

**53rd MEETING OF
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE
25th FEBRUARY 2019**



सत्यमेव जयते

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

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AGENDA FOR 53rd MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

AGENDA No. 1

53.1. Confirmation of the minutes of the 52nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 10th January 2019

The minutes of the 52nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 10th January 2019 were circulated among the members on 22nd January 2019. Copy of minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE 53.1.1**.

Following suggestions / comments have been received from Dr H S Singh, member NBWL for incorporation:

- (i) **Agenda Item No. 52.2.3: Processing of Eco-Sensitive Zone Proposals:** Dr H S Singh has stated that the 52nd meeting held discussions to prepare conservation and development plans for Eco-Sensitive Zone to minimize the conflicts and also to restore habitats outside the PA, used by the wildlife. Further, it was decided to prepare few model plans involving professionals for development of ESZ so that the model plans become a standard document for preparing such plans for the rest of the ESZs. This decision is not captured in the minutes.

- (ii) **Casualties of carnivore wild animals in India by Rabies attack:** During the meeting, Dr. H S Singh mentioned the issue of the casualties of wild carnivores by Rabies attack and quoted the case of Asiatic lions in Gujarat. The Chair also expressed his concern and asked to initiate action on the matter. This decision is also not captured in the minutes.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the above suggestions / comments.

AGENDA No.2
(COURT CASES AND POLICY MATTERS)

53.2.1. Report and recommendation of the Committee on the issues related to (i) Projects falling within National Parks / Sanctuaries of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) Projects related to Conservation Reserves / Community Reserve, (iii) Projects falling within notified ESZ, and (iv) Resolution in the State Board for Wild Life to constitute its Standing Committee

1. Vide this Ministry's O.M.No.6-137/2017 WL dated 07.05.2018, a Committee was constituted to examine the issues related to (i) Projects falling within National Parks / Sanctuaries of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) Projects related to Conservation Reserves / Community Reserve, (iii) Projects falling within notified ESZ, and (iv) Resolution in the State Board for Wild Life to constitute its Standing Committee and submit the report in three months.
2. The Committee examined the issues and submitted its report to the Ministry on 30.01.2019. Copy of report of the committee is placed at **ANNEXURE 53.2.1.**

The recommendations of the Committee on the four issues are reproduced below:

- (i) **Whether wildlife clearance cases related to the National Parks / Sanctuaries in Jammu & Kashmir should come to the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life for consideration?**

The existing provisions of law in in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 or the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act do not provide for consultation of NBWL for the cases related to National Parks / Sanctuaries of Jammu & Kashmir. The Supreme Court cases, WP (C) 447/1995 and 202/1995 cover the issue related to WLPA and FCA, and the various orders issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court as mentioned above, do not specifically mention the State of Jammu & Kashmir while making no exception. As Central or State or any other agency also did not approach Hon'ble Supreme Court in this matter, there is no provision in law which would imply that the cases from State of Jammu & Kashmir should come to the Standing Committee of NBWL.

However, since the NBWL constituted under Wild Life (Protection) Act is the highest advisory body to the Govt. of India on wildlife matters, and also as no exception has been made specifically in the context of Jammu & Kashmir by the Hon'ble Apex Court in various directions, the extant practice

of consideration of the proposals pertaining to National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Jammu & Kashmir may be examined by the Standing Committee of NBWL, if in their wisdom, authorities of Jammu & Kashmir refer any matter to NBWL for its consideration / advice. However as there may be larger issues related to special provisions and practices on the matters related to the State of Jammu & Kashmir seeking legal opinion from the competent law officers of the Government through the Ministry of Law and Justice would be advisable.

(ii) Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life to deliberate recommendation on the projects related to Conservation Reserves / Community Reserves in the country

The Committee found that no legal basis exists for bringing the case of any activity located within a Conservation or Community Reserve for consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL. The management committees prescribed are duly empowered for decisions on management and should be sensitized on regulatory strategies and state governments should be advised to undertake the responsibility of regulations in these categories, as provided in the Act. Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves though come under the Protected Areas as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Section 29 and 35(6) are very specific to the categories Sanctuary and National Park, These specific sections cannot be applied on other categories of PAs in *mutatis mutandis* mode. However, if Government feel any necessity of such regulations, appropriate provisions may be brought in the Act.

(iii) Whether wildlife clearance within the notified ESZ should be dealt by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life?

The matter of consideration of EC cases located within 10 km or ESZ or any area, by Standing Committee of NBWL is a process related to the environmental clearance process driven by EPA under the mandate of the EIA Authorities. WLPA does not mandate any such consideration but SC NBWL may consider such cases that are referred to it by any agency including EIA Authorities. In the circumstances, it is recommended that the question of whether cases in ESZ should be dealt by the Standing Committee of NBWL may be left to the authorities mandated to deal with EC process.

As the Gazette notification SO 3067(E) dated 1 December 2009 under the EC process also provides for some special steps for the cases located in 10 km of the National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Migratory corridors of wild Animals, vide note 2 below item VI (quoted above),

EIA authorities may be advised to make it more precise as a few categories mentioned above are not legally notified with clear cut boundaries and so may result in confusion in regulation.

(iv) Explore the constitution of the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life

Committee recommends that an advisory may be issued to States / UTs suggesting to make use of this statutory provision under section 7 (2) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for devising a mechanism which can expedite the consideration of the proposals before the SBWLs. However, it should be ensured that regular meetings of the SBWL, at least at the frequency prescribed in the Act are organized.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the aforesaid Committee's report.

AGENDA No.3

(Fresh Proposals falling within the Protected Area and outside Protected Area)

Bihar

A. Proposals falling within the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-116/2014 WL	Revised proposal for alteration of boundary of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

1	Name of the Proposal	Revised proposal for alteration of boundary of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary																																									
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary																																									
3	File No.	6-116/2014 WL																																									
4	Name of the State	Bihar																																									
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice																																									
6	Area of the protected area	1504.96 sq km																																									
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	Excluding sanctuary area : 2151.0 ha Including forest area from outside PA : 3000.0 ha																																									
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NA																																									
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Draft ESZ notified dated 30.12.2015. ESZ extends up to 2.0 km																																									
9	Name of the applicant agency	Government of Bihar																																									
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NA																																									
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes																																									
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.																																									
13.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Standing Committee of NBWL in its 32nd meeting held on 21 January 2015 decided to request the State Government for the revised proposal with the recommendations of the SBWL. However the proposal was kept abeyance for the past three years by the State.</p> <p>Revised proposal is for excluding 2151.0 ha limestone bearing area from the limits of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary and at the same time to include 3000.0 ha area of the nearby forests land into the sanctuary limit of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="240 1255 1490 1894"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">A. Area to be excluded from the sanctuary</th> <th rowspan="2">Remarks and Variation in comparison to previous proposal submitted in 2015</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Mauza</th> <th>Mining blocks with area bearing exploitable limestone deposits</th> <th>Estimated exploitable limestone reserve in million tonnes</th> <th colspan="3">Area of sanctuary to be excluded including provision of 1 km default ESZ area in ha.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th colspan="3">4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">1. Kacchuar</td> <td rowspan="2">Lebura, Kalyanpur, Banjari and New Banjari; 154 ha.</td> <td rowspan="2">8</td> <td>Forest Area</td> <td>Non-forest Area</td> <td>Total</td> <td rowspan="2">550 ha. Proposed in 2015, but location is same</td> </tr> <tr> <td>623</td> <td>34</td> <td>657</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Rehal and Piparadih</td> <td>Bharuhi 380 ha.</td> <td>15</td> <td>Forest Area</td> <td>Non-forest Area</td> <td>Total</td> <td>Location different, but within the zone</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					A. Area to be excluded from the sanctuary						Remarks and Variation in comparison to previous proposal submitted in 2015	Mauza	Mining blocks with area bearing exploitable limestone deposits	Estimated exploitable limestone reserve in million tonnes	Area of sanctuary to be excluded including provision of 1 km default ESZ area in ha.			1	2	3	4			5	1. Kacchuar	Lebura, Kalyanpur, Banjari and New Banjari; 154 ha.	8	Forest Area	Non-forest Area	Total	550 ha. Proposed in 2015, but location is same	623	34	657	1. Rehal and Piparadih	Bharuhi 380 ha.	15	Forest Area	Non-forest Area	Total	Location different, but within the zone
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1. Rehal and Piparadih	Bharuhi 380 ha.	15	Forest Area	Non-forest Area	Total	Location different, but within the zone																																					

	Rehal			114	0	114	recommended in Site Inspection Report of 2015; 380 ha in column (2) includes fractional area outside sanctuary;
	Piparadih			81	179	260	
	Sum			195	179	374	
	Sub-total (1)+(2)		23	818	213	1031	
	2. Khukhuma, Sohdag, Piparadih	Sohdag, Tiura khurd, Khukhuma, Majurha, Gurur and Basahi;711 ha	30	Forest Area	Non-forest Area	Total	Location different and areas outside and to the west of the recommended zone in Site Inspection Report of 2015
	Khukhuma			384	30	414	
	Sohdag			423	0	423	
	Piparadih			198	85	283	
	Total			1005	115	1120	
	Total (1)+(2)+(3)		53	1823	328	2151	
B. Area to be included in the sanctuary							
	Korivari; In two segments 1900 ha (northern) and 1100 ha (southern)					3000	Same as in proposal of year 2015
<p>Proposal is for exploitation of the only available limestone reserves in the State for providing viable opportunity in terms if proximate sourcing of raw materials for cement industry.</p>							
14.	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area: The rare and endangered species found in the sanctuary are black buck, chinkara, cheetal, sambhar, blue bull, wild boar, bear, langur etc.</p>						
15	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden The Chief Wildlife Warden / State has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The mining areas shall be leased initially in the mining blocks of Sr.No.(1) and (2) i.e., in Kacchuar and Rehal Mauza, and after exhaustion of the limestone mineral deposits in these mining blocks, the mining blocks of Sr.No. (3) i.e., in Khukhuma, Sohdag and Piparadih Mauza shall be leased. (2) The mined over areas upon rehabilitation shall be used for wildlife conservation and management purposes and the reclamation process shall incorporate the appropriate provisions towards this end. (3) The three sets of contiguous mining blocks should not be leased in small partitions so that the mining activities at each location are undertaken in centralized manner.</p>						
16	<p>Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>						

JAMMU & KASHMIR

A. Proposals falling within the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-24/2019 WL	Diversion of 0.036 ha of forestland from Shikargah Conservation Reserve for construction of Tral lift Irrigation Project, Tral Pulwama

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 0.036 ha of forestland from Shikargah Conservation Reserve for construction of Tral lift Irrigation Project, Tral Pulwama
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Shikargah Conservation Reserve
3	File No.	6-24/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	15.50 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forest area from PA : 0.036 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	NA
9	Name of the applicant agency	Kashmir Irrigation and Flood Control Department
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 13 th meeting held on 20.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is to provide irrigation facilities in Tral and adjoining 25 villages of Awantipora and Tral Tehsils was envisaged in 1974 in the form of Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme with an irrigation potential of 5122 ha over command area of 3415 ha. This canal Stage III is proposed to be constructed for a length of 70 km involving only 0.036 ha of forestland and benefitting 11 other villages. The laying of raising main will connect the pump house with the canal. The connection is imperative for the logical completion of the project. The project would provide irrigation facilities to 11 villages in the vicinity and thus improves the socio-economic condition of Pulwama district.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sikargah Conservation Reserve is home to Kashmir musk deer, Kashmir red deer, common leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, Tibetan wolf, red fox, golden jackal, yellow throated marten, mountain weasel, Asiatic black bear, Royle's pika, Indian crested porcupine, etc. It is also home to 100 species of birds namely Golden eagle, bearded vulture Himalayan griffon vulture, Kashmir flycatcher, black throated accentor, orange bullfinch, Kashmir nuthatch, chestnut thrush, black grosback, yellow grosbeak, common rose-finch, European roller, European bee-eater, chestnut-eared bunting, pine bunting, rock bunting, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The status of the land shall remain unchanged except that it shall be used for over ground laying of pipeline for irrigation and water supply. (2) That the user agency shall pay NPV charges in accordance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. (3) 5% of the project cost in proportion to the length falling in the Conservation Reserve shall be paid by the user agency. (4) The user agency shall pay for the value of trees @ 5times the cost. (5) The user agency shall abide by the provisions of Jammu and Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act,

	<p>1978 (amended till date).</p> <p>(6) The user agency must take precaution and put in place well defined / structured mechanism to deal with leakages as hydration pressure from leakage have the potential to create hazards of soil erosions and damage to the habitat.</p> <p>(7) The user agency shall provide water facility for Conservation Breeding Center, Shikargah Tral free of cost.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

B. Proposals falling outside the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-34/2019 WL	Construction of Bursar Hydroelectric Power Project falling within a distance of 10 km from the boundary of Kashtwar High Altitude National Park

(2)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of Bursar Hydroelectric Power Project falling within a distance of 10 km from the boundary of Kashtwar High Altitude National Park
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kashtwar High Altitude National Park
3	File No.	6-34/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	2191.50 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	333.12 sq.km for various development projects
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Forestland from outside of PA : 1149 ha Govt. land : 61.67 ha
8	Status of ESZ, if any	NA
9	Name of the applicant agency	NHPC, GoI
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its 13 th meeting held on 20.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the construction of Bursar Hydroelectric Power Project with two power houses, one Surface Power House Complex of 680 MW (4 x 170 MW) capacity near village Lopara on the right bank of river Marusudar and another 120 MW (3 x 36 MW = 12 MW) Dam Toe Power House at Pakal requiring an area of 1779.33 ha (<i>private land: 568.66 ha + forestland: 1149.0 ha + Govt. land: 61.67 ha</i>), falling within 10 km from the boundary of Kashtwar High Altitude National Park. The proposed project is strategically important from the perspective of provisions of Indus Water Treaty for storage of water over tributaries of river Chenab. Project would provide electricity to the people for domestic / agriculture purpose and thus improves the socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kashtwar High Altitude National Park is home to Kashmir musk deer, Kashmir red deer, common leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, Tibetan wolf, red fox, golden jackal, yellow throated marten, mountain weasel, Asiatic black bear, Royle's pika, Indian crested porcupine, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) During construction of Bursar HEP Project, user agency shall abide by the rules and regulations of Hon'ble Supreme Court and follow provisions of the Jammu & Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978 (amended till date) strictly. (2) Noise pollution due to blasting and drilling will be as per permissible limits / standards. (3) The user agency will follow the eco-friendly engineering practices throughout during the construction work. (4) No mining operations shall be carried out within the boundary of the Kashtwar High Altitude National Park.

