had suggested to seek the recommendations of the State Chief Wildlife Warden for the consideration. During the 44<sup>th</sup> meeting, the State Chief Wildlife Warden informed that the recommendations would be submitted in two weeks. The IGF(WL) also stated that the recommendations of the State Chief Wildlife Warden, Chhattisgarh have not been received as yet.

After discussion the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the receipt of clarification from the State Government.

#### **41.3 Change of status of forest land to revenue land when the former has been used to rehabilitate villages from core areas of National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries / Tiger Reserves forest land**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee that this policy issue was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting held during 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. It was decided that in all those cases where the reserve forest has been used to rehabilitate villages from core areas of National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries / Tiger Reserves, status of forestland would be changed to revenue land.

The Government of Maharashtra has requested that in all those cases where the forestland has been used to rehabilitate villages from core areas of National Parks / Wildlife

Sanctuaries / Tiger Reserves, status of forestland rather reserve forest would be changed to revenue land.

After discussion the Standing Committee decided to recommend that *in all those cases where the forestland has been used to rehabilitate villages from core areas of National Parks / Wildlife sanctuaries / Tiger reserves, status of **forestland** would be changed to revenue land.*

### **AGENDA ITEM No. 3**

#### **45.3.1. Integrated Wildlife Management Plan for West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand State examined by Multidisciplinary Expert Committee (MDEC)**

The IGF(WL) informed that reference has been received from the FC division of Ministry on the constitution of Multidisciplinary Expert Committee (MDEC) chaired by Dr S S Bisht to review the Integrated Wildlife Management Plan (IWMP) for West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand. The recommendations of the MDEC on IWMP were placed before the Standing Committee Members of NBWL. It was also informed that IWMP was prepared by an expert committee which has been vetted by WII Dehradun and has approval of the State Government of Jharkhand. The members appreciated the appraisal of the MDEC on the IWMP.

#### **45.3.2. Delegation of powers to the State Government for sanctioning proposal regarding drinking water pipeline in Protected Areas by the Chief Wildlife Warden**

The IGF(WL) stated that the Government of Gujarat has sent a Policy Agenda for the delegation of powers for sanctioning drinking water pipeline proposals falling inside Protected Areas. He also mentioned that under the present procedure, any project proposal for laying of pipeline for supply of drinking water has to be recommended by the State Board for Wildlife and the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife. The projects like drinking water supply to the masses cannot be delayed as this is the basic need for sustenance of human life as well as livestock particularly water scarce areas.



The IGF(WL) stated that the State Govt. has suggested that if the power of taking an immediate decision for implementation of drinking water project is given to the Chief Wildlife Warden, then the immediate need of water supply during the water scarce seasons can be taken care of. In the last meeting of the State Board for Wildlife, it was decided that cases of drinking water projects may be sanctioned by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State in anticipation of *post facto* approval by the State Board for Wildlife and the Standing Committee of NBWL.

Dr H S Singh, Member of NBWL opined that in respect of proposals for laying of drinking water pipeline and optical fiber cables along the roads inside the national parks, sanctuaries and tiger reserves, the authority could be delegated to the State Board for Wildlife. He also suggested that the details of clearances given to such proposals should be furnished to the NBWL.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided that henceforth State/ UT Chief Wildlife Wardens would sanction proposals for laying drinking water pipelines and Optical Fiber Cables for telecommunications inside the National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves. However the CWLWs would have to furnish the details every month of all such sanctioned proposals to the Ministry for information of SC-NBWL.

#### **45.3.3. Landscape Scale Conservation**

The IGF(WL) stated that Prof R Sukumar, Member of NBWL has suggested a Policy Agenda wherein he desired to have a deliberation on landscape level conservation. Prof R Sukumar while briefing the Standing Committee on the Agenda suggested to have a sub-committee to discuss the matter in depth. The Director, WII Dehradun informed that the matter pertaining to landscape level plan was adequately considered in the National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031). Considering that the matter has already been covered under the National Wildlife Action Plan the Standing Committee decided that Prof R Sukumar would be a part of the Committee to frame Guidelines to implement Landscape Conservation.

