



**F. No. 6-56/2022 - WL**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
(Wildlife Division)

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Jal Wing,  
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
Jor Bag Road, New Delhi-110003.  
**17<sup>th</sup> June, 2022**

To  
All Members  
Standing Committee of NBWL

**Sub:** Minutes of 68<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life-reg.

Sir/Madam,

Kindly find enclosed copy of the Minutes of 68<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2022 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

**(Dr. Rajendra Kumar)**  
Scientist 'C'

Email: kumar.rajendra@gov.in

**Encl:** As above

**Distribution:**

1. Secretary, MoEF&CC
2. DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
3. ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC
4. ADGF(FC), MoEF&CC
5. Member Secretary, NTCA
6. Director/IGF, PE Division, MoEF&CC
7. Director, WII, Dehradun
8. Director, GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
9. Prof. R. Sukumar, Member, NBWL
10. Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, NBWL
11. Pr. Secretary, Forest Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Copy to:**

- (1) PS to Hon'ble MoEF&CC
- (2) PS to Hon'ble MoSEF&CC
- (3) PPS to DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
- (4) PSO to Addl. DGF(WL), Sr.PPS to IGF(WL)
- (5) Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Forest Department, Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands/Arunachal Pradesh/Bihar/Gujarat/Haryana/Jammu & Kashmir/Karnataka/Kerala/Ladakh/Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra/Manipur/Odisha/ Rajasthan/ Telangana/ Tamil Nadu/ Uttarakhand.
- (6) PCCF and HoFF, Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands/Arunachal Pradesh/Bihar/Gujarat/Haryana/Jammu & Kashmir/Karnataka/Kerala/Ladakh/Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra/Manipur/Odisha /Rajasthan/Telangana/ Tamil Nadu/Uttarakhand.
- (7) CWLW, Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands/Arunachal Pradesh/Bihar/Gujarat/Haryana/Jammu & Kashmir/Karnataka/Kerala/Ladakh/Madhya Pradesh/ /Maharashtra/Manipur /Odisha/Rajasthan/ Telangana/Tamil Nadu/Uttarakhand.

**Copy also to:**

Sr. Tech. Director, NIC with a request to upload the minutes of the meeting on PARIVESH Portal.

## **MINUTES OF THE 68<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE HELD ON 30<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2022**

The 68<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life was held through Video Conference on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2022 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The list of participants is placed at **ANNEXURE-I**.

The Member Secretary welcomed the participants to the meeting and requested DIGF (WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

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

#### **68.1. Confirmation of the minutes of the 67<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.**

The Standing Committee was informed that the minutes of the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL) held on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 were circulated to all the Members and no comments have been received on the minutes of the meeting.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to confirm the minutes of its 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

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

#### **(Action Taken Report)**

#### **68.2.1 Proposal for rationalization of Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary Boundary/Area of Kalahandi South Division, Odisha.**

##### **FP/OR/Others/5944/2021**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for rationalization of Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary Boundary/Area was first considered by the Standing Committee in the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021. The area of Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary, as notified in the year 1992, was 147.66 sq. km. After geo-referencing of Cadastral Map of villages around Sanctuary, the area comes to 184.63 sq. km. The proposal is for exclusion of an area of 4.32 sq. km. from the Sanctuary. It is also proposed to include 13.688 sq. km. in the sanctuary. After reduction of 4.32 sq. km and inclusion of 13.688 sq. km. in the sanctuary, the revised final area of sanctuary will be 193.998 sq. km which is 9.368 sq. km more than the notified area.

The Standing Committee in the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that the proposal shall be examined by a site inspection committee which would submit its report by 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. The Ministry constituted a committee comprising of Dr. R. Sukumar, Member, SCNBWL, representative from Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and representative from Odisha Forest Department.

The report of the Committee was received on 06.12.2021. The committee has accepted the need for rationalization of the boundary of Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary in view of the past discrepancies in notified area versus actual area, and the observations of the committee during the site visit. However, the Committee recommended the following course of action prior to SCNBWL approval for rationalization:

- a. The current proposed rationalized boundary requires to be reworked and has to follow natural terrain features like other parts of the sanctuary boundaries. As the final notification has not been made and the Eco-sensitive Zone (ESZ) has not been proposed or notified for the Sanctuary, it is recommended that a consolidated proposal including both the proposal for rationalization of the sanctuary boundary and its proposed ESZ be submitted together to SCNBWL along with shape files of any anticipated developmental activities such as mining in the adjacent areas of the sanctuary to make an informed decision. In particular, the consolidated proposal has to be drafted in a manner to ensure that future mining development does not make impacts on the Sanctuary.
- b. Any future permissions given for mining of the bauxite deposits outside the Sanctuary have to ensure that the mining operations do not impact the Sanctuary. In particular, all infrastructure such as constructions and roads for mining operations as well as evacuation of ore should not be permitted within and in close proximity to the ESZ of the Sanctuary.

In the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee decided that the Director General of Forests and Special Secretary (DGF & SS) shall examine the proposal and the report of the committee in detail and action taken report shall be placed before the Standing Committee in the next meeting.

The DGF & SS upon examination decided that the report of the committee may be communicated to the State Government for further action as per the recommendations contained therein. The Ministry communicated the report of the Committee to the State Government on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2022 and the revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.

The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Odisha informed that the survey work has been done and the DFO has submitted the revised proposal for both the sanctuary and the ESZ along with the kml files. Mining department is being consulted and the revised proposal will be submitted to the Ministry within a month's time.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the receipt of the revised proposal from the State Government.

**68.2.2** Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s. Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited.

**FP/KL/MIN/4771/2020**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal was considered in its 65<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021. The proposal is for Granite Building Stone Quarry over an area of 1.927 ha of M/s. Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited. The area falls within default ESZ. The proposed quarry area is situated at an aerial distance of 5.12 Km from Peppara Wildlife sanctuary and 6.76 Kms from Neyyar Wildlife sanctuary.

The Standing Committee in the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden should suggest measures to be adopted to mitigate the impacts due to the project and the proposal was deferred till the details of mitigation measures are received from the State. The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala thereafter submitted his report providing for details of the mitigation measures suggested while recommending the proposal.

The proposal was again considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting and the Standing Committee decided that Chief Wild Life Warden should propose specific mitigation measures for the project for the impacts on the sanctuary and deferred the project till the next meeting.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala has informed that the proposed quarrying unit does not fall in the notified draft Eco-Sensitive Zone of Neyyar and Peppara Wildlife Sanctuaries and certified that the Project has absolutely no negative impact on the above two sanctuaries and also on the nearby Reserve Forests owing to the distance of the project site from the sanctuaries as well as Reserved Forest. He also mentioned that there is no need for any specific mitigation measures aimed at addressing the impact of the project on the Sanctuaries and requested to approve the project.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that as the area is outside the boundaries of the proposed ESZ for which draft has been notified and there will be no impact, he has no comments to offer.

Dr. R. Sukumar mentioned that the proposal may be recommended in view of the report of the Chief Wild Life Warden.

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

1. No activities will be carried out by the project proponent before sun rise and after sun set
2. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh shall be contributed towards mitigation of human-wildlife conflict by the project proponent.
3. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life

	<p>Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</p>
<b>68.2.3</b>	<p><b>Deposition of amount realized for mitigation measures as per conditions imposed by Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life.</b></p> <p>In view of the provisions contained in the CAF Act, 2016, this policy issue was discussed in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee decided that Chief Executive Officer (CEO), CAMPA would be requested to provide a note on the matter. It was also decided that the Ministry will obtain legal opinion on the matter and amendment of the CAF Act, 2016 will be proposed if necessary. The Standing Committee therefore decided to defer the matter to the next meeting.</p> <p>The CEO, CAMPA has mentioned in his comments that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In view of the provision of CAF Act 2016, any amount realised as per decision of the Standing Committee of National Board of Wild Life should be deposited under CAMPA, out of which 90% will be utilised by the State for taking mitigation measures as directed by the Board and compensating the loss of forests, wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services. The remaining 10% would come to National Fund to meet expenditure as provided in clause (b) of section 5.</li> <li>ii. The above position is regarding deposit of monies for mitigation measures and its utilisation. In case, the suggestion of Member of Standing Committee of NBWL for including structural mitigation measures as part of the project are followed and no amount is received from User Agency(ies), such mitigation measures may not become part of APOs as mandatory activities.</li> </ol> <p>The CEO, CAMPA mentioned that the funds recoverable from the User Agencies in respect of the proposals approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or recommended by the Standing Committee have to be deposited in the CAMPA funds as per the CAF Act, 2016. If the funds are required to be deposited in any other account, amendment of the CAF Act, 2016 is required.</p> <p>DGF &amp; SS mentioned that the funds deposited in the CAMPA account are kept at the central level and 90% of these funds are transferred to the States for carrying out compensatory afforestation and other activities after deducting 10% funds. However, it involves a very elaborate process and the funds are transferred to the implementing authorities through State Treasury based on the Annual Plans of Operation submitted by the State Governments which takes a lot of time. The funds received for catchment treatment plans, mitigation measures as recommended by the Standing</p>

Committee etc are required to be kept in special purpose vehicles to ensure timely availability of funds to the implementing authorities. This requires amendment of the CAF Act, 2016.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that receiving funds through the State Treasury takes a lot of time. The funds received from the User Agencies for carrying out mitigation measures should be made available to the implementing agencies directly within a month's time.

Dr. Sukumar mentioned that the funds should be made available to the field level officials for carrying out mitigation measures in a timely manner. This being an administrative matter, the procedure whichever is best to ensure timely availability should be adopted.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided a Committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of DGF & SS with a legal expert, an expert in the field of mitigation measures, an expert from administrative side, representatives from 2-3 States/UTs to suggest effective and timely utilization of amount realized for mitigation measures as per conditions imposed by Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life.

**68.2.4** Proposal for use of 28.83 ha of forest land from Southern Elephant Reserve for two Lanning for Improvement /up-gradation of H-K Road from 0.00 Km to 10.611 Km by PWD Highways in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh.

**FP/AR/ROAD/33459/2018**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 28.83 ha of forest land from Southern Elephant Reserve for two laning for improvement/Upgradation of 10.611 km in Deomali in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh by PWD highways.