16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
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Madhya Pradesh

A. Proposals falling within the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-14/2019 WL	Diversion of 12.218 ha of sanctuary land for construction of intake well, overhead tank and laying of underground water distribution pipeline for drinking water supply in 33 villages including 14 villages inside Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary
2	6-20/2019 WL	Proposal for diversion of 0.9 ha revenue land from Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary for construction road from Bamnai to Nasipur 1.5 km cement concrete road under MPRRDA, PIU Raisen
3	6-21/2019 WL	Proposal for construction of road from Kahapariya to Mandawa Rampura 4.10 km Cement Concrete Road in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary by M.P. Rural Road Development Authority-I, PIU Raisen
4	6-22/2019 WL	Proposal for diversion of 0.87 ha revenue land from Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from Bamnai to Bhutpalasi road of 1.45 km length cement concrete road under MPRRDA, PIU Raisen
5	6-23/2019 WL	Proposal for construction of NH-12 to Magardha (via Kahapariyakhpa) of 5.818 km Cement Concrete Road in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary by M.P. Rural Road Development Authority-I, PIU Raisen

(1)

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 12.218 ha of sanctuary land for construction of intake well, overhead tank and laying of underground water distribution pipeline for drinking water supply in 33 villages including 14 villages inside Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-14/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	378.0 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	12.218 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	28 ha was diverted for NH-59
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 22.08.2017 ESZ extends up to 04.0 km
9	Name of the applicant agency	MP Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU Indore
10	Total number of tree to be felled	
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for construction of intake well, overhead tank and laying of underground water distribution pipeline for drinking water supply in 33 villages (fluoride affected area) including 14 villages inside Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary. Project requires the diversion of 12.218 ha revenue land from the protected area. Water would be lifted up from Mahi Dam outside the protected area.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Lesser Florican, leopard, nilgai, sloth bear, wild-boar, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) 5% of total cost of the project would be deposited by the user agency in the account of Madhya Pradesh Tiger Foundation. (2) As per rules, NPV amount would be deposited in Madhya Pradesh CAMPA funds. (3) Due to the construction activity, forests / water bodies would not be disturbed and no damage would be made to the vegetation / wildlife / aquatic life. (4) Electric insulating wires would be used by the project proponent. (5) No other area other than the permitted area in the sanctuary area would be used by the user agency or its contractor. (6) User agency would comply the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
16	Comments of Ministry	

	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
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(2)

	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for diversion of 0.9 ha revenue land from Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary for construction road from Bamnai to Nasipur 1.5 km cement concrete road under MPRRDA, PIU Raisen
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-20/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.9 ha of revenue land from PA
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ notified dated 11.08.2019. ESZ 1.0 km in revenue area and 2.0 km in forest area Project falls in the sanctuary
9	Name of the applicant agency	M P Rural Development Authority, Raisen
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 26.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the up-gradation of existing gravel road of from Bamnai to Nasipur of 1.5 km length and width 6.0 m (3.0 m cc road and 3.0 m shoulder) into cement concrete road requires use of 0.9 ha of revenue land from the protected area. The proposed road is necessary to provide connectivity to the villages situated in the interior place of the protected area. This road will also be used for wildlife patrolling by the forest staff.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	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.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing with the conditions that the proponent would follow adequate safeguards and all the construction material would be brought from outside the protected area.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(3)

	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for construction of road from Kahapariya to Mandawa Rampura 4.10 km Cement Concrete Road in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary by M.P. Rural Road Development Authority-I, PIU Raisen
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-21/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	2.46 ha of revenue land from PA
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ notified dated 11.08.2019 ESZ 1.0 km in revenue area and 2.0 km in forest area Project falls in the sanctuary
9	Name of the applicant agency	M P Rural Development Authority, Raisen
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 26.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the up-gradation of existing gravel road of from Kahapariya to Mandawa Rampura of 4.10 km length and width 6.0 m (3.0 m cc road and 3.0 m shoulder) into cement concrete road requires use of 2.46 ha of revenue land from the protected area. The proposed road is necessary to provide connectivity to the villages situated in the interior place of the protected area. This road will also be used for wildlife patrolling by the forest staff.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	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.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing with the conditions that the proponent would follow adequate safeguards and all the construction material would be brought from outside the protected area.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(4)

	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for diversion of 0.87 ha revenue land from Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from Bamnai to Bhutpalasi road of 1.45 km length cement concrete road under MPRRDA, PIU Raisen
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-22/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.87 ha of revenue land from PA
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ notified dated 11.08.2019 ESZ 1.0 km in revenue area and 2.0 km in forest area Project falls in the sanctuary
9	Name of the applicant agency	M P Rural Development Authority, Raisen
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 26.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the up-gradation of existing gravel road of from Bamnai to Bhutpalasi road of 1.45 km length and width 6.0 m (3.0 m cc road and 3.0 m shoulder) into cement concrete road requires use of 0.87 ha of revenue land from the protected area. The proposed road is necessary to provide connectivity to the villages situated in the interior place of the protected area. This road will also be used for wildlife patrolling by the forest staff.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	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.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing with the conditions that the proponent would follow adequate safeguards and all the construction material would be brought from outside the protected area.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(5)

	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for construction of NH-12 to Magardha (via Kahapariyakhp) of 5.818 km Cement Concrete Road in Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary by M.P. Rural Road Development Authority-I, PIU Raisen
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-23/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	907.712 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.9596 ha of forestland from PA 1.5385 ha of revenue land from PA Total area: 2.4981 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	60.34 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ notified dated 11.08.2019 ESZ 1.0 km in revenue area and 2.0 km in forest area Project falls in the sanctuary
9	Name of the applicant agency	M P Rural Development Authority, Raisen
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposals in its 15 th meeting held on 26.09.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the up-gradation of existing gravel road of from NH-12 to Magadha (via Kahapariyakhp) of total 5.818 km length (2.399 km length and 4.0 m width in the forestland of PA and 3.419 km length and 4.5 m of revenue land of PA) into cement concrete road requires use of 2.4981 ha of sanctuary land (0.9596 ha of forestland and 1.5385 ha of revenue land). The proposed road is necessary to provide connectivity to the villages situated in the interior place of the protected area. This road will also be used for wildlife patrolling by the forest staff.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	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.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal imposing with the conditions that the proponent would follow adequate safeguards and all the construction material would be brought from outside the protected area.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Maharashtra

A. Proposals falling within the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-11/2019 WL	Proposal for laying of natural gas pipeline of 6", 8" and 12" diameter at Ambadi Naka area in Virar city, Nalasopara, Vasai, Kharpada and Sativali District Palghar
2	6-13/2019 WL	Proposal for laying of 18" dia underground pipeline for the supply of petroleum products falling in the Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary and its notional eco-sensitive zone
3	6-18/2019 WL	Proposal for laying of pipeline for transportation of natural gas from Suraj Water Park, Thane to Fountain Hotel, Varsave
4	6-31/2019 WL	Diversion of 3.5188 ha of forestland for widening and up-gradation of existing tar road into cement road from Payari Marg to Kondhwal Phata at Bhimashankar
5	6-32/2019 WL	Diversion of 0.33 ha of forestland for construction and widening of existing covered Payari Marg with entrance gate, street lights, and community space in Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
6	6-129/2016 WL	Diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for laying of natural gas pipeline of 6", 8" and 12" diameter at Ambadi Naka area in Virar city, Nalasopara, Vasai, Kharpada and Sativali District Palghar
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-11/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	95.25 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forest area from PA : 0.0445 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 22.08.2017 ESZ extends up to 04.0 km
9	Name of the applicant agency	Gujarat Gas Limited
10	Total number of tree to be felled	Minimum number of trees
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for laying of underground natural gas pipeline of 6" (17.598 km), 8" (4.70 km) and 12" (28.50 km) diameter along the existing road at Ambadi Naka area passing through PA and its draft ESZ. The project would generate direct / indirect employment opportunities and improve the socio-economic condition of the people in Darbhanga.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareswar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, rusty-spotted cat, common palm civet, jackal, fox, common langur, common mongoose, black-naped hare, sambar, barking deer, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) The pipe line will be partly passing through Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary & its proposed ESZ area along the existing road. Since the work involves laying a pipeline underground covering it completely with restoration of the surface, entire work will be completed within one month. (2) The project is recommended with condition that regular monitoring of natural gas pipeline after every three month interval and land should be checked in three months interval jointly by Forest Department staff and Project Authority. (3) Project proponent should establish all time fire and gas leakage control mechanism from Khupari to Nehroli in the Tungareshwar WLS for the safety of wild animal, if any accident occurs. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total project cost of the proportion to the area falling within Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary & its proposed ESZ area.
16	Comments of Ministry	

	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
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1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for laying of 18” dia underground pipeline for the supply of petroleum products falling in the Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary and its notional eco-sensitive zone
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-13/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	1690 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forestland (PA) : 2.0150 ha (Mangrove area) Forestland (outside PA) : 4.2854 ha Non-forestland : 1.5377 ha Total area : 5.8323 ha Grand total area : 7.838 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Proposal is yet to be received
9	Name of the applicant agency	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd
10	Total number of tree to be felled	Felling of 878 mangroves
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the replacement of existing deteriorated underground pipeline of 45 km length (from Mankhurd to Bhiwandi) by 18”dia pipeline falling in the Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary and its notional eco-sensitive zone. Various routes have been assessed and the proposed route is parallel, 30 m away from Sion – Panvel State Highway and disturbs minimum mangrove area. Project is useful for the safe and eco-friendly transport of petroleum products to Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Project would also generate direct / indirect employment opportunities to the people.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary is home to ~40,000 flamingos and hosts number of migratory birds namely sand plover, Black-tailed Godwits, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project authority shall take adequate measures for control of gas leakage problems at an interval of 3 months, interval and land should be checked at 3 months interval jointly by the Forest Department Staff & Project Authority as per the direction of EIA report. (2) Rapid Response Unit / Quick reaction Team should be financed by the project authority at nearby Navi Mumbai area to manage human – wildlife conflict in the affected area. (3) The user agency shall restore the site as near as possible to its original condition after laying of pipeline or completion of work in all respects.

	<p>(4) No damage to flora and fauna of the adjoining area shall be caused.</p> <p>(5) The project proponent shall bear the cost of restoration of mangrove at the site and also defray the cost of planting 5 times the trees removed as a consequence of the project.</p> <p>(6) The project proponent shall bear the cost of mitigation measures that are suggested by experts and shall contribute for restorations.</p> <p>(7) As decided in the 8th meeting of the State Board of Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (Rs.61.69 Crore) which passes through Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary proposed ESZ should be deposited with the Mangrove and Marine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation of Maharashtra for conservation of wildlife of Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for laying of pipeline for transportation of natural gas from Suraj Water Park, Thane to Fountain Hotel, Varsave
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-18/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : 103.68 sq. km. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : 95.24 sq. km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forest area from PA : 0.0445 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL Proposal
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : Notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is passing through the ESZ. Construction activities are permitted as per the Notification. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : draft notified Draft ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary Notified dated 24.12.2018, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is passing through the boundary of PA.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Mahanagar Gas Limited, Mumbai
10	Total number of tree to be felled	154
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for laying of underground natural gas pipeline of 12" steel and 125 mm MDPE diameter (total length 10.672 km) from Suraj Water Park, Thane to Fountain Hotel, Varsave passing through villages Varsave, Chene, Bhaindarpada, Owala, Mogharpada, Kasar Vadvali, Kavesar of Thane District and falling in Sanjay Gandhi National Park (2.410 km) and its ESZ (2.327 km) and draft ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (5.935 km). Trench of 3.0 m width and 1.5 m depth would be used for laying of pipeline. The project would generate direct / indirect employment opportunities and improve the socio-economic condition of the people of Maharashtra.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer,

	<p>crested porcupine, etc.</p> <p>Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.</p>
15	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The project authority shall take adequate measures for control of gas leakage problems at an interval of 3 months, interval and land should be checked at 3 months interval jointly by the Forest Department Staff & Project Authority. (2) Rapid Response Unit / Quick reaction Team should be financed by the project authority at nearby Thane and Mumbai area to manage human – wildlife conflict in the affected area. (3) The user agency shall restore the site as near as possible to its original condition after laying of pipeline or completion of work in all respects. (4) Around 154 trees are to be felled. The details of these trees are not made available by the project proponent. Therefore no suggestion can be available as to the ecological value of these trees. Therefore it is suggested that a committee will be constituted to evaluate the impact of the pipeline and the mechanism by which the underground pipeline will be laid down. After this report the CWLW will issue further instruction for management of these trees. This will be binding on the project proponent. In the meantime the project proponent should give details of tree species, girth and location to assess the ecological importance. (5) The project proponent shall bear the cost of restoration of trees at the site. (6) The project proponent shall bear the cost of mitigation measures that are suggested by experts and shall contribute for restorations. (7) As decided in the 8th meeting of the State Board of Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (Rs.8.27 Crore) which passes through Sanjay Gandhi National Park and its ESZ and draft ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary should be deposited with the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali of Maharashtra for conservation of wildlife of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali and Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 3.5188 ha of forestland for widening and up-gradation of existing tar road into cement road from Payari Marg to Kondhwal Phata at Bhimashankar
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-31/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	130.78 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forestland from PA : 3.5188 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Proposal yet to be received from the State
9	Name of the applicant agency	PW (North) Division, Pune
10	Total number of tree to be felled	10
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for up-gradation of existing tar road into cement road from Payari Marg to Kondhwal Phata of total length 3.1 km in Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary. Project improves transportation facility. <i>National Board for Wild Life in its 18th meeting held on 12.04.2010 has not recommended for the widening of road would involve felling of number of trees and fragment the habitat of giant squirrel, highly endangered and flagship species of the sanctuary (as per Part IV).</i>
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to giant flying squirrel, leopard, striped hyena, golden jackal, sambar, barking deer, wild-boar, common langur, Rhesus macaque, mouse deer, Indian Pangolin, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal for up-gradation of existing width with the following conditions (1) The agency shall upgrade the road to the existing width only without felling any tree, while maintaining the continuous canopy of the forest. (2) The agency shall take care of soil erosion by supporting with soil and bunding to prevent the fall of trees on the sides of road. (3) The agency shall regulate the tourist flow from Mhatarbachiwadi area by starting mini buses to carry the pilgrims to avoid traffic jam in the area. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (143.19 Crore) which passes through Bhimashankar WLS should be deposited with Conservator of Forest (WL) Pune for habitat development, protection and conservation of Bhimashankar WLS and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	