## **AGENDA ITEM No. 4**

### **5.4.1 PROPOSALS WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS**

#### **45.4.1.1 Proposal for provision of ropeway facility in Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.30 ha of forestland from the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary for provision of ropeway facility at Rohtasgarh Fort. The project will help in the better communication of villages in the upper side of Kaimur plateau and also in promoting eco-tourism. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The operation of ropeway carriage/transit facility for tourism purpose shall be regulated under the directions of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar coordinated as eco-tourism activities so that any adverse impact on wildlife interests are prevented or mitigated.
2. Eco-friendly vehicles (battery operated) should be used for transport of tourists over 5 km of road distance from top landing site of Chaurasan Mandir to Rohtasgarh Fort.
3. During the construction and installation of the ropeway facility in the sanctuary area, the practicable restrictions and precautionary measures as prescribed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar shall be compiled.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.4.1.2 Erection of 11 KV overhead line from CRPF camp Netanar to village Koleng on XLPE cable for 23.60 km in Kangar Valley National Park**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.216 ha of forestland from the Kangar valley National Park for laying of 11 KV overhead line from CRPF camp, Netanar to Koleng village on XLPE cable for 23.60 km in the Kangar valley National Park. He also added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

#### **45.4.1.3 Upgradation of forest road from Aktwar to Chule in Guru Ghasidas National Park**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was for upgradation of forest road with black topping which runs from Aktwar to Chule and covers distance of 5.97 km out of which 1.40 km comes under Guru Ghasidas National Park. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing any conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

#### **45.4.1.4 Diversion of 2.393 ha of forestland to Superintendent of Police for establishment of CRPF camp compartment No.PF 184 of Chinnakodepal village under buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh**

The IGF (WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.393 ha of forestland from the buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve to facilitate the movement of the armed forces engaged in antinaxal operations. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

#### **45.4.1.5 Diversion of (i) 9.45 ha of forestland from the Kanger Ghati National Park for the construction of Nangur – Netanar – Koleng road, (ii) 13.50 ha of forestland from the Kanger Ghati National Park for the construction of Darbha – Koleng – Chandameta road, and (iii) 5.76 ha of forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the construction of G.K Road – R.D. road – Chamrupara road under the Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme in Jagdalpur of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh State**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the aforesaid three proposals and stated that the proposals involve the diversion of 9.45 ha, 13.50 ha, and 5.76 ha of forestland respectively from the Kanger Ghati National Park for construction of roads in the National Park under the Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme in Jagdalpur area of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh. The total area to be diverted from the National Park for the three stretches of

roads is 28.71 ha. The proposals were for converting *kachcha* roads to *pakka* roads by black topping to provide smooth connectivity to the tribal villages. He also informed that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposals without imposing conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposals.

#### **45.4.1.6 Diversion of 27.355 ha of forestland for construction of proposed 132 KV Nagri-Indagaon transmission line**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of a total area of 42.958 ha (27.355 ha of forestland + 16.603 ha of revenue land) for laying of a 132 KV transmission line in a distance of 15.911 km from Nagri to Indagaon falling from the Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve. He also mentioned that the proposal involves the felling of 4303 trees. He also informed that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

The IGF (WL) also mentioned that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following conditions and mitigation strategies:

- (1) In compliance with MoEF&CC guidelines, no clearance of vegetation shall be allowed for open areas with sparse vegetation (such as grasslands, wetlands, etc., 5.8 m vertical clearance above ground, 2.5 m vertical clearance from the vegetation and 1.2 m horizontal clearance from vegetation could be permitted in other areas of the transmission line. These dimensions are based on clearance requirements for power lines under Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 (as amended up to 25 November 2000)) and local forest officials should monitor strict implementation of this on ground.
- (2) The user agency should design the power pole configuration in accordance with the guidelines provided in the *Eco-friendly Measures to mitigate impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife* documented by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in order to prevent the instances of collision of migratory birds with transmission lines. To minimize bird and bat collisions and electrocutions, the following preventive measures / safeguards need to be adopted by the user agency. Making of power lines wires and earth wires with reflectors or other items that will prevent bird collisions and deaths needs to be adopted. Marker devices are available in several colours and are visible to birds from a long distance. Many types of marker devices are available such as spheres,

swinging plates, spiral vibration dampers, strips, flight diverters, bird flappers, ribbons, tapes, flags, and crossed bands.