The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee decided that a Site Inspection Committee comprising of Dr. Sukumar and an officer from Integrated Regional Office of the Ministry at Guwahati shall examine mitigation measures submitted along with the proposal and submit a report for placing in the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Ministry constituted the committee and the report of the Committee is awaited.

Dr. Sukumar mentioned that he has been in touch with the Deputy Director General of Forests at Integrated Regional Office at Guwahati who informed that the works proposed under the project have been carried out and some special security arrangements have to be made for the field visit. He further mentioned that he has been abroad for three weeks. The field visit is being planned in the first week of June and the report shall be submitted by mid-June.

	<p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the receipt of the report of the Committee.</p>
68.2.5	<p>Proposal for use of 21.29924 ha from Sultanpur Wildlife Sanctuary for SGT University” (Medical College cum Hospital and Research Institute) at Village-Budhera Dist.-Gurugram, Haryana.</p> <p><b>FP/HR/Others/5100/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 21.29924 ha of land from the notified ESZ of Sultanpur National Park Haryana for SGT University at a distance of 1.4 km from the boundary of the National Park.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the details regarding the disposal of bio-medical waste were not made available to the Standing Committee by the State Government officials, the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting.</p> <p>The Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Haryana Forest Department mentioned that the User Agency has signed agreement with 11 agencies in 22 districts across state and there is well laid out plan for the purpose of disposal of Bio-medical and solid waste. For Gurugram and Rewari, the agreement has been signed with Shri Anup Yadav for Bio-tech Waste disposal. The capacity is for 10 mT per day with autoclave and incineration facilities. The agreement was signed in March, 2021. There are well-laid arrangements for disposal of bio-medical waste. The proposal is for expansion of capacity from present 800 beds.</p> <p>The Chairman enquired the Additional Chief Secretary if the conditions and the arrangements mentioned in the agreement are adequate to their satisfaction. The Chairman directed that the officers attending the meeting of the Standing Committee should read all the relevant documents and come well prepared for the meeting.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government officials shall provide all the details regarding the project proposal to the DGF &amp; SS in person and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
68.2.6	<p>Affordable Group Housing Colony Project at Revenue Estate of Village-Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sternal Buildcon Private Limited. The total area of project site is 2.96 ha.</p> <p><b>FP/HR/Others/5208/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 2.96 ha land from the notified ESZ of Sultanpur National Park for Affordable</p>

	<p>Group Housing Colony Project at Revenue Estate of Village-Dhorka Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sternal Buildcon Private Limited about 4.5 km from the boundary of the National Park.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the details regarding the disposal of bio-medical waste were not made available to the Standing Committee by the State Government officials, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting.</p> <p>The State Government officials could not provide the details to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government officials shall provide all the details regarding the project proposal to the DGF &amp; SS in person and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
68.2.7	<p>Construction of an Affordable Group Housing in village Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana of Signature Infrabuild Pvt Ltd. The project site is located in the revenue land of Village-Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana on a land measuring 2.069 ha.</p> <p><b>FP/HR/Others/4493/2019</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 2.069 ha land from the notified ESZ of Sultanpur National Park for Affordable Group Housing in village Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana of Signature Infrabuild Pvt. Ltd about 4.1 km from the boundary of the National Park.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the details regarding the disposal of bio-medical waste were not made available to the Standing Committee by the State Government officials, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting.</p> <p>The State Government officials could not provide the details to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government officials shall explain all the details regarding the project proposal to the DGF &amp; SS in person and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
68.2.8	<p>Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project of M/s Nellikunnu Granite &amp; Crusher Pvt. Ltd. is situated at Survey No. 523/1pt, 571/1pt &amp; 567pt of Maruthonkara Village &amp; Panchayat, Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala in an area of 7.8991 hectares.</p>



**FP/KL/QRV/4578/2019**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 7.8991 ha from default ESZ of Malabar Sanctuary by Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project of M/s Nellikunnu Granite & Crusher Pvt. Ltd at Maruthonkara Village & Panchayat, Vatakara Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala at a distance of 2.56 kms from Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary.

The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the mitigation plan had not been submitted with the proposal, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the next meeting.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala has submitted a Wildlife Mitigation Plan with financial outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for human wildlife conflict mitigation activities such as construction of automatic monkey trap cage, transporting cage etc. monkey scaring gun, camera traps, tranquilizing guns, cost of rope, chains, medicines surgical tools etc. providing animal handlers for assisting capture and release and mazdoors for scaring wild animals as and when necessary.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala informed that this is an existing quarry and was functioning from 2001 to 2019 which was stopped by the Government. The quarry is at a distance of 5.56 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary. There is absolutely no negative impact on the sanctuary due to functioning of this quarry. He requested that the project proposal may be recommended.

The Chairman observed that the mitigation plan submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala proposes only purchase of equipments, cages, tranquilizing guns etc for mitigating human-wildlife conflict which does not appear to be an appropriate mitigation plan in connection with this project proposal.

Dr H S Singh mentioned that the measures suggested should mitigate the impacts of the project on the wildlife and its habitat. The Mitigation plan submitted does not appear to achieve the purpose and the purchase of equipments etc. do not have any connection with the mitigation of impacts due to the project proposal.

Dr. Sukumar mentioned that Human-Wildlife Conflict mitigation is a much larger and complex issue and requires for broader policy discussion. Enough attention is not being paid to capacity building of field officials. Wildlife fertility control will be an important component for human wildlife conflict mitigation for many species in future.

The Chairman observed that the mitigation measures suggested by the Chief Wild Life are inappropriate and unsatisfactory. There appears to be mismatch in the mitigation plan.

The Chairman mentioned that the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life is not a routine meeting. The Officials attending the meeting should be well prepared. The proposals should be forwarded to the Ministry after thorough discussions and examination and taking the local conditions into consideration. The meetings of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life are fora for sharing best practices of the States/UTs. The proposals forwarded should also reflect innovative measures according to geographical conditions and public involvement. The proposal should be examined to assess whether the mitigation measures suggested are in proper direction.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala shall prepare appropriate mitigation plan and explain the same in detail in the next meeting and deferred the proposal for the next meeting.

**68.2.9** Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project of M/s Highrange Metal Crusher Survey Nos.1119, 969/3, 969/3, 969/4, 969/4, 969, Peermade Village, Peermade Taluk, Idukki District, Kerala for area 4.606 hectare at a distance of 8.61 kms from Periyar Tiger Reserve

**FP/KL/QRY/4464/2019**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 4.606 ha in default ESZ of Periyar Tiger Reserve by Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project of M/s Highrange Metal Crusher at Peermade Village, Peermade Taluk, Idukki District, Kerala about 8.61 km from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve.

The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the mitigation plan had not been submitted with the proposal, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the next meeting.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala has submitted a Wildlife Mitigation Plan with financial outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for human wildlife conflict mitigation activities such as renovation and repair of large carnivore cages, setting up of a unit with a pneumatic tranquilizing gun and other accessories, renovation of bear capture unit, providing facilities for team engaged in engaged reducing human wildlife conflict in adjoining human habitations, providing solar house light system, purchase of 12 bore pump action gun and cartridge scaring wild elephants and installation of solar fence.

The Chairman observed that the mitigation plan submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala proposes only purchase of equipments, cages, tranquilizing guns etc for mitigating human-wildlife conflict which does not appear to be an appropriate mitigation plan in connection with this project proposal. There appears to be mismatch in the mitigation plan.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala shall prepare appropriate mitigation

	<p>plan and explain the same in detail in the next meeting and deferred the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
<b>68.2.10</b>	<p>Building Stone Quarry Project Located at Sy Nos.138/(pt), 836(pt), 837(pt), 839(pt) and 847(pt) at Killimangalam Village, Thalappily Taluk, Thrissur District, Kerala</p> <p><b>FP/KL/QRV/4590/2019</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 4.2649 ha from default ESZ of Peechi-Vazhani Sanctuary for Building Stone Quarry Project by M/s Celakkara Granite at Killimangalam Village, Thalappily Taluk, Thrissur District, Kerala about 6.68 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and as the mitigation plan had not been submitted with the proposal, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the next meeting.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala has submitted a Wildlife Mitigation Plan with financial outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs for compensation payments of wildlife attacks, engaging watchers to mitigate human wildlife conflict, solar street lights and field gears for protective staffs to mitigate human wildlife conflict.</p> <p>The Chairman observed that the mitigation plan submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala proposes only purchase of equipments, cages, tranquilizing guns etc for mitigating human-wildlife conflict which does not appear to be an appropriate mitigation plan in connection with this project proposal. There appears to be mismatch in the mitigation plan.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala shall prepare appropriate mitigation plan and explain the same in detail in the next meeting and deferred the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
<b>68.2.11</b>	<p>De-notification of 348.12 sq.km Revenue land of Sardarpur Kharmor Sanctuary and notification of 16.82 sq.km forestland as sanctuary in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh</p> <p><b>FP/MP/Others/5589/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for de-notification of 348.12 sq. km. of Sardarpur Kharmor Sanctuary and notification of 16.82 sq.km of forest area in lieu of the proposed denotification.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee had decided that a committee comprising of Dr. H.S. Singh and Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) shall examine the proposal and submit</p>

	<p>report to the Ministry for placing before the Standing Committee in the next meeting.</p> <p>Ministry constituted the committee which has submitted its report on 26.05.2022.</p> <p>Member Secretary, NTCA informed that the proposal for denotification proposal does not appear to have been prepared based on field reality. Certain patches have been proposed for denotification which should have been excluded from the proposal. He further mentioned that the officials present during the field visit agreed for submission of a revised proposal.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that the area is famous for grasslands. After taking into consideration grasslands habitat for species such as lesser florican black buck wolves etc. about 348 sq.km. was notified as sanctuary. Due to lack of management focus in past three decades, the area became fragmented. Revenue land of the existing sanctuary having area above 100 ha, free from cultivation and private ownership may be retained in the proposed sanctuary. The proposal is for denotification of 348.12 sq. km. and notification of 16.82 sq.km. as new sanctuary which is 4.8 % of existing sanctuary. The Standing Committee had mandated notification of equivalent area nearby or suitable habitat elsewhere for notification as protected area wherever a protected had been recommended for denotification in earlier cases. In this proposal this mandate has not been adhered to. He further mentioned that the officials present during the field visit agreed for re-survey. There are government wastelands adjoining the proposed sanctuary which may also be included in the new proposed sanctuary to form a large compact area. He mentioned that Sailana Sanctuary is also nearby and linked with the Sardarpur Sanctuary. He suggested that the State Government should submit a combined proposal.</p> <p>Dr. Sukumar supported the views expressed by the Committee in its report.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall submit a revised proposal as per recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee by 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2022 and therefore deferred the matter.</p>
<p><b>68.2.12</b></p>	<p>Partial de-notification of 292.39 ha revenue land of the National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, Morena, Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p><b>FP/MP/Others/6129/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for alteration of boundaries of National Chambal Sanctuary by partial de-notification of 292.39 ha from the Sanctuary.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee decided that a committee comprising of Dr. H.S. Singh and Member Secretary, NTCA shall examine the proposal</p>