	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
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1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 0.33 ha of forestland for construction and widening of existing covered Payari Marg with entrance gate, street lights, and community space in Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-32/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	130.78 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/denotification	Forestland from PA : 0.331 ha Non-forestland : 0156 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Proposal yet to be received from the State
9	Name of the applicant agency	PW (North) Division, Pune
10	Total number of tree to be felled	10
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 02.11.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for construction and widening of existing covered Payari Marg with entrance gate (20 x 10 m), two toilet blocks (20 x 11 m each), street lights, and community space (15 x 10 m) in Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary. Steps of 5.5 m width would be widened to 8 m with canopy of 12 m. Total length of steps is 350 m, of which 210 m length and 12 m width would fall under forest area. Project is useful to the pilgrims and STs. <i>National Board for Wild Life in its 18th meeting held on 12.04.2010 has not recommended the proposal (as per SBWL).</i>
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to giant flying squirrel, leopard, striped hyena, golden jackal, sambar, barking deer, wild-boar, common langur, Rhesus macaque, mouse deer, Indian Pangolin, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Existing shops on the step way need to be shifted outside to the sanctuary area to reduce the rush/ otherwise even the widening of step from 8 m to 12 m will not serve the purpose. As ten trees falling within the width of the step-way which will have to be cut at least 100 tall trees should be planted in open spaces along the two sides of the step-way. (2) The agency shall not fell any tree that coming in the area. If required agency shall change the roof from RCC to Galvanized sheets so that food base of squirrels can be maintained. (3) The agency shall shift the toilet block from the forest area to non-forest area. (4) The agency and Temple Trust shall ensure that no encroachment shall take place for shops sake both on the steps as well as outside the steps. (5) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost of the project (143.19 Crores) which passes through Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary should be deposited with Conservator of Forest (WL), Pune for habitat development, protection and conservation of Bhimashankar Wildlife

	Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

53.3(i) Diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway

1. The Proposal was considered and recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life in its 40th meeting held on 03.01.2017 subject to mitigation measures and other conditions as may be suggested by the NTCA with assurance of implementation through MoU.
2. An application No.1422 of 2018 has been filed by Adv. Manish Chandumal Jeswani, Akola, Maharashtra and application No. 1423 of 2018 has been filed by Sh. Prasad Khale, Dombivli East, Maharashtra before the Central Empowered Committee against the decision of the Standing Committee. Central Empowered Committee conducted a hearing in the case on 31.01.2019.
3. NTCA, in its report submitted vide its OM dated 13th February 2019, has communicated that *the only feasible mitigation is 'avoidance' of the up-gradation through the area of Melghat Tiger Reserve and options for the alternate routes / alignments bypassing the tiger reserve should be taken up by the concerned railway authorities.* Copy of NTCA report is placed at **ANNEXURE 53.3.1.**

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the NTCA report.

Chronological Sequences of events for avoidance of the proposed railway line

S.No.	Date	Activity	Decision / Observations
1	September 11, 2015	Constitution of Working Group on direction of Hon'ble Chairman NTCA/ MEF & CC on a petition received from Sh. Sanjay Dhotre, M.P	Working Group constituted by the NTCA consisted of: 1. Dr. Debabrata Swain, IGF (NTCA) Regional Officer, Nagpur 2. Dr. Bilal Habib, Scientist D, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. 3. Dr. D.K. Tyagi, Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director, Melghat, Tiger Reserve.
2	April 2, 2016	Working Group Constituted at S.No.1 above submits it's report	1. In 2012 Government of India had strongly recommended against the Project. 2. Wildlife clearance has not been recommended by field authorities 3. <u>Avoidance is the first preferred option.</u> 4. <u>Mitigation measures should only be explored if alternative are not feasible on technical rather than financial grounds.</u>
3	January 3, 2017	40 th Meeting of Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife	The Standing Committee agreed to recommend the proposal subject to mitigation measures and other conditions as may be suggested by the NTCA with assurance of implementation through MoU.
4	July14, 2017	NTCA constituted a team in compliance of decision of the NBWL to conduct feasibility assessment in connection with the railway line gauge conversion as above, vis- a-vis, observations of the NTCA Working Group, the SC of the NBWL and the SBWL, Maharashtra	The team constituted of the following members: 1. Dr. K. Ramesh, Scientist E, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. 2. M.S. Reddy, Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director, Melghat, Tiger Reserve. 3. Nagabhushana Rao. Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction), South Central Railway. 4. Rajendra G. Garawad, AIGF (NTCA), Regional Office, Bengaluru.
5	December 15, 2017	Team constituted on direction of the NBWL submits report	i. <u>Gauge conversion on the proposed alignment inside the Melghat Tiger Reserve is not feasible.</u> ii. <u>Railway authorities should pursue the alternate alignment that bypasses the tiger reserve.</u> iii. Railway authorities may also explore other alignments with appropriate mitigation measures in the periphery of buffer area of the tiger reserve for avoiding construction of a tunnel. iv. It will be appropriate to apply the 'precautionary principle' and focus on alternate alignments that will not only give much required space for the wildlife while bringing railway connectivity and economic development to hitherto unconnected village located in the vicinity of alternate alignment. v. Considering the long-term irreversible impacts of gauge conversion on endangered species like tiger and their habitat, and the availability of

			<p>technology for construction of tunnels (e.g., Pir Panjal and Konkan Railway) as elucidated in the report, the standing committee of NBWL <u>may reconsider its decision and suggest realignment of the railway line either outside or in the periphery of tiger reserve by passing the core area of Melghat Tiger Reserve.</u></p> <p>vi. It may not be appropriate to consider the alternate alignment as not viable since <u>multiple options were not explored by railway authorities.</u></p> <p>vii. <u>The alternate alignment surveyed by railway authorities and which bypasses the tiger reserve favours greater economic development of the region by connecting ten times the population and 29 villages,</u> a move seconded by the Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce. This is in line with unigauge policy which aims at balanced economic growth and better transportation infrastructure for overall development.</p> <p>viii. The guideline document "Eco-friendly measures to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife" prescribes first and foremost consideration should be avoidance of development ('no go'option) particularly in source areas of threatened taxa. It further prescribes planning for routing of roads and railways in the landscape should be done at strategic landscape level and in a manner that these development projects do not bisect or fragment the habitat of wildlife and area concentrated in areas that may not be important for wildlife.</p>
6	February 9, 2018	Matter was referred to the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for a preparing a mitigation plan in accordance with the guidance document "ECO-friendly measures to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife" which prescribes first and foremost consideration should be avoidance of development (<u>'no go' option</u>) particularly in source areas of threatened taxa	This was done to <u>critically re-examine</u> the issue of avoidance been the best mitigation vis-a-vis section 380(1)(b) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972.
7	January 17, 2019	Wildlife Institute of India submits its decision	The best mitigation for the railway line passing through the Melghat Tiger Reserve <u>is avoidance of the upgradation through tiger reserve and opt for the alternative alignment.</u>

1	Name of the Proposal	Diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway.
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Melghat Tiger Reserve Van Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-129/2016 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Melghat Tiger Reserve-2768.52 Sq. Km Van Wildlife Sanctuary-211.00 Sq. Km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	160.94 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Nil
8	Name of the applicant agency	South Central Railway, Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India.
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Proposal indicates that no clearing of vegetation is required.
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 5 th April 2016.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The Railway line between Akola-Khandwa is a part of important corridor connection between Southern & Western India. This GC work is on high priority of Railways and to be taken up early. Hence, the matter has been reviewed and now it has been proposed to follow the existing alignment in all respects within the existing railway land boundaries to avoid acquisition of reserve forest land. Since no additional forest land is required this proposal will avoid ceasing of portion of reserved forest using for non-forest purpose and clearing of naturally grown trees in the forest land. The railway also agrees on all the mitigating measures required by the forest department like avoiding blasting, quarrying and mining in forest areas, providing under pass, over pass etc. on identified tracks for animal movement. The speed of BG section will be kept same as existing MG.</p> <p>As part of the Gauge conversion project, a single line Broad Gauge track has now been planned in same location by replacing the existing Meter Gauge Railway line. Considering the length of Railway line in the WAN sanctuary, the total length in the Tiger Core area of sanctuary and its buffer zone on one side i.e. towards KHANDWA is 25.9 kms. Also 1.4 kms of Reserve Forest on same side is present and thus the total stretch of forest land involved on this side will be about 27.3 kms and is falling partly in 4 villages and forest area under Amaravati Distt., except reserve forest of 1.4 kms, balance is part of MTR.</p> <p>In the buffer zone of MTR towards Akot side about 10.90 kms track is non-forest area and is private land. This end of buffer zone involves 7 villages under Taluka of Telahara of Akola district. The Broad Gauge line has been planned in such a way so as not to acquire any new land from the sanctuary. For this project the part of land under possession of Indian Railway as right of way is being used. The additional area involved in actual construction is about 12 ha out of total 233.45 ha of forest area under WAN sanctuary and its buffer zone on Khandawa side, and balance land will</p>

	<p>remain as it is.</p> <p>Positive Impact: After completion of the project, Khandawa-Hingoli meter gauge railway line it will provide connectivity to the people between Akola and Khandwa. The train laying between Akola and Khandwa is seen carrying passengers.</p> <p>Negative Impact: The project impact on wild animals especially on the Tiger behavior and breeding needs a detail study by independent body of professionals or institutions. Melghat Tiger Reserve has already relocated 5 villages out of total 6 villages from Wan Sanctuary. And 4 villages in adjacent Melghat Sanctuary to keep the critical Tiger Habitat inviolate as far as possible envisaged in Section-38V of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.</p>
13	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area</p> <p>The species found in the sanctuary are Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Rusty Spotted Cat, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Jackal, Wild Dog, four Horned Antelope, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar and Spotted Deer etc.</p>
14	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There are three natural underpasses along the existing length of the railway line. These underpasses can be extended upto required width. (ii) Besides these underpasses, adequate number of new artificial underpasses should be created. Fencing should be provided along the length of the railway line. (iii) Rules and regulations may be framed so as to regulate speed, frequency and time table of the railways. (iv) Expenditure for relocation of Pili, Harisal and Mangla villages shall be borne by the railway authorities and provisions of amount regarding the relocation of these villages should be included in the project cost itself.
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

B. Proposals falling outside Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-12/2019 WL	Proposal for laying of 6", 8" & 12" dia natural gas pipeline from existing pipeline near Ambadi Naka to Wada city and Amabadi Naka to Padghe – Vashind -Asangaon to Shahapur in Wada Taluka of Palghar District
2	6-25/2019 WL	Proposal for construction of major bridge on Sion – Panvel road over Thane Creek
3	6-28/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of synthetic organic chemical manufacturing at Gut No.150, 151, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 239A, 242, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, Villages Jambhar – Lakhmapur, Taluka Vada, District Palghar
4	6-29/2019 WL	Proposal for construction of underground tunnel from Goregaon to Mulund
5	6-35/2019 WL	Construction of residential cum commercial project at Chitalsar village Survey No.59A/2A, 59A/16A/1/1, Taluka & District Thane
6	6-36/2019 WL	Construction of residential cum commercial project in Mouje Village Kavesar Survey No.166/21, 168/pt, 169/pt, 170/pt, Taluka & District Thane
7	6-1/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
8	6-2/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of ethylenediamine (EDA) in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
9	6-3/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of fine chemical intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
10	6-4/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
11	6-5/2019 WL	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of aliphatic amines and their derivatives in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur

(1)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for laying of 6", 8" & 12" dia natural gas pipeline from existing pipeline near Ambadi Naka to Wada city and Amabadi Naka to Padghe – Vashind _ Asangaon to Shahapur in Wada Taluka of Palghar District
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-12/2019WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	304.81 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NIL. Proposal falls in the draft ESSZ along the existing road
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Draft ESZ notified 10.08.2017 ESZ extends from 0.0 to 9.5 KM Project comes under regulated activity
9	Name of the applicant agency	Gujarat Gas Limited, Ahmadabad
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 3 rd meeting held on 31.01.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for underground laying of 6" (22.50 KM), 8" (22.35 KM) & 12" (20.86 KM) dia natural gas pipeline from existing pipeline near Ambadi Naka to Wada city and Amabadi Naka to Padghe – Vashind _ Asangaon to Shahapur along the existing road in Wada Taluka of Palghar District. Project would provide natural gas to industries / consumers of Palghar district. Pipeline would be laid underground with a minimum clear cover of 1.5m. Proposed project is located at 1.13 KM - 3.627 KM away from the boundary and falling in the draft ESZ and 10 KM zone of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to black buck, hyena, wolf, nilgai, leopard, jungle cat, hare, wild boar, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The pipeline will be partly passing through ESZ area of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary along the existing road. Since the work involves laying of underground pipeline covering completely recovered with restoration of the surface, entire work will be completed within one month. (2) The project is recommended with the condition that regular monitoring of natural gas pipeline after every three months interval and land should be checked in three months interval jointly by