- (3) The user agency should adhere to the guidelines issued by Hon'ble National green Tribunal in its judgment in Janajagarithi Samiti vs. Union of India and others (Appeal No. 10 of 2102) related to transmission line passing through the forest in Western Ghats.
- (4) Forest Clearance Division of MoEF&CC in consultation with the Central electricity Authority had also issued guidelines pertaining to transmission line passing through the forests. The user agency should follow these guidelines while constructing the power lines.
- (5) No construction / maintenance work shall be permitted in between 6 PM to 7 AM.
- (6) Labour camps should be away from the boundaries of Protected Area / Reserve Forest / Protected Forest along the entire length of the proposed transmission line.
- (7) No construction materials (including soil, stones, etc) should be collected from the forest. The topsoil to a depth of 30 cm should be first gathered, piled aside and covered with a tarpaulin or suitable other material. The topsoil should be re-spread as early as possible over the distributed or excavated area after completion of work to a depth of 30 cm.
- (8) Construction debris should be dumped inside the forest areas and they should be transported by the user agency to suitable dumping sites outside the forest.
- (9) Movement of vehicles should be strictly restricted to existing roads and tracks and creation of new roads and tracks or off-roading shall be prohibited. All vehicles delivering loose constructions materials and any such material gathered at the site must be covered by appropriate material such as tarpaulins to prevent dust spreading, pollution or wastage.
- (10) Movements of vehicles and use of heavy machinery along riverine areas and water courses along the entire length of the proposed transmission line should also be kept minimal.
- (11) The clear-felled area should be annually cleaned on the line of and coinciding with the schedule of fire line preparation.
- (12) The clear-felled area and transmission line should be jointly patrolled regularly by user agency and Forest Department.
- (13) Erection, repair and maintenance work will be carried out under intimation to Forest Department. Existing subsidiary electricity line providing electricity to the villages in

core and buffer area will be insulated and realigned along the road to check possible electrocution.

- (14) The user agency may decommission other power lines and distribution facilities, preferably in the area or in other afforested parts of the State, which have become obsolete, defunct or damaged. Decommissioning activities may include demolition and removal of the installed infrastructure (e.g., transmission towers, substations, aboveground and underground utilities and access /approach road decommissioning) and reclamation of the project site, including ground stabilization and re-vegetation with native species typical to the natural vegetation of the area.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.

#### **45.4.1.7 Proposal for change of surface of Jharvani-Mathasar road in 1.88 ha of land in Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary Gujarat**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.88 ha of forestland from the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposal was for black topping (tarring) of WBM (*kachcha*) road to *pakka* road for smooth connectivity of tribal villages. He mentioned that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.

- (7) The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest conservation Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.
- (9) The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of protected area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The user agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 m.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.1.8 Proposal for change of surface of Dumkhal-Mathasar road in 2.04 ha of land in Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary Gujarat**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.04 ha of forestland from the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposal was for black topping (tarring) of WBM (*kachcha*) road to *pakka* road for smooth connectivity of tribal villages. He mentioned that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest conservation Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.

- (9) The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of protected area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The user agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 meters.

The Chair accepted the recommendation of Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL in which he stated that the Chief Wildlife Warden of respective State should submit a compliance certificate on fulfillment of all the conditions contained in the recommendation of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**45.4.1.9 Proposal for use of 0.549 ha land in Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by Idea Cellular Ltd., Ahmadabad**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.549 ha of forestland from the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying optical fiber. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
- (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.
- (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 Am to 6 PM.
- (8) Approval under Forest Conservation 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.



- (9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.1.10 Bulk water supply to IIT, NISER, INFOCITY II & other adjoining areas**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal for laying of additional pipeline in the area of 22.106 ha (4.31 ha forestland + 17.796 ha non-forestland) of Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary for supply of drinking water to NISER, IIT, INFOCITY II and other adjoining areas. He also mentioned that the proposal would facilitate supply of drinking water to the protection camps in and around the sanctuary.

The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the Executive Engineer, PH Division III, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar would facilitate supply of drinking water to protection camps in and around the sanctuary coming along the proposed pipeline.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.1.11 Diversion of 0.3198 ha of forestland in Nagarjunasagar division for laying of underground Optical Fiber Cable for a length of 7106.44 m along RF at Puttichelama to Vijaypuri Road (134/200 to 136/200 km and 73/395 to 78/395 km) along the road**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.3198 ha of forestland from the Amrabad Tiger Reserve for laying of optical fiber cable for security purposes. The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the

proposal without imposing conditions. He also mentioned that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with following conditions and mitigation measures:

