

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 657 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF NEWS ITEM TITLED "SWELL WAVES LIKELY TO STRIKE
COASTAL AREAS OVER WEEKEND" APPEARING IN THE HINDU
DATED 04.05.2024

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10. Proof of Service

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Date:19.05.2026

Place: New Delhi

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 657 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF NEWS ITEM TITLED "SWELL WAVES LIKELY TO STRIKE COASTAL AREAS OVER WEEKEND" APPEARING IN THE HINDU DATED 04.05.2024.

COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, UNION OF INDIA (RESPONDENT NO.1) AND NATIONAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (RESPONDENT NO. 2).

I, Dr. H. Kharkwal, S/o Shri Liladhar Kharkwal aged about 55 years, am presently working as Scientist 'F' in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as MoEF&CC) and state that I am the respondent in the above petition. I have gone through the averments made in the petition and am conversant with the facts of the case as deposed below :

1. That, I am acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant case and duly competent to swear the present affidavit on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on the basis of the official records maintained therein.

2. It is humbly submitted that I have perused and understood the contents of the present petition. At the outset, I deny all averments, submissions, statements and allegations made therein except as may be specifically admitted herein after.

3. It is humbly submitted that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause 31 (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with clause (d)



of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, this ministry has issued notification since 1991 on 19/02/1991 in order to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher

communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches. The CRZ Notification 1991 was later superseded by the CRZ Notification of 2011 on 06/01/2011. This was further replaced by the CRZ Notification of 2019 on 18/01/2019. A copy of CRZ Notification, 1991 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-I**. A copy of CRZ Notification, 2011 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure- II**. A copy of CRZ Notification, 2019 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-III**.

4. That, as per the preamble of CRZ Notification , *the Central Government, with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming, do hereby, declares the coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands, as Coastal Regulation Zone.*

5. That similarly, with a view to providing livelihood security to local communities, including fisherfolk and tribals, promoting conservation and protection of the unique environment of islands and their marine areas, and ensuring sustainable development through integrated management plans based on scientific principles taking into account the vulnerability of coasts to natural hazards, the Central Government declared the coastal stretches of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman, and Greater Nicobar, and the entire area of other islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep, along with their water area up to the territorial water limit, as the Islands Protection Zone (IPZ). The said regime was later superseded by the ICRZ Notification, 2019 dated 08.03.2019. A copy of the IPZ Notification, 2011 is annexed herewith and marked as



Annexure-IV. A copy of the ICRZ Notification, 2019 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-V.**

6. That it is humbly submitted that Paragraph 6(i) of the CRZ Notification, 2019 and Paragraph 5(i) of the ICRZ Notification, 2019 deal with the updation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) and Island Coastal Regulation Zone Plans (ICRZPs)/Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs). That, according to para 6 (i) the CRZ Notification of 2019, all Coastal States and Union Territories (UTs) are required to update their Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP) in accordance with the new provisions & guidelines and submit them for approval. Until the updated CZMP is approved by this Ministry, the provisions of the CRZ Notification of 2011 will continue to apply.

7. It is humbly submitted that as on date, CZMPs under the CRZ Notification, 2019 have been approved for Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, and 8 out of 16 coastal districts of Gujarat, out of a total of 13 Coastal States/Union Territories. In the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, ICRZPs have been approved for 9 out of 14 Islands (Islands exceeding 100 sq. km), and IIMPs have been approved for 5 out of 18 Islands (Islands less than 100 sq. km). In Lakshadweep, IIMPs for all 23 Islands have been approved.

8. It is humbly submitted that as per the CRZ Notification, the State Coastal Zone Management Authorities (SCZMAs) are primarily responsible for enforcement and implementation of the provisions of the CRZ Notification and compliance of the conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The composition, tenure and mandate of State/UT CZMAs, have been notified from time to time by the Ministry. The main function of these Authorities include amongst others,

enquiring into the cases of alleged violation of the provisions of the CRZ Notifications and take appropriate decision including power to enforce provisions under Section 5, 10 and 19 of the



Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It is humbly submitted that the CRZ Regulations are to be implemented and monitored (including violations thereof) by the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority in accordance with the approved CZMPs of the respective states.

A copy of the Notifications dated 30/09/2022 empowering the SCZMAs for taking action under Section 5, 10 and 19 of EPA, 1986 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-VI**.