	<p>the Forest Department Staff and Project Authority.</p> <p>(3) Project proponent should establish all time fire and gas leakage control mechanism from Khupari to Nehroli in the Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for the safety of wild animal, if any accident occurs.</p> <p>(4) As decided in the 8th meeting of wildlife held on 20th February 2014 the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total project cost of the proportion to the area falling within ESZ of the protected area for wildlife conservation measures in Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for construction of major bridge on Sion - Panvel road over Thane Creek
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-25/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	1690 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Forestland : 0.2834 ha Mangrove area : 1.1240 ha Total forestland : 1.4074 ha Non-forestland : 6.7635 ha Private land : 0.1361 ha Total area : 6.8996 ha Grand total area: 8.3070 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Proposal is yet to be received
9	Name of the applicant agency	Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd
10	Total number of tree to be felled	Felling of 430 mangroves
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The existing bridge is used for light vehicles and its width is inadequate to support traffic Sion - Panvel road. The proposed bridge of 3.1 KM length on Sion - Panvel road is falling in the notional ESZ of PA. The proposed bridge is part of road widening falling between the existing road bridge and rail bridge. This project would improve transportation facility and also generate direct / indirect employment opportunities to the people of Maharashtra.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary is home to ~40,000 flamingos and hosts number of migratory birds namely sand plover, Black-tailed Godwits, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) No damage to flora and fauna of the adjoining area shall be caused. (2) The agency shall adhere to muck disposal plan submitted as part of the proposal. (3) The user agency has in consultation with the Forest Department shall create and maintain alternative habitat / home for avi-fauna, whose nesting or to be cleared in this project. (4) As decided in the 8 th meeting of the State Board of Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (Rs.775.58 Crore) which passes through Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary proposed ESZ should be deposited with the Mangrove and Marine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation of Maharashtra for conservation of wildlife of Thane

	Creek Flamingo Sanctuary.
16	Comments of Ministry The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(3)

1	Name of the proposal	Proposal for expansion of synthetic organic chemical manufacturing at Gut No.150, 151, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 239A, 242, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, Villages Jambhar - Lakhmapur, Taluka Vada, District Palghar
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-28/2019WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	304.81 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NIL. Proposal falls in the draft ESSZ
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, draft notified / finally notified, if any	Draft ESZ notified 10.08.2017 ESZ extends from 0.0 to 9.5 KM Project comes under regulated activity
9	Name of the applicant agency	Aarav Fragrances & Flavors PVT. Ltd., Thane
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for expansion of synthetic organic chemical manufacturing from the existing capacity 70MT/M to 560 MT/M (8 times). Project site is located at 5.80 KM away from the boundary, falling in the draft ESZ and 10 KM zone of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary. Project will result in import substitution and saving foreign exchange and increases taxes to local panchayat and State Government.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to black buck, hyena, wolf, nilgai, leopard, jungle cat, hare, wild boar, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The project authority should provide 2% of (Rs.10.0 Crore) amount for protection, conservation of flora and fauna of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary. (2) Project proponent should establish bag filters to control ash particles to less than 50 mg / Nm ³ . (3) Environmentally-friendly fuels like briquettes will be used. (4) Project proponent should establish vents, condensers so as to reduce volatile organic compounds (VOCs). (5) Effluent shall be strictly treated inept and recycled. Treated waste water will be reused for fly ash /

	<p>coal dust suppression, balance for cooling & gardening within the plant & remaining treated waste water will be sent to nearby common effluent treatment plant (CETP).</p> <p>(6) Green belt should be established in the existing plot area. Minimum 200 trees should be planted in the plant premises with due maintenance up to 3 years by the project proponent.</p> <p>(7) Project proponent should obtain revised NOC from Central Ground Water Authority as NOC is granted for two years. Conditions mentioned in NOC area strictly maintained by the project proponent.</p> <p>(8) Project authority shall submit monthly report regarding source of raw materials for fragrances and flavors with t respect to forest produce to DyCF(WL), Thane.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for construction of underground tunnel from Goregaon to Mulund
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park
3	File No.	6-29/2019WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	103.68 sq. km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	19.43 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extends from 100 m to 4.0 km from the boundary.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the construction of twin tunnel road of 5.54 KM (of 4.7 KM length tunnel) designed for 3+3 lane road underneath Sanjay Gandhi National Park and its ESZ. The level of tunnel ranges from 2.0 m minimum at the base of hills and 220 m maximum below the ground level in hilly sections. The propose line would connect Western Express Highway and Eastern Express Highway. Project would improve transportation facility and also generate direct / indirect employment opportunities to the people of Maharashtra.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The impact of the project on the Biodiversity needs to be assessed first along with Mitigation Measures for Wildlife. (2) The proposal is recommended subject to the compliance of following conditions. (3) The project agency shall carry out a detailed study on the Aquifers of SGNP area with respect to Tulsi and Vihar lake. The proposal shall be cleared subject to the clearance from a reputed agency like IIT Powai that there shall be no damage to the aquifers and there shall be no damage to the water of Tulsi and Vihar lakes. (4) In Nahur area, SGNP boundary wall and hill surface are in one line, so slum people are entering the park for defecation purpose since the proposed Tunnel exit is next to the wall, it will get damaged while laying the shaft and Tunnel work. (5) The agency shall reconstruct the damaged wall and raise the height of wall to prevent unauthorized

	<p>entries of the people. The length of wall to be repaired shall be decided by Chief Conservator of Forests & Director Sanjay Gandhi National Park Borivali.</p> <p>(6) Next to the SGNP boundary wall there are Encroachments in the Revenue area. Since Tunnel is opening in that Revenue area, the agency planned to rehabilitate around 700 encroachers of Nahur area. Within the park area, next to that location approximately 100 encroached huts are present. As per the State Government policy, the agency shall rehabilitate SGNP encroachers (100 in number) along with Nahur slum Rehabilitation by providing flats to the eligible encroaches of SGNP.</p> <p>(7) The muck disposal plan shall be approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden, and it shall be prepared by the agency.</p> <p>(8) Detailed Hydrological studies shall be made with respect to the drainage of rain water during rainy season with respect to tunnel.</p> <p>(9) It shall be the responsibility of the agency to maintain the air quality as prescribed by MOEF time to time.</p> <p>(10) The forest department vehicles shall be permitted to use the tunnel without levying any toll.</p> <p>(11) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (1997.50 Crores) which passes through Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali should be deposited with the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali of Maharashtra for the conservation of wildlife of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali & Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(5)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of residential cum commercial project at Chitalsar village Survey No.59A/2A, 59A/16A/1/1, Taluka & District Thane
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-35/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : 103.68 sq. km. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : 95.24 sq. km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Private land : 5,767 sq.m
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.4332 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : Notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is falling in the ESZ and on the boundary of PA. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : draft notified Draft ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary Notified dated 24.12.2018, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is located at 5.50 km away from the boundary of draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Thane Square Feet Lifestyles, Mumbai
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the construction of residential cum commercial complex in the private land of 2.1389 ha at Chitalsar village Survey No.59A/2A, 59A/16A/1/1 located on the boundary of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (also notified ESZ) and 5.50 km away from the boundary of draft ESZ Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (also 7.0 km away from the boundary of PA). Project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation Area.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, etc.

	<p>Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.</p>
15	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site like Wad (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj & other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seedling shall be planted in the project area. (2) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (3) The project agency shall ensure that 20 m. safe distance should be kept from the boundary wall of SGNP, no building be there in those areas for safety purpose. No focused lights be there towards forest side. (4) Cleanliness in the site by maintained to prevent stray, dogs & domestic pigs in the area & in the surrounding of the project. (5) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost of the project for carrying out the activities of protection and conservation of Sanjay Gandhi National Park.
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

(6)

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of residential cum commercial project in Mouje Village Kavesar Survey No.166/21, 168/pt, 169/pt, 170/pt, Taluka & District Thane
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Sanjay Gandhi National Park Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-36/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : 103.68 sq. km. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : 95.24 sq. km.
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Private land : 2.1389 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	98.4332 ha for various development projects
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Sanjay Gandhi National Park : Notified ESZ of Sanjay Gandhi National Park Notified dated 05.12.2016, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is falling in the ESZ and on the boundary of PA. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary : draft notified Draft ESZ of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary Notified dated 24.12.2018, ESZ extending from 100 meters to 4.0 km from the boundary. Project is located at 5.20 km away from the boundary of PA.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Square Feet Enterprises, Mumbai
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for the construction of residential cum commercial complex in the private land of 2.1389 ha at Kavesar village, Survey No.166/21, 168/pt, 169/pt, 170/pt located on the boundary of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (also notified ESZ) and 3.85 km away from the boundary of draft ESZ Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (also 5.20 km away from the boundary of PA). Project is of mixed land use with major focus on providing mass housing for middle income and low income groups in the development node of the Municipal Corporation Area.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, etc. Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, small Indian civet, common pal civet, jackal, four-horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer, crested porcupine, wild boar, langur, bonnet, rhesus macaque, black-naped hare, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	

	<p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Natural growing trees existing on the project site like Wad (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>), Pimpal, Mango, Karanj & other fruit bearing trees shall be retained or transplanted in the project area sufficient number of native tree species seedling shall be planted in the project area. (2) The project is recommended on the condition that excavated material at the time of construction will not be thrown in sea, bay of sea and natural drainage or creek. (3) The project agency shall ensure that 20 m safe distance should be kept from the boundary wall of SGNP, no building be there in those areas for safety purpose. No focused lights be there towards forest side. Very dim lights be used in the galleries. No trees will be planted it will be maintained as open area to prevent leopard entry into the area. (4) Cleanliness in the site be maintained to prevent stray, dogs & domestic pigs in the area & in the surrounding of the project. (5) The ESZ notification of Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali was issued on 05/12/2016. There are conditions for solid waste management. These should be strictly followed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The solid waste disposal in Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification number S.O.1357(E), dated the 8th April 2016 as amended from time to time. (ii) The local authorities shall draw up plans for the segregation of solid wastes into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components. (iii) The biodegradable material shall be recycled preferable through composting or vermiculture. (iv) The inorganic material may be disposed in an environment acceptable manner at site identified outside the eco-sensitive zone and no burning or incineration of solid wastes shall be permitted in the eco-sensitive zones. (v) Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged and for disposal of sludge or solid wastes shall be in accordance with the applicable regulations. (6) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% of the total cost (i.e., Rs.199.20 Crores) of the project for carrying out the activities of protection and conservation of SGNP / Tungareshwar Sanctuary. This condition may also be considered by the SBWL for this project.
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-1/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	366.72 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 31.05.2019 ESZ extends up to 0.675 km Project falls outside of draft ESZ and situated at 1.45 km away from the draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Sri Krishna Pharmaceutical Ltd., Solapur
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Not clear
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for production of two chemicals: folic acid 40 MT/M) and Domperidone (10 MT/M) in the existing area of 3.19 ha (Plot No.B-14/2) at Chincholi. Project is located outside of PA and 1.45 km away from draft ESZ. Proposal would generate employment opportunities to the local people and thus improves socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary is home to the Great Indian Bustard, common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox, golden jackal, Indian wolf, jungle cat, Indian crested porcupine, five-striped palm squirrel, Indian blackbuck, chinkara, wild boar, Indian hare, Indian gerbil, field mouse, bandicoot rat, striped hyena, etc. It is also home to bird species namely little grebe, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, bar-headed goose, cotton teal, mallard, black-shouldered kite, painted francolin, grey francolin, rose-ringed parakeet, common barn-owl, little green bee-eater, large grey babbler, red-headed bunting, white-browed fantail, blyth's reed-warbler, orange-headed thrush, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Use of heavy noise making machines should be minimal around the sanctuary area. (2) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% cost of the proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Conservator of Forests (WL), Pune for the Habitat Improvement of Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of ethylenediamine (EDA) in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-2/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	366.72 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 31.05.2019 ESZ extends up to 0.675 km Project falls outside of draft ESZ and situated at 2.68 km away from the draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Balaji Speciality Chemicals, Pvt Ltd., Solapur
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Not clear
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for production of ethylenediamine (EDA) in the existing area of 4.19 ha (Plot No.E.8/1) at Chincholi. Project is located outside of PA and 2.68 km away from draft ESZ. Proposal would generate employment opportunities to the local people and thus improves socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary is home to the Great Indian Bustard, common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox, golden jackal, Indian wolf, jungle cat, Indian crested porcupine, five-striped palm squirrel, Indian blackbuck, chinkara, wild boar, Indian hare, Indian gerbil, field mouse, bandicoot rat, striped hyena, etc. It is also home to bird species namely little grebe, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, bar-headed goose, cotton teal, mallard, black-shouldered kite, painted francolin, grey francolin, rose-ringed parakeet, common barn-owl, little green bee-eater, large grey babbler, red-headed bunting, white-browed fantail, blyth's reed-warbler, orange-headed thrush, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Use of heavy noise making machines should be minimal around the sanctuary area. (2) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% cost of the proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Conservator of Forests (WL), Pune for the Habitat Improvement of Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of fine chemical intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-3/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	366.72 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 31.05.2019 ESZ extends up to 0.675 km Project falls outside of draft ESZ and situated at 2.40 km away from the draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	OC Specialties Pvt Ltd., Solapur
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Not clear
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for production of fine chemical intermediates in the existing area of 0.845 ha (Plot No.E-18) at Chincholi. Project is located outside of PA and 2.40 km away from draft ESZ. Proposal would generate employment opportunities to the local people and thus improves socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary is home to the Great Indian Bustard, common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox, golden jackal, Indian wolf, jungle cat, Indian crested porcupine, five-striped palm squirrel, Indian blackbuck, chinkara, wild boar, Indian hare, Indian gerbil, field mouse, bandicoot rat, striped hyena, etc. It is also home to bird species namely little grebe, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, bar-headed goose, cotton teal, mallard, black-shouldered kite, painted francolin, grey francolin, rose-ringed parakeet, common barn-owl, little green bee-eater, large grey babbler, red-headed bunting, white-browed fantail, blyth's reed-warbler, orange-headed thrush, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Use of heavy noise making machines should be minimal around the sanctuary area. (2) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% cost of the proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Conservator of Forests (WL), Pune for the Habitat Improvement of Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-4/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	366.72 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 31.05.2019 ESZ extends up to 0.675 km Project falls outside of draft ESZ and situated at 1.97 km away from the draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Smruti Organics Ltd., Solapur
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Not clear
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing area of 8.81 ha (Plot No.A-27) at Chincholi. Project is located outside of PA and 1.97 km away from draft ESZ. Proposal would generate employment opportunities to the local people and thus improves socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary is home to the Great Indian Bustard, common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox, golden jackal, Indian wolf, jungle cat, Indian crested porcupine, five-striped palm squirrel, Indian blackbuck, chinkara, wild boar, Indian hare, Indian gerbil, field mouse, bandicoot rat, striped hyena, etc. It is also home to bird species namely little grebe, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, bar-headed goose, cotton teal, mallard, black-shouldered kite, painted francolin, grey francolin, rose-ringed parakeet, common barn-owl, little green bee-eater, large grey babbler, red-headed bunting, white-browed fantail, blyth's reed-warbler, orange-headed thrush, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Use of heavy noise making machines should be minimal around the sanctuary area. (2) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% cost of the proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Conservator of Forests (WL), Pune for the Habitat Improvement of Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of aliphatic amines and their derivatives in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-5/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Maharashtra
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	366.72 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ draft notified on 31.05.2019 ESZ extends up to 0.675 km Project falls outside of draft ESZ and situated at 2.70 km away from the draft ESZ.
9	Name of the applicant agency	Balaji Amines Ltd., Solapur
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Not clear
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for production of aliphatic amines and their derivatives in the existing area of 16 ha (Plot No.E-7 & E-8) at Chincholi. Project is located outside of PA and 2.70 km away from draft ESZ. Proposal would generate employment opportunities to the local people and thus improves socio-economic conditions.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary is home to the Great Indian Bustard, common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox, golden jackal, Indian wolf, jungle cat, Indian crested porcupine, five-striped palm squirrel, Indian blackbuck, chinkara, wild boar, Indian hare, Indian gerbil, field mouse, bandicoot rat, striped hyena, etc. It is also home to bird species namely little grebe, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, bar-headed goose, cotton teal, mallard, black-shouldered kite, painted francolin, grey francolin, rose-ringed parakeet, common barn-owl, little green bee-eater, large grey babbler, red-headed bunting, white-browed fantail, blyth's reed-warbler, orange-headed thrush, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions (1) Use of heavy noise making machines should be minimal around the sanctuary area. (2) As decided in the 8 th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 20 th February 2014, that the project proponent shall deposit an amount equivalent 2% cost of the proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Conservator of Forests (WL), Pune for the Habitat Improvement of Great Indian Bustard Wild Life Sanctuary and adjoining forests.
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Odisha