- (1) There shall be no construction work of the project between 6.00 PM to 6.00 AM.
- (2) The signages shall be erected along the said alignment highlighting tiger and wildlife conservation at the cost of user agency.
- (3) The concerned RFO shall depute a forest official to monitor the laying of OFC till the work is complete.
- (4) The user agency shall offer facility of free data connection to the concerned tiger management authorities deputed in the said area for facilitation protection through surveillance.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.2 PROPOSALS FOR TAKING UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **45.4.2.1 INDMAX REVAMP of Guwahati Refinery**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was for augmentation of Indmax Unit from 0.1 MMTPA to 0.15 MMTPA in the existing Guwahati Refinery falls within 10 km distance from the boundary of Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following condition:

*Periodic monitoring of pollution level by the State Pollution Control Board may be made mandatory in area close to Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary. Man-Animal Conflict Mitigation is emergent need of that area. Therefore it is pertinent that a fund may be provided by IOCL Guwahati Refinery, which will be utilized for Wildlife Conservation and mitigation of man-animal conflict.*

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.2.2 INDAdaptG project of Guwahati Refinery**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was for installation of INDAdaptG project of Guwahati Refinery in Indian Oil Corporation Limited to reduce the sulfur content of existing MS(PETROL) for meeting the BS-IV MS specifications. He also state the project site is situated at 5 km away from the boundary of Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary. The State Chief Wildlife warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. Periodic monitoring of pollution level by the State Pollution Control Board may be made mandatory in area close to Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary.
2. Man Animal Conflict Mitigation is emergent need of that area. Therefore it is pertinent that a fund may be provided by IOCL Guwahati Refinery, which will be utilized for Wildlife Conservation and mitigation of man-animal conflict.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **45.4.2.3 Upgrading (widening into 6 lane) of National Highway NH-2 through Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary in Gaya District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.5554 ha of forestland from the proposed ESZ of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary for widening of NH-2 from existing 4-lane to 6-lane in between Madanpur and Dhanbad Districts of Bihar. A stretch of 10 km road in between Padumchak and Barwadih falls within the proposed ESZ of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the proposed project is a part of National Highways Development Project Programme Phase V. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (5) There is a need of providing wildlife land bridge also at suitable location to augment the connectivity for the wild animals. The Practice Manual brought out jointly by WII, MoEF&CC, NHAI and NTCA has prescribed such wildlife land bridge as structural mitigation measure for restoring/augmenting connectivity for landscapes intruded by highways.

- (6) No constructions of facility like toll plaza, fuel stations/ retail outlets, hotel and other traveler amenity shall be permitted in the 17.32 km stretch of highway in the sanctuary and its eco-sensitive zone.
- (7) During the construction works of the highway upgradation and strengthening, practicable restrictions and precautions as specified by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar shall be compiled with.
- (8) Speed restrictions and other appropriate regulations may be imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar in the highway stretch within the sanctuary and the ESZ.

The Director, WII Dehradun suggested to remove the fourth condition (Serial No. 4) imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to restrict the speed of the vehicles in the highway stretch within the sanctuary and the ESZ.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and the suggestion made by the Director WII.

#### **45.4.2.4 Proposal for use of 4.00 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for use of 4.00 ha land for ordinary morum mining in the revenue waste land of Ratadiya village. He also stated the proposed project falls in the proposed ESZ at distance of 6.80 km away from the boundary of Kutch Desert sanctuary. The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
- (2) The user agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
- (3) The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
- (4) The user agency will have to create 10 meter wide green belt around mining area.
- (5) The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**45.4.2.5 Proposal for use of 4.90 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for use of 4.90 ha land for ordinary morum mining in the revenue waste land of Ratadiya village. He also stated that the proposed project falls in the proposed ESZ at distance of 6.80 km away from the boundary of Kutch Desert sanctuary. The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
2. The user agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
3. The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
4. The user agency will have to create 10 meter wide green belt around mining area.
5. The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**45.4.2.6 Proposal for use of 1.48 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for use of 1.48 ha land for ordinary morum mining in the revenue waste land of Ratadiya village. He also stated that the proposed project falls in the proposed ESZ at distance of 6.90 km away from the boundary of Kutch Desert sanctuary. The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
- (2) The user agency shall not take up any activity / dumping material / construction / filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
- (3) The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
- (4) The user agency will have to create 10 m wide green belt around mining area.
- (5) The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**45.4.2.7 Development of residential and commercial project on Plot bearing CTS No. 827A/4A/1 at village Malad (E), Mumbai. Developer: Ferani Hotels Private Limited**