	<p>and submit report to the Ministry for placing before the Standing Committee in the next meeting. Ministry had constituted the committee and the report of the committee is awaited.</p> <p>Member Secretary, NTCA mentioned that the committee shall take field visit in the second week of June and submit the report accordingly.</p> <p>The Chairman suggested that the report should also bring out suggestions regarding dolphin conservation in the River Chambal.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
<b>68.2.13</b>	<p>De-notification of 445.441 ha revenue land and Re-notification of 580.11 ha forestland of Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary, Ratlam.</p> <p><b>FP/MP/Others/5844/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for denotification of 445.441 ha of revenue land in Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary and notification of forest area of 580.11 ha as Sanctuary.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee decided that a committee comprising of Dr. H.S. Singh and Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority shall examine the proposal and submit report to the Ministry for placing before the Standing Committee in the next meeting.</p> <p>Ministry had constituted the committee which submitted its report on 26.05.2022.</p> <p>Member Secretary, NTCA mentioned that the Committee during field visit had observed that the proposal was not a well-thought proposal and requires reconsideration. The State Government is required to submit revised proposal.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall submit a revised proposal as per recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee by 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022 and therefore deferred the matter.</p>
<b>68.2.14</b>	<p>Diversion of 82.54 ha of land [i.e. for construction of Golf Course (42.14 ha) and Resort (40.40 ha)] falling within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Keibul Lamjao National Park for the proposed Loktak Lake Eco-Tourism Project of Tourism Department, Manipur.</p> <p><b>FP/MN/Others/5539/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 82.54 ha of land for construction of Golf Course and Resort falling within the Eco-</p>

Sensitive Zone of Keibul Lamjao National Park and Khongjaingamba Ching Sanctuary for the proposed Loktak Lake Eco-Tourism Project of Tourism Department, Manipur.

The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee had decided that the proposal shall be examined by a committee comprising of representatives of Wildlife Institute of India and Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee with respect to the impact of the project on the hydrology of area and Loktak Conservation Plan. Ministry had constituted the committee and the report of the committee is awaited.

The Chairman mentioned that the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee has prepared a wise use plan for the Loktak Wetland and there should not be any hindrance in the flow of water into Loktak. The pollution in the river flowing from Imphal should also be checked.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Manipur informed that a project funded by the Ministry is being implemented in the Nambul River by the Environment Directorate of the State.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government of Manipur shall organise a two-day joint meeting of Wildlife Division and Wetlands Division of the Ministry, IIT Roorkee, State Forest Department, Manipur and State Pollution Control Board, Manipur in the month of July to discuss the wise use plan of Loktak Wetland and also the project proposal and the proceedings of the meeting shall be presented in the next meeting. The Standing Committee, therefore, decided to defer the proposal.

**68.2.15** Proposed Residential Scheme No.13 by Urban Improvement Trust-Bharatpur, District, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

**FP/RJ/Others/5273/2020**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 13.40 ha for proposed Residential Scheme No.13 by Urban Improvement Trust-Bharatpur, District, Bharatpur, Rajasthan in the notified ESZ of Keoladeo National Park about 0.125 km from the boundary of the National Park.

The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposal for further examination.

The proposal was examined. The ESZ of the National Park has been finally notified on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 219. The boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone extend from 500 m to 1.5 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary. As per the Notification of Eco-sensitive Zone of Keoladeo National Park, new commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one

	<p>kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that the proposal should not be recommended keeping in view all the parameters and aspects as it is just 125 m from the boundary of the sanctuary.</p> <p>Dr. Sukumar mentioned that there is a problem of water for the National Park and such large constructions near the boundary of the protected area and in the ESZ will have impact on the sanctuary and therefore constructions within the ESZ should not be permitted.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided not to recommend the proposal.</p>
<b>68.2.16</b>	<p>Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project</p> <p><b>FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project in ESZ of Rajaji Tiger Reserve about 1.4 km from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee had decided that the Wildlife Institute of India shall be requested to prepare a holistic plan for critical passage of wild animal for the landscape around 10 km from the Rajaji Tiger Reserve to identify zones for sand and boulder mining within two months. It was therefore, decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>Ministry has requested the Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for preparation of a holistic plan for the landscape around 10 km from the Rajaji Tiger Reserve and for submission within two months. There is still time left for the Wildlife Institute of India to submit the report.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
<b>68.2.17</b>	<p>Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project</p> <p><b>FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project in ESZ of Rajaji Tiger Reserve about 1.4 km from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>The proposal was first considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and the Standing Committee had decided that the Wildlife Institute of</p>

India shall be requested to prepare a holistic plan for critical passage of wild animal for the landscape around 10 km from the Rajaji Tiger Reserve to identify zones for sand and boulder mining within two months. It was therefore, decided to defer the proposal.

Ministry has requested the Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for preparation of a holistic plan for the landscape around 10 km from the Rajaji Tiger Reserve and for submission within two months. There is still time left for the Wildlife Institute of India to submit the report.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.

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

#### **(Policy Matters, Court Orders)**

##### **68.3.1 Hubli – Ankola New Railway line project Karnataka**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for wildlife clearance for Hubli-Ankola railway line project was received in the Ministry from the State Government of Karnataka in 2017. The project involves diversion of an area of 595.64 ha of forest land for the construction of a new broad gauge railway line from Hubballi to Ankola passing through tiger corridors connecting Kali Tiger Reserve with Sharavathi Sanctuary in Karnataka.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka had recommended the proposal with the condition that the mitigation measures suggested by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore must be strictly implemented.

The Site appraisal committee of the NTCA had not recommended the project.

The proposal was placed for consideration of the Standing Committee in its 48<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 which decided that a committee comprising of one representative of WII, one representative of NTCA and one person from the Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit the report to the Ministry within 30 days for further consideration by the Standing Committee.

The Site Inspection Committee did not recommend the project considering its wider ecological ramifications on the fragile Western Ghats and its impacts on future persistence of many endangered species, and recommended its complete abatement.

As the proposal was submitted without the recommendation of the State Board for Wild Life, it was decided in the 50<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee, held on 7.9.2018, to refer the proposal back to the State Government along with the reports of NTCA and the site inspection report.



The State Government was advised to get the proposal examined by State Board for Wild Life and submit the recommendations of the Board.

The recommendations of the State Board for Wild Life have been received.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka informed that the project proposal has been recommended by the State Government and mitigation measures have been suggested by the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. The project involves 595.64 ha and it is estimated that about 2 lakhs trees will be felled for the project. It is a continuous area between Bhadra Tiger Reserve and Kali Tiger Reserve and is used by elephants for crossing at several places. This area is inhabited by tigers and their estimated number in this area is six. Finally, after lots of discussions, the proposal was recommended by the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government of Karnataka to the Government of India.

The Chairman mentioned that the project has been in consideration for quite a long time. Earlier, there was a stay by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. Certain directions were given by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka to the NBWL and Ministry had filed a Special Leave Petition since the executive action was not completed as the recommendations of the State Board for Wild Life were yet to be examined by the National Board for Wild Life. Hon'ble Supreme Court has dismissed the SLP and Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has vacated the stay. The project proposal has to be examined carefully and therefore suggested for constitution of a committee.

Dr H S Singh suggested that the views of local NGOs may also be taken into consideration by the Committee to be constituted.

**Decision Taken:** After detailed discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee shall be constituted to examine the proposal, survey the area, assess the impacts of the project over forest and wildlife etc. The committee shall comprise of Additional Director General of Forests, Forest Conservation, MoEFCC, Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, SCNBWL, Dr. R. Sukumar, Member, SCNBWL, Representatives of Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad, Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Director General, IFCRE, Dehradun as members and Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), MoEFCC as member-convenor. The Committee shall hear public representatives, non-governmental organisation and other stakeholders who wish to present their views on the project. The committee shall submit its report within two and half months. The Standing Committee also decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka shall facilitate the visits, meetings etc. of the committee in Karnataka as may be required as per the terms of reference of the committee.

#### **68.3.2 Rationalisation of the boundaries of Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

The Standing Committee was informed that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration vide Notification No. 233 dated 3.5.1983 had notified an area

of 100 Sq. km bounded by imaginary boundaries stretching on off shore Bay of Bengal and west coastline of South Andaman Island as 'Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary'. Subsequently on verification, it was found that the actual area as per the boundary description was only 22.21 Sq.km and not 100 Sq.km as appeared in the notification. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration, based on the recommendation of State Board for Wild Life of Andaman & Nicobar Islands had decided to revisit the boundary of the salt water Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary by inclusion of an area of 19.97 Sq.Km of territorial waters having luxuriant growth of Stag Horn and Table Horn Coral and associated marine biodiversity with the Wildlife Sanctuary and exclusion of an area of 0.464 Sq.km. of territorial water having no significant biodiversity from the existing limit of the Wildlife Sanctuary. On realigning the boundaries of the Wildlife Sanctuary, the revised area of the Wildlife Sanctuary was arrived at 41.716 Sq.km.

The proposal for rationalisation of the boundaries of Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2021 and the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to conditions that Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration shall submit a ground-truthing report to the Ministry in respect of the old boundaries within 30 days.