A. Proposals falling outside the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-37/2019 WL	Proposal for rationalization of boundary of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in Kendrapara District

(1)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for rationalization of boundary of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in Kendrapara District
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary
3	File No.	6-37/2019 WL
4	Name of the State	Odisha
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	672.0 sq.km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / de-notification	Excluding 52 villages of area : 54.456 sq.km Adding mangrove area : 55.450 sq.km
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NA
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ notified on 16.06.2015 ESZ extends up to 0.00 km to 560 m - 4.0 km
9	Name of the applicant agency	State Government of Odisha
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NA
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	SBWL has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 29.10.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for rationalization of boundary of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary. Total area of 54.456 sq.km of 52 revenue villages (consists of developed lands, agriculture, aquaculture and residential areas) would be excluded from the sanctuary area and forest area of Mangrove Forest Division covering the area of 55.45 sq.km, free from human habitation would be included in the sanctuary. It has become difficult to enforce restrictions within the PA in its current form and often the same resulted in conflict as there is a sense of deprivation due to exclusion from the mainstream development process. After rationalization, total area of PA would be increased from 672 sq.km to 673 sq.km. Project would facilitate better management and protection of PA.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary is home to saltwater crocodile, spotted deer, wild boar, rhesus monkey, jackals, common langur, otter, sambar deer, jungle cat, fox, Mongoose, wolf, fishing cats, hyena, Olive ridley turtle, large number of mangrove species (second largest mangrove ecosystem in India), etc. It is also home to 320 species of avian-fauna namely King-fishers, Asian open bill, black ibis, cormorants, darters, black Ibis, egrets, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that area proposed for exclusion of 52 revenue villages (5445 ha) may be added to the ESZ already notified vide Notification No.1601(E) dated 16.06.2015 of GoI, MoEF&CC, New Delhi
16	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

RAJASTHAN

A. Proposals falling outside the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-143/2018 WL	Mining of mineral sandstone (Minor mineral) with enhancement of production capacity from 80,000 TPA to (ROM) by M/s. Kanhaiyalal Rameshwar Das located at Village(s)- Dhaneshwar & Sutara, Tehsil and District- Bundi
2	6-144/2018 WL	Proposal for clearance for all units of DCM Shriram, Kota Complex at Shriram Nagar Industrial Area, Kota

1	Name of the Proposal	Mining of mineral sandstone (Minor mineral) with enhancement of production capacity from 80,000 TPA to (ROM) by M/s. Kanhaiyalal Rameshwar Das located at Village(s)- Dhaneshwar & Sutara, Tehsil and District- Bundi
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary (Mukundra Hills National Park)
3	File No.	6-143/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	75999.462 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Proposal has been received from State Govt. and is under scrutiny
9	Name of the applicant agency	Kanhaiyalal Rameshwar, B 72, Ballbh Nagar, Kota, Rajasthan
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal by circulation on 13.07.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	It is a mining project of mineral sandstone (minor mineral) with enhancement of production capacity from 80,000 TPA located at the distance of 1.0 km away from Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary. The excavation of raw materials will be carried out without any blasting. This project will benefit the local people by providing employment opportunity and local development by CSR activities.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to gaval, crocodile, sambhar, chital, wild boar, sloth bear, leopard, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) 2% of proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of protected area should be deposited in the Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society by the user agency for development and protection measures in MHTR. (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (4) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (5) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (6) There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of protected area. (7) No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of protected area during the work. (8) Green belt should be created by the user agency on the periphery of the protected area. (9) Water harvesting structures for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area. (10) There shall be no high mast / beam / search lights high sounds within 1 km from the boundary of protected area. (11) Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area control of the traffic volumes,

	<p>speed, etc., should be erected in the project area.</p> <p>(12) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(13) Reclamation of the mined out areas. The mined out area should be back filled with waste material and later on planted. The dumps shall be afforested with local grass and plant species. All along the edge of the pit fencing will be made and afforested within good fruit bearing species.</p> <p>(14) User agency will submit yearly compliance report to DCF(WL), MNP Kota about the compliance of above condition and conservation plan implementation report as submitted.</p> <p>(15) The approval is given for carrying out mining in 490.5509 ha area only and not the entire mining area.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures:</p> <p>(a) As there cannot be any commercial mining within 1 km area of Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary, the user agency in coordination in the concerned Forest authorities/tiger reserve management has to carryout joint survey of the project area delineating the boundary of project area after taking out the area falling within 1 km at the ground. Moreover, an extra cushion of at least 100 m for the development of green belt for the reclamation of the mining area. The maps of the area left out for mining along with shape file of the periphery needs to be submitted of NTCA for concurrence.</p> <p>(b) A boundary wall shall be constructed by the project proponent on the periphery of the area to be mined physically separating this area with the adjoining revenue/forest area.</p> <p>(c) There shall not be any transportation of vehicles (incoming and outgoing) from the mining area which is bordering the boundary of draft ESZ.</p> <p>(d) The surrendered area after survey shall be restored and a proper mines reclamation plan should be prepared with due diligence including <i>inter-alia</i> the plantation, soil & water harvesting measures etc by the concerned Forest Division in consultation with the tiger reserve management and should be submitted to the CWLW, Govt of Rajasthan. It should be implemented at the cost of project proponent.</p> <p>(e) The NPV of the Forest land involved shall be paid by project proponent into the Tiger Reserve Foundation (TCF) of MHTR.</p> <p>(f) The blasting of any kind should not be involved in the mining operation and no work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area and waste material/debris of any kind generated should not be disposed / dumped in the ESZ zone and the area of MHTR.</p> <p>(g) No labour camps shall be settled & no digging operations should be carried out within the area of MHTR and in the ESZ Zone.</p> <p>(h) There shall not be any high mast/beam/search lights and high sounds in the project area.</p> <p>(i) The tiger reserve management in consultation with the District magistrate, Bundi & Kota and the Mining Department should ensure the closure of all the mining areas of the mines which are within the 1km zone of core area of MHTR / Jawahar Sagar WLS (as per the details enclosed at Annexure 3) and a compliance report need to be submitted to NTCA.</p> <p>(j) A monitoring committee should be constituted by the CWLW, Govt. of Rajasthan including the representative of MHTR, NTCA and the user agency to monitor the compliance of above mentioned conditions and a compliance report should be submitted of NTCA & the CWLW on</p>

periodic basis.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for clearance for all units of DCM Shriram, Kota Complex at Shriram Nagar Industrial Area, Kota
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Mukundra Hills National Park
3	File No.	6-144/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	75999.462 ha
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NIL
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	NIL
8	Status of ESZ, if any	ESZ proposal has been received and is under scrutiny
9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. DCM Shriram, Kota
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	YES
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal by circulation on 13.07.2018.
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	DCM Shriram is an integrated chemical complex having coal based captive power plant which caters the requirements of electrical power and steam to the plant producing urea fertilizers, PVC resins, PVC compounds, chloro-alkali, cement, calcium carbide, SBP, fenesta, UPVC, Windows, etc. This project will benefit the local people by providing employment opportunity and local development by CSR activities.
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Mukundra Hills National Park is home to tiger, panther, sloth bear, wolf, leopard, chinkara, spotted deer, wild boar, antelope, sambar, nilgai, jackal, hyena, jungle cat, etc.
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden	The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) 2% of proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of protected area should be deposited in the Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society by the user agency for development and protection measures in MHTR. (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (4) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (5) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone. (6) There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of protected area. (7) Green belt should be created by the user agency on the periphery of the protected area. (8) Water harvesting structures for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area. (9) Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area control of the traffic volumes, speed, etc., should be erected in the project area. (10) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife

	<p>(Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(11) Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve.</p> <p>(12) Quality of outflow water would be strictly maintained as per norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution control Board.</p> <p>(13) There is should be no increase in the existing treated effluent quantity, which is within the prescribed norms.</p> <p>(14) All the proposed expansions / modernization / up-gradation, etc. will be carried out within the existing premises which will have no impact on the wildlife habitats in the protected area. There should be no increase in the treated effluents discharge after the expansion projects of both caustic soda and power plants.</p> <p>(15) Adequate measures shall be adopted by the user agency to mitigate the water pollution in Kasuwa Nallah and Chandraloi river which finally joins Chambal river.</p>
16	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures:</p> <p>(a) It should be ensured that all the proposed expansions/modernization/upgradation etc will be carried out within the existing premises and there should not be any increase in treated effluent discharge after the expansion projects of both Caustic Soda & Power plants.</p> <p>(b) Adequate measures shall be adopted by the user agency to mitigate the water pollution in Kasuwa Nallah and Chandraloi river which finally joins in the Chambal River. A mitigation plan is to be prepared by the concerned forest authorities in consultation with tiger reserve management and submitted of the CWLW, Govt of Rajasthan should be implemented at the cost of user agency.</p> <p>(c) 2% of the Project cost shall be deposited in Tiger Conservation Foundation (TCF) of MHTR for restoration of wildlife habitat of National Chambal Sanctuary and MHTR.</p> <p>(d) The quality of outflow water would be strictly maintained as per the norms prescribed by State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.</p> <p>(e) A monitoring committee should be constituted by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Govt. of Rajasthan including the representative of MHTR & the user agency to monitor the compliance of the above mentioned conditions & a compliance report should be submitted to NTCA & the CWLW on the periodic basis.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

UTTARAKHAND

A. Proposals falling outside the Protected Area

S.No.	F.No.	Name of the Proposal
1	6-92/2018 WL	1. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 10.350 ha located at Suman Nagar Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
	6-96/2018 WL	2. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 72.208 ha located at Misserpur Village falls at distance of 3.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
	6-97/2018 WL	3. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 10.350 ha located at Jwalapur Baharhadud Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
	6-98/2018 WL	4. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 135.856 ha located at Doiwala, Misserwala Khurd, Deswala, Ghiserpadi, Fatehpur Tanda, Markhan Grant Villages falls at distance of 2.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
	6-99/2018 WL	5. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 137.45 ha located at Bishanpur Village falls at distance of 8.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
	6-101/2018 WL	6. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 7.702 ha located at Salempur Mehdood Village falls at distance of 2.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
2	6-112/2015 WL	1. 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 7.5km
		2. Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand within 10 km boundary from Nanda Devi National Park

1	Name of the Proposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 10.350 ha located at Suman Nagar Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park 2. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 72.208 ha located at Misserpur Village falls at distance of 3.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park 3. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 10.350 ha located at Jwalapur Baharhadud Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park 4. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 135.856 ha located at Doiwala, Misserwala Khurd, Deswala, Ghiserpadi, Fatehpur Tanda, Markhan Grant Villages falls at distance of 2.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park 5. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 137.45 ha located at Bishanpur Village falls at distance of 8.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park 6. Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 7.702 ha located at Salempur Mehdood Village falls at distance of 2.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Rajaji National Park
3	File No.	6-92/2018 WL 6-96/2018 WL 6-97/2018 WL 6-98/2018 WL 6-99/2018 WL 6-101/2018 WL
4	Name of the State	Uttarakhand
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	819.54 sq. km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion / Denotification	NIL.
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	658.8984 ha diverted for various development activities
8	Status of ESZ, draft / finally notified, if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018. ESZ extends from 0.0 to 10.0 km around the Rajaji National Park and Rajaji Tiger Reserve. ESZ is 372.18 sq. km of which 255.63 sq. km is forest land and 116.55 sq. km. is non-forest land. As per the draft notification project falls under prohibited category.

9	Name of the applicant agency	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
10	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL
11	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
12	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife SBWL recommended the proposals in its meeting held on 06.02.2016.	
13	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Six proposed projects are for the collection of river bed material from the private lands located at distance of 2.0 km to 8.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park. These project are essential to prevent widening of the river bed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to adjoining areas, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this production of minerals will benefit the state in the form of Royalty. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR activity in nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
14	Rare and endangered species found in the area Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, goral, king cobra,, etc. It is also home for more than 300 species of birds.	
15	Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden State CWLW recommended the project with the condition that only hand picking of RBM is allowed.	
16	Comments of Ministry NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures: (a) Channel dynamics represents 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. (b) No long term dumping and may be permitted. Wherever required for short term, it may be done in a way that it creates least disturbance to the movement of wild animals. It should be done in discontinuous heaps leaving sufficient gaps at critical locations as identified by State Forest Department. (c) No transport of the extracted boulders should occur on the roads passing through the eco-sensitive zone or within the PA. No night time working/camping / transportation etc. shall be continued. No labor camp and stone crushing unit shall operate within 3 km from the nearest forest (TR/NP/WLS/RF/PF) boundaries. (d) The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses inside the 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 concerened official(s) of the user agency in charge of the mining operation shall be severely prosecuted as per provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. (e) 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.