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for the development of residential and commercial project on the private land of Survey No 239/1 & related CTS No 827A/4A/1 adjacent to the boundary of Sanjay Gandhi National Park. He also stated that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The construction will be allowed only to the extent of outside proposed ESZ area (i.e., 81.86%). No construction will be done inside the proposed ESZ (i.e., 18.14%). On this condition this proposal is recommended.
- (2) The proponent assures and abides to comply with the conditions laid down by GoI, MoEF (IA.III) Division for environmental clearance.
- (3) Natural growing trees which has may be earmarked for retention during EIA exercise of wildlife species like Wad, Pair, Mango, Karanj & other fruit bearing trees shall be retained from list of the trees enumerated in EIA report as submitted by project proponent.
- (4) The project on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage.

- (5) The project is recommended subject to the condition of Natural Green Tribunal Order dated 03/12/2015.
- (6) The project proponent will deposit an amount of 3% of the project cost with the Chief Conservator of forests & Director, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali for habitat development, protection and conservation of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali and Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary in accordance with the approved management plan.

The DGF&SS mentioned that the 18.14 % of project area is located on private land of the notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park while the remaining portion lies outside the ESZ. Further it has been stipulated by the CWLW that there would be no construction on the portion of project area located inside the ESZ. It was felt that since the ESZ has been notified this matter need not be placed before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to send the proposal back to the State Government for taking necessary action as per recommendation of the Monitoring Committee of the ESZ concerned.

### **45.3. ADDITIONAL AGENDA**

#### **45.3.1 Alignment of NH-28B in border zone of Valmiki Tiger Reserve, District West Champaran**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 13.27 ha of forestland from the Valmiki Tiger Reserve for construction of NH-28B of 8 km stretch connecting the villages namely Ausani, Rampurva, Semralabedhaha, Mangalpur & Madanpur of Block Bagaha-2 of District West Champara. He also stated that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (7) In the construction of highway, the hydrological aspects shall be managed in such that the adverse impacts adjoining sanctuary area are prevented / mitigated.
- (8) In the riverbank zone of the sanctuary practicable innovative provisions for seasonal movement of wild animals are incorporated in highway construction structures in consultation with the Wildlife Institution of India, Dehradun.

- (9) Any facility construction (Toll plaza, Fuel Stations / Retail Outlets, Hotel and other travelers facilities) shall not be permitted in this portion of NH-28 B.
- (10) During the construction works of the highway, practicable restrictions and precautions as instructed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar shall be complied with.
- (11) Speed restrictions and other appropriate regulations may be imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar in the highway stretch under reference.
- (12) The traffic-worthy maintenance of the earlier used access road segment (approximately 5 km) inside the sanctuary, for the interregnum till the construction of the alternative highway alignment shall be limited to the extent of 2 years from the grant of this permission and the same shall be subject to appropriate regulations as prescribed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar and the Field Director, Valmiki Tiger Reserve.

Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL and the Member Secretary, NTCA stated that the proposed project falls in the tiger reserve and requires the concurrence of the NTCA. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.



**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

1	Shri Harsh Vardhan Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Chairman
2	Shri Ajay Narayan Jha, Secretary, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Shri Siddhanta Das, DGF&SS, MoEF&CC	Member
4	Dr V B Mathur, Director, WII, Dehradun	Member
5	Prof R Sukumar, Member, NBWL	Member
6	Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Shri R D Kamboj, Director, GEER Foundation, Gujarat	Member
8	Shri Debabrata Swain, ADGF & Member Secretary (NTCA)	Invitee
9	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF (NTCA)	Invitee
10	Shri G V Reddy, Addl.Pr.CCF & CWLW, Rajasthan	Invitee
11	Shri P K Jha, PCCF (HoFF) & CWLW, Telangana	Invitee
12	Shri G K Sinha, PCCF, Gujarat	Invitee
13	Shri S K Upadhyay, CWLW, Uttar Pradesh	Invitee
14	Shri M K Rao, APCCF, Maharashtra	Invitee
15	Shri Kunal Angrish, DFO(WL), Himachal Pradesh	Invitee
16	Shri L K Verma, CF Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Invitee
17	Dr Kausik Banerjee, Project Scientist, WII Dehradun	Invitee
18	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
19	Shri S P Vashishth, DIGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
20	Dr Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee

**Draft Guidelines on delegation of powers to the State Government for sanctioning proposals on laying of underground drinking water pipelines and optical fibre cables (OFC) inside Protected Areas by the Chief Wildlife Warden**

The Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife (SC-NBWL) for decided in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 04.09. 2017 delegated powers to the State / UT Chief Wildlife Wardens (CWLWs) to sanction proposals for laying underground drinking water pipelines and optical fibre cables (OFC) along the roads within the existing right way passing through National Park / Wildlife Sanctuaries / Tiger Reserves. Following draft guidelines are proposed:

- (1) The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width;
- (2) The user agency agrees to make good the land after use / maintenance;
- (3) The user agency agrees to make good any loss to forest / environment;
- (4) The user agency seeks permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance;
- (5) The diameter of drinking water pipeline will not exceed 4 inches in diameter. The operational length of trench (for laying optical fibre cables or drinking water pipeline) will not exceed 500 m at any time;
- (6) No civil structures will be built with the laying of optical fibre cables / drinking water pipelines;
- (7) The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency which holds the right to use the Right of Way;
- (8) The State Government / Union Territories should ensure that the trench dug for underground laying of drinking water pipeline and optical fibre cables are duly filled up and compacted so that these do not become source of the constant soil erosion;
- (9) This approval shall be valid for five years till 31.12.2022;
- (10) The State Government / Union Territories will submit a monthly progress report on the extent of the forestland diverted for such purposes to the Ministry as well as the concerned Regional Offices.

**Summary records of the meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, MoEF&CC on the proposal of the M/s Puntambekar Minerals for bauxite mining on an area of 206.37 ha near Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary held on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2017**

1. A meeting, chaired by Secretary (MoEF&CC) in pursuance of the decision of the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 15 May, 2017 discussed the proposal of the M/s. Puntambekar Minerals for bauxite mining on an area of 206.37 ha near Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary. The list of participants who attended the meeting is at **ANNEXURE I**.
2. Welcoming all the participants, the agenda was taken up for discussion.
3. IGF(WL) briefed about the various aspects of the project. He stated that Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 21.04.2016 and 06.09.2016 directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to consider the proposal of the applicant in accordance with the law and on its own merits. Accordingly, the proposal was considered in the 40<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL. This ministry vide letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2017 gave a time limit of 15 days to the State Govt. of Maharashtra to forward its specific comments on the proposal. He mentioned that the PCCF (HoFF) Maharashtra has not recommended the proposal citing various reasons but has suggested to place the matter in the State Board for Wild Life.
4. Representative of the M/s Puntambekar minerals explained that the Environment Clearance (EC) for the project was granted in 2008 and after the judgement of Goa Foundation case in W.P.( C) 435/2015, mining activities are prohibited in 1 km zone of national Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries. He also cited the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 05/10/2015

*“All matters for grant of permission for implementation of projects in areas falling in National parks/sanctuaries, including rationalization of boundaries etc. will be considered by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (“NBWL”) on its own merits and in conformity with the orders and directions passed by this Court from time to time.”*

5. He informed there is mining activity taking place in the area adjoining the boundary of the Radhanagri WLS. The law should treat everybody equally.

The Project proponent also mentioned that under the Right to Information Act the information provided by the Maharashtra Forest department wherein the State Government has stated that there are no wildlife corridors notified in Maharashtra and in the lists of the Tiger Areas of Maharashtra, name of the Radhanagri WLS is missing. And it's been 11 years since they have got EC for the mine from MoEF&CC. There was a condition in the EC letter to obtain wildlife clearance. He said that there online application dated 29.04.2016 has been pending at the State level. The project proponent submitted a representation to the Secretary.

6. APPCF (Wildlife), the State of Maharashtra mentioned that this proposal would be placed in the next State Board for Wild Life meeting. However, they couldn't get a date from the Hon'ble CM's office for the next meeting of SBWL.

He also stated that the area where mining is proposed is an important Tiger Corridor. Sahayadri Tiger reserve which comprises of Chandoli National Park and Koyna WLS is in the vicinity. He talked about source and sink population areas of Tiger and minimizing that a linkage through tiger corridor needs to be maintained. The proposed mining site is within that area. There is an old ongoing mine in Durgwadmani area, the mining lease of which is going to expire in 2 years. The proposal of the Radhanagri ESZ is under consideration in the Ministry and the proposed mine is located within the proposed ESZ.

He also elaborated about the history of the area and informed that Tigers used to roam in that area. It used to be the hunting ground of Maharaja of Kolhapur. The area is heritage of Kolhapur and needs to be preserved. There is already habitat fragmentation in that area.