9. It is humbly submitted that this Ministry is filing its affidavit in compliance of orders dated 11/11/2025 and 10/02/2026. Further, it is humbly submitted that the prominent impact of increased swell waves in coastal area is severe coastal erosion in addition to flooding and infrastructure damage. The agencies responsible for the implementation of recommendations given by NCSCM is as follows:

S.No.	Recommendations of NCSCM	Implementing Authority
(i)	<i>Forecasting system and alert dissemination: Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has operationalized a real-time High Wave and Swell Surge Warning System for the entire Indian coast by providing swell height, direction, and time of impact in advance of 3 days and alerts disseminated to the State Disaster Management Authority, Fisheries Departments, Port Authorities and local communities through the Sagar Vani app, SMS, emails, and audiovisual media</i>	Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)
(ii)	<i>Preparation of shoreline management plan and coastal protections The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) under MoEF&CC and other national and State institutions are preparing shoreline change maps at a</i>	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) &

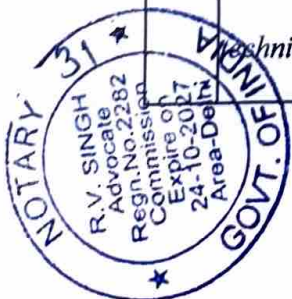


	1:25000 or better scale for the identification of high erosion sites and preparing Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) for erosion-prone areas with the integration of swell wave-induced erosion assessments. NCSCM is proposing the suitable mitigation interventions to protect the erosion along the coastal regions, including the swell wave affected areas. NCSCM and other authorized government organizations are also providing the CRZ maps to direct local CRZ authority to restrict unregulated development in Coastal Regulation Zones and high-risk areas.	respective State Governments.
(iii)	National Coastal Mission and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan National initiatives of National Coastal Mission and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan are promoting the eco-shields such as mangrove plantations and dune restoration to reduce the coastal flooding by the swell waves and other events. Integrated Island Management prepared by NCSCM is effective in enhancing the resilience of India's small islands to swell waves by combining ecosystem-based approaches, sustainable infrastructure, and community-led disaster preparedness. The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change launched the 'Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)' scheme to promote and conserve mangroves as a unique, natural eco-system with very high biological productivity and carbon sequestration potential, in addition to acting as a bio shield. Operational Guidelines for	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).



6

	the Implementation of MISHTI Activities have been created and sent to the States to aid in the planning process. MISHTI aims to restore/reforest about 540 km ² of mangroves throughout nine states and three union territories during a five-year period from 2023-24 onwards.		
(iv)	Disaster Risk Reduction and Institutional Coordination 5 The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has directed State Disaster Management Authorities to integrate swell wave hazards into District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs). To ensure effective response, control rooms at both district and state levels are activated during high wave alerts. Furthermore, inter-agency coordination among IMD, INCOIS, SDMAs, and Port Trusts has been institutionalized to strengthen preparedness and timely action in coastal districts. Under the project entitled Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities, NCSCM has developed vulnerability maps for coastal landscapes of three coastal states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, by integrating ecosystem-centered and communitybased approaches into coastal management and planning. Successful implementation of these activities help to reduce the impact of coastal flooding caused by swell wave.	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	
(v)	Capacity building through research and modelling support National institution such as NCSCM, INCOIS, NIOT, and other technical institutions have undertaken various research studies	Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)	



to improve the accuracy of the swell wave predictions and forecasting through the numerical modelling studies and the deployment of field based instruments for regular monitoring the swell waves.

10. It is humbly submitted that as per the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, the subject of coastal erosion falls within the mandate of the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Further, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) plays a key role in coastal erosion mitigation in India by formulating policies, providing structural/non-structural guidelines, and directing funds for rehabilitation. It works to integrate coastal erosion management into the broader disaster risk reduction framework, focusing on protecting communities and infrastructure. It is humbly submitted that under CRZ Notification 2011/2019, erosion control measures are listed as regulated activity with prior CRZ Clearance.

11. It is humbly submitted that on issue of coastal erosion in O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) and Appeal No. 18/2017 titled *C.H. Balamohan vs. Union of India & Ors.* Vide judgment dated 11/04/2022, the Hon'ble Tribunal observed that hard coastal protection structures such as seawalls and groynes may only shift erosion to adjoining areas, and therefore emphasized the need for a holistic, science-based Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). The Tribunal recommended adoption of softer and sustainable measures such as beach nourishment, sand bypassing, dune planting and submerged reefs, following the principle of "working with nature." The Hon'ble Tribunal further directed all Coastal States/UTs to finalize and obtain approval of their Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) within two months, ensuring identification of High, Medium and Low erosion stretches, and to prepare/update SMPs for such erosion-prone areas within six months. It was also directed

that pending such SMPs, no further hard structures for erosion control shall be constructed. A true and correct copy of the judgment dated 11/04/2022 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE-VII.**



12. In compliance, an Office Memorandum (O.M) dated 08/09/2022 has been issued by this Ministry whereby all Chief Secretaries of the Coastal States, The Director, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai and the Director, NCSCM, Chennai were requested to take necessary action in this regard. A true copy of O.M dated 08/09/2022 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-VIII. Further, in compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's Order dated 11/04/2022, the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) processed thereafter under the CRZ Notification, 2019 were approved along with shoreline mapping and Shoreline Management Plans. With respect to CZMPs that had already been approved prior to the aforesaid NGT Order — namely those of Karnataka, Odisha, and the two districts of Maharashtra, i.e., Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban — the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authorities were specifically requested to update their Shoreline Management Plans, including identification of High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for erosion-prone areas, and to take necessary action on priority basis in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Tribunal and the Ministry's Office Memorandum dated 22/08/2024. The aforesaid actions clearly demonstrate that the answering Respondent Ministry has been actively pursuing compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, while continuously monitoring the issue and coordinating with the concerned Coastal States for effective implementation of the judicial and statutory mandates.