- (f) A monitoring committee needs to be formed comprising of Field Director, Rajaji TR, DFOs of concerned Divisions, Member from NTCA, Uttarakhand Pollution Board, State Revenue Department and Civil society representative (to be decided by the CWLW, Uttarakhand State). This monitoring committee will oversee the compliances of the mandatory mitigation measures and wildlife and environmental issues on annual basis and suggest the action needed for betterment of wildlife conservation in the area. 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.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

- 53.3(ii). Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydropower Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand,**
- 53.3(iii). 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**

1. Proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th meeting held on 23rd August 2016. During the meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek the comments of the Ministry of Water Resources on the projects.
2. Letter and six reminders were sent to the Ministry of Water Resources for their comments.
3. In the 46th meeting held on 8th December 2017, the Chairman of the Standing Committee expressed his concern that no response had come from the Ministry of Water Resources. He also added that in such cases where no response is received, a time limit may be fixed after which the proposal may be sent back to the State Government without further consideration. He asked the Member Secretary to take up the matter with the State Government at the highest level and request it to fix up the accountability for not pursuing the matter further. The Member Secretary took up the matter with the State Government at the highest level however no response was received.
4. Standing Committee of NBWL in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 decided to delist the proposals pending receipt of the comments from the Ministry of Water Resources.
5. Ministry has received a communication from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (O.M dated 08.11.2018) stating that the Ministry of Water Resources does not have any comments to offer in respect of wildlife clearance. However, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation would like to review the projects consequent upon issue of Gazette Notification S.O.5195(E) dated 09.10.2018 on the minimum E-Flow for river Ganga at various locations on the river.
6. Further, the State Government has not yet responded to this Ministry's letters.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand within 10 km boundary from Nanda Devi National Park
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Nanda Devi National Park
3	File No.	6-128/2015 WL
4	Name of the State	Uttarakhand
5	Whether proposal is sub judice	Not sub judice
6	Area of the protected area	624.62 sq. Km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	<p>The total area for diversion is 70.83 ha. Out of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve Forest- Nil • Van Panchayat: 70.33 ha • Civil / soyam : 0.50 ha <p style="text-align: center;">Total : 70.83 ha</p> <p>The proposed site is outside the Nanda Devi National Park and Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.</p>
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Nil
8	Name of the applicant agency	M/s NTPC Ltd
9	Total number of tree to be felled	No clearing of vegetation is required
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 15 th April 2015.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has been proposed outside the Nanda Devi National Park. Barrage site is located at a distance of 2.1 Km from National Park, as indicated in the map. • Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand was prepared by Govt. of Uttarakhand and was considered as purely run-of-the river scheme. Due to financial constraint, the project could not be taken up by the Govt. of Uttarakhand. In 2005 the project was handed over to NTPC on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. • The Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEC) on 8th February 2006. • Environmental Clearance was accorded on 21st February 2007. • Forest Clearance was accorded on 30th April 2007. • 12% of the net energy generated from the project shall be given to Govt. of Uttarakhand as per the Implementation Agreement. • For Catchment Area Treatment (CAT), the management plan for restoration of ecosystem and biodiversity of catchment area and forest, payment of Rs.16.377 Cr. has been made. The CAT shall be implemented by Nanda Devi National Park in the entire catchment area of 2,275ha.

13	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area</p> <p>The proposal indicates the presence of Common Leopard, H. Black Bear, Goral, Musk Deer, Bharal, Serow, Jungle Cat, Langurs, Tahr, Wild Boar, Jackal and R. Macaque etc.</p>
14	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>The proposed area falls under Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve. The proposed area though have less concentration of wildlife, focus shall be given to the wildlife management to mitigate all possible adverse impacts on. For which budget components is already there in the approved CAT plan. Project proponent will take adequate care regarding the minimum discharge of the water into the river, so that wildlife should have adequate drinking water facility. Further all precautions regulatory mechanisms given in the EIA and EMP reports will be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

1	Name of the Proposal	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 7.5km.
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Nanda Devi National Park
3	File No.	6-112/2015 WL
4	Name of the State	Uttarakhand
5	Whether proposal is sub judice	Not sub judice
6	Area of the protected area	624.62 sq. Km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	The total area for diversion is 75.999 ha. Out of which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve Forest- Nil • Van Panchayat: 60.663 ha • Civil/Soyam : 15.336 ha <p style="text-align: center;">Total : 75.999 ha</p> The proposed site falls outside the Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km.
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Nil
8	Name of the applicant agency	M/s NTPC Ltd
9	Total number of tree to be felled	No clearing of vegetation is required
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
11	Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 15 th April 2015.
12	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has been proposed outside the Nanda Devi National Park. Barrage site is located at a distance of 2.1 Km from National Park, as indicated scale of the map. • Construction of 520 MW Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, on the river Dhauliganga, District Chamoli, Uttarakhand was prepared by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in 1992 and the same could not be taken up due to financial constraints. In 2002-03 the project was handed over to NTPC by Govt. of Uttaranchal on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. • The Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEC) on 11th August 2004. • Environmental Clearance was accorded on 8th February 2005. • Forest Clearance was accorded on 13th March 2006. • 12% of the net energy generated from the project shall be given to Govt. of Uttarakhand as per the Implementation Agreement. For Catment Area Treatment (CAT), the management plan for restoration of ecosystem and biodiversity of catchment area and forest, payment of Rs.16.377 Cr. has been made. The CAT shall be implemented by Nanda Devi National Park in the entire catchment area of 2,275ha.
13	Rare and endangered species found in the area	The proposal indicates the presence of Common Leopard, H. Black Bear, Goral, Musk Deer, Bharal,

	Serow, Jungle Cat, Langurs, Tahr, Wild Boar, Jackal and R. Macaque etc.
14	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</p> <p>The proposed area falls at a distance of 7.5 km from boundary of Nanda Devi National Park. The proposed area though have less concentration of wildlife, focus shall be given to the wildlife management to mitigate all possible adverse impacts on. For which budget components is already there in the approved CAT Plan. Also the project is run off the river and there is provision of minimum discharge 3 Cumsec of the water from the Barrage. Project proponent will take adequate care regarding the minimum discharge of the water into the river. So that wildlife should have adequate drinking water facility. Further all precautions regulatory mechanisms given in the EIA and EMP reports will be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal.</p>
15	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

AGENDA No. 4

Any other item with the permission of the Chair

**MINUTES OF 52nd MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD
FOR WILD LIFE WAS HELD ON 10th JANUARY 2019**

The 52nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 10th January 2019 through Video Conference under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is placed at ANNEXURE- I.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 52nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

AGENDA ITEM No. 1

Confirmation of the minutes of the 51st Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 14th November 2018

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the minutes of the 51st Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 14th November 2018 were circulated among all the members of the Standing Committee on 30th November 2018. He stated that no comments / suggestions were received. Accordingly, the Standing Committee confirmed the minutes.

AGENDA ITEM No. 2

52.2.1 Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras dated 24.04.2017 in Writ Petition no. 7374 to 7375 of 2017 title T Vijay S Sudarsan vs. the Chairman, Standing Committee of NBWL & ors. regarding the NOC for the petitioners granite quarries located within 10 km of Vallanadu Black Buck sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench and stated that the Hon'ble Court has directed the Standing Committee to pass suitable orders within a period of 4 weeks and intimate decision to the petitioners. He mentioned that proposal involves quarrying of granite from an area located within 10 km of

Vallanadu Black Buck sanctuary and the online application of the petitioner for seeking wildlife recommendation is pending at the State level

Dr H S Singh, Member stated that the project proponent may be directed to approach the State Government for forwarding the proposal for further consideration.

The State Chief Wildlife Warden mentioned that the aforesaid proposal has been submitted by the project proponent and same would be placed in the forthcoming meeting of the State Board for Wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to request the State Government to forward the proposal as per the laid-down procedure for further consideration.

52.2.2 Monitoring of terms & conditions including mitigation measures

The Hon'ble Chairman was of considered view that there is a need to establish a robust mechanism of monitoring to confirm the compliance of terms & conditions including the mitigation measures stipulated while recommending the proposals. Stringent action needs to be taken against the project proponents who have not complied with the terms and conditions. Further, no new projects would be taken up from States where the terms and conditions are not complied. He mentioned that instead of 100% monitoring of all the projects, certain representative projects could be taken up, through a well-defined, criteria for monitoring to see the compliance of terms and conditions on ground.

Dr H S Singh, Member stated that during the field visits by different Committees constituted by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, it has been observed that many projects were implemented without implementing the conditions including mitigation measures. In other words, the interests of wildlife conservation were ignored sometimes intentionally. He mentioned that the conservationists are of the view that the Protected Areas (PAs) have suffered in recent times due to sanctioning of the developmental projects inside the PAs while the project proponents ignored the conditions specially mentioned for protection of wildlife while recommending the projects. It was also decided that monitoring of the mitigative measures will be a part of the management effectiveness evaluation process conducted by the WII.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Ministry would develop a mechanism to implement this decision.

52.2.3 Processing of Eco-Sensitive Zone Proposals

The IGF(WL) mentioned that initial scrutiny of the eco-sensitive proposals is carried out in the Wildlife Division while all the processes for notifying the eco-sensitive zone are done by the ESZ Division. Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the processing of ESZ proposals by two Divisions have been delaying the notification of ESZs. He mentioned that the entire work be assigned to the Wildlife Division.

Dr H S Singh, Member stated that the interests of wildlife conservation have been ignored due to various developmental activities and all ESZs mandatorily must have a definite plan to accommodate the needs of wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the entire responsibility of processing and the notification of ESZ would be assigned to the Wildlife Division. The Ministry would take necessary steps to implement the decision.

AGENDA ITEM NO.3

52.3.1 Proposal for Purnadih Graphite Mine over an area of 81.75 ha, District Palamau

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the use of 81.75 ha of non-forestland for the mining of graphite located at 5.5 km away from the Palamau Tiger Reserve. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) No blasting activity during the process of mining.
- (2) Mitigation measures will be taken as per the duly approved site specific wildlife management plan
- (3) The user agency shall assist the forest officials to prevent commission of any forest / wildlife offence.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following conditions and mitigative measures:

- (1) Mining should be carried out only during the day time.
- (2) That the Ore being soft in nature, the miners will not use drilling and blasting method.
- (3) The area will be levelled and restored back; plantation activity should be taken up along the periphery of the lease area as part of the reclamation work.
- (4) The open pits should be fenced all around so as to avert any accident, however a gate may be open to access the water is needed.
- (5) The Mining Agency should assist the Forest officials in preventing of forest /Wildlife offence.
- (6) Environment Management Plan as contained in Chapter XI of the proposal should be adhered to by the applicant.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.2 Proposal for the construction of Bridge across Sharavathi backwater near Sigandur, Shimoga District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 9.888 ha of forestland from the Sharavathi Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of bridge across Sharavathi backwater. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the jurisdictional forest officers would be present at the time of construction of the bridge to ensure that no significant damages are caused to the habitat.

The State Chief Wildlife Warden stated that the aforesaid proposal has been considered and recommended by the State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 07.01.2019.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to receipt of the recommendations of the State Board for Wildlife, and also

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to GoI.

52.3.3 Proposal for drinking water facility to Georai city (Stage.2)

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.45 ha of forestland from the Jaikwadi Bird Wildlife Sanctuary and 0.0575 ha of forestland from the eco-sensitive zone for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (400/450 mm diameter) from the Nathsagar reservoir of the protected area to Georai city. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The influx of domestic sewage & other wastes be treated, before releasing it into dam water.
- (2) Ipomea weed be removed.
- (3) Bank restoration at the left and right edges of Reservoir be carried out urgently.
- (4) Pitching be carried out to protect natural sand bars and mudflats (They are very important).
- (5) Grassy patches at least 50m width be developed on the edge of the water.
- (6) While constructing the Jack Well, care be taken to prevent the damage to fish population by avoiding physical disturbance to the shoreline.
- (7) Only organic farming be allowed to the right holders of galpera in the water receding areas to prevent pesticide pollution to water.
- (8) Sewage be treated before releasing it in the reservoir to provide quality fish to the birds.
- (9) At least 13 TMC water be retained in the Reservoir for birds, so that water food will be available to the birds.

The FRL Quantity of water is 76.85 TMC(live Storage)

The Dead water Storage Quantity of water is 26.12 TMC.

- (10) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board of Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the proposed project (56.42 Crore) which passes through Jaikwadi Wildlife sanctuary and its notified ESZ should be deposited with

the Divisional Forest Officer, Aurangabad for the Habitat Improvement of the Jaikwadi Bird Sanctuary and adjoining forests.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.4 Rehabilitation of existing cracked arch bridge No.150 of Kota – Nagda Section

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.5 ha of forestland from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary for the rehabilitation and repair of existing cracked arch bridge along with the animal passage of an extra opening of 4 m x 4 m. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) 5% of proportionate cost of the project within the boundary of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve will be deposited by the User Agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society (RPACS) for wildlife conservation and mitigation works.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the protected area.
- (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area.
- (4) No tree shall be cut during the work in the Protected Area.
- (5) There will be no labour camping within 500 m of the Protected Area boundary.
- (6) There will be no blasting within 500 m of the Protected Area boundary in the sanctuary area during the work.
- (7) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the protected area by the User Agency.
- (8) The User Agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA also recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures:

- (1) The authority of Indian railway should ensure that no existing drainage is blocked due to the construction related activities.
- (2) Steps should be taken for enhancing the visibility for train drivers along part of railway line passing through the tiger reserve by clearing shrubs periodically in consultation with the officials of Forest Department.
- (3) All efforts should be taken to discourage / stop throwing food waste / garbage along track which otherwise might attract animals to the track. Standardized signage should be erected at appropriate places along the track sensitizing rail passengers, pantry officials, drivers and guards.
- (4) Construction work should be done during daytime (6 A.M – 6 P.M) and no night camp of laborers and contractor / user agency officials should be allowed within forest area.
- (5) User agency should also monitor that no labor gets involved in extraction of forest products. All works should be undertaken in close supervision of Deputy Director of the tiger reserve and forest staffs should pay regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring.
- (6) Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.5 Construction of Babai (RRPVNL) – Bhiwani (PG) 400 kV D/C Transmission Line

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 7.452 ha of forestland from the Khetri Bansyal Conservation Reserve for the construction of 400 kV transmission line from Babai to Bhiwani. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (16) 5% of proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of protected area should be deposited in the Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society by the user agency for development and protection measures in MHTR.
- (17) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.
- (18) No material of any kind should be extracted from the protected area and eco-sensitive zone.
- (19) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone.
- (20) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the protected area and eco-sensitive zone.
- (21) There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of protected area.
- (22) No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of protected area during the work.
- (23) There shall be no high mast / beam / search lights high sounds within 1 km from the boundary of protected area.
- (24) Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area control of the traffic volumes, speed, etc., should be erected in the project area.
- (25) Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of the protected area.
- (26) The user agency shall conform to the guidelines for laying transmission lines through forest areas given by MoEF&CC dated 24.10.2016.
- (27) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (28) For diversion of forestland the user agency will obtain permission / approval of the competent authority under provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 as per order of dated 28.03.2008 and 3/2007 FC dated 05.02.2009

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Permission for starting the work on the project shall be granted by the state government only when animal passage plan is prepared by the project proponent in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of WII guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*.

- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to GoI.

52.3.6 Diversion of 2.6768 ha of forestland from Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 11 kV S/C transmission line from Shivshakti stone crusher crossing point Jhinjhari to Bhabhan village end point

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.6768 ha of forestland from the Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 11 kV S/C transmission line from Jhinjhari to Bhabhan. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) 5% of the project cost of works within the PA boundary of the sanctuary on prorated basis should be deposited in Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the State as a corpus.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.
- (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (4) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (5) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (6) There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area.
- (7) No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
- (8) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (9) There shall be no high mast/beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
- (10) Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.

- (11) Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of the protected area.
- (12) The user agency shall conform to guidelines for laying transmission lines through forest areas given by MoEF&CC dated 24.10.2016.
- (13) For forestland the user agency will obtain permission/approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 from the competent authority before start of project work as per order of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 28.03.2008 and 3/2007-FC dated 05.02.2009.
- (14) Where diversion of forest land is not requested, non forestry use of forest land and revenue lands NPV as per the order 05.02.2009.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Permission for starting the work on the project shall be granted by the state government only when animal passage plan is prepared by the project proponent in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of WII guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.7 Proposal for mining of millstone and masonry stone (minor mineral) including Khanda gitti and boulder with enhancement of production capacity from 1093 TPA (ROM) from ML.No./39/1990 of an area of 964.94 ha (proposed mining area: 455.33 ha) located at 1.3 km away from the boundary of Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves mining of millstone and masonry stone (Khanda gitti, boulder) with enhancement of production capacity from 1093 TPA (ROM) from ML.No./39/1990 on an area of 964.94 ha located at 1.3 km away from the boundary of Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary.

He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) 2% of project cost of the area falling within the Eco Sensitive Zone of Bandh Baretha Sanctuary should be deposited in Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state as a corpus as per MoEF&CC letter no.F1-20/2014 WL (pt.) dated 28.10.2015.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.
- (3) There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (4) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (5) There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area.
- (6) No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
- (7) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (8) There shall be no high mast/beam/search lights 85 high sounds within 1 km from the protected area boundary.
- (9) Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
- (10) Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of the Protected Area.
- (11) Green belt should be carried by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
- (12) Water Harvesting Structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to GoI.

52.3.8 Proposal for diversion of 11.9328 ha forestland from Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary and 2.6310 ha of non-forestland from the draft ESZ of Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 133 kV single circuit transmission line from Ganganagar 33 kV sub-station to Barabari

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 11.9328 ha forestland from Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary and 2.6310 ha of non-forestland from the default eco-sensitive zone of Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 133 kV single circuit transmission line from Ganganagar to Barabari. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be taken up for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by user agency.
- (2) Alternative grazing land for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat. Funds for the purpose should be provided by user agency.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Permission for starting the work on the project shall be granted by the state government only when animal passage plan is prepared by the project proponent in consultation with State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of WII guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.9 Diversion of 0.646371 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary and 9.318984 ha forestland from the draft ESZ of Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for

collection and transportation of natural gas underground pipeline from Gojalia – GCS to OTPC – Palatana

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 0.646371 ha of forestland from the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary and 9.318984 ha of forestland from the draft eco-sensitive zone of the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for collection and transportation of natural gas underground pipeline from Gojalia to Palatana. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) 1% of the cost of gas supply through Gojalia – GCS to OTPC – Palatana should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of sanctuary on quarterly basis.
- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be taken up for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by the user agency.
- (3) Alternative grazing land for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by the user agency.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC pillars embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially bison.
- (5) Development of alternative grazing area for Bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species, Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by the user agency.
- (6) Tourist amenities i.e., vehicle parking place, purified drinking water facility, public toilets (gents & ladies), visitor shed and souvenir shop needs to be constructed at entry point of Bison Eden at Chillapathar, Joychandpur.
- (7) Construction of 4 feet width of walking trail with cement concrete all along inside the chain link wire mesh fencing at Bison Eden at Chillapathar, Joychandpur. For promoting eco-tourism.
- (8) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.10 Diversion of 1.42 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.42 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around the drill site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially bison.
- (2) Alternative grazing land for bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species & Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by user agency.
- (3) Eco-friendly drilling operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at drilling site and movement of vehicles to the drilling locations needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.
- (4) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be taken up for development of wildlife habitat. Fund for the purpose should be provided by user agency.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.11 Diversion of 1.112 ha of forestland and 0.404 ha of non-forestland for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road for the location TIDD project falling within Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.112 ha of forestland and 0.404 ha of non-forestland from the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Rs.60 lakhs should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of Sanctuary.
- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be development of wildlife habitat.
- (3) Alternative grazing land for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially bison.
- (5) Alternative grazing land for bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species, Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (6) Eco-tourism amenities and awareness activities in different locations.

- (7) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.12 Diversion of 1.367 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.367 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Rs.70 lakhs should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of Sanctuary.
- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be development of wildlife habitat.
- (3) Alternative grazing area for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC pillars embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially bison.

- (5) Alternative grazing area for Bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species, Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (6) Eco-tourism amenities and awareness activities in different locations.
- (7) Procurement of one battery operated mini bus for the tourist fully equipped with tranquilizing gun and other equipments.
- (8) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.13 Diversion of 1.76 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.76 ha of forestland from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Rs.70 lakhs should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of Sanctuary.

- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be development of wildlife habitat.
- (3) Development of alternative grazing area for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially bison.
- (5) Development of alternative grazing area for Bison i.e. plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species & Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (6) Tourist amenities and awareness activities in different locations.
- (7) Procurement of one battery operated mini bus for the tourist fully equipped with tranquilizing gun and other equipments.
- (8) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.14 Diversion of 1.96 ha of forestland for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road for the location TIDF project falling within Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.96 ha of forestland from the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Rs.80 lakhs should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of Sanctuary.
- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be development of wildlife habitat.
- (3) Development of alternative grazing area for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC pillars embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially Bison.
- (5) Development of alternative grazing area for Bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species, Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (6) Tourist amenities and awareness activities in different locations.
- (7) Procurement of one battery operated mini bus for the tourist fully equipped with tranquilizing gun and other equipments.
- (8) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.15 Diversion of 1.496 ha of forestland for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road for the location TIDE project falling within Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 1.496 ha of forestland from the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of drill site, waste pit and approach road for TIDE project. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) Rs.60 lakhs should be paid to the Wildlife Warden for following works & development of Sanctuary.
- (2) Construction of artificial water holes and salt licks for wild animals needs to be development of wildlife habitat.
- (3) Development of alternative grazing area for wild animals i.e., plantation of Napier grass & fruit bearing species needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (4) Construction of double chain link wire mesh fencing with RCC pillars (height 7 feet) along with RCC pillars embedding at bottom and 3 (three) strands of barbed wire on top around Sanctuary and the project site for restriction of entry of wild animals specially Bison.
- (5) Development of alternative grazing area for Bison i.e., plantation of Congo signa grass, fruit bearing species, Kallai bamboo (*Oxytenethera nigrociliata*) needs to be created for development of wildlife habitat.
- (6) Tourist amenities and awareness activities in different locations.
- (7) Procurement of one battery operated mini bus for the tourist fully equipped with tranquilizing gun and other equipments.
- (8) Eco-friendly project operation with minimum noise level is required to be undertaken at work site and movement of vehicles needs to be restricted to avoid any adverse behavioral effect in wild animals specially bison.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project tentatively subject to the conditions that

- (a) The State Government shall obtain legal opinion from the Advocate General on that extraction of natural gas / oil cannot be considered as mining in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 4.8.2006 in IA-1000 in WPC-202/1995 (Godavarman vs. Union of India). The Ministry shall also seek the legal opinion from the Solicitor General of India on similar lines.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.16 Wildlife Clearance for Banjarewala sand, bajri and boulder mining project (Khasra No.121 Ma, 122 Ma and 124/1 Ma) over total area: 1.4473 ha from River Mohanrao located at Village Banjarewala Grunt, Parangana Bhagwanpur, Tehsil Roorkee, District Haridwar

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves collection of sand, bajri and boulder from an area 1.4473 ha located in Yamuna riverbed at 1.40 km away from the Rajaji National Park. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that only hand picking should be allowed.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has not recommended the project. The DIGF(NTCA) mentioned that the proposed mining project falls within 1 km from the boundary of Rajaji National Park and would be detrimental to the wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to reject the proposal.

52.3.17 Wildlife Clearance for river Chillawali sand, bajri and boulder mining project over total area 4.3584 ha from river Mohanrao located at Village Daulatpur Hazrapur Urf Budwashahid, Parangana Bhagwanpur, Tehsil Roorkee, District Haridwar

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves collection of sand, bajri and boulder from the Chillawali riverbed on an area 4.3584 ha located at 1.4 km away from the Rajaji National Park. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that only hand picking should be allowed.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposed project with the following conditions:

- (1) The sand and boulder mining shall be done only by hand picking method.
- (2) Use of heavy impact machinery in transportation is to be avoided.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the conditions that

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.18 Picking of Balu / Bajri / Boulder mine from an area of 1.7676 ha at Village Nawabgarh, Tehsil Vikasnagar, District, Dehradun

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves collection of sand, bajri and boulder from the Yamuna riverbed on an area of 1.7676 ha located at 7.50 km away from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing any conditions.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the conditions that

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.19 NOC for picking of balu / bajri / mine on Yamuna riverbed at Village Dhakrani, Tehsil Vikasnagar, District Dehradun of an area 2.6015 ha falls at a distance of 4.50 km away from the Asan Wetland Conservation Reserve

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves collection of sand, bajri and boulder from the Yamuna riverbed on an area of 2.6015 ha located at 3.82 km away from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that there should be no mining activity from October to March.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the conditions that

- (a) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (b) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.3.20 Proposal for construction of motor road in Janpath Pauri Garhwal from Malakot to Sirasu under Prime Minister Rural Roads Scheme

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves construction of motor road from Malakot to Sirasu falling in the core area and default eco-sensitive zone of the Rajai National Park. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures:

- (1) Legal status of the road passing through the Forest Land shall remain unchanged.

- (2) No existing drainage system should be disrupted by the user agency for constructing the road.
- (3) Construction work should be during daytime and no night camp of labours and contractor/user agency officials inside or within 2 km for forest land be allowed. User agency should also monitor that no labour gets involved in extraction of forest products. Local RFO and forest staff should pay regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these.
- (4) The materials for road work (including the top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The user agency should not use any fire hazardous materials, machinery, polythene bags etc. during the road work.
- (5) Once the road is constructed, traffic volume will inevitably increase and may cause wildlife mortality. Therefore, the user agency should put speed breakers and/or urmble strips at an interval of every 300 - 400 m along the entire stretch of the road. Exact placement of these structures should be on those areas where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be decided after consulting the Forest Department.
- (6) Vehicular movement at nights and regular plying of heavy commercial vehicles not be permitted by the Forest Department.
- (7) Signage and caution boards should be placed at regular intervals for spreading awareness messages.
- (8) User agency should construct animal passage culverts with a dimension of at least 7 m height and 50 m width with a minimum openness ration of 1.2, as recommended by the Wildlife Institute of India. This dimension will allow species like tigers to cross the road without much hindrance. User agency should carry out a fresh survey with the Forest Department to ascertain the placement of these structures and shall try to ensure that at least 20% (i.e. about 3.0 km) of the total road length should be under these underpasses.
- (9) Light and should barriers and vegetative camouflage should be created along the road as per WII's recommendations.
- (10) Tress which needs to be cut should be marked on ground before the construction works stats and local forest officials should strictly monitor cutting/felling of these trees. An area of 19.082 ha revenue land in Mala village has already been identified by the User Agency for compensatory afforestation which needs to be monitored by the local forest officials.
- (11) NPV amount deposited under this project may be used to strengthen forest patrolling, eco-development and eliciting more public support for conservation.

- (12) Eco-sensitive zone monitoring committee under the chairmanship of Commissioner, Garhwal has already been constituted by the Central Government under sub-section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The same committee needs to be mandated to oversee in implementation of the project suggested above.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the conditions that

- (a) Permission for starting the work on the project shall be granted by the state government only when animal passage plan is prepared by the project proponent in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of WII guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the NTCA.
- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

AGENDA ITEM No.4

(with the permission of the Chairman)

52.4.1 Diversion of 3.2756 ha of forestland from Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary and 97.5189 ha of land from deemed ESZ for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 3.2756 ha of forestland from Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary and 97.5189 ha of land from the outside of the boundary of protected area for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (8) Project personnel, engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of all the existing legal provisions, especially the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under & also take all precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project.

- (9) Provision of barricading the work site to avoid any human or wildlife mishap.
- (10) The normal flow of traffic should not be affected.
- (11) Norms of Noise, Air & water pollution to be strictly followed. Adoption of measures for reducing noise, dust & air pollution.
- (12) No dumping of debris on wet lands/mud flat and forest area will be done by project proponent.
- (13) The said project being in the areas classified in CRZ-I, wide variety of avi-faunal diversity is observed. Hence adoption of measures for conservation of habitat of the avi-fauna found in the region will be desirable.
- (14) The Project Agency should provide site and funds for penal plantation of at least 5 times the number of mangroves plants anticipated to be lost in this project. The Plan for the same should be submitted to the MCZMA and DCF-Thane/DFO-MMCU, Mumbai for its execution.
- (15) All the other mandatory permission from different statutory Authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work.
- (16) The works of tunneling and its ancillary works should be carried out with utmost care so as to cause least impact on the wildlife in the notified 'PA' and 'the deemed 'ESZ'.
- (17) It shall be ensured that no damage or disturbance is caused to the Wildlife and its habitat.
- (18) The agency & the contractor will strictly follow the provisions under the Wildlife (Protection) Act.
- (19) The project authority would erect & display boards at places, to be decided by the 'PA' authorities, to caution the general public for the present of wildlife & its importance.
- (20) As decided in the 8th meeting of the State Board of Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, and the Standing Committee decided that it will stick to its decision taken in its 49th meeting and that all the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the (Rs.496.167 Crore) proposed project which passes through Wildlife Sanctuary its deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Thane Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary for the Habitat Improvement of the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary and adjoining forests.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018 along with the conditions and mitigative measures, if any by the committee chaired by Shri Praveen Pardeshi, ACS. Following are the mitigative measure of the committee:

1. Construction of a combined Overpass (over the existing Diva - Vasai railway line and proposed DFC line) and Underpass (under MAHSR, MMC and an elevated PWD road) System 1.

Further to the overpass proposed over the existing Diva-Vasai rail line and proposed DFC project as a condition under NBWL clearance of the latter, the same shall be relocated to a suitable location near 19.326431° N and 72.935412° E based on the topography and ease of movement of the wildlife. DFCCIL, shall be responsible for the design of the over/under passes in this section of the wildlife corridor. The suggested wildlife corridor² to DFCCIL by Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and subsequently accorded in its clearance by NBWL (BNHS, 2015)³ therefore needs to be amended in terms of location, length and width to accommodate the new projects. Thus, a three dimensional ground profiling study in this area, including cross section analysis of the project alignments will help determine the precise location of over and under passes.

The existing PWD road having a natural sag (around the location 19.326431° N and 72.935412° E) in this section (about 1.5 km) should be raised by at least six meters (keeping in mind the crossing of the MAHSR and MMC projects) so as to provide a clear under passage for the wildlife (large mammals such as leopard, Chittal, Sambar and Wild Boar).

Construction of the overpass over the existing Diva-Vasai rail line & proposed DFC; and the elevation of PWD road should be completed simultaneously.

The MMRDA shall be responsible for the design and construction of the elevated PWD road section and shall take adequate care to cause minimal impact to the wildlife movement during the elevation of the road as well as construction of the MMC project in this area. All construction activity (including temporary traffic diversion) shall be limited to within the RoW of the PWD road and shall not be taken through any adjoining forest land of the SGNP or TWLS. Any traffic diversion will have to be decided jointly with the Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF), SGNP.

The cost of the elevating the existing PWD road shall be worked out and shared jointly by the three projects (viz., MAHSR, DFC and MMC).

On completion of the elevation plan of the PWD road, the existing PWD surface (on ground) should be removed and the area should be re-wilded along the restriction of access

to ensure that local villagers and vehicles are not allowed to enter the underpass zone of the wildlife corridor.

The overpass section for movement of wildlife (over Diva-Vasai rail line and DFC) shall be determined by the three dimensional ground profiling study.

2. Widening and Enabling of a Wildlife Underpass System 2

Combined with the existing culvert (Nagale Underpass 1) under the Diva-Vasai rail line (19.326431⁰ N and 72.935412⁰ E), DFC shall build a similar culvert to enable creation of an underpass below its alignment. The existing culvert (Nagale existing Underpass 2) under the PWD road (19.326431⁰ N and 72.935412⁰ E) shall be widened/modified suitably to render it useful for movement of wildlife. The MMC and MAHSR viaducts in this area will allow continuity of the underpass to lead the wildlife towards TWLS.

The quarry operated by a private entity shall be asked to discontinue and a natural storm-water drainage stream passing through the culvert system, be restored and kept free of any obstruction. The area presently occupied by the quarry shall be restored to its natural state (re-wilded) as soon as the extraction operation stops.

For both the wildlife corridor systems described above, the following actions are to be followed.

- (a) The engineering design in terms of the locations of piers of the viaducts and open spans of all projects viaducts shall be suitable coordinated in advance among the project proponents so as to provide a clear and continuous passage for the wildlife in the overpass/underpass section. Variance in the different project timelines should be factored in this design.
- (b) A joint wildlife corridor expert team comprising SGNP and TWLS Wildlife department, BNHS, Wildlife Institute (WII), Satpuda Foundation, Wildlife Conservation Trust (WCT) will design and implement the technical requirements (re-wilding, guide fencing and ground preparation) related to the creation of effective wildlife corridors.
- (c) A comprehensive site management plan needs to be jointly developed by all proponents prior to the start of any construction.
- (d) During construction and operation of all projects due care shall be taken to prevent any disturbance to wildlife movement or other adverse environment impacts.

- (e) The project proponents and the above joint team shall monitor the progress and status of the project construction as well as the wildlife corridor development on a monthly basis and report to Government of Maharashtra and SBWL.
- (f) Mahatransco will be advised to suitably increase the height of their high tension transmission line in this area so as to accommodate the wildlife corridors underneath.
- (g) All alignments to install high quality noise barriers.
- (h) All debris created due to demolition of the existing PWD road and other activities leading up to the completion of the elevated sections shall be removed far away from the forest area.
- (i) A perpendicular (to the alignment of the road) guard wall shall be constructed along the length of the restored wildlife corridor. Also, two Protection Huts (anti-poaching camps), one each on either side of the elevated section shall be constructed to ensure requisite protection of the corridor.
- (j) Wherever necessary chain link fence of requisite dimension will be erected to funnel wildlife into the underpass/overpass.
- (k) The overpasses over the Diva-Vasai rail line and DFC shall be aptly landscaped so as to mimic the natural environment, encouraging unhindered movement of wildlife. The same will be constructed in such a way so as to eliminate movement of people or two/four wheelers.
- (l) The cost of guard wall, the two Protection Huts (anti-poaching camps) and the landscaping of the overpasses will also be borne by the project proponents.
- (m) In case of private land holding in the area of proposed underpasses, the same required to be acquired and handed over to forest department. Cost of the same to be shared by MAHSR, MMC and DFC.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the project subject to the conditions that

- (a) Permission for starting the work on the project shall be granted by the state government only when animal passage plan is prepared by the project proponent in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of WII guidelines named *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife*.
- (b) The project proponent will comply with all the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and mitigative measures imposed by Committee constituted by the State Board for Wildlife.

- (c) The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wildlife Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wildlife Warden to Gol.

52.4.2 Diversion of 32.75 ha of forestland and 77.30 ha of non-forestland from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and from 0.6902 ha of forestland and 4.7567 ha of non-forestland from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 32.75 ha of forestland and 77.30 ha of non-forestland from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and from 0.6902 ha of forestland and 4.7567 ha of non-forestland from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project. He added that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with following conditions.

- (1) State Govt. vide letter No.WLP-1216/CR.400/F-1, date 10/04/2018 formed a Committee to study projects due to the implemented in Sanjay Gandhi National Park / or surrounding area. The mitigation measures suggested by the committee should be incorporated by the agency in their proposal and should be implemented.
- (2) The underpasses being formed by means of construction of bridges, culverts and the viaducts shall be maintained appropriately to perform the dual function of underpasses for wildlife besides the stated purpose of drainage system.
- (3) The sites where the viaduct tracks meets the ground for tunnels in the hilly sections shall be fenced appropriately and cleaned regularly in consultation with the State Forest Department to avoid accidents of wild animals.
- (4) The construction of the linear instructions should be in a manner (quick, with minimum disturbance) and with adequate design and technology to minimize the long-term impacts including by using prefabricated and special methods to reduce the time taken in the erection/construction of the intrusions.
- (5) 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.

- (6) 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 in connection with alignment and maintenance roads in natural areas.
- (7) Along the alignment and maintenance road, natural ground, shrubby, or tree growth must be encouraged at periodic, designated points not less than 200 m apart, to provide for habitat cover and facilitate animal crossings in all the ESZ area as well as other habitats such as dry thorn forest and scrublands.
- (8) No material including earth should be used from the ESZ area. All construction materials should be brought from outside the ESZ area including earth, stones *etc.*
- (9) All outside material left over after construction or repair (including stones, sand, cement, packaging material, papers, cartons, oils, cans, bags, wires, metal objects, housing sheds, plastics and glass) should not be left on site, but should be carefully removed and carried away outside the natural area and safely disposed of or reused elsewhere.
- (10) Dumping of solids and any wastes, including waste water, oils, construction material and liquids shall be done outside the ESZ boundary of the SGNP and TWLS.
- (11) Cutting of vegetation leading to complete breakage of canopy cover in closed-canopy forests shall not be permitted.
- (12) Joint field verification should be conducted with the Forest Department to agree and mark trees to be cut. This will avoid uncontrolled and indiscriminate tree felling.
- (13) Route for movement of equipment & machineries to be decided in consultation with Forest Department and 'PA' authorities.
- (14) All equipment will have sound control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. All equipments shall have muffled exhausts.
 - Crossing structures should be put in place where the service road intersects the wildlife corridor of the SGNP and TWLS.

Regular monitoring in the ESZ area should be carried out on any mortality of wildlife and unusual behavior due to running of HSR.

- Measures for reducing sound & dust pollution during the development phase and thereafter as well;
- All hazardous situations arising during the construction phase shall be properly covered to avoid any wild animal's accidents;
- Scrupulous implementation of regulations listed in the Table at 4.10 to 4.30 of SGNP's ESZ notification by Project Proponent with respect to various activities including construction works.

- (15) The agency shall make a muck disposal plan with the approval of Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (16) The agency proposed certain activities as a part of corporate Environmental Responsibility; they shall be conducted in consultation with Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (17) As decided in the 8th meeting of State Board of Wildlife held on 20th February 2014, and the Standing Committee decided that it will stick to its decision taken in its 49th meeting and that all the project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the (Rs.1,08,000,00 Crore) proposed project which passes through Wildlife Sanctuary its deemed ESZ should be deposited with the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali Division for the Habitat Improvement of the Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining forests.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 05.12.2018 along with the conditions and mitigative measures, if any by the committee chaired by Shri Praveen Pardeshi, ACS to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Following are the mitigative measures of the committee:

1. Construction of a combined Overpass (over the existing Diva - Vasai railway line and proposed DFC line) and Underpass (under MAHSR, MMC and an elevated PWD road) System 1.

Further to the overpass proposed over the existing Diva-Vasai rail line and proposed DFC project as a condition under NBWL clearance of the latter, the same shall be relocated to a suitable location near 19.326431⁰ N and 72.935412⁰ E based on the topography and ease of movement of the wildlife. DFCCIL, shall be responsible for the design of the over/under passes in this section of the wildlife corridor. The suggested wildlife corridor² to DFCCIL by Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and subsequently accorded in its clearance by NBWL (BNHS, 2015)³ therefore needs to be amended in terms of location, length and width to accommodate the new projects. Thus, a three dimensional ground profiling study in this area, including cross section analysis of the project alignments will help determine the precise location of over and under passes.

The existing PWD road having a natural sag (around the location 19.326431⁰ N and 72.935412⁰ E) in this section (about 1.5 km) should be raised by at least six meters (keeping in mind the crossing of the MAHSR and MMC projects) so as to provide a clear under passage for the wildlife (large mammals such as leopard, Chittal, Sambar and Wild Boar).

Construction of the overpass over the existing Diva-Vasai rail line & proposed DFC; and the elevation of PWD road should be completed simultaneously.

The MMRDA shall be responsible for the design and construction of the elevated PWD road section and shall take adequate care to cause minimal impact to the wildlife movement during the elevation of the road as well as construction of the MMC project in this area. All construction activity (including temporary traffic diversion) shall be limited to within the RoW of the PWD road and shall not be taken through any adjoining forest land of the SGNP or TWLS. Any traffic diversion will have to be decided jointly with the Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF), SGNP.

The cost of the elevating the existing PWD road shall be worked out and shared jointly by the three projects (viz. MAHSR, DFC and MMC).

On completion of the elevation plan of the PWD road, the existing PWD surface (on ground) should be removed and the area should be re-wilded along the restriction of access to ensure that local villagers and vehicles are not allowed to enter the underpass zone of the wildlife corridor.

The overpass section for movement of wildlife (over Diva-Vasai rail line and DFC) shall be determined by the three dimensional ground profiling study.

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ANNEXURE I

1	Dr Harsh Vardhan, Hon'ble Minister of Envi. Forest & Climate Change	Chairman
2	Shri Siddanta Das, Special Secretary & DGF, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
4	Shri R D Kamboj, Member, NBWL	Member
5	Dr V B Mathur, Director, WII Dehradun	Member
6	Shri P K Verma, CWLW, Jharkhand	Invitee
7	Shri G V Reddy, CWLW, Rajasthan	Invitee
8	Shri Jayaram, CWLW, Karnataka	Invitee
9	Shri Surendra Mehra, CCF, Uttarakhand	Invitee
10	Shri M K Rao, APCCF, Maharashtra	Invitee
11	Shri Raghunath, CWLW, Tamil Nadu	Invitee
12	Shri D K Sharma, CWLW, Tripura	Invitee
13	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
14	Dr. Amit Mallick, IGF, NTCA	Invitee
15	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF, NTCA	Invitee
16	Shri Satya Prakash Vashisht, DIGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
17	Shri P Ravi, Scientist, MoEF&CC	Invitee