APCCF (WL) Maharashtra mentioned that online database is Maharashtra has not been updated yet but they have considered the application of the project proponent offline and showed recommendations of Chief Wildlife Warden to the Chair.

7. Member Secretary, NTCA mentioned that Sahayadri Tiger Reserve which comprises of Chandoli National Park and Koyna Wildlife sanctuary is located in the north of the Radhnagri WLS. He said that in Radhanagri WLS there is a presence of Tiger and because of mining Tigers are not going there. He suggested minimizing the mining activity in that area for the free movement of the Tigers. He stated that NTCA has given written opinion about the project. He also submitted a self contained report wherein he informed that the mining area is at the fringe of identified minimal tiger corridor of Sahydari TR and Radhanagri WLS.
8. DGF&SS explained that there is a laid down procedure for seeking wildlife clearance. If the project is located within the Protected Area, it needs recommendations of the Standing Committee of NBWL as the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. But when the proposal is located within 10 km or the notified ESZ of National parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, these are referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL as a part of environment clearance condition. In this case, the State Govt. is not recommending the proposal. But the State Board for Wild Life has not considered the proposal yet.

The DGF&SS mentioned that as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 04.12.2006 in W.P. 460/2004, there is a default eco-sensitive zone of 10 km, which would be applicable when the ESZ is not notified. The proposed mine is located inside proposed ESZ area. He further explained that corridors are not notified under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. These are just management units where the wildlife stays for a short time and linkage between two or more large wildlife habitats is ensured. The proposed mine is in proposed ESZ area and normally the Standing committee of NBWL considers the proposal after the recommendations of the CWLW and SBWL. The crucial

information about the area is given by the CWLW and in this case the CWLW has not recommended the proposal.

9. The Secretary sought to know from representative of Maharashtra that although many proposals have been sent by the State, why the State has not sent this particular proposal. The Chair also directed to get the minutes of the EC meeting wherein this proposal was considered. After the detailed discussion, the chair decided that the APCCF(WL) Maharashtra will submit the details of the number of operational projects within 10 kms of the sanctuary, number of mines operating in the proposed eco sensitive zone area, inside the corridor as well as outside the corridor, by Monday i.e., 7<sup>th</sup> August 2017. After examining the information given by the State Government and the project proponent, a decision would be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

1. Sh. A. N. Jha, Secretary, MoEF&CC
2. Sh. Siddhanta Das, DGF&SS
3. Sh. D. Swain, Member Secretary, NTCA.
4. Sh. Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL)
5. Sh. S.P. Vashishth, DIG (WL)
6. Sh. Nishant Verma, DIG, NTCA.
7. Sh. M.K. Rao, APCCF (Wildlife), Maharashtra
8. Sh. Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL)
9. Sh. Dilip Madake, M/s Puntambekar Minerals Pvt. Ltd.
10. Ravi Kumar, Legal Assistant (WL)

1	Name of the Proposal	Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chattisgarh																				
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Indiravati Tiger Reserve																				
3	File No.	6-193/2015 WL																				
4	Name of the State	Chattisgarh																				
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not mentioned																				
6	Area of the protected area	2799.07 sq. km																				
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	513.351 sq. km <table><tr><td></td><td>existing area (sq km)</td><td>Area for re-alignment (sq km)</td></tr><tr><td>Reserved forestland in the buffer zone</td><td>639.330</td><td>475.863</td></tr><tr><td>Protected area in the buffer zone</td><td>221.260</td><td>36.288</td></tr><tr><td>Unincorporated land in buffer zone</td><td>577.670</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Revenue land of the buffer area</td><td>102.440</td><td>1.200</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1540.700</td><td>513.351</td></tr></table>				existing area (sq km)	Area for re-alignment (sq km)	Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863	Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288	Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-	Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200	Total	1540.700	513.351
	existing area (sq km)	Area for re-alignment (sq km)																				
Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863																				
Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288																				
Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-																				
Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200																				
Total	1540.700	513.351																				
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Not mentioned																				
8	Name of the applicant agency	Government of Chattisgarh																				
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Not Mentioned.																				
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	yes																				
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2015.																					
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Presently, the reserve’s buffer zone is spread in an area of 1540.7 sq km where as many as 81 villages are located. Keeping in view the convenience of the forest dwellers that largely depend on collecting minor forest produce to earn livelihood and development of the region, an experts committee was constituted to review the situation and had been asked to submit a report on it. The experts committee has recommended the proposal in its report to decrease the buffer area to 513 sq km. Earlier, 81 villages were affected by the tiger project while after recommendations total of 77 villages will be out of the purview of buffer zone.																					
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The species found in this tiger reserve are wild buffalos, barasinghas, tigers, leopards, gaurs, nilgai, sambar, chausingha, sloth bear, dhole, striped hyena, muntjac, wild boar, flying squirrel, porcupine, pangolins, monkeys, langurs, etc.																					