13. With respect to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), it is humbly submitted that the MoEF&CC has already implemented the ICZM Project under World Bank funding on a pilot basis in the States of Gujarat, Odisha, and West Bengal. Further, the ongoing National Coastal Mission (2025–2031) of the MoEF&CC also includes a separate component for ICZM. Additionally, as part of the Budget Announcement for 2023–24, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes was launched on 5 June 2023 to restore and promote mangroves as a unique

natural ecosystem and to preserve and enhance the sustainability of coastal habitats.

Implementation of activities under MISHTI commenced in FY 2023–24 through convergence with



various schemes, including State/National CAMPA, MGNREGS, and State Plans. So far, an area of 22,560.34 ha has been taken up across 13 States/UTs through convergence for plantation and restoration of degraded mangroves. Mangroves are a vital nature-based solution for coastal protection against erosion, wave attenuation, and flooding.

14. That in view of the submissions made herein above, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to pass order as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit in the interest of justice.

15. It is respectfully submitted that the answering respondent without prejudice reserves his right to file an additional affidavit at a later stage, if so necessary.



DEPONENT

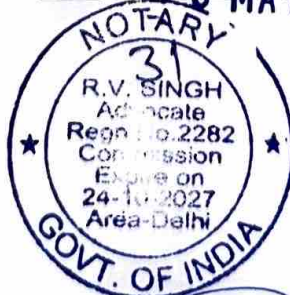
(डा. एच. खर्कवाल)
(Dr. H. KHARKWAL)
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' / Scientist 'F'
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Min. of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Govt. of India, New Delhi

VERIFICATION

I, the above named Deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge as per the records of the answering respondents. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Verified at _____ on this 8 day of May, 2026.

I Identified the deponent/Executant who has signed in my presence



Solemnly affirmed before me, read over & explained to the deponent:

Notary Public. DELHI

8 MAY 2026



DEPONENT

(डा. एच. खर्कवाल)
(Dr. H. KHARKWAL)
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' / Scientist 'F'
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
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Govt. of India, New Delhi



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

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नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, फरवरी 20, 1991/फाल्गुन 1, 1912

No. 105] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991/PHALGUNA 1, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

(पर्यावरण, वन तथा अन्यजीव विभाग)

तटीय क्षेत्रों को तटीय विनियम क्षेत्र घोषित करते हुए तथा तटीय विनियम क्षेत्र में गतिविधियों को विनियमित करते हुए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3(2)(5) और धारा 3(1) और पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियमावली, 1986 के नियम 5(3)(घ) के तहत अधिसूचना।

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1991

का.सं. 114 (अ) :- जबकि तटीय क्षेत्रों की तटीय विनियम क्षेत्र (सी आर जेड) के रूप में घोषणा तथा सी आर जेड में उद्योगों, संचालनों और प्रक्रियाओं पर प्रतिबंध के विरुद्ध आपत्तियां आमंत्रित करते हुए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3(1) और धारा 3(2)(5) के तहत एक अधिसूचना का.आ.सं.-944 (ई) दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर, 1990 के अनुसार जारी की गई थी ;

और जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्राप्त सभी आपत्तियों पर समुचित विचार किया है ;

अतः अब पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियमावली, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप नियम (3) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों और उनकी ओर से प्राप्त अन्य सभी अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा

समुद्रों, घाटियों, मुहानों, विवेशिकाओं, नदियों, और पश्चजलों के तटीय भागों, जो ऊपर रेखा से 500 मीटर तक स्थल की ओर उजारीय किया में प्रभावित है तथा निम्न ऊपर रेखा और उच्च ऊपर रेखा के बीच की भूमि को तटीय विनियमन परिक्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित करती है और इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से उक्त तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र में उद्योगों, संचालनों अथवा प्रक्रियाओं आदि की स्थापना और विस्तार पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिबंध लगाती है। इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजनार्थ उच्च ऊपर रेखा को उस रेखा के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाएगा, जहां तक सर्वोदर उच्च ऊपर, स्प्रिंग ऊपर तक पहुंचती है।

नोट : नदियों, खाड़ियों और पश्चजलों के मामले में प्रस्तावित विनियमन उच्च ऊपर रेखा से जितनी दूरी पर लागू होंगे, वह दूरी तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंध योजनाएं (नीचे संदर्भित) तैयार करने समय रिकार्ड किए जाने वाले कारणों में हर मामले में संशोधित की जा सकती हैं लेकिन यह दूरी 100 मीटर नदियों के मामले में या खाड़ी अथवा पश्चजलों अथवा नदी की चौड़ाई, जो भी कम हो, से कम नहीं होगी।

2. प्रतिषिद्ध क्रिया-कलाप :- निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलाप तटीय विनियमन परिक्षेत्र के भीतर प्रतिषिद्ध किए जाते हैं, अर्थात् :-

(1) नये उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा मौजूदा उद्योगों का विस्तार, सीधे तटीय नगर भाग से संबंधित या सीधे तटस्थ सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता वाले उद्योगों को छोड़कर ;

- (2) भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचनाओं सं. का.प्रा. 594 (अ) तारीख 28 जुलाई, 1989, का.प्रा. 966 (अ), तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 1989 और का.नि.प्रा. 1037 (अ) तारीख 5 दिसम्बर, 1989 की अधिसूचनाओं में विनिर्दिष्ट रूप में परिसंकटमय पदार्थों का विनिर्माण या हथालना या संग्रहण या ध्वजन ;
- (3) बांझकरणों सहित मत्स्य संसाधन इकाइयों की स्थापना और विस्तार (अनुज्ञेय क्षेत्रों में हैचरी और प्राकृतिक मत्स्य शुष्कन को छोड़कर) ;
- (4) अपशिष्टों और बहिस्त्रावों के व्ययन के लिए इकाइयों/कार्यविधियों की स्थापना और विस्तार, चल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के तहत स्वीकृति से जल मार्गों में शोधित बहिस्त्रावों के विसर्जन के लिए अपेक्षित सुविधाओं को छोड़कर ; तथा स्ट्रॉम जल नालों के इकाइयों/कार्यविधियों को छोड़कर ;
- (5) उद्योगों, नगरों या शहरों और अन्य मानव व्यवस्थापनों से असाधित अपशिष्ट और बहिस्त्रावों का निस्तारण । मौजूदा प्रथाओं, यदि हों, को समुचित गमयावधि, जो इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होगी, के भीतर धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा स्वीमे कार्यान्वित की जाएगी ;
- (6) भूमि भरने के प्रयोजन के लिए या अन्यथा नगर या शहर के अपशिष्ट को हटाना ; मौजूदा प्रथा, यदि कोई हो, को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक समुचित अवधि, जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होगी, के भीतर धीरे-धीरे समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा ;
- (7) तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों से राख अथवा किली अपशिष्ट का उभार करना ;
- (8) भूमि प्रदूषण समुद्र जल के प्राकृतिक क्रम को समरूप बाधाओं के साथ मेश लगाना या उसमें बाधा डालना, सिवाय उनके जो तटीय कटाव के नियंत्रण और जल मार्गों के अनुरक्षण तथा सफाई, चैनलों और पस्तनों तथा बाध-भित्तियों के लिए अपेक्षित हैं तथा सिवाय ज्वारीय नियंत्रकों, स्ट्रॉम जल नालों और सवणता के प्रवेश की रोकथाम और मरु जल पुनः प्रारम्भ के लिए संरचना ;
- (9) बालू-वाट्टानों और अवस्तर सामग्री का खनन ; उन दुर्लभ खनिजों को छोड़कर जो सी.आर. जैड क्षेत्रों के बाहर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;
- (10) उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर के भीतर, 200+5000 मीटर टन में मत्स्य संग्रहण या भू-जल का निकालना तथा ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए उसका संनिर्माण या यांत्रिकी की अनुमति केवल तब दी जाएगी, जब पेयजल बागवानी, कृषि और मत्स्य पालन के लिए सामान्य कुओं के जरिए हाथ से किया गया हो ;
- (11) इस अधिसूचना के अनुबन्ध-1 में विनिर्दिष्ट रूप में पारिस्थितिकीय से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप ;
- (12) निम्न ज्वार रेखा और उच्च ज्वार रेखा के बीच कोई संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप, सिवाय शोधित बहिस्त्रावों, अपशिष्टों और मलजल को समुद्र में ले जाने वाली सुविधाओं, शीतल प्रयोजन के लिए समुद्र जल, तेल, गैस और इसी प्रकार की अन्य पाइप लाइनों को ले जाने की सुविधा और इस अधिसूचना के तहत अनुज्ञेय क्रियाकलापों के लिए अनिवार्य सुविधा ; और
- (13) बालू टिब्बा, पहाड़ों प्राकृतिक विशेषताओं की सजावट अथवा उनमें परिवर्तन करना, जिसके अंतर्गत सुन्दर बनाने, मनोरंजन संबंधी और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए भू-रूप परिवर्तन भी है, इस अधिसूचना के तहत अनुज्ञेय चीजों को छोड़कर ।

3. अनुज्ञेय क्रियाकलापों का विनियमन : अन्य सभी क्रियाकलाप, उनके सिवाय जो ऊपर पैरा-2 में प्रतिषिद्ध हैं, निम्नानुसार विनियमित किए जाएंगे :-

- (1) तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी क्रियाकलाप के लिए, तभी स्वीकृति दी जाएगी, जब तटीय नगर भाग अथवा तटाय सुविधाएं अपेक्षित हों ।
- (2) निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति अपेक्षित होगी, नामतः-
 - (1) प्रतिकक्षा अपेक्षाओं संबंधी ऐसे निर्माण क्रियाकलाप, जिनके लिए तटाय सुविधाएं अनिवार्य हैं (उदाहरणार्थ जलावतरण, जमीन आदि) ; सिवाय प्रतिकक्षा परि-योजनाओं के वर्गीकृत संचालन उपकरण, जिनके लिए पृथक प्रणाली का अनुसरण किया जाएगा । (आवासीय भवन, कार्यालय भवन, अस्पताल परिसर, कार्यशालाएं, संचालनात्मक अपेक्षाओं की परिभाषा में नहीं आएंगी, अति विशेष मामलों को छोड़कर, और इसलिए सी.आर. जैड. में आमनीर पर इनकी अनुमति गृहीत दी जाएगी) ;
 - (2) बन्दरगाह और पत्तन तथा लाइट हाउस, जिनके लिए तटीय नगर भाग आवश्यक हैं, के संचालनात्मक निर्माण ; जेटिया, बार्फ, जहाजी घाट, स्निपवे आदि ; आवासीय भवन और कार्यालय भवन, अति विनिर्दिष्ट मामलों को छोड़कर संचालनात्मक क्रियाकलाप की परियोजना में नहीं आयेंगी और इसलिए इनकी सामान्यता सी.आर. जैड. में अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ;
 - (3) ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (केवल कच्चे माल के परिवहन के लिए तटाय सुविधाएं, वाटर कूलिंग के इन्टेक की सुविधाये तथा शोधित अपशिष्ट जल/कूलिंग वाटर के निपटारा के लिए सुहाना ; तथा
 - (4) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत वाली सभी अन्य गति-विधियां ।
- (3) (1) तटीय राज्य तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से एक वर्ष के भीतर अपने क्षेत्रों में तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंध योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे और अधिसूचना के अनुबन्ध-1 और 2 में उल्लिखित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार सी.आर. जैड क्षेत्रों का अभिनिर्धारण और वर्गीकरण करेंगे तथा केन्द्र सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करेंगे (संसाधनों सहित अथवा इनके बिना) ;
- (2) ऐसी अनुमोदित योजनाओं की रूपरेखा के भीतर ऊपर पैरा-2 और पैरा 3(2) में शामिल गतिविधियों के अनुमतिपत्र सी.आर. जैड. के भीतर सभी विकास कार्य और गति-विधियां अधिसूचना के अनुबन्ध-1 और 2 में दिए गए मार्ग-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकरण यथास्थिति द्वारा विनियमन की जायेगी, तथा
- (3) उक्त पैरा 3(3)(1) में उल्लिखित तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंध योजनाएं तैयार और स्वीकृत होने तक अग्रिम अवधि में, सी.आर. जैड. के भीतर सभी विकास कार्य और गति-विधियां द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन नहीं किया जाएगा । राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन इन दिवियों के पालन को सुनिश्चित करेंगे और यदि किसी प्रकार का उल्लंघन होता है तो

उसके लिए पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 के उपबंधों के तहत कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

- (4) मानीटर करने और प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रक्रिया पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय तथा राज्य संघ शासित सरकारों और राज्य संघ क्षेत्र स्तरों पर ऐसे अन्य प्राधिकरण, जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए पदनामित किए गए हैं, वे अपनी सीमाओं के भीतर इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को मानीटर करने और उनके प्रवर्तन के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे।

[सं. के-15019/1/84-अ.ई.ए.-3 (घालूम-2)]

र. राजामणि, सचिव

अनुबंध-I

तटीय क्षेत्र वर्गीकरण और विकास नियमन

तटवर्ती नियमन क्षेत्र का वर्गीकरण

- 6(1) विकास गतिविधियों के विनियमन के लिए भूमि की ओर उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मीटर के भीतर के तटवर्ती भागों को चार श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, अर्थात्:—

श्रेणी-1 (सी आर जेड)

- (i) राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों, मैंग्रो पाकों, अभयारण्यों, आरक्षित वनों, अत्यधिक वास्तव्यों, कच्छ बनसालि, मूंगा (प्रवालभित्तियों) मछली और अन्य समुद्री जीवों के प्रजनन क्षेत्र और झंड़े देने वाली भूमि प्राकृतिक सुन्दर ऐतिहासिक विरासत वाले अनुवर्णिक विभिन्नता से सम्पन्न क्षेत्र, पृथ्वी का तापमान बढ़ जाने के फलस्वरूप समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण डूब जाने वाले पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र तथा केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश स्तर पर संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित इस प्रकार के अन्य क्षेत्र।

- (ii) निम्न ज्वारीय रेखा और उच्च ज्वारीय रेखा के बीच वाला क्षेत्र श्रेणी-2 (सी आर जेड-2)

समुद्री किनारों या उनके नजदीक तक पहले से ही विकसित क्षेत्र इस प्रयोजन के लिए "विकसित क्षेत्र का आणव्य नगरीय सीमाओं के अन्दर अथवा कानूनी तौर पर विनिर्दिष्ट अन्य शहरी क्षेत्रों में उस क्षेत्र से है, जहाँ पहले ही काफी निर्माण हो चुका है और जहाँ जलनिकासी और पहुँच-मार्ग तथा जल आपूर्ति और मुख्य मलजल निकाल जैसी अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराई गई है।

श्रेणी-3 (सी आर जेड-3)

वे क्षेत्र जो अपेक्षाकृत शांत क्षेत्र हैं और श्रेणी 1 और 2 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। इनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तटीय क्षेत्र (विकसित और अधिविकसित) और नगरीय सीमाओं के भीतर या कानूनी तौर पर अभिनिर्धारित अन्य शहरी क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्र आएंगे, जहाँ पर्याप्त विकास नहीं हुआ है।

श्रेणी-4 (सी आर जेड-4)

सी आर जेड-1, सी आर जेड-2 और सी आर जेड-3 में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर अण्डमान और निकोबार, लक्षद्वीप तथा छोटे द्वीप तटीय भाग।

गतिविधियों के नियमन के लिए मानदण्ड

- 6(2) तटीय भागों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विकास या निर्माण गतिविधियों का निम्नलिखित मापदण्डों के अनुसार राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र स्तर पर संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाएगा।

सी आर जेड-1

उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मीटर के भीतर अन्य किसी नए निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं है। 2(XII) के तहत सूचीबद्ध गतिविधियों को छोड़कर निम्न ज्वारीय रेखा और उच्च ज्वारीय रेखा के बीच किसी भी गतिविधि के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

सी आर जेड-2

- (1) न तो वर्तमान सड़क (या क्षेत्र के स्वीकृत तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंध योजना/मास्टर प्लान में प्रस्तावित सड़कों) से समुद्र की ओर और न ही वर्तमान प्राधिकृत निर्माणों से समुद्र की ओर भवन बनाने की अनुमति दी जाएगी। जहाँ वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मार्गों/वर्तमान प्राधिकृत निर्माणों से भूमि की ओर भवन निर्माण की अनुमति दी गई हो वहाँ एक एस आई/एफ एस आर के लिए विद्यमान मापदण्डों सहित स्थानीय टाउन और कंट्री प्लानिंग विनियमों का पालन किया जाए।

- (2) विद्यमान एफ एस आई/एफ एस आर मापदण्डों का अनुपालन करने और विद्यमान प्रयोग में परिवर्तन किए बिना प्राधिकृत भवनों के पुनः निर्माण की अनुमति दी जाएगी।

- (3) भवनों का अभिकल्प और निर्माण स्थानीय वास्तुकला और प्राकृतिक दृश्यों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।

सी आर जेड-3

- (1) उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर तक के क्षेत्र को "विकास क्षेत्र नहीं" माना जाना है और इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर किसी भी तरह के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। लेकिन एफ एस आई वर्तमान प्लान एरिया और वर्तमान घनत्व के अन्दर आने वाले वर्तमान प्राधिकृत भवनों की मरम्मत की अनुमति होगी। फिर भी इस क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित कार्य किए जा सकेंगे:—

कृषि, वास्तव्य, बगीचे, उद्यान, खल के मदान, चरागाहों, बानिकी और समुद्र जल से नमक बनाना।

- (2) अनुबंध-2 में उल्लिखित विधान-निर्देशों में निर्धारित क्षमों के अधीन पर्यटकों/आगन्तुकों के लिए अस्थायी आवास के लिए आवास होटल/समुद्र किनारों पर सैरगाह के निर्माण के लिए उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 200 और 500 मीटर के बीच सी आर जेड-III से अभिनिर्धारित क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पूर्वानुमति से खाली प्लॉटों के विकास की अनुमति है।

- (3) उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर और 500 मीटर के बीच आवास इकाइयों के निर्माण/पुनर्निर्माण की अनुमति है बशर्ते कि यह वर्तमान मत्स्य ग्रामों और गीथान्स जैसे परम्परागत अधिकारों और प्रयोगों की परिधि में आता हो। इस प्रकार के निर्माण/पुनर्निर्माण की अनुमति इस शर्त पर दी जाएगी कि इस तरह के निर्माण की कुल संख्या वर्तमान इकाइयों की संख्या से दुगुने से अधिक नहीं होगी; सभी तलों का आच्छादित क्षेत्र प्लॉट के आकार के 33 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा; निर्माण की कुल ऊंचाई 9 मीटर से अधिक नहीं होगी तथा निर्माण दो मंजिल से अधिक नहीं होगा (भूतल और एक और मंजिल)।

सी आर जेड-4

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह

- (1) उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 200 मीटर के भीतर भवन निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

- (2) उच्च ज्वार सीमा से 200 तथा 500 मीटर के बीच स्थित भवन (बी तल) निचला तल और प्रथम तल) से अधिक ऊंचाई के नहीं होने चाहिए, कुल आच्छादित क्षेत्र भूमि के टुकड़े का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए तथा निर्माण की कुल ऊंचाई 9 मीटर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।
- (3) भवनों का निर्माण और डिजाइन स्थानीय वास्तुकला तथा इस स्थान के परिदृश्य से मेल खाना चाहिए।
- (4) तटों और तटीय खल की मूंगा चट्टानों तथा बालू को निर्माण या अन्य कार्यों के उपयोग में नहीं लाना चाहिए।
- (5) मूंगा चट्टानों में तथा उनके आस-पास तल-जलमार्जन तथा जल के भीतर बिस्फोट करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाना चाहिए ; तथा
- (6) तथापि कुछ द्वीपसमूहों में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पूर्व-मिति से तटीय भागों को भी सी आर जेड-1 अथवा 2 अथवा 3 श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है और इस प्रकार के नामित भागों में संबंधित श्रेणियों के लिए उपयुक्त विनियम लागू होंगे।

समुद्री और छोटे द्वीपसमूह :

- (1) वन निर्माण की अनुमति देने के लिए द्वीपसमूहों के आकार के अनुसार उच्च ज्वार सीमा की रूनी निश्चित करनी चाहिए इस का निर्धारण विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श व पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अनुमति से जल-विज्ञानीय पहलुओं, भूमि कटावों तथा पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशीलता सहित स्थानीय पारिस्थितियों की तुलना में विनिश्चित परियोजनाओं के लिए उपयोग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक द्वीप के लिए किया जाना चाहिए ;
- (2) उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मीटर के भीतर के भवन 2 तल (निचला तल तथा प्रथम तल) से अधिक ऊंचाई के नहीं होने चाहिए। कुल आच्छादित क्षेत्र भूमि के टुकड़े का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए तथा निर्माण की कुल ऊंचाई 9 मीटर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।
- (3) भवनों का डिजाइन और निर्माण आसपास के भू-दृश्य तथा स्थानीय वास्तुकला के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।
- (4) तटों और तटीय जल की मूंगा चट्टानों तथा बालू को निर्माण कार्यों के उपयोग में नहीं लाना चाहिए।
- (5) मूंगा चट्टानों में तथा उनके आसपास तल-जलमार्जन तथा जल के भीतर बिस्फोट करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।
- (6) तथापि, कुछ द्वीपसमूहों में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पूर्व-मिति से तटीय भागों को भी सी. आर. जेड-1 अथवा 2 अथवा 3 श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार के नामित भागों में संबंधित श्रेणियों के लिए उपयुक्त विनियम लागू होंगे।

अनुबंध-II

पर्यटकों/दर्शकों के अस्थाई कब्जे के लिए सी आर जेड-3 के निदिष्ट क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पूर्व-मिति से समुद्र तट सैरगाहों/होटलों के विकास के लिए दिशा-निर्देश

7(1) पर्यटकों/दर्शकों के अस्थाई कब्जे के लिए सी आर जेड-3 के निदिष्ट क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पूर्व-मिति से समुद्र तट सैरगाहों/होटलों का निर्माण निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होगा :—

- (1) परियोजना प्रस्तावित उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर तक (भूमि की ओर) तथा निम्न ज्वार और उच्च ज्वार सीमा के बीच के क्षेत्र में कोई निर्माण कार्य (अस्थायी निर्माण और कटीली तार अथवा इस प्रकार के अन्य अवरोधकों सहित) नहीं करेगे।
- (2) प्लॉट का आकार 0.4 हेक्टेयर से कम नहीं होना चाहिए आच्छादित क्षेत्र प्लॉट के आकार के 33% अर्थात् एक एस आई 0.33 से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। खुले क्षेत्र में उप-युक्त हरियाली से सही तरीके से भू-दृश्य निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए।
- (3) निर्माण आसपास के भू-दृश्य तथा स्थानीय वास्तुकला के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।
- (4) भवन की कुल ऊंचाई 9 मीटर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए और भवन दो मंजिलों (भूमि तल और प्रथम तल) से अधिक ऊंचा नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (5) भूमि जल उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर के अन्दर से नहीं लिया जाएगा, 200-500 मीटर क्षेत्र के भीतर यह केवल केन्द्रीय/राज्य भूमि जल बोर्ड की सहमति से निकाला जा सकता है।
- (6) उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मीटर के भीतर भवन, तरणतान तथा बेसमेंट के बुनियादी ढांचे के अलावा रेत निकालने, रेतिले भागों को समतल बनाने या खुदाई करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।
- (7) परियोजना क्षेत्र से शोधित बहिष्वावों, ठोस अपशिष्टों, उत्सर्जनों की स्वानिती और शोर स्तर आदि सशम प्राधिकरणों, जिसमें केन्द्रीय/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड शामिल हैं तथा पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।
- (8) बहिष्वावों और ठोस अपशिष्टों के प्रोशन के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किए जाएं। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि साफ न किए गए बहिष्वावों और ठोस अपशिष्टों को जल या समुद्री किनारों पर न बहाया जाए।
- (9) लोग समुद्री किनारों तक आ सकें, इसके लिए किन्हीं दो प्लॉटों के बीच कम से कम 20 मीटर चौड़ी पट्टी मुहैया कराई जाए और यह अन्तर किसी भी हालत में 500 मीटर से कम नहीं होना चाहिए ;
- (10) यदि परियोजना में वनेतर प्रयोजनों के लिए वन भूमि को उपयोग में लाया जाना हो तो इसके लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत मंजूरी देने की आवश्यकता है। परियोजना के संबंध में लागू अन्य केन्द्रीय और राज्य कानूनों का अनुपालन किया जाना चाहिए ; और
- (11) राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के पर्यटन विभागों की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाएगी।

7(2) पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में (जैसे मेरीन पार्क, कच्छ वनस्पति, मूंगे की चट्टानें, मछलियों के प्रजनन और अण्डे देने की जगह तथा केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिभूमि अथवा क्षेत्र (समुद्री सैरगाहों/होटलों) के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

(Department of Environment, Forests & Wildlife)

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3(1) AND SECTION 3(2)(v) OF THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 AND RULE 5(3)(d) OF ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) RULES, 1986, DECLARING COASTAL STRETCHES AS COASTAL REGULATION ZONE (CRZ) AND REGULATING ACTIVITIES IN THE CRZ.

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1991

S.O. 114(E).—Whereas a Notification under Section 3(1) and Section 3(2)(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, inviting objections against the declaration of Coastal Stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and imposing restrictions on industries, operations and processes in the CRZ was published vide S.O. No. 944 (E) dated 15th December, 1990.

And whereas all objections received have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, and all other powers vesting in its behalf, the Central Government hereby declares the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and backwaters which are influenced by tidal action (in the landward side) upto 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) and the land between the Low Tide Line (LTL) and the HTL as Coastal Regulation Zone; and imposes with effect from the date of this Notification, the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes etc. in the said Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). For purposes of this Notification, the High Tide Line (HTL) will be defined as the line upto which the highest high tide reaches at spring tides.

Note.—The distance from the High Tide Line (HTL) to which the proposed regulations will apply in the case of rivers, creeks and backwaters may be modified on a case by case basis for reasons to be recorded while preparing the Coastal Zone Management Plans (referred to below); however, this distance shall not be less than 100 metre or the width of the creek, river or backwater whichever is less.

2. Prohibited Activities :

The following activities are declared as prohibited within the Coastal Regulation Zone, namely :

- (i) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, except those directly related to water front or directly needing foreshore facilities ;
- (ii) manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment & Forests No. S.O. 594(E) dated 28th July, 1989, S.O. 966(E) dated 27th November,

1989 and GSR 1037(E) dated 5th December, 1989 ;

- (iii) Setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing (excluding hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas) ;
- (iv) setting up and expansion of units/mechanisms for disposal of waste and effluents, except facilities required for discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ; and except for storm water drains ;
- (v) discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements. Schemes shall be implemented by the concerned authorities for phasing out the existing practices, if any, within a reasonable time period not exceeding three years from the date of this notification ;
- (vi) dumping of city or town waste for the purposes of landfilling or otherwise ; the existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a reasonable time not exceeding three years from the date of this Notification ;
- (vii) dumping of ash or any wastes from thermal power stations ;
- (viii) land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of sea water with