Now, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) has informed that the ground truthing has been carried out and to ensure accuracy all the geo-coordinates of land boundary pointes were verified with DGPS. The DGPS coordinates are in agreement with the earlier coordinates except in case of Point No. 9 and 37 wherein it varies to the level of seconds. Consequent upon DGPS survey the digital area has been calculated using GIS which works out to be 44.34 sq. km. in comparison to the proposal submitted before the NBWL for 41.716 sq. km. There is thus a small increase of 2.624 sq.km. in the area of the Sanctuary.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Andaman and Nicobar Islands informed that the proposal for rationalisation of boundaries of the Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary was prepared based on the GPS survey. The proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee and the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands had decided to use the DGPS technology to survey the area for ground truthing. As a result, a digital difference was noted in the readings at two points. The boundaries have not been altered from the ones recommended by the Standing Committee.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the proposal may be examined by Member Secretary, National Board for Wild Life, Zoological Survey of India and Chief Wild Life Warden, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The details after examination, may be discussed with Dr. H. S. Singh and Dr. Sukumar and the Standing Committee may be informed in the next meeting. The Standing Committee therefore decided to defer the matter.

## AGENDA ITEM No. 4

### (Amendment in the minutes of meeting of Standing Committee)

#### **68.4.1 Amendment in the minutes of 59<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee held on 5.10.2020 regarding the proposal for development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from (Ch.392.800 Km) Bhenda Hera Village to (Ch.452.425 Km) Moondiya village Section of NH-148 N) in Mukundra Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan.**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from (Ch.392.800 Km) Bhenda Hera Village to (Ch.452.425 Km) Moondiya village Section of NH-148 N) through Mukundra Tiger Reserve was recommended in the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2020 with the conditions imposed by the CWLW, NTCA and MoEFCC.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan vide letter dated 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 has requested for modification in of the conditions of CWLW i.e. “2% of the proportionate project cost of the area falling within the protected area and the ESZ should be deposited in Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state as corpus” by deleting the word “as corpus”.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan requested has mentioned that the funds amounting to Rs.20,07,59,278/- have been deposited in the account of RPACS by the user agency.

This proposal for amendment in the minutes of the meeting was considered by the Standing Committee in its 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.03.2022. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the matter may be deferred to the next meeting as it is related to the policy issue ‘Deposition of amount realized for mitigation measures as per conditions imposed by Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life.’

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan mentioned that the project is path breaking in design due to construction of underground tunnel through Mukundra Tiger Reserve. The funds realised for relocation of villages from the User Agency shall benefit the people living in the forest area and also the wildlife. He therefore requested for amending the minutes as proposed.

Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that the mitigation measures should be implemented at the earliest and the issue related to CAMPA may be sorted out later. He suggested that the proposal of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan may be recommended.

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended.

Secretary, EF & CC and DGF & SS also suggested that the proposal may be recommended.

	<p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to amend the minutes of the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting with respect to this project and modify the said condition by deleting the word “as corpus”.</p>
68.4.2	<p><b>Amendment in the minutes of 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee held on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 regarding de-notification of Karera Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for de-notification of Karera Sanctuary was considered and recommended by the Standing Committee in its 18<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2010 with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dihaliya lake and Government/Revenue land adjacent to lake be declared as sanctuary.</li> <li>A survey with the help of experts such as Bombay Natural History Society be carried out to ascertain present status &amp; distribution of Status of Great Indian Bustards in the State of Madhya Pradesh, especially to determine if there are any bustards inhabiting in any areas outside Protected Areas of Madhya Pradesh and if so, these would be established as a Protected Area including expansion of existing Protected Areas or declaration of Conservation Reserves etc.</li> <li>If the survey team finds that there are no bustards existing outside Protected Areas or none left in Madhya Pradesh, an area equal to the area to be de-notified in Karera Wildlife Sanctuary will be added to the existing Protected Area network of the State.</li> <li>De-notification will only be permitted if the equivalent area is added to Protected Area network of the State before the de-notification.</li> <li>The committee surveying the bustard population would also determine the reasons for decimation of bustards in Karera and fix responsibility.</li> </ol> <p>The State Government of Madhya Pradesh vide letter No.01 dated 09.03.2022 is requesting to delete condition Nos (i), (ii), (iii) &amp; (v) and (iv) may be retained.</p> <p>The proposal for amendment in the minutes of the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting was considered in the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.03.2022 and the Standing Committee decided to defer the matter to the next meeting as the details were not available with the Chief Wild Life Warden during the meeting.</p> <p>Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh mentioned that 202.21sq. km. area was notified as Karera Sanctuary in 1981. After recommendations of the Standing Committee, an I.A. was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) pursuant to the Hon'ble Court's order dated 26.8.2011 and after examining the matter, filed the report dated 30.09.2011 in the Hon'ble Court. The CEC in their report has mentioned that:</p>

(a) it may not be necessary at this juncture to carry out any survey by the experts to determine the status and distribution of the Great Indian Bustards in the State of Madhya Pradesh and

(b) it may not be appropriate to notify the Dihaliya Lake and the adjoining areas as Sanctuary particularly when the entire area comprises of non-forest land most of which is under agriculture and as such has lost its characteristics as a lake.

The CEC was of the view that an equivalent area should be notified and added to the existing network of the National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuary. The State of Madhya Pradesh may accordingly consider notifying and adding an equivalent "Reserve Forest" area to the existing network of the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary. The CEC recommended to the Hon'ble Court to consider permitting the denotification of the Karera Wildlife Sanctuary (202.21sq. km.) in the State of Madhya Pradesh with the following condition:

*"While denotifying the Karera Wildlife Sanctuary' the State of Madhya Pradesh will simultaneously notify and add an area of 202.21 sq. km. (or more) of reserve forest to the existing network of the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary."*

Hon'ble Supreme Court disposed the IA of Madhya Pradesh vide order dated 5.10.2015 in which Hon'ble Court had directed that all matters for grant of permissions for implementation of projects in areas falling in national parks/sanctuaries, including rationalization of boundaries etc. will be considered by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life.

Now, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Standing Committee to recommend the deletion of these conditions.

Dr. Sukumar mentioned that in the past Standing Committee has recommended the proposals for rationalisation of boundaries with two guiding principles. Firstly, the private areas which were wrongly included within the boundaries of the Sanctuaries or National Parks were proposed for exclusion. Secondly, the areas equivalent to the area denotified were proposed for addition to the protected area network. He mentioned that as long as these principles are followed, there should not be any objections.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that as the recommendations of the Central Empowered Committee has been fulfilled by adding new areas to the protected area network, the proposal may be recommended.

Secretary, EF & CC and the DGF & SS also opined that the proposal may be recommended.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

68.4.3	<p><b>Amendment in the minutes of the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 29.08.2019 regarding agenda nos. 54.4.32 54.4.33 and from 54.4.35 to 54.4.42 (10 nos) in respect of proposals for construction of building in the private land for processing of granite stones in the default ESZ of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve.</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the 10 proposals for construction of building in the private land for processing of granite stones in the default ESZ of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve were recommended by the Standing Committee in the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting. In the minutes of the meeting, the name of the protected area was not corrected and it was also mentioned that the Project proponent was requested to submit the Mining Management Plan and mining reclamation plan after post mining operation. These projects pertain to Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit only and hence, the Mining Management Plan and mining reclamation plan after post mining operation are not required / relevant.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Tamil Nadu has requested necessary erratum in the minutes of the meeting after deleting the submission of "Mining Management Plan and mining reclamation plan after post mining operation" for Sl. Nos. 54.4.32,54.4.33 and 54.4.35 to 54.4.42 (10 Nos.). The name of the protected area may also be changed to Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve instead of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary in the conditions imposed.</p> <p>The ESZ of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve has been notified vide Ministry's notification S.O.788(E). dated 19.02.2021. The ESZ extends from zero to 1 km from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve. The location of these buildings was proposed about 6 km from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Tamil Nadu mentioned the area is near Karnataka and the raw material shall be supplied from the quarries near Karnataka.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Tamil Nadu shall provide the details of the granite quarry units which supply raw materials to these polishing units and deferred the matter to the next meeting.</p>
68.4.4	<p><b>Amendment in the minutes of 57<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 regarding proposal for use of 21.2642 ha forestland falling in the tiger corridor linking Kawal Tiger Reserve in Kagaznagar Division for laying of new third BG railway line along the existing track within the railway boundary between Makhudi and Rechni road railway stations in Komarambeem, Asifabad and Mancherial District, Telangana State.</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for use of 21.2642 ha forestland falling in the tiger corridor in Kagaznagar Division</p>

for laying of new third BG railway line along the existing tracks between Makhudi and Rechni road railway stations in Komarambeem, Asifabad and Mancherial District, Telangana State was recommended in the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the NTCA. One of the conditions imposed by the NTCA was that a minimum 15-20% of the railway line length should be covered by wildlife passage ways at each corridor. Over passes or under passes would be required at specific locations that shall be decided after thorough ground survey and understanding that the width should be 30 m to qualify as an animal passage way. The height of underpass would be a minimum of 4.5 m from the ground so as to pass under train traffic. The existing railway lines should be mitigated with the same structures and the barrier effect of new and old lines should be compounded.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana has informed that the User Agency has requested amendment in the condition and given an undertaking to construct two major bridges (width ranging from 18.30 m and 36.60 m and height 6 m and 7 m respectively) and 44 minor bridges (width ranging from 1 m to 12.2 m and height ranging from 1.5 m to 9 m) across the proposed new third BG line at their cost in consultation with Forest Department. The User Agency has agreed to provide splayed funnel shaped wing walls with vegetation at both ends of animal passage.

As the conditions was imposed based on the comments received from the NTCA, Ministry sought comments from NTCA on the request forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana.

The NTCA has recommended the project under section 38 O (1) (b) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 with certain mitigation measures. One of the recommendation now given by the NTCA is that Telangana Forest Department should mandate the NHAI to construct an elevated road (approximately 1.3 km) in this section so that both the highway and railway tracks become appropriately mitigated together for wildlife movement. Another condition mentioned by the NTCA is retrofitting of the unsuitable underpasses (Bridge number 226, 227 and 240 in Forest Section B) on the existing lines done once the third BG track becomes fully operational by channelizing train traffic through the 3rd line and any one of the existing tracks (Up or Down line) simultaneously (which will be akin to the current traffic regulation mechanism). Alternatively, such retrofitting measures could also be adopted by the Railway in good faith in future whenever the underpasses on the existing tracks need major rehabilitation after their life span gets over. Dimensions of underpasses on the new railway track, however, should be as per the recommendations given by the Committee in the report. NTCA has also informed that despite agreeing during field visit, the Railway Committee member differed with the dimensions of three underpasses proposed on the upcoming track and submitted a technical note expressing Railway's inability to comply with them. NTCA has suggested that Standing Committee may take a call on this while deliberating on the proposal.

The Member Secretary NTCA mentioned that the condition regarding elevation of the NH 363 is suggestive in nature as the road is running parallel to the existing railway lines. Whenever the road work is taken up in future, the elevation may be taken up. He suggested that this may be taken up separately with the Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana. He further informed that this is an important tiger corridor and reports of deaths of tiger have been received in the area. In last two years, deaths of three tiger cubs have been reported in the area. Therefore, mitigation measures as suggested are necessary.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that the Standing Committee should go with the recommendations of the NTCA on mitigation measures. He suggested that the National Highways Authority of India should also be requested to mitigate the NH 363 as suggested by the NTCA.

Dr. Sukumar mentioned that there should not be piece meal mitigation of impacts of linear infrastructures and the existing railway lines and the road should also be retro-fitted with animal passage structures. He cautioned that if the existing railway lines and the road are not retro-fitted with animal passage structures, there may be more deaths of animals than before.

DGF & SS suggested that the existing railway lines may be retro-fitted with animal passage structures in future and presently, the structures may be created in the upcoming railway line.

Secretary EF & CC suggested that cost factor of mitigation measures should also be taken into consideration.

Chairman suggested that the mitigation of railway line and road should be examined comprehensively.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a meeting may be convened under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Representative of the Ministry of Railways, NHAI, and Chief Wild Life Wardens of Telangana and Maharashtra in the first week of June, 2022 to discuss the project comprehensively and the proceedings of the meeting may be placed before the Standing Committee in the next meeting.

**68.4.5 Amendment in the minutes of the 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2015 with respect to the proposal for establishment of Zoo Safari in Pant Wildlife Sanctuary over an area of 191 ha of forest land.**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal for establishment of Zoo Safari at Rajgir in Pant Wildlife Sanctuary in Nalanda District, Bihar over an area of about 191 ha was considered and recommended by the Standing Committee in its 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 with the following conditions as suggested by Dr. H. S. Singh after his field visit:



1. Excavation and construction works shall be strictly in consultation with Archaeological Survey of India.
2. Planning and designing of zoo safari shall be carried out by professional firm and under thorough examination of Central Zoo Authority (CZA) and prior approval shall be obtained by CZA.
3. Rescue center, Residential buildings, Cafeteria, shops etc. should be away from the premises of the sanctuary.

Now, the Chief Wild Life Warden, Bihar has requested for reconsideration of the condition no. 3 and allow establishment of official residence of Director, Zoo, residence of Veterinary Doctor and transit accommodation for essential personnel deployed for the upkeep, care and management of captive animals, food court, souvenir shop with conditions keeping in view the benefit of captive animals as well as the visitors.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Bihar stated that the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been implemented. However, during the execution of the project it was felt that 24X7 care cannot be provided to the Zoo animals if the official residence of Director Zoo, Residence of Veterinary Doctor and transit accommodation for essential personnel deployed for the upkeep are established away from the Zoo as the Sanctuary is at a distance of 2-3 km from the Rajgir town. He further informed that the total requirement of the area for all these purposes and food court and souvenir shop will be limited to about 1 ha. The master plan has already been approved by the Central Zoo Authority.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that at the time of applying for recommendations of the Standing Committee for the establishment of Zoo Safari, the State Government agreed with the conditions imposed and informed that no more area would be required. He mentioned that establishment of residential and transit accommodations about 500 m away from the sanctuary where land is available will not cause any hardship in present times with available communication facilities. He raised apprehensions that the State Government would then approach for creation of other facilities within the sanctuary area.

The Chief Wild Life Warden informed that the Zoo Safari is located 500 m inside the sanctuary area and these buildings are part of master plan approved by the Central Zoo Authority. If this area is utilised for additional structures now proposed, it will not affect any facility created for zoo animals.

Chairman suggested that the separate proposal keeping in mind for future requirements may be explored.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Bihar requested that the proposal also includes establishment of food court and souvenir shop. It takes 3-4 hours

for the visitors to visit all the facilities in the zoo safari. It becomes difficult for old people and diabetic patients in the absence of food court.

Chairman expressed his concerns regarding plastic waste being generated in the name of food courts. He suggested that people should bring their food from their home. He further suggested that the visitors should be provided with pure drinking water in non-plastic bottles and traditional food items in a cloth bag may be kept in their vehicles, the cost of which may be included in ticket cost to avoid plastic waste.

Chief Wild Life Warden further requested for providing space for souvenir shop within the zoo safari area.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall submit a fresh proposal for construction of zoo quarters official residence of Director Zoo, Residence of Veterinary Doctor and transit accommodation for essential personnel deployed for the upkeep are established away from the Zoo outside the zoo safari. The State Government shall on pilot basis provide pure drinking water in non-plastic bottles to the visitors and traditional food items in a cloth bag may be kept in their vehicles, the cost of which may be included in cost of tickets to avoid plastic waste. The State Government may establish souvenir shop in the zoo safari area with a condition that no plastic item shall be sold in the souvenir shop.

## **AGENDA ITEM No. 5**

### **(Fresh Proposals Falling Inside / Outside the Protected Area)**

**68.5.1** Proposal for use of 2.3973 ha of forest land from Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary for alignment of proposed integrated building parking landscaping and Site development at Rajgir Notified PF of Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary in Nalanda District.

#### **FP/BR/Others/6050/2021**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 2.3973 ha of forest land from Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary for alignment of proposed integrated building, parking, landscaping and Site development at Rajgir Notified PF of Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary in Nalanda District. It only involves dismantling of various old existing structures in the area and constructing an integrated structure in its place in the same area.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Bihar informed that the protected forest of Rajgir was notified in the year 1954 and in the year 1967, Tourist Department was allotted 11.26 acres of land from the Rajgir Protected Forest for development of ropeway etc. A large number of Buddhists visit this place.

Lord Buddha spent lot of time in these hills and King Bimbisaar was attracted towards Buddhist religion here. The foundation stone for development of tourism infrastructure was laid down by the then President of India, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. This complex was completed in the year 1969. Near the lower terminal, ticket counters, some shops, rest rooms etc. were constructed. Vishwa Shanti Stupa was constructed at the Upper Terminal. A ropeway was established to connect these places. This is the first ropeway in India. These facilities were created prior to enactment of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Rajgir Protected Forest was declared as sanctuary in the year 1972. The tourism complex was not excluded from the sanctuary area in the notification.

He further informed that due to rising number of tourists, the Standing Committee recommended establishment of another ropeway parallel to the existing ropeway in its 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting in August 2014. The present proposal is good for the Forest Department as the ticket counters, tum-tum parking area, rest rooms etc. are presently located in a scattered manner. Once integrated complex is approved all these facilities including access to both the ropeways will be located at one place. The State Board for Wild Life has recommended the facility to be handed over to the Forest Department. This facility will then be developed and maintained by the Forest Department on the concept of Eco-tourism. Long term interest of wildlife shall be protected by the Forest Department.

Chairman mentioned that the area lacks cleanliness. He enquired about the plan regarding encroachment of the area by shops and also about the shops established in the Tum-tum parking area in unauthorised manner.

The Chief Wild Life Warden informed that the Tum-tum parking area shall be used for parking battery operated vehicles which shall be provided to the Tum-tum owners without any charges.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the proposal involves dismantling of old existing structures and constructing an integrated structure in their place in the same area, it may be recommended.

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended.

Chairman mentioned that a large number of foreign tourists visit the area and desired that the integrated complex should be able to meet the global standards as a matter of prestige for the country.

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

1. The construction and maintenance of the integrated building and associated structures in the proposed 11.26 acre shall be undertaken by the Forest Department so that the protection of long term interests of the sanctuary during and after construction are

	<p>ensured. For this purpose, Forest Department shall be the User Agency.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No wildlife shall be damaged, removed or destroyed in the sanctuary area during construction in sanctuary area and all possible efforts shall be taken for their protection.</li> <li>Blasting shall not be carried out during construction. Construction debris shall be disposed at a safe distance outside the sanctuary.</li> <li>Construction shall not be done between sunset and sunrise.</li> <li>The area will remain under control of the Environment, Forests and Climate Change Department, Bihar.</li> <li>The legal status of the proposed land will remain as part of the sanctuary and it will be used only for eco-tourism purposes.</li> <li>No tree/plant is to be cut / removed from its place during execution of the work.</li> <li>Every possible effort will be done to minimize the effect of construction on wildlife in that area.</li> <li>The Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar may impose any other condition in the interest of wildlife management.</li> <li>An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.2</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 0.701 ha of forest land from Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for setting up of 4G Telecommunication towers in 7 villages of Narmada District &amp; laying of Optical Fibre Cable in Narmada district.</p> <p><b>FP/GJ/OFC/143971/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.701 ha of forest land from Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for setting up of three Telecommunication towers in 7 villages &amp; laying of Optical Fibre Cable in Narmada district.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that if the towers are erected in the private lands it will benefit the local people by way of monthly rent. Sanctuary areas should not be given to private players for erection of towers.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Gujarat mentioned that the area is rocky and feasible alternates do not appear to be available.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall examine the availability of alternate sites for erection of telecommunication towers and therefore, deferred the proposal for the next meeting.</p>

68.5.3	<p>Proposal for use of 0.0648 ha of forest land from Ratanmahal Wildlife Sanctuary for erection of Telephone tower in Pipargota and Alindra villages of Dhanpur Taluka in Vadodra district</p> <p><b>FP/GJ/Others/5284/2020</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.0648 ha of forest land from Ratanmahal Wildlife Sanctuary for erection of Telecommunication towers in Pipargota and Alindra villages of Dhanpur Taluka in Vadodra district.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that if the towers are erected in the private lands it will benefit the local people by way of monthly rent. Sanctuary areas should not be given to private players for erection of towers.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Gujarat mentioned that the area is rocky and feasible alternates do not appear to be available.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall examine the availability of alternate sites for erection of telecommunication towers and therefore, deferred the proposal for the next meeting.</p>
68.5.4	<p>Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Ramnagar Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Ramp Based Multi-Level Car Parking at Panjtirthi, UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir.</p> <p><b>FP/JK/Others/5738/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.1 ha from Ramnagar Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Ramp Based Multi-Level Car Parking at Panjtirthi, UT of Jammu &amp; Kashmir.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the Government of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Jammu and Kashmir informed that there is a small area in the North of Old Jammu City in possession of Jammu Municipal Corporation. There exists an old road laid prior to notification of the sanctuary. People park their vehicles in this area due to traffic congestion and also litter the sanctuary. The requirement of the Sanctuary areas as per the proposal is for construction of boundary wall and approach road.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proprietary and the legal status of the land shall remain unchanged.</li> <li>2. The user agency shall pay NPV (Net Present Value) which works out to Rs.3,28,500 (Rupees Three Lakh, twenty-eight thousand and five hundred only) in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.</li> <li>3. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.</li> <li>4. No harm to any wildlife species shall be done, if found accidentally in the said area.</li> <li>5. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and orders of the Government of Jammu &amp; Kashmir in this regard.</li> <li>6. Waste material including muck generated during execution of project shall be disposed of outside the protected area.</li> <li>7. The user agency shall construct retaining and breast walls to avoid landslide in the area.</li> <li>8. The area proposed should not be used by the user agency for any purpose other than proposed.</li> <li>9. The land so allowed to be used shall be returned to the department free of any encumbrances when it is no longer required by the User Agency.</li> <li>10. The User Agency shall have to abide by all the conditions laid down in the sanction order issued by the Competent Authority.</li> <li>11. The Wildlife Department shall take plantation in the affected area by planting five times the number of trees involved in the felling.</li> <li>12. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.5</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh.</p> <p><b>FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the Administration of the UT of Ladakh.</p> <p>Chief Wild Life Warden, Ladakh informed that the length of the road is about 36 km and the requirement of the area from the Changthang Sanctuary is 28.8 ha. The road connects remote villages Man Pangong and Merak. The road is also important from the strategic point of view.</p>

Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that in certain places the underpasses should be designed in such a way that they also serve as shelters for wild animals during cold weather. Such feasibility may be examined. However, as the road serves the border areas, the proposal may be recommended.

Dr Sukumar suggested that the road construction projects lead to large quantity of muck generation which should be disposed appropriately. As the road is also strategically important, the proposal may be recommended.

Secretary EF & CC suggested that with the condition that the muck generated should be disposed appropriately the proposal may be recommended.

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

1. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. The User Agency will have right only for construction, maintenance and use of the road.
2. The land shall be used for the purpose stated in the Wildlife Clearance order. Any diversion of land to any other purpose except the stated purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other monies in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. No damage to any wildlife including habitat shall be done in the neighbouring area.
6. User agency will report all road kills or accident of any wild animals and deposit the carcasses to the office of concerned wildlife warden to be dealt according to the prevailing laws.
7. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance sanction and orders of the UT Administration in force and as may be issued from time to time.
8. The activities shall be liable to periodic check by the officers of the Wild Life Protection Department. The officer(s) may order stoppage of work if it is found that any provisions of preceding clause have not been complied with.
9. Dumping of solid and liquid waste shall be scientifically dealt with by the User Agency to ensure that there is no damage to wildlife and their habitat.
10. Detailed muck disposal plan shall be prepared by the User Agency and approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden/Wild Life Warden before commencement of work on ground. If any deviation from the

	<p>approved disposal plan is noticed, the permission granted for construction of road is liable to be revoked.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Check posts shall be established before the completion of construction of road at the relevant point (entry/exit point) of the road proposals having a total length of more than 5 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design. The staff of Wildlife Department shall manage such established check post. The cost of construction and maintenance including man-power of Wildlife Department shall be borne by the user agency throughout the life of the road, for which the user agency shall make payment in advance to the satisfaction of Chief Wild Life Warden prior to commencing the work on ground. The user agency shall construct one patrolling camp for each road having a total length of up to 5 km and one patrolling camp at every 10 km along road length for each road having a total length of more than 10 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wildlife Warden for location and design the completion of construction of road. These works shall be completed within two years of commencing of the project. The user agency shall provide underpass every 15 km after seeking the approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design.</li> <li>12. The user agency shall not restrict movement of Wildlife/Forest officials including the person/s authorized in discharging official duties, including survey and census.</li> <li>13. Animal passage Plan submitted by the User Agency shall be implemented <i>in toto</i>.</li> <li>14. The User Agency shall design underpasses in consultation with Chief Wild Life Warden and keeping in view the local designs in such a manner that they serve as shelter for wild animals to keep them warm during extreme cold conditions. The students or researchers from Wildlife Institute of India or G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment &amp; Sustainable Development working in the area shall assist the Chief Wild Life Warden in this work by consulting the local people and the report regarding this shall be submitted to the Ministry.</li> <li>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.6</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh.</p> <p><b>FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.</p>



The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the Administration of the UT of Ladakh.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Ladakh informed that the requirement of the area from the Changthang Sanctuary is 24 ha. The road connects remote villages Mahey and Korzok. The road is also important from the strategic point of view.

Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that in certain places the underpasses should be designed in such a way that they also serve as shelters for wild animals during cold weather. Such feasibility may be examined. However, as the road serves the border areas the proposal may be recommended.

Dr Sukumar suggested that the road construction projects lead to large quantity of muck generation which should be disposed appropriately. As the road is also strategically important, the proposal may be recommended.

Secretary EF & CC suggested that with the condition that the muck generated should be disposed appropriately the proposal may be recommended.

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

1. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. The User Agency will have right only for construction, maintenance and use of the road.
2. The land shall be used for the purpose stated in the Wildlife Clearance order. Any diversion of land to any other purpose except the stated purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other monies in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. No damage to any wildlife including habitat shall be done in the neighbouring area.
6. User agency will report all road kills or accident of any wild animals and deposit the carcasses to the office of concerned wildlife warden to be dealt according to the prevailing laws.
7. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance sanction and orders of the UT Administration in force and as may be issued from time to time.
8. The activities shall be liable to periodic check by the officers of the Wild Life Protection Department. The officer(s) may order stoppage

	<p>of work if it is found that any provisions of preceding clause have not been complied with.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Dumping of solid and liquid waste shall be scientifically dealt with by the User Agency to ensure that there is no damage to wildlife and their habitat.</li> <li>10. Detailed muck disposal plan shall be prepared by the User Agency and approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden/Wild Life Warden before commencement of work on ground. If any deviation from the approved disposal plan is noticed, the permission granted for construction of road is liable to be revoked.</li> <li>11. Check posts shall be established before the completion of construction of road at the relevant point (entry/exit point) of the road proposals having a total length of more than 5 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wildlife Warden for location and design. The staff of Wildlife Department shall manage such established check post. The cost of construction and maintenance including manpower of Wildlife Department shall be borne by the user agency throughout the life of the road, for which the user agency shall make payment in advance to the satisfaction of Chief Wild Life Warden prior to commencing the work on ground. The user agency shall construct one patrolling camp for each road having a total length of up to 5 km and one patrolling camp at every 10 km along road length for each road having a total length of more than 10 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design the completion of construction of road. These works shall be completed within two years of commencing of the project. The user agency shall provide underpass every 15 km after seeking the approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design.</li> <li>12. The user agency shall not restrict movement of Wildlife/Forest officials including the person/s authorized in discharging official duties, including survey and census.</li> <li>13. Animal passage Plan submitted by the User Agency shall be implemented in toto.</li> <li>14. The User Agency shall design underpasses in consultation with Chief Wild Life Warden and keeping in view the local designs in such a manner that they serve as shelter for wild animals to keep them warm during extreme cold conditions. The students or researchers from Wildlife Institute of India or G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment &amp; Sustainable Development working in the area assist the Chief Wild Life Warden in this work by consulting the local people and the report regarding this shall be submitted to the Ministry.</li> <li>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.7</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 15.6 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of road from T04 to Largyab- Pachathang, UT of Ladakh.</p>

**FP/LA/ROAD/5983/2021**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 15.6 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of road from T04 to Largyab- Pachathang, UT of Ladakh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the Administration of the UT of Ladakh.

Chief Wild Life Warden, Ladakh informed that the requirement of the area from the Karakoram Sanctuary is 15.6 ha. The road connects remote villages Largyab and Pachathang. The road is also important from the strategic point of view.

Dr. H. S. Singh suggested that in certain places the underpasses should be designed in such a way that they also serve as shelters for wild animals during cold weather. Such feasibility may be examined. However, as the road serves the border areas the proposal may be recommended.

Dr Sukumar suggested that the road construction projects lead to large quantity of muck generation which should be disposed appropriately. As the road is also strategically important, the proposal may be recommended.

Secretary EF & CC suggested that with the condition that the muck generated should be disposed appropriately the proposal may be recommended.

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

1. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. The User Agency will have right only for construction, maintenance and use of the road.
2. The land shall be used for the purpose stated in the Wildlife Clearance order. Any diversion of land to any other purpose except the stated purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other monies in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. No damage to any wildlife including habitat shall be done in the neighbouring area.

6. User agency will report all road kills or accident of any wild animals and deposit the carcasses to the office of concerned wildlife warden to be dealt according to the prevailing laws.
7. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance sanction and orders of the UT Administration in force and as may be issued from time to time.
8. The activities shall be liable to periodic check by the officers of the Wild Life Protection Department. The officer(s) may order stoppage of work if it is found that any provisions of preceding clause have not been complied with.
9. Dumping of solid and liquid waste shall be scientifically dealt with by the User Agency to ensure that there is no damage to wildlife and their habitat.
10. Detailed muck disposal plan shall be prepared by the User Agency and approved by the Chief Wild Life Warden/Wild Life Warden before commencement of work on ground. If any deviation from the approved disposal plan is noticed, the permission granted for construction of road is liable to be revoked.
11. Check posts shall be established before the completion of construction of road at the relevant point (entry/exit point) of the road proposals having a total length of more than 5 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design. The staff of Wildlife Department shall manage such established check post. The cost of construction and maintenance including man-power of Wildlife Department shall be borne by the user agency throughout the life of the road, for which the user agency shall make payment in advance to the satisfaction of Chief Wild Life Warden prior to commencing the work on ground. The user agency shall construct one patrolling camp for each road having a total length of up to 5 km and one patrolling camp at every 10 km along road length for each road having a total length of more than 10 km after obtaining approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design the completion of construction of road. These works shall be completed within two years of commencing of the project. The user agency shall provide underpass every 15 km after seeking the approval from the Chief Wild Life Warden for location and design.
12. The user agency shall not restrict movement of Wildlife/Forest officials including the person/s authorized in discharging official duties, including survey and census.
13. Animal passage Plan submitted by the User Agency shall be implemented in toto.
14. The User Agency shall design underpasses in consultation with Chief Wild Life Warden and keeping in view the local designs in such a manner that they serve as shelter for wild animals to keep them warm during extreme cold conditions. The students or researchers from Wildlife Institute of India or G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment & Sustainable Development working in the area assist the Chief Wild Life Warden in this work by consulting the

	<p>local people and the report regarding this shall be submitted to the Ministry.</p> <p>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</p>
<b>68.5.8</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 0.50585 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for tourist Police facilitation Centre cum Check Post North pulu Nubra.</p> <p><b>FP/LA/Others/6034/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.50585 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for tourist Police facilitation Centre cum Check Post North pulu Nubra.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the Administration of the UT of Ladakh.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden Ladakh informed that on the way to Siachin Glacier near Khar Dung La Pass, a tourist facilitation centre cum police check post has been proposed to be established in Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the sanctuary.</li> <li>3. The user agency shall ensure that they will not create any dumping site within the protected area.</li> <li>4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the protected area.</li> <li>5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Protected Area.</li> <li>6. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</li> <li>7. The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land in the Protected Area as per the orders of the Supreme Court and the direction issued by the MoEF&amp;CC.</li> <li>8. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.9</b>	<p>Assessment of a proposal on elevation based studies on land snail diversity from Northern Western Ghats, Maharashtra.</p>

	<p><b>FP/MH/Others/6004/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for removal of some snails from certain sanctuaries, conservation reserves and tiger reserves for assessment of a proposal on elevation based studies on land snail diversity from Northern Western Ghats, Maharashtra. The species proposed for removal are listed in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra mentioned that some Students from Thackrey Foundation want to study the changes in the diversity of snails with altitude. For this purpose, they require collection of some snails belonging to five genera from some sanctuaries and also from outside sanctuaries in entire northern Western Ghats from Nasik to Kolhapur.</p> <p>Dr. Sukumar mentioned that it is purely a research proposal and the Chief Wild Life Warden may take decision in this regard.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that it may be decided by the Chief Wild Life Warden.</p> <p><b>Decision taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided the Chief Wild Life Warden may take decision in this regard.</p>
68.5.10	<p>Proposal for scientific drilling investigations to probe Reservoir Triggered Seismicity in Koyna Region, Maharashtra (Area 0.9 ha, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve).</p> <p><b>FP/MH/Others/3903/2019</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for scientific drilling investigations to probe Reservoir Triggered Seismicity in Koyna Region, Maharashtra in an area 0.9 ha inside Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra informed that the User Agency has already made drilling of bore holes of 8-inch diameter in the non-forest area in the buffer zone of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. They now want to install seismometer at a depth of 1500 m to study the probability of earthquakes due to reservoirs.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p>

1. The project proponent shall deposit 2% of the cost of proposed project with the Conservator of Forest & Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur for the habitat improvement of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. Kolhapur and adjoining forests.
2. The project site should be appropriately fenced (preferably using chain link fence or pulsating fences) so that no wild animal accidentally falls within the bore hole.
3. All project activities related to drilling, movement of vehicles and humans, exploration, post construction monitoring, maintenance etc. should continue only during daytime (8 AM-6 PM) and should be conducted in presence of a competent forest officer.
4. In compliance with MoEFCC's guidelines, construction of new approach/access routes within forest land would require prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
5. Blasting should not be permitted.
6. Requirement of any further survey/monitoring/data collection/maintenance etc. should be with permission from the Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve and should be conducted in presence of a competent forest officer.
7. Drilling wastes should be dumped outside the forest land. The project proponent will reclaim the land before the lease period is over.
8. Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra would constitute a monitoring committee comprising of local forest officials and User Agency to oversee implementation of the project in adherence to the mitigation measures suggested herein.
9. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**68.5.11** Proposal for use of 0.743 ha of forest land from Kela Devi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground OFC between Mandrayal to Kutalpur in Karauli District, Rajasthan.

**FP/RJ/OFC/4739/2019**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.743 ha of forest land from Kela Devi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground OFC between Mandrayal to Kutalpur in Karauli District, Rajasthan.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

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

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.</li> <li>2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.</li> <li>3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.</li> <li>4. The trench dug for laying the OFC should be filled and levelled after completion of the work.</li> <li>5. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.</li> <li>6. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights &amp; high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.</li> <li>7. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>8. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects.</li> <li>9. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.</li> <li>10. The user agency and project proponent will comply all the conditions laid down in the MoEF&amp;CC (Wildlife Division) New Delhi letter F.No.6-175/2017 WL dated 19.02.2018.</li> <li>11. No construction material should be procured from within the forest. Construction debris should be disposed of away from the forest by the cost of the user agency.</li> <li>12. The construction work should be done in between sunrise and sunset and no labor camp should be allowed inside the forested areas at nights. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses inside the forests apart from the construction site.</li> <li>13. Use of blasting should be avoided so as to minimize noise pollution.</li> <li>14. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>
<b>68.5.12</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 65.382 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 70.118 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage I (Unit 1 and 2) 110 MW each, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p><b>FP/RJ/THE/159/2015</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 65.382 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 70.118 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage I (Unit 1 and 2) 110 MW each, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p>



The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan informed that the establishment of Kota Thermal Power Station started prior to the notification of National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary. Since the technology has changed, the power station requires upgradation of its units. The use of modern technology shall also be beneficial to the Sanctuary as the water discharged due to old technology sometimes create problems.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the requirement is not for new areas, the proposal may be recommended. A study may be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended if it improves the condition of the environment in the area.

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

1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.
2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
4. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
5. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
6. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
7. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
8. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
11. Necessary provisions will be made to ensure that there is no discharge of oil with outflow water and the temperature of outflow water remains as per norms.
12. A disaster management plan will be prepared by the user agency for flora and fauna of the sanctuary and got approved from Chief Wild Life Warden. The cost of preparation and implementation of the disaster management plan will be borne by the user agency.
13. User agency will implement the mitigation steps suggested by DCF (WL, MNP), Kota based on their feasibility and provide compliance

report to CWLW, Rajasthan. The suggestions that may be considered are:

Use of alternate heat dissipation plan; dilution of thermal condition by discharging water into larger receiving water body; installation of mechanical diffusers; cooling of water on-site in holding ponds, prior to discharge; exploration of opportunities to use waste heat; installation of systems to discourage nesting or perching of birds in dangerous environments; increase in employee awareness to sensitive areas; ensuring health and safety measures for workers; provision of dust collector equipment; ensuring water quality monitoring program; prevention of spillage of diesel, oil, lubes etc.; ensuring appropriate system to barges/work boats for collection of liquid/solid waste generated on board; avoiding discharge of construction/dredging waste into the River Chambal; checking for compliance conditions before discharging waste water into the river Chambal; maintenance of wildlife proof fencing around the project area; ensuring train traffic speed limit between 0-10 km per hour, reporting all animal movements to DCF (WL, MNP), Kota; installation of proper and adequate signages on wildlife conservation; and undertake other steps for reducing water pollution in River Chambal.

14. A study shall be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.
15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**68.5.13** Proposal for use of 62.41 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 66.432 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage III (Unit 5) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.

**FP/RJ/THE/165/2015**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 62.41 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 66.432 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage III (Unit 5) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan informed that the establishment of Kota Thermal Power Station started prior to the notification of National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary. Since the technology has changed the power station requires upgradation of its units. The use of modern technology

shall also be beneficial to the Sanctuary as the water discharged due to old technology sometimes create problems.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the requirement is not for new areas the proposal may be recommended. A study may be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended if it improves the condition of the environment in the area.

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

1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.
2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
4. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
5. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
6. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
7. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
8. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
11. Necessary provisions will be made to ensure that there is no discharge of oil with outflow water and the temperature of outflow water remains as per norms.
12. A disaster management plan will be prepared by the user agency for flora and fauna of the sanctuary and got approved from CWLW. The cost of preparation and implementation of the disaster management plan will be borne by the user agency.
13. User agency will implement the mitigation steps suggested by DCF (WL, MNP), Kota based on their feasibility and provide compliance report to CWLW, Rajasthan. The suggestions that may be considered are:

Use of alternate heat dissipation plan; dilution of thermal condition by discharging water into larger receiving water body; installation of mechanical diffusers; cooling of water on-site in holding ponds, prior

	<p>to discharge; exploration of opportunities to use waste heat; installation of systems to discourage nesting or perching of birds in dangerous environments; increase in employee awareness to sensitive areas; ensuring health and safety measures for workers; provision of dust collector equipment; ensuring water quality monitoring program; prevention of spillage of diesel, oil, lubes etc.; ensuring appropriate system to barges/work boats for collection of liquid/solid waste generated on board; avoiding discharge of construction/dredging waste into the River Chambal; checking for compliance conditions before discharging waste water into the river Chambal; maintenance of wildlife proof fencing around the project area; ensuring train traffic speed limit between 0-10 km per hour, reporting all animal movements to DCF (WL, MNP), Kota; installation of proper and adequate signages on wildlife conservation; and undertake other steps for reducing water pollution in River Chambal.</p> <p>14. A study shall be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.</p> <p>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</p>
<b>68.5.14</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 124.82 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 132.865 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage II (Unit 3 and 4) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p><b>FP/RJ/THE/164/2015</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 124.82 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 132.865 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage II (Unit 3 and 4) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan informed that the establishment of Kota Thermal Power Station started prior to the notification of National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary. Since the technology has changed the power station requires upgradation of its units. The use of modern technology shall also be beneficial to the Sanctuary as the water discharged due to old technology sometimes create problems.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the requirement is not for new areas the proposal may be recommended. A study may be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.</p>

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended if it improves the condition of the environment in the area.

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

1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.
2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
4. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
5. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
6. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
7. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
8. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA.
11. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
12. Necessary provisions will be made to ensure that there is no discharge of oil with outflow water and the temperature of outflow water remains as per norms.
13. A disaster management plan will be prepared by the user agency for flora and fauna of the sanctuary and got approved from CWLW. The cost of preparation and implementation of the disaster management plan will be borne by the user agency.
14. User agency will implement the mitigation steps suggested by DCF (WL, MNP), Kota based on their feasibility and provide compliance report to CWLW, Rajasthan. The suggestions that may be considered are:  
Use of alternate heat dissipation plan; dilution of thermal condition by discharging water into larger receiving water body; installation of mechanical diffusers; cooling of water on-site in holding ponds, prior to discharge; exploration of opportunities to use waste heat; installation of systems to discourage nesting or perching of birds in dangerous environments; increase in employee awareness to sensitive areas; ensuring health and safety measures for workers;

provision of dust collector equipment; ensuring water quality monitoring program; prevention of spillage of diesel, oil, lubes etc.; ensuring appropriate system to barges/work boats for collection of liquid/solid waste generated on board; avoiding discharge of construction/dredging waste into the River Chambal; checking for compliance conditions before discharging waste water into the river Chambal; maintenance of wildlife proof fencing around the project area; ensuring train traffic speed limit between 0-10 km per hour, reporting all animal movements to DCF (WL, MNP), Kota; installation of proper and adequate signages on wildlife conservation; and undertake other steps for reducing water pollution in River Chambal.

15. A study shall be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.
16. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**68.5.15** Proposal for use of 57.952 ha of from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage IV (Unit 6) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.

**FP/RJ/THE/166/2015**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 57.952 ha of from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage IV (Unit 6) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan informed that the establishment of Kota Thermal Power Station started prior to the notification of National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary. Since the technology has changed the power station requires upgradation of its units. The use of modern technology shall also be beneficial to the Sanctuary as the water discharged due to old technology sometimes create problems.

Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the requirement is not for new areas the proposal may be recommended. A study may be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.

Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended if it improves the condition of the environment in the area.

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

1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.
2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
4. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
5. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
6. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
7. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
8. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
11. Necessary provisions will be made to ensure that there is no discharge of oil with outflow water and the temperature of outflow water remains as per norms.
12. A disaster management plan will be prepared by the user agency for flora and fauna of the sanctuary and got approved from CWLW. The cost of preparation and implementation of the disaster management plan will be borne by the user agency.
13. User agency will implement the mitigation steps suggested by DCF (WL, MNP), Kota based on their feasibility and provide compliance report to CWLW, Rajasthan. The suggestions that may be considered are:

Use of alternate heat dissipation plan; dilution of thermal condition by discharging water into larger receiving water body; installation of mechanical diffusers; cooling of water on-site in holding ponds, prior to discharge; exploration of opportunities to use waste heat; installation of systems to discourage nesting or perching of birds in dangerous environments; increase in employee awareness to sensitive areas; ensuring health and safety measures for workers; provision of dust collector equipment; ensuring water quality monitoring program; prevention of spillage of diesel, oil, lubes etc.; ensuring appropriate system to barges/work boats for collection of liquid/solid waste generated on board; avoiding discharge of construction/dredging waste into the River Chambal; checking for compliance conditions before discharging waste water into the river

	<p>Chambal; maintenance of wildlife proof fencing around the project area; ensuring train traffic speed limit between 0-10 km per hour, reporting all animal movements to DCF (WL, MNP), Kota; installation of proper and adequate signages on wildlife conservation; and undertake other steps for reducing water pollution in River Chambal.</p> <p>14. A study shall be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.</p> <p>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</p>
<b>68.5.16</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 57.952 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage V (Unit 7) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p><b>FP/RJ/THE/167/2015</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 57.952 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage V (Unit 7) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan informed that the establishment of Kota Thermal Power Station started prior to the notification of National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary. Since the technology has changed the power station requires upgradation of its units. The use of modern technology shall also be beneficial to the Sanctuary as the water discharged due to old technology sometimes create problems.</p> <p>Dr. H. S. Singh mentioned that since the requirement is not for new areas the proposal may be recommended. A study may be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.</p> <p>Dr. Sukumar suggested that the proposal may be recommended if it improves the condition of the environment in the area.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state.</li> </ol>



2. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
3. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
4. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
5. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area.
6. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
7. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
8. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area.
9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
10. Any permission/clearance required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
11. Necessary provisions will be made to ensure that there is no discharge of oil with outflow water and the temperature of outflow water remains as per norms.
12. A disaster management plan will be prepared by the user agency for flora and fauna of the sanctuary and got approved from CWLW. The cost of preparation and implementation of the disaster management plan will be borne by the user agency.
13. User agency will implement the mitigation steps suggested by DCF (WL, MNP), Kota based on their feasibility and provide compliance report to CWLW, Rajasthan. The suggestions that may be considered are:

Use of alternate heat dissipation plan; dilution of thermal condition by discharging water into larger receiving water body; installation of mechanical diffusers; cooling of water on-site in holding ponds, prior to discharge; exploration of opportunities to use waste heat; installation of systems to discourage nesting or perching of birds in dangerous environments; increase in employee awareness to sensitive areas; ensuring health and safety measures for workers; provision of dust collector equipment; ensuring water quality monitoring program; prevention of spillage of diesel, oil, lubes etc.; ensuring appropriate system to barges/work boats for collection of liquid/solid waste generated on board; avoiding discharge of construction/dredging waste into the River Chambal; checking for compliance conditions before discharging waste water into the river Chambal; maintenance of wildlife proof fencing around the project area; ensuring train traffic speed limit between 0-10 km per hour, reporting all animal movements to DCF (WL, MNP), Kota; installation of proper and adequate signages on wildlife conservation; and undertake other steps for reducing water pollution in River Chambal.

	<p>14. A study shall be initiated to ensure that the impact of the project on wildlife in the sanctuary should be minimum.</p> <p>15. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</p>
<b>68.5.17</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 0.212 ha of forest land from Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of drinking water pipeline in District Chamoli.</p> <p><b>FP/UK/WATER/6045/2021</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.212 ha of forest land from Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of drinking water pipeline in District, Chamoli.</p> <p>The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.</p> <p>Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhnad informed that Shri Rudranath Ji, Uttarakhand is known as fourth Kedar among the Panch Kedars. Presently, there is no drinking water facility at Shri Rudranath Temple and its nearby areas, due to which the pilgrims and tourists face great difficulty in getting drinking water. The proposal involves use of 0.212 ha of forest land from Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of drinking water pipeline.</p> <p><b>Decision Taken:</b> After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The working agency will ensure the safety measures and regulate the placing of pipeline in such a way that it does not disturb the wildlife.</li> <li>2. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.</li> </ol>

## **AGENDA ITEM No. 6**

### **ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**

<b>68.6.1</b>	<p>Proposal for use of 0.17664 ha of forest land from Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of water pipeline under Jabera Tendukhera Multi village rural water supply scheme by Public Health Engineering Department, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh.</p>
---------------	---

**FP/MP/WATER/5498/2020**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.17664 ha of forest land from Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of water pipeline under Jabera Tendukhera Multi village rural water supply scheme by Public Health Engineering Department, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh informed that the pipeline is to be laid underground along the right of way. However, the proposal has been placed for consideration of the Standing Committee as the diameter of the pipeline is more than that for which powers have been delegated to the State Board for Wild Life.

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

1. The project proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats and no work will be done at night.
2. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**68.6.2** Proposal for use of 3.37 ha of forest land from Madhav National Park for laying of Madikheda underground pipeline of Multi Village rural water Scheme by Jal Nigam Maryadit, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

**FP/MP/WATER/6007/2021**

The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 3.37 ha of forest land from Madhav National Park for laying of Madikheda underground pipeline of Multi Village rural water Scheme by Jal Nigam Maryadit, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and the State Government.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh informed that the pipeline is to be laid underground along the right of way. However, the proposal has been placed for consideration of the Standing Committee as the diameter of the pipeline is more than that for which powers have been delegated to the State Board for Wild Life.

Member Secretary, NBWL informed that the project requires felling of 3170 trees for which mitigation measures have not been provided.

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

1. The proponent should ensure that there is no damage to forest, wildlife and its habitats and no work shall be done at night.
2. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.
3. The recommendation shall be applicable only when the mitigation plan for felling of 3170 trees is submitted to the Ministry.

**The meeting ended with the thanks to the Chair.**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

1	Shri Bhupender Yadav, Hon'ble Minister for EF&CC	Chairman
2	Ms. Leena Nandan, Secretary, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Shri Chandra Prakash Goyal, DGF&SS, MoEF&CC	Member
4	Shri Bivash Ranjan, ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Member Secretary
5	Prof R Sukumar, Member, NBWL	Member
6	Dr H S Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Director GEER Foundation, Member, NBWL	Member
8	Shri S.P. Yadav, Director, WII	Member
9	Shri Ramesh Kumar Pandey, IG(PE), MoEF&CC	Invitee
10	Shri A K Singh, ACS (Forest Department), Haryana	Invitee
11	Shri P.Subramanyam, Chief Wild Life Warden, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Invitee
12	Shri R.K.Singh, Chief Wild Life Warden, Arunachal Pradesh	Invitee
13	Shri Prabhat Kumar Gupta, Chief Wild Life Warden, Bihar	Invitee
14	Shri Shyamal Tikedar, Chief Wild Life Warden, Gujarat	Invitee
15	Shri Pankaj Goel, Chief Wild Life Warden, Haryana	Invitee
16	Shri Suresh Kumar Gupta, Chief Wild Life Warden, Jammu & Kashmir	Invitee
17	Shri Vijay Kumar Gogi, Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka	Invitee
18	Shri Bennichan Thomas, Chief Wild Life Warden, Kerala	Invitee
19	Shri Sajjad Hussain Mufti, Chief Wild Life Warden, Ladakh	Invitee
20	Shri Jasbir Singh Chauhan, Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh	Invitee
21	Shri Sunil Limaye, Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra	Invitee
22	Shri Aditya Joshi, Chief Wild Life Warden, Manipur	Invitee
23	Shri Shashi Paul, Chief Wild Life Warden, Odisha	Invitee
24	Shri Arindam Tomar, Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan	Invitee
25	Shri Swargam Srinivas, Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana	Invitee
26	Dr. V. Nagnathan, APCCF(Wildlife), Tamil Nadu	Invitee
27	Dr. Parag Madhukar Dhakate, Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand	Invitee
28	Shri Rakesh Kumar Jagenia, DIG(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
29	Dr. Rajendra Kumar, Scientist 'C', WL-Division, MoEF&CC	Invitee

\*\*\*\*\*