14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The area of the proposed buffer is 1383.134 sq.km with a difference of 0.533 sq.km from the NTCA proposed buffer with Bhairamgarh WLS as the only protected area in it.																																																				
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> Comments were sought from the NTCA. Now the comments has been received from the NTCA vide letter no.15-30(10)/2015-NTCA dated 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2017. NTCA has concurred the proposal to alter boundaries of Indravati Tiger Reserve. Details of the new dispensation <i>vis-a vis</i> the old are as follows: <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Old</th><th>New</th><th>Remarks</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Area of core</td><td>1258 sq km</td><td>1258 sq km</td><td>No change</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Area of buffer</td><td>1540.7 sq km</td><td>1382.6 sq km</td><td>Reduction of 158.1 sq km</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Villages in buffer</td><td>81</td><td>4</td><td>Reduction of 77 villages</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Population in buffer</td><td>1,14,422</td><td>19,798</td><td>Reduction in population by 94,624</td></tr></table> <p>The revised proposal was received dated 27.11.2017 from the State Govt. with the consent of the CWLW / NTCA. The details is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Detail</th><th>Area proposed by NTCA (sq.km)</th><th>Revised proposal (sq.km)</th><th>Difference (sq.km)</th><th>Remarks</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Buffer area as per the notification 2009</td><td>1540.7</td><td>1540.7</td><td>-</td><td rowspan="4">After detailed survey the area of the 4 villages is 1.733 sq.km instead of 1.200 sq.km taken in by the NTCA Committee</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Buffer area as proposed by the State Govt.</td><td>513.351</td><td>513.884</td><td>-0.533</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Buffer area to be notified by the State Govt.</td><td>1027.349</td><td>1026.816</td><td>0.533</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Proposed buffer area</td><td>1382.601</td><td>1383.134</td><td>-0.533</td></tr></table> <p>The area of the proposed buffer is 1383.134 sq.km with a difference of 0.533 sq.km from the NTCA proposed buffer with Bhairamgarh WLS as the only protected area in it.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>	S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks	1	Area of core	1258 sq km	1258 sq km	No change	2	Area of buffer	1540.7 sq km	1382.6 sq km	Reduction of 158.1 sq km	3	Villages in buffer	81	4	Reduction of 77 villages	4	Population in buffer	1,14,422	19,798	Reduction in population by 94,624	S.No.	Detail	Area proposed by NTCA (sq.km)	Revised proposal (sq.km)	Difference (sq.km)	Remarks	1	Buffer area as per the notification 2009	1540.7	1540.7	-	After detailed survey the area of the 4 villages is 1.733 sq.km instead of 1.200 sq.km taken in by the NTCA Committee	2	Buffer area as proposed by the State Govt.	513.351	513.884	-0.533	3	Buffer area to be notified by the State Govt.	1027.349	1026.816	0.533	4	Proposed buffer area	1382.601	1383.134	-0.533
S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks																																																	
1	Area of core	1258 sq km	1258 sq km	No change																																																	
2	Area of buffer	1540.7 sq km	1382.6 sq km	Reduction of 158.1 sq km																																																	
3	Villages in buffer	81	4	Reduction of 77 villages																																																	
4	Population in buffer	1,14,422	19,798	Reduction in population by 94,624																																																	
S.No.	Detail	Area proposed by NTCA (sq.km)	Revised proposal (sq.km)	Difference (sq.km)	Remarks																																																
1	Buffer area as per the notification 2009	1540.7	1540.7	-	After detailed survey the area of the 4 villages is 1.733 sq.km instead of 1.200 sq.km taken in by the NTCA Committee																																																
2	Buffer area as proposed by the State Govt.	513.351	513.884	-0.533																																																	
3	Buffer area to be notified by the State Govt.	1027.349	1026.816	0.533																																																	
4	Proposed buffer area	1382.601	1383.134	-0.533																																																	