

**MINUTES OF 46th MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 8th DECEMBER 2017**

The 46th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 8th December 2017 in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is at **ANNEXURE- I**.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 46th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

AGENDA ITEM No. 1

Confirmation of the minutes of the 45th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 4th September 2017

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the minutes of the 45th meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL held on 4th September 2017 were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 12th September 2017. Comments were received from Dr. H S Singh, Member NBWL. The Member suggested for amending the minutes of Agenda 3, Proposal 45.3.2 as follows:

“.....the Standing Committee decided that henceforth the *State / UT Chief Wildlife Wardens* would sanction proposals for laying drinking water pipelines and optical fiber cables (OFC) for telecommunications inside the National Parks, *Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves.*” may be modified as “.....the Standing Committee decided that henceforth *the State / UT Wildlife Board* would sanction proposals for laying drinking water pipelines and optical fiber cables (OFC) for telecommunications inside the *Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves.*”

The Standing Committee deliberated upon the suggestion of Dr H S Singh. During the discussions, the said member also intimated that during the discussions of the last meeting it was also decided that this exemption for laying of drinking water pipeline / optical fiber cables (OFC) would be applicable only for projects along the ROW of roads passing through National Parks,

Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves. After deliberations, the suggestions for amendment of the minutes of 45th meeting were accepted.

The IGF(WL) mentioned that in view of decision taken in the 45th meeting as mentioned above, there is a need to issue guidelines in this regard. The guidelines should be in consonance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Accordingly, following guidelines for sanctioning proposals on laying of underground drinking water pipelines and optical fiber cables inside Protected Areas are proposed:

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

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to accept the guidelines for delegating powers to the State Board for Wildlife for sanctioning proposals on laying of underground drinking water pipelines and optical fiber cables (OFC) along the roads inside National Parks,

Wildlife Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves. Further, it requested the Ministry to issue an advisory on this.

AGENDA ITEM No. 2
(ACTION TAKEN REPORT)

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee about the proposal and informed that the proposal was discussed during the 40th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL. He also mentioned that as the project site was located 2.5 km away from Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary, Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan were required for consideration. The Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan were received from the project proponent on 4th August 2017. The comments on the Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan from the State CWLW were received from the APCCF(WL), Andhra Pradesh in the meeting. Following are the comments of the CWLW:

- [1] Adverse impacts from dredging are to be minimized by using environmental windows, silt curtains, gunderbooms and operational controls.
- [2] Cooling or cold water should be discharged to surface water in a location that will allow maximum mixing and cooling of thermal plume to ensure that the temperature is within ambient temperature.
- [3] The elevated flare to be replaced by an enclosed ground flare as this type of flare eliminates much of visual impacts of burning produced gas in a processing facility. Also the enclosed ground flare will decrease the amount of smoke and noise compared to the elevated flare.
- [4] The User Agency has to develop an effective greenbelt in an area not less than 10 ha and maintain the green belt for a period of 5 years.
- [5] Native species to be planted in the green belt area. The green belt planting will be done under the supervision of the local Divisional Forest Officer.

[6] Further the User Agency has to deposit 5% of the project cost with the Wildlife Wing of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department for the protection and development of mangrove forests and conservation of wildlife (fishing cat, smooth Indian otter, whale shark and Olive Ridley turtles) in this area before the execution of the project.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

- 36.4.2.12 Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary**
- 36.4.2.13 Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydropower Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand**
- 36.4.2.14 Construction of 520 MW (4 X 130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the above proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th meeting held on 23rd August 2016. During the said meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek comments of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRD&GR) on the proposed projects. The IGF(WL) also mentioned that on 23rd September 2016, the matter was taken up with the MoWRD&GR. But, no response was received from them. He also mentioned that in the 42nd meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the Chair had suggested the CWLW, Uttarakhand to ask the State Government to take up the matter with the MoWRD&GR. However no response was received from the State CWLW and the MoWRD&GR. He informed that after the 44th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the DIG (WL) had spoken with the concerned Joint Secretary, MoWRD&GR and requested to furnish the comments on the said matter. The comments from the MoWRD&GR have not been received and the Standing Committee presumed that the MoWRD&GR does not have comments on these projects. The Chairman expressed his concern that no response had come from MoWRD & GR. 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. 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 Govt. without consideration of the Committee. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals.

- 34.4.2.11 Proposal of Ms Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease no.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/ Mukundra Hills National Park**
- 34.4.2.12 Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary**
- 34.4.2.13 Proposal of M/s Associated Stone Industries (Kota) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease No. 1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposals and mentioned that in the 42nd meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL, the state Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that ESZ proposals of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Revised ESZ proposal of the Mukundra Hills TR was also awaited from the State. Further, in the 43rd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27th July 2017, the CWLW, Rajasthan sought time of two months to submit the revised ESZ proposals. The period of two months ended on 28th August 2017 but no response was received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan. The ESZ proposals have not yet been received from the State Government. The Chairman expressed his concern that no response had come from State Government. 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. 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 Govt. without consideration of the Committee. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39th meeting held on 23rd

August 2016. During the meeting, the State Chief Wildlife Warden has mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project was under consideration of SEIAA, Rajasthan. In the 42nd meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden had informed that the Environment Clearance (EC) of project shall be submitted in next 2-3 months. Further, in the 43rd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27th July 2017, the State Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan has sought time of another two months to submit the EC of project. The period of two months ended on 28th August 2017 but no response was received from the State Chief Wildlife Warden. During the 45th meeting of SC-NBWL, the State Chief Wildlife Warden again requested the time period of another two months for submission of EC of the project. The EC has not yet been received from the State Government. The Chairman expressed his concern that no response had come from State Govt. 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. 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 Govt. without consideration of the Committee. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 42nd meeting held on 15.05.2017 had decided that the Secretary, MoEF&CC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and NTCA to take a decision on the proposal. A meeting in this regard was held on 2nd August 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoEF&CC and the minutes of the said meeting were circulated with the agenda of 45th Standing Committee of NBWL. As per the decision, a committee comprising of DIG(NTCA), DIG(WL), representative from IA Division and a representative of Maharashtra Govt., in the presence of project proponent, would visit the site and submit a detailed report to the Ministry. The Committee had completed the site inspection and the report had been received and the report was under consideration of the Secretary, MoEF&CC for taking a decision. Consequently, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

43.1.24 Construction of NH-3 bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh

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

During the 45th Meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL held on 4th September 2107, the Director, WII informed that the Site Inspection Committee noticed discrepancy between the alignments shown in the map of proposal and the alignments shown by the User Agency on the ground during the field visit. The Site Inspection Committee had requested to carry out a joint re-survey by the User Agency and the State Forest Department and furnish information to this Ministry. The Chairman directed WII Dehradun to carry out the joint survey and resubmit the report to the Ministry in a fortnight. The Committee inspected the site and the report is awaited. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in the 43rd and 44th meetings of the Standing Committee of NBWL. Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL had suggested to seek the recommendations of the State CWLW for the consideration. During the 44th meeting, the State CWLW informed that the recommendations would be submitted in two weeks. The response from the State CWLW was received. The State CWLW has recommended to denotify buffer area of 1383.134 sq.km with Bhairamgarh WLS as the protected area in it.

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

43.1.14 Electrification of Himri Tok in village of Devel under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the project was recommended for underground laying of cable by the Standing Committee in its 43rd meeting held on 27th June 2017. However the Secretary, Ministry of Power has requested to waive off condition of underground laying of cable and permit the State Electricity Department for laying of overhead cable insulated cable in the hard rocky, boulder, waterfall, etc. regions for a distance of 4.76 km.

After discussions, Standing Committee decided to permit laying of overhead insulated cable for a distance of 4.76 km in the hard rocky, boulder and waterfall regions with the condition that no trees would be felled for this overhead laying and standard mitigation measures (reflectors, etc.) would be adhered to.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the aforesaid three proposals and stated that the proposals were recommend by the Standing Committee in its 45th meeting held on 4th September 2017 for construction of roads in the National Park under the Prime Minister's Rural Roads Scheme in Jagdalpur area of Bastar region in Chhattisgarh. The proposals were for converting *kachcha* roads to *pucca* roads by black topping to provide smooth connectivity to the tribal villages. However vide letter dated 04.10.2017 received from the State Government. It has been clarified that no forest diversion is involved.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to take note of the fact that no forest diversion is involved in the upgradation of said three roads.

AGENDA ITEM No. 3

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, Madurai bench and stated that in pursuance of the said Court orders, the District Collector, Theni District (Tamil Nadu) forwarded the representations of the petitioners to the Standing Committee of NBWL. The Hon'ble High Court directed the Standing Committee to pass suitable orders within a period of 4 weeks and communicate its decision to the petitioners. He also stated that the case is about the extension of mining lease of the petitioners (two associations by name Sangili Karadu Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam and K.K. Patty Kalludaikkum Mahalir Nala Sangam) for stone quarrying in 2.50 ha, each in Kamayagoundapatty village, Uthamapalayam Taluk, Theni District. The mines are located within 5 km from the boundary of Megamalai WLS and the same require the recommendation of the Standing Committee of NBWL as part of Environmental Clearance.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that this Ministry vide its letter dated 17.10.17 has requested the State CWLW to furnish comments. He added that no response has been received so far. Dr H S Singh, Member NBWL stated that the User Agency may approach the State Government for forwarding the proposal for further consideration.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Board for Wildlife would consider the proposal on an urgent basis and take a decision and forward the same to it for further consideration. It was also decided that petitioners would be informed of the decision of the Standing Committee on an urgent basis.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai and stated that the 1750 MW Demwe Lower project, proposed to be constructed in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, is being executed jointly by Athena Energy Ventures and the Arunachal Pradesh government. The Environment Clearance to the project was granted by

MoEF&CC in 2010 and the project site is 8.5 km from the Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary. The Standing Committee of NBWL, in its 23rd Meeting held on 14th October 2011, decided that a site inspection would be carried out by Dr Asad Rahmani, Member NBWL and Shri Pratap Singh, CCF(WL), Arunachal Pradesh. After site inspection, two different reports were submitted to the Standing Committee of NBWL. The matter was thereafter considered by the Standing Committee in its 24th meeting held on 13th December 2011, wherein it was decided that

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

The proposal was subsequently approved by the Chairperson, Standing Committee of NBWL with conditions.

However, the Forest Clearance of the project was challenged in the National Green Tribunal. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Chennai bench in its judgment dated 24-10-2017 in Appeal no. 30 of 2015 (SZ) titled Bimal Gogoi & Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors. directed that

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

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has directed the Standing Committee of NBWL to reconsider the issue and pass appropriate orders within six months. Until then, stages I and II Forest Clearances were issued in March 2012 and May 2013 respectively, and the consequential order of the state government allowing diversion of 1415.92 ha forest land for the hydel project, will stand suspended.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee comprising of Prof. R. Sukumar, Member NBWL, one representative of WII and one representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit a detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.

AGENDA ITEM No. 4

46.4.1 Proposals within the Protected Areas

46.4.1.1 Permission for survey and investigation for 2 lanning of Namchik – Vijaynagar road falling in Namdapha National Park

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for the survey and investigation of 2-lanning of Namchik–Vijaynagar road falling in Namdapha Tiger Reserve. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The implementing agency may be allowed to construct single-lane CC road from M'Pen gate to Tilo Hka near Gandhigram. This recommendation is warranted in view of the fact that expanding population and land based economic activities (large cardamom) by Lisu population is having bad effect on biodiversity of the National Park.
- [2] Single-lane CC road will improve accessibility for the park authority to monitor illegal activities within the Namdapha tiger reserve. It is worthwhile to stat that during rainy season the park is cut off Miao. In case if sinking zone is to be avoided a fresh diversion shall have to be aligned for the proposed construction of single-lane CC road distance may increase by 5 km to 10 km.
- [3] There is acute shortage of manpower in the Namdapha national park. Therefore a minimum 20 NOs regular staff namely Forester & Forest Guard may be provided as special case to monitor construction of road and also improve watch and ward inside Namadapha tiger reserve.

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

- [1] The road falling within Tiger Reserve will be maintained as fair weather, non-tarred CC road not exceeding 3 m in width.
- [2] The survey and investigation shall be done in consultation with the Field Director, Namdapha Tiger Reserve.
- [3] No disturbance to the existing flora and fauna of the Tiger Reserve shall be caused under any circumstances.

- [4] This permission for survey and investigation shall not be construed as recommendation for 2-lanning of proposed road stretch.

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

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 13.27 ha of forestland from Valmiki Tiger Reserve for the construction of NH-28B road connecting East Champaran and West Champaran in Bihar with Padrauna and Kushinagar Districts in Uttar Pradesh. This project will improve the existing transportation system in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] In the construction of highway, the hydrological aspects shall be managed in such that the adverse impacts adjoining sanctuary area are prevented / mitigated.
- [2] In the riverbank zone of the sanctuary practicable innovative provisions for seasonal movement of wild animals are incorporated in highway construction structures in consultation with the Wildlife Institution of India, Dehradun.
- [3] Any facility construction (Toll plaza, Fuel Stations / Retail Outlets, Hotel and other travelers' facilities) shall not be permitted in this portion of NH-28B.
- [4] During the construction works of the highway, practicable restrictions and precautions as instructed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar shall be complied with.
- [5] Speed restrictions and other appropriate regulations may be imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar in the highway stretch under reference.
- [6] The traffic-worthy maintenance of the earlier used access road segment (approximately 5 km) inside the sanctuary, for the interregnum till the construction of the alternative highway alignment shall be limited to the extent of 2 years from the grant of this permission and the same shall be subject to appropriate regulations as prescribed by the Chief Wildlife warden, Bihar and the Field Director, Vamiki Tiger Reserve.

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

- [1] In order to check erosion, the user agency has proposed the construction of NH 28B along the above mentioned alignment on a 4 m high embankment and with a river protection work along 4.3 km of the road. However, channel migration and annual flooding maintain the dynamic complexity of India Terai. Channel dynamics represent an integral component in the evolution of vast alluvial floodplain while fluvial action is essential not only for establishing ecologically important remnant patches of the fast disappearing Terai ecosystem but also for maintaining their productivity and supporting a rich biodiversity. The user agency should ensure that no existing drainage is blocked due to road construction so that the flood water of river Gandak is allowed to enter inside the alluvial grassland of Madanpur Range (compartment M5).
- [2] Some portions of the proposed alternate alignment have already been lost due to erosion. Therefore, the user agency in collaboration with the Forest Department should carry out joint survey to ascertain the alignment on the ground.
- [3] Considering the conservation significance of the landscape, it is submitted that at least 30% (or 300 m underpass bridge every km of the road) of the proposed alternate alignment passing through VTR should be on underpasses (elevated viaduct) so as to enable animal crossings, minimize animal mortality and allow flow of river water to enter inside the forest. This should minimize animal mortality and allow flow of river water to enter inside the forest. This should be based on topographic features, maximum animal movement area(s) and the existing drainages from where flood water would be able to enter forest and their exact location(s) should be fixed in consultation with the Forest Department.
- [4] The proposed elevated viaducts should be on pillars & the design of the walls and piers (isolated) of the flyovers with inclusion of a cross beam at the top shall improve their acceptability by animals for passage.
- [5] Since the largest animal in the Landscape are elephants, therefore, the height of the underpass to allow elephant movement should be as per the WII's recommended design for underpasses for elephant landscapes (for underpass; a minimum span of 50 m with a height of 6-8 m and a width of 10-12 m; for elevated viaduct: the height of the pillars

should be at minimum 8-10 m {thrice the height of an adult bull elephant} should be followed while constructing these flyovers.

- [6] Physical barriers could be erected along the remaining length of road passing through VTR in order to funnel animal movements through these proposed underpasses. This is important since construction of speed breakers on National Highways is prohibited (MoRT&H circular number RW/NH-33037/01/2016/S&R® dated 11.04.2016).
- [7] Patrol vehicles of the Forest Department should regularly patrol (both day and night time) along the road to minimize illegal activities within the portion of NH-28B passing through VTR. The user agency and NHAI should maintain the vegetarian clearance (under monitoring of Field Director, VTR) along NH-28B during fire seasons so as to avoid such incidences.
- [8] Some trees would have to be cut for widening to the highway. These trees should be identified in consultation with the Forest Department before the construction starts and should be properly marked on ground. Attempt should be made that minimal trees are cut for road widening. Local RFO and front line staff should strictly monitor this.
- [9] Construction work should be during daytime (7 AM - 5 PM) and no night camp of labors and contractor / user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed.
- [10] Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as Minimum as possible since they are likely to created substantial noise pollution in the area. The Forest Department and user agency should ensure duration might completely decimate the Wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery.
- [11] Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured form outside the forest area. The existing alignment should be completely destroyed as soon as construction of the new alignment is over so as to avoid traffic and ensure emergence of vegetation.
- [12] Light and sound barriers and vegetative camouflage should also be created along the road as per WII recommendations.
- [13] The NPV amount deposited by user agency could be used by the Forest Department for recovering habitat corridor with Sohagibarwa and reintroducing rhinoceros as per IUCN guidelines in VTR.

- [14] The CWLW, Bihar should constitute a monitoring committee comprising of FD, DFO and other forest officials of VTR, NTCA, WII and NHAI representatives to supervise the compliance of the conditions laid in this report during phases of project implementation.

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

46.4.1.3 Construction and operation of Koderma detour (PPP Mode) of Dedicated Freight Corridor (Sonnaagar – Dankuni) through Gautam Buddha WLS, Gaya District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project involves the diversion of 117.025 ha (63.85 ha from the ESZ of Gautam Buddha WLS + 53.734 ha forestland from Gautam Buddha WLS) of forestland from Gautam Buddha WLS for the construction and operation of Koderma detour (PPP Mode) of Dedicated Freight Corridor from Sonnaagar to Dankuni. The proposed corridor will provide safe and faster transportation. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] All mitigating and compensatory measures related to adverse impacts and ramifications on wildlife protection and conservation interests with contemporary structural installations and constructions inclusive of further feasible alterations in the selected alignment for minimizing the impacts, use of latest technology based devices, biological and biophysical means and others shall be incorporated in the project to be implemented at the cost of project proponent DFCCIL in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India and Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar.
- [2] The practicable precautionary and mitigation measures during the construction phase and post construction operational phase in the interest of protection and conservation cum Wildlife Warden, Gaya Forest Division should be compiled by the project proponent, DFCCI and it shall be the responsibility of DFCCI to ensure their compliance by the operator and occupier agencies appointed / engaged by DFCCI.
- [3] The financial amount required for such measures in the above that are to be undertaken by Environment & Forest Department, Government of Bihar shall be made available by DFCCIL to the Department.

- [4] A dedicated fund should be created from DFCCIL to be deposited in CAMPA Fund to be used exclusively for long term wildlife protection and conservation purposes of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary; the amount of such fund to be worked out as a reasonable proportion of the aggregate amount of the detour project cost and the cost being avoided / saved by choosing this detour.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.4 Construction of CRPF check post in 2.456 ha, Kasara No. 192 in the village Ghanora in the buffer zone of Indravati Tiger Reserve in Dist Bijapur

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.456 ha of forestland from the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve for the construction of CRPF check post at Ghanora village. Project area falls inside the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve and the proposal has strategic importance. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

- [1] Joint DGPS survey by State Forest Department and User Agency should be carried out for rectification in the actual extent and location mentioned in the original proposal and implications thereof.
- [2] The felling of trees for infrastructure creation shall only be done based on the site specific requirements and after following the due procedure in this regard.

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

46.4.1.5 Diversion of 0.70 ha forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the construction of Security Base Camp, Jagdalpur, Bastar District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.70 ha of forestland from the Kanger Valley National Park for the

construction of Security Base Camp at Jagadapur. The project would facilitate the movement of the armed forces engaged in anti-naxal operations and provide security for the development activities in Bastar district. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.6 (i) Diversion of 27.20 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Bhiragaon to Chameda through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve, and (ii) Diversion of 10.97 ha of forestland for installation of proposed 11 KV electricity transmission line from village Khalgarh to Barpadar through Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 38.17 ha (27.20 ha, and 10.97 ha) of forestland from the Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve for installation of two 11 KV electricity transmission lines (Bhiragaon to Chameda, and Khalgarh to Barpadar). The project would provide electricity to 53 villages for household and agriculture purposes. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

Further, the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA recommended the projects subject to the strict / mandatory adherence to the following mitigation strategies:

- [1] Within the stretch of core area / critical tiger habitat, the user agency shall have to use the insulated power transmission line as also suggested by State Forest Department and lay it underground through open pathways (devoid of any tree) as far as possible along the forest roads and through forest village thereby creating minimal disturbance on the existing habitat.
- [2] In the proposals, the distances calculated for length appears to be grossly underestimated. It is necessary to undertake the realistic measurement with joint survey by Forest Department and CSPDCL and follow rectification in length and area measurement in proposal and subsequent implementation.
- [3] Forest Clearance Division of MoEF&CC in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority had also issued guidelines pertaining to transmission lines passing through the

forest (vide F.No.7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014). The user agency should follow the relevant guidelines while construction the underground power transmission line.

- [4] No construction / maintenance work shall be permitted in between 6 PM to 6 PM.
- [5] The labor camps should be away from the boundaries of Protected Area / Reserve Forest / Protected Forest and should not be erected along the entire length of the proposed transmission line.
- [6] No construction material (including soil, stones, etc.) should be collected from the forest. The topsoil to a depth of 30 cm should be first gathered, piled aside and covered with a tarpaulin or suitable other material. The topsoil should be re-spread as early as possible over the disturbed or excavated area after completion of work to a depth of 30 cm.
- [7] The construction debris should not be dumped inside the forest areas and they should be transported by the user agency to suitable dumping sites outside the forest.
- [8] The movement of vehicles should be strictly restricted to existing roads and tracks and creation of new roads and tracks or off-roading shall be prohibited. All vehicles delivering loose construction material and any such material gathered at the site must be covered by appropriate material such as tarpaulins to prevent dust spreading, pollution, or wastage.
- [9] The movement of vehicle and use of heavy machinery along riverine areas and water courses along the entire length of the proposed transmission line should also be kept minimal.
- [10] The impacted area and transmission line should be jointly patrolled regularly by user agency the forest department.
- [11] The erection, repair and maintenance work will be carried out under intimation to Forest Department.
- [12] The user agency may decommission other power transmission and distribution facilities; preferably in the area or in other forested parts of the state which have become obsolete, defunct or damaged. Decommissioning activities may include demolition and removal of the installed infrastructure (e.g., transmission towers, substation, aboveground and underground utilities and access / approach road decommissioning, etc.).

The APCCF(WL) stated that the proposed transmission lines would pass along the existing road in the tiger reserve.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposals along with the mitigation measures imposed by the NTCA.

46.4.1.7 Upgradation of forest road from T-01 (Kotadol - Ramgarh Road) to Rounk in Guru Ghasidas National Park

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the project is for the upgradation of the existing forest road from T-01 (Kotado-Ramgarh Road) to Rounk of distance of 0.90 km. The project would facilitate in accessing the basic amenities by the local people. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.8 Diversion of 46.375 ha area of Khol-hi-Ratan WLS for laying of electric transmission line of 220 KV line from 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 22 KV Sector 32, Panchakula and 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 220 KV Pinjore

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves diversion of 46.375 ha of forestland from the Khol-hi-Ratan Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of two 220 KV electricity transmission lines from 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 22 KV Sector 32, Panchakula and 400 KV Naggal, Barwala (PGCIL) to 220 KV Pinjore. The project would provide continuous electricity for household and agriculture purposes. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The project proponent will pay 2% of the cost of the project to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana to take up activities for conservation of wildlife and habitat improvement of Khol-hi-Ratan Wildlife Sanctuary.
- [2] The construction work within the sanctuary area will be allowed during the day time (i.e., 6 AM to 5 PM).

- [3] The project authority will not fell / remove any trees, bushes and other vegetation except that which falls in the project area of 46.375 ha in the sanctuary area without the prior permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden.
- [4] Burning of any type of material will not be allowed within the sanctuary area.
- [5] The laborers and other persons engaged in project work will not violate the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project authority will inform wildlife officials in case of any wildlife crime reported in the area.
- [6] The project proponent will not establish labour camps within a distance of 1 km from the boundary of the sanctuary area.
- [7] The transportation of dug out materials like soil and boulders from the sanctuary area will not be allowed.
- [8] No garbage dumps will be allowed inside the sanctuary area.
- [9] Construction debris or much generated during the laying of transmission line will be disposed of properly away from the site.
- [10] At the time of maintenance of transmission line in the protected area representatives of user agency shall inform the wildlife officials.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.9 Diversion of 0.789 ha forestland of Bir Shikargarh WLS and 0.289 ha area falling in ESZ for PWD (B&R) for construction of *pucca* road from Pinjore – Mallah road to village Mangniwala in District Panchakula

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.078 ha of forestland (0.789 ha from the Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary and 0.289 ha protect forestland from the ESZ of Bir Shikargarh Wildlife Sanctuary) for the construction of *pucca* road from Pinjore – Mallah road to village Mangniwala in Panchakula District. The project would facilitate in accessing the basic amenities by the local people. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The project proponent will pay 5% of the cost of the project to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana to take up activities for conservation of wildlife and habitat improvement of Bir Shikarharh Wildlife Sanctuary.
- [2] The construction work within the sanctuary area will be allowed during the day time (i.e., 6 AM to 5 PM).
- [3] The project authority will not fell / remove any trees, bushes and other vegetation in the sanctuary area without the prior permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden.
- [4] Burning of any type of material will not be allowed within the sanctuary area.
- [5] The laborers and other persons engaged in project work will not violate the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The project authority will inform wildlife officials in case of any wildlife crime reported in the area.
- [6] The project proponent will not establish labour camps within a distance of 1 km from the boundary of the sanctuary area.
- [7] The transportation of dug out materials like soil and boulders from the sanctuary area will not be allowed.
- [8] No garbage dumps will be allowed inside the sanctuary area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.10 Construction of bridge No.98 at Chainage 80304 on Son River for passing Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli new railway line in Son Ghariyal WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 9.42 ha of forestland from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of railway bridge No.98 at Chainage 80304 of Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli railway line. The project would facilitate the transportation facility in the State. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The project proponent shall ensure that vehicular movement in minimum. Any consignment above 2.5 MT would be routed through railway line and not through road of the reserve.
- [2] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.

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

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.11 Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son River in Son Ghariyal WLS for solar power plant, Gudh

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.6740 ha of forestland from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son River for solar power plant at Gudh. The project would facilitate the continuous supply of electricity for household and irrigation purposes. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity.
- [2] Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary.
- [3] 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary and Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary.
- [4] User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.
- [5] The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary.
- [6] Only minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.
- [7] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.
- [8] The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.
- [9] The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [10] The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.
- [11] No realignment shall be permissible.
- [12] Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.

[13] Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.12 Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 132 KV electric line at Sidhi – Sihawal across Son River in Son Ghariyal WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 2.6740 ha of forestland from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 220 KV electric line at Rewa – Sidhi across Son River for solar power plant a Gudh. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity.
- [2] Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary.
- [3] 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary & Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary.
- [4] User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.
- [5] The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary.
- [6] Only minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.
- [7] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the project proponent.
- [8] The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.
- [9] The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- [10] The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.
- [11] No realignment shall be permissible.
- [12] Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.
- [13] Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.13 Construction of 1.75 km Ronija to Jargwasani existing road in Karera WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.3125 ha of revenue land from Karera Wildlife Sanctuary for the upgradation of 1.75 km Ronija to Jargwasani road. The project would improve the rural connectivity in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.14 Construction of 765 KV electric line across Son and Banas River and four towers on the bank of the both rivers in Son Ghariyal WLS for power grid, Sidhi

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 10.7669 ha of forestland from the Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 765 KV electric line across the Son River and Banas River. The project would improve electricity facility in Sidhi region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] During electrification, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb to wildlife and its habitat during construction activity.
- [2] Storage of material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary.

- [3] 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV of the sanctuary land would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary & Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary.
- [4] User agency shall arrange to install aviation reflector in proposed crossing towers.
- [5] The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and speed limit of vehicles should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary. User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works, for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.
- [6] Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency to be allowed in the sanctuary area.
- [7] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.
- [8] The user agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.
- [9] The agency / contracting will strictly adhere to the provision of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [10] The use agency will take utmost care and precautions so that no damage is caused to wildlife by the project.
- [11] No realignment shall be permissible.
- [12] Construction material shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area.
- [13] Vehicle movement shall be allowed from the sunrise to sunset only.
- [14] User agency committed to follow safety precautions vide undertaking dated 03/03/2017.
- [15] User agency and its workers are bound to follow details covered in undertaking certificate.
- [16] The NPV as per the rates prescribed for use of the non-forest land falling within the sanctuary will be deposited in CAMPA Account.
- [17] Wildlife conservation awareness programme for tourist in collaboration with the power grid department, A corpus of rupees 10 lakh to be created for this to meet the annual expenses incurred towards above said programme.

[18] Son Ghariyal Sanctuary reception to be provided by the power grid department at Jogdaha village.

[19] Make a provision in project for providing a four wheeler bolero vehicle for intensive patrolling along the Son River to protect fragile eco-system of crocodile and ghariyal.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.15 Diversion of 0.725 ha forest area for the construction of Nandakheda – Omkara road in Kheoni WLS by MPRDC, Dewas

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.7250 ha of forestland from the Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary for the up-gradation of Nandakheda – Omkara road. The project would improve the rural connectivity in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.16 Construction of 1.4 km road from AB road – Basota road – Charaidong in Son Chiriya WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.12 ha of forestland from the Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary for the up-gradation of AB road – Basota road – Charaidong road. The project would improve the rural connectivity in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.17 Diversion of 1.594 ha sanctuary land for the construction of high level bridge on Chambal River at Son aka Gurja (Madhya Pradesh – Rajasthan Border) in National Chambal WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.594 ha revenue land from the National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary

for the for the construction of high level bridge on Chambal River at Son Aka Gurja in Madhya Pradesh – Rajasthan border. The project would improve the transportation facility in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The user agency should pay 5% of the project cost to the wildlife Corpus Fund.
- [2] No labour camps should be sited within 1000 m of boundary of wildlife Sanctuary.
- [3] No work should be carried out during nighttime in the sanctuary area.
- [4] A committee comprising of wildlife officials of the sanctuary and user agency should be formed for continuous monitoring in the sanctuary area during construction period.
- [5] No construction material viz., sand, soil, etc., will be allowed to be taken from sanctuary of forest area.
- [6] During construction the waste and garbage should be thrown into the river.
- [7] No construction material should be stored within 100 m of river boundary.
- [8] Construction of bridge should not result in flow modification of river and the habitat of the sanctuary.
- [9] User agency should not use of sanctuary land than that is allocated.
- [10] No alignment of the proposed bridge and approach road.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.18 PWD bridge construction, Rewa

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.37 ha of forestland from the Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of PWD bridge. The project would improve the transportation facility in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] During construction of the bridge, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb habitat of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary.
- [2] Storage of construction material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary.

- [3] 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghadiyal Sanctuary.
- [4] User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.
- [5] The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and its speed limit should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary area.
- [6] Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency is to be allowed in the sanctuary area.
- [7] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.
- [8] The agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.
- [9] The agency / contractor will strictly adhere to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [10] The user agency will take utmost care and precaution so that no damage is caused to wildlife and its habitat of sanctuary by the project staff.
- [11] No realignment shall be permissible.
- [12] Construction material shall be brought from outside of sanctuary area. For any violation in this regards suitable action as per provision in Wildlife (Protection) Act, 172 shall be taken.
- [13] Vehicular movement inside sanctuary should be allowed from sunrise to sunset.
- [14] Construction agency will provide one vehicle along with driver for intensive patrolling in area.
- [15] During construction of bridge over Gopad River, if any violation of conditions comes into notice of field staff construction agency shall be held responsible.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.19 Construction of 2.8 km Dhuaa to Takiapura Basota road and three pipe culvert in Son Bird Sanctuary, Ghatigoan in Gwalior District

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the construction of three culverts and upgradation of gravel base road of 2.8 km length and 9 m width. The project would improve the rural connectivity in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.20 Construction of high level bridge and approach road across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs in Son Ghariyal WLS

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.283 ha of forestland from the Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of high level bridge and approach road across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road. The project would improve the rural connectivity in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] During construction of the bridge, the agency shall not be allowed to use noisy machinery and shall not disturb habitat of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary.
- [2] Storage of construction material will not be allowed within the periphery of 100 m from the boundary of sanctuary.
- [3] 5% of the project cost corresponding to the area falling in the protected area and NPV would be paid by the user agency for the purpose of development of Son Ghariyal Sanctuary.
- [4] User agency shall submit a copy of the environmental impact assessment management plan for the project before start of construction works for effective monitoring of the environmental management measures.
- [5] The user agency will ensure the minimized vehicular movement and its speed limit should not exceed 20 km per hour in the sanctuary area.
- [6] Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency is to be allowed in the sanctuary area.

- [7] No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.
- [8] The agency / contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this project for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of project.
- [9] The agency / contractor will strictly adhere to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [10] The user agency will take utmost care and precaution so that no damage is caused to wildlife and its habitat of sanctuary by the project staff.
- [11] No realignment shall be permissible.
- [12] Construction material shall be brought from outside of sanctuary area.
- [13] Vehicular movement inside sanctuary should be allowed from sunrise to sunset.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.1.21 Construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera km 789.430 to Budni km 770.040 passing through Ratapani WLS in Districts Raisen and Sehore

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 268.27 ha (100.54 ha forestland + 4.2 ha non-forestland from Ratapani WLS and 108.42 ha of forestland and 55.11 ha of revenue land from Sehore Forest Division) for the construction of third railway track including electrification, signaling and telecommunication between Barkhera (789.430 km) to Budni (770.040 km). The project would improve the transportation facility in the State. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

As per the recommendation of State Wildlife Board, the railways will construct underpasses, over passes and chain-linked fences in the portion passing through the sanctuary for safe movement of wildlife and provide automatic hooters on the sanctuary side to prevent their accident death. Suitable warning signs for train drivers will be placed informing them that they

are passing through a wildlife area and 20 km speed limit will be followed in the designated sensitive area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee comprising of non-official member NBWL, one representative of WII and one representative of NTCA would visit the site and submit the detailed report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration.

46.4.1.22 Diversion of 0.480 ha revenue land from the Son Chiriya WLS for the construction of play ground at village Dhuaa, Ghatigaon

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the use of 0.480 ha of revenue land for the construction of play ground at village Dhuaa. The project would provide sports facility for the youth in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

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

46.4.1.23 Electrification of Tok - Purti under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.75 ha of forestland from the Govind Pashu Vihar National Park for the electrification of Tok - Purti under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi. The project would provide electricity to the households and irrigation purposes in the region. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to recommendation of the SBWL.

46.4.1.24 Widening and Improvement of main alignment of NH-39 (Imphal – Moreh) of 29.516 km from Khongkhang to Moreh and alternate alignment of 24.340 km from Sita to Khudhengthani

The IGF(WL) briefed the Standing Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 95.025 ha (34.675 ha from Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary

and 61.35 ha of private land from ESZ) for widening and improvement of NH-39 (Imphal – Moreh) of 29.516 km from Khongkhang to Moreh and of 24.340 km from Sita to Khudhengthani. The project would improve the transportation facility in the State. He added that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The legal status of Sanctuary shall remain unchanged.
- [2] Compensatory Afforestation shall be taken up in degraded forests in double the proposed area i.e., 192 hectares with 10 years maintenance in and around the Sanctuary at the cost to be borne by the User Agency.
- [3] As the proposed area falls within the Sanctuary and in eco-sensitive zone, the user Agency shall pay the Net present Value (NPV) which shall be 5 (five) times of the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and worked out by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Tengnoupal Forest Division based on the Forest Type, Soil type, Eco-class, etc.
- [4] To mitigate the adverse impact of the project, an “Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Management Plan” has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 1320.00 lakh at the rate of 2% of the Project Cost. The cost will be borne by the User Agency.
- [5] (a) The User Agency shall bear the cost of logging and transportation of the felled trees as per estimates of DFO/Tengnoupal Forest Division and DFO/Wildlife. Minimum number of trees which are strictly essential, will be felled for the execution of the project under strict supervision of the Forest Department, (b) The felled trees shall be distributed to bonafide villagers of the proposed area in consultation with Forest Department in the manner as provided u/s 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [6] All the Non-timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) removed during execution of the project shall be made available to the local people for their bonafide uses.
- [7] At least 6 (six) corridors for the movement of Wildlife of minimum 6m width are to be provided by the User Agency. The corridors shall be well demarcated on the highway by the User Agency with caution signages.
- [8] The User Agency shall not take any such activity which contravenes Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or rules made therein.
- [9] Speed breakers near Corridors, turnings and blind turnings shall be provided at on the highway.

- [10] Caution Sign boards warning wildlife crossing shall be installed by the User Agency at all necessary point in consultation with DFO / Wildlife.
- [11] (a) Since the terrain is hilly with loose soil texture, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures to make slopes stable, check soil erosion and landslides, (b) The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost and construct Retaining Walls, Breast walls, Gabion structures etc. at all necessary locations (both hill side and valley side) in consultation with CRRI (Central Road Research Institute) and the State Forest Department.
- [12] Moreover, User Agency shall also construct Storm Drains all along the proposed road with culverts at appropriate locations at their cost. The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost accordingly. They shall not take up any such construction, which diverts, stops or enhances flow of the water into or outside the Sanctuary area.
- [13] Avenue plantations, preferably with local wild fruit species along the constructed road shall be taken up at the cost to be borne by the User Agency.
- [14] Cost for demarcation of the diverted Forest Land and installation of Boundary Pillars shall be borne by the User Agency.
- [15] The User Agency shall ensure that there is no damage to surrounding forests, environment, wildlife, natural resources and other public properties.
- [16] Heavy machines and explosives shall not be used except under unavoidable circumstances and with the prior permission of the State Forest Department.
- [17] No labour camps / stores shall be established inside the Sanctuary. The user Agency shall supply fuel wood, preferably alternate fuel to the labourers working at the site to avoid damage/felling of the trees.
- [18] The muck/debris generated in the earth cutting shall be disposed off at the designated sites and in no case the muck/debris shall be allowed to roll down the hill slopes.
- [19] Wherever possible and technically feasible, the User Agency shall undertake Afforestation measures with local species at their own cost along the highways within the diverted area in consultation with the State Forest Department.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2 Proposals for taking up activities within 10 km from the boundary of Protected Areas

46.4.2.1 Diversion of 0.40469 ha of Govt. land falling within for the construction of Police Station at Suraj Kund in Faridabad by Haryana Police Housing Corporation

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for use of 0.40469 ha of govt. land for the construction of Police Station at Suraj Kund by Haryana Police Housing Corporation. He also stated the proposed project site is located at a distance of 720 m from the boundary of Asola Bhatti Sanctuary within 10 km default ESZ area. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] Project authorities will not violate any Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- [2] Project will not release any pollutant / sewage, waste during or after the construction to any stream either natural or manmade.
- [3] Generators set to be used will match the set international standards so as to cause minimum, noise and pollution level.
- [4] Project authorities will not dump any solid waste or other waste during or after construction process in ESZ.
- [5] The project proponent follows the notification of ESZ of Asola Bhatti Sanctuary.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.2 Diversion of 3.44 ha of forestland for construction of Pinjore bypass road km 0.00 to 7.70 of NH-21A in ESZ of Sukhna WLS to an extent of 27.28 ha in District Panchakula

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for use of 3.44 ha of private land for the construction of Pinjore bypass road km 0.00 to 7.70 of NH-21A in ESZ of Sukhna Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The Project Authority will ensure the tree plantation along the road.

- [2] Project Authority will construct speed breakers near National Park.
- [3] No construction plant such as hot mix plant will be set up within the limit of the ESZ.
- [4] No construction activity will be carried out in night after 6.00 pm within a distance up to 1 km from the boundary of the park.
- [5] Noise limit of all the construction equipment should be fixed as per defined standards.
- [6] The Project Authority will construct three under passes for free movement of across the road for the animals.

Further, the IGF(WL) mentioned that the project requiring Environmental Clearance should be refereed through the Monitoring Committee of the notified ESZ for EC / NBWL clearance. The DGF&SS added that the Standing Committee of NBWL considers the cases outside the protected Areas which require Environmental Clearance as per the EIA notification, 2006. Consequently the Standing Committee decided that the local Environmental Clearance Committee should take decision on the proposal.

46.4.2.3 Development of warehouse logistic facility by Model Economic Township Limited formerly known as Reliance Haryana ESZ limited at village Sultanpur in District Gurugram on 19.34 ha area in Eco-sensitive zone of Sultanapur National Park

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for establishing logistic facility for storing non-agro products of partial industrial value addition like unbundling, rebundling, reassembling and repackaging of materials and products. The proposed project site falls within notified ESZ of Sultanpur National Park at a distance of 2 km from the boundary of Sultanpur National Park. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] Project authorities will not violate any provision of MoEF&CC notification dated 27.01.2010 regarding ESZ of Sultanpur National Park.
- [2] Project authorities will extract ground water within the limit of ESZ.
- [3] Noise limit of all the construction equipment, etc., should be observed.
- [4] All the activities to be undertaken inside ESZ will be in consultation the Divisional Wildlife Officer / DFO(T), Gurugram.
- [5] The project proponent follows terms and conditions of the notification of ESZ of Sultanpur National Park.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.4 International Ship Repair Facility Project of Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam, Kerala

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for establishing the International Ship Repair Facility capable of repairing 84 vessels per annum. The proposed project area falls at a distance of 4.3 km away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions and however it was mentioned by the CWLW that in lieu of felling of 15 mangrove trees, the user agency committed to plant 150 numbers of plants as compensatory afforestation since MoEF&CC insisted to carry out 2 ha mangrove afforestation at suitable location.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.5 Demolition and reconstruction of North Jetty at Naval Base, Cochin, Kerala

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal was for the demolition and reconstruction of Naval North Jetty of size 300 meters X 18 meters is at Naval Base, Wellington Island. The project site falls a distance of 3.5 km away from the sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal.

46.4.2.6 Stone mine of Shri Umashankar Bhatt, M/s Sidhi Vinayak Stone Crusher at Bhesla in Tikamgarh District for the production of boulder / gitti from the mining site at Khasra No.259/1 in the private land of 3.900 ha, Compartment No.133 of Tilamgarh Forest Division

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 3.900 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of boulder / gitti. He also stated the proposed project falls at 3.36 km away from the boundary of the Orchha Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that

the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.7 Gwadikala-1 Sand Mine in the Tawa River plain 22.500 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger reserve

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on private land of 22.500 ha of for sand. He also stated the proposed project falls at 8.4 km away from the boundary of the Satpura National Park. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

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

- [1] Creation of temporary pits after sand excavation, removal of top soil, poorly planned stockpiling and uncontrolled dumping of overburden might result into alteration of the landscape, land stability, cause soil erosion and are likely to disrupt the dynamics of aquatic life in the area and downstream. The project proponent should, therefore, consider the factor of slope stability while excavating sand from the pits and restore the borrowed / excavated pit/topsoil in a proper manner after the extraction is over.
- [2] As mentioned in the approved mining plan, working depth should not exceed 3 m below ground level and no excavation should be allowed within 30 meter from the river bank, Natural waterways and other areas significant for the movement of animal will be identified by the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department to be excluded from mining activities.
- [3] No mining activity should be permitted at night (in between 6 PM and 6 AM) since this would be the peak time for animal movements. No permanent labor camp should be established within 3 km of Satpura TR. The user agency should set up mobile bio toilets at the mining site in order to prevent river water contamination, Dustbins should be kept at mining sites so as to avoid garbage disposal in the river.

- [4] The user agency should provide LPG connection / solar cooker to the labors residing in the camps so as to reduce their dependence on forest for fuel wood. Removal of aquatic flora and fauna from river Tawa should not be permitted. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses nearby forests apart from the area leased for mining. In case of any labor found guilty of poaching / hunting, the mining lease shall be terminated forever and the concerned official(s) of the user agency in charge of the mining operation shall be severely prosecuted as per provisions of Wildlife Protection Act (1972).
- [5] Deterioration in air quality as a result of generation of dust during loading and transportation should be minimized by compaction of haul roads, regular sprinkling of water on haul roads and sand for dust suppression, plantation along the haul roads, etc.
- [6] As per the mining plan, an average 300 trucks need to ply daily for sand transportation in the mining sites. This will enhance level of human disturbances in the area and may pose a serious threat to large mammals like tigers by making them more vulnerable to road kills. In order to circumvent this, there should not be a complete restriction on vehicular movements at night (6 PM to 6 AM). Transport trucks should not be overloaded and should be covered with tarpaulin so as to prevent dust generation. The user agency should also construct speed breakers at appropriate locations (with maximum possibility of animal crossings) of the transportation route in the landscape in consultation with the Forest Department. As mentioned in the project EIA report prepared by State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur; regular monitoring of air, water and noise qualities should be examined for their permissible levels as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines by competent central laboratories.
- [7] Apart from adhering to the suggested plantations and other CSR commitments mentioned in the EIA report, the project proponent should also fund a study aiming at delineation of habitat corridor in between Satpura Tiger Reserve and Ratapani WLS. Competent agencies of Wildlife research such as WII, SFRI could be assigned to assist the Forest Department for identifying this corridor.
- [8] State Forest Department shall facilitate and supervise the compliance of conditions laid in this report. Local RFO and his staff in coordination with local police and revenue departments shall regularly patrol the quarry sites (both during daytime and at night) to monitor the activities and any violation to these conditions shall be reported to the concerned

DFO. The user agency (including their officials, staff and labors) should cooperate with the local forest staff in smooth conductance of such monitoring at any time of the day.

[9] A Monitoring committee to be formed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Madhya Pradesh State comprising of Field Director(s) and DFO(s) of the concerned area, members for Madhya Pradesh SEAC, State Pollution Board, State Revenue and Mining Departments and civil society representative(s). This monitoring committee will oversee the wildlife and environment issues on annual basis and suggest the action(s) needed for betterment of Wildlife conservation in the area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW and the NTCA.

46.4.2.8 Stone mine project in 3.900 ha area on private land at Umariaya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Karan Singh Thakur

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 3.900 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of 7890 m³ boulder / gitti per year. He also stated the proposed project falls at 3.36 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.9 Stone mine project in 3.00 ha area on private land at Datouda Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Satpal Singh

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 3.00 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of 47036 m³ boulder / gitti per year. He also stated the proposed project falls at 7.91 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.10 Gwadikala-2 Sand Mine in the Tawa River plain 18.543 ha of revenue land in Hosanghabad District by MP State Mine Corporation, Bhopal located within 10 km of Satpura Tiger Reserve

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 18.543 ha of revenue land for sand. He also stated the proposed project falls at 7.8 km away from the boundary of the Satpura National Park. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

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

- [1] Creation of temporary pits after sand excavation, removal of top soil, poorly planned stockpiling and uncontrolled dumping of overburden might result into alteration of the landscape, land stability, cause soil erosion and are likely to disrupt the dynamics of aquatic life in the area and downstream. The project proponent should, therefore, consider the factor of slope stability while excavating sand from the pits and restore the borrowed / excavated pit/topsoil in a proper manner after the extraction is over.
- [2] As mentioned in the approved mining plan, working depth should not exceed 3 m below ground level and no excavation should be allowed within 30 meter from the river bank, Natural waterways and other areas significant for the movement of animal will be identified by the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department to be excluded from mining activities.
- [3] No mining activity should be permitted at night (in between 6 PM and 6 AM) since this would be the peak time for animal movements. No permanent labor camp should be established within 3 km of Satpura TR. The user agency should set up mobile bio toilets at the mining site in order to prevent river water contamination, Dustbins should be kept at mining sites so as to avoid garbage disposal in the river.
- [4] The user agency should provide LPG connection / solar cooker to the labors residing in the camps so as to reduce their dependence on forest for fuel wood. Removal of aquatic flora and fauna from river Tawa should not be permitted. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses nearby forests apart from the area leased for mining. In case of any labor found guilty of poaching/hunting, the mining lease shall be terminated forever

and the concerned official(s) of the user agency in charge of the mining operation shall be severely prosecuted as per provisions of Wildlife Protection Act (1972).

- [5] Deterioration in air quality as a result of generation of dust during loading and transportation should be minimized by compaction of haul roads, regular sprinkling of water on haul roads and sand for dust suppression, plantation along the haul roads, etc.
- [6] As per the mining plan, an average 300 trucks need to ply daily for sand transportation in the mining sites. This will enhance level of human disturbances in the area and may pose a serious threat to large mammals like tigers by making them more vulnerable to road kills. In order to circumvent this, there should not be a complete restriction on vehicular movements at night (6 PM to 6 AM). Transport trucks should not be overloaded and should be covered with tarpaulin so as to prevent dust generation. The user agency should also construct speed breakers at appropriate locations (with maximum possibility of animal crossings) of the transportation route in the landscape in consultation with the Forest Department. As mentioned in the project EIA report prepared by State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur; regular monitoring of air, water and noise qualities should be examined for their permissible levels as per Central Pollution Control Board guidelines by competent central laboratories.
- [7] Apart from adhering to the suggested plantations and other CSR commitments mentioned in the EIA report, the project proponent should also fund a study aiming at delineation of habitat corridor in between Satpura Tiger Reserve and Ratapani WLS. Competent agencies of Wildlife research such as WII, SFRI could be assigned to assist the Forest Department for identifying this corridor.
- [8] State Forest Department shall facilitate and supervise the compliance of conditions laid in this report. Local RFO and his staff in coordination with local police and revenue departments shall regularly patrol the quarry sites (both during daytime and at night) to monitor the activities and any violation to these conditions shall be reported to the concerned DFO. The user agency (including their officials, staff and labors) should cooperate with the local forest staff in smooth conductance of such monitoring at any time of the day.
- [9] A Monitoring committee to be formed by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Madhya Pradesh State comprising of Field Director(s) and DFO(s) of the concerned area, members for

Madhya Pradesh SEAC, State Pollution Board, State Revenue and Mining Departments and civil society representative(s). This monitoring committee will oversee the wildlife and environment issues on annual basis and suggest the action(s) needed for betterment of Wildlife conservation in the area.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW and the NTCA.

46.4.2.11 Stone mine project in 1.900 ha area on private land at Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Rajesh Nagori

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on was for use of 1.900 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of boulder / gitti . He also stated the proposed project falls at 5.72 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.12 Stone mine project in 3.90 ha area on private land at Umariya Khurd Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Henmant Thakur

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 3.900 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of 5130 m³ boulder / gitti per year. He also stated the proposed project falls at 3.32 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.13 Stone mine project in 1.237 ha area on private land in Kevadia Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Venkateswara Stone Crusher

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 1.237 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of 25000 m³ boulder / gitti per year. He also stated

the proposed project falls at 5.87 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.14 Stone mine project in 1.30 ha area on private land at Sanavadiaya Viillage, Indore Tehsil of M/s Rajesh Tiwari S/o Mahesh Tiwari

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 1.30 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of boulder / gitti. He also stated the proposed project falls at distance 2.10 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.15 Stone mine of M/s Jhulelal Mines Works Pvt. Ltd at Songuradiya village in Indore District located within 10 km of Ralamandal WLS

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves mining on 4.90 ha of private land for the opencast semi-mechanized production of boulder / gitti. He also stated the proposed project falls at 5.23 km away from the boundary of the Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.16 Construction of Outdoor / Indoor Stadium at village Akbarpur, Kolar darshan Maidan, Bhopal within 10 km periphery from Van Vihar National Park by Sports & Youth Welfare Department, Bhopal

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves use of 4.93 ha of private land for the construction of Outdoor / Indoor Stadium at the Kolar Dussers ground, Bhopal. He also stated the

proposed project falls at 6.1 km away from the boundary of the Van Vihar National Park. He also stated that the State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to wildlife.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

46.4.2.17 Cement Manufacturing Unit established by M/s H K Cement Industries Ltd at Village Bathen Zantrag near Khrew, Tehsil Pampore, District Pulwama

The IGF(WL) mentioned that the proposal involves establishing a cement plant on private land (58.06 kanal) at village Bathen Zantrag, District Pulwama. The project falls at distance of 3.6 km away from the boundary of Dachigam National Park. He also stated that the State CWLW / SBWL have recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- [1] The applicant shall abide by the provision of J&K Wildlife Protection Act, 1978 (Amended till date) and other norms / legislation in vogue.
- [2] Subject to fulfillment of recommendation of EIA notification, 2006 and EIA study conducted.
- [3] Subject to adoption of green technology and efficient pollution control devices.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State CWLW.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**ANNEXURE I**

1	Shri Harsh Vardhan Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Chairman
2	Shri Siddhanta Das, DGF&SS, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Shri Manmohan Singh Negi, ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Member Secretary
4	Dr V B Mathur, Director, WII, Dehradun	Member
5	Prof R Sukumar, Member, NBWL	Member
6	Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Shri R D Kamboj, Member, NBWL	Member
8	Shri Saibal Dasgupta, ADGF(FC), MoEF&CC	Invitee
9	Shri Debabrata Swain, ADGF, Member Secretary, NTCA	Invitee
10	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF, NTCA	Invitee
11	Dr V Clement Ben, CCF & Field Director, Maharashtra	Invitee
12	Shri S K Singh, APCCF(WL), Chhattisgarh	Invitee
13	Shri Alok Kumar, APCCF(WL), Madhya Pradesh	Invitee
14	Shri A K Jha, APCCF(WL), Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
15	Shri S M Soma Shekar, PCCF(WL), Haryana	Invitee
16	Shri Bharat Jyoti, APCCF&CWLW, Bihar	Invitee
17	Shri Manoj Pant, CWLW, Jammu & Kashmir	Invitee
18	Shri D V S Khati, PCCF&CWLW, Uttarakhand	Invitee
19	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
20	Shri S P Vashishth, DIGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
21	Shri Roy P Thomas, JD(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
22	Dr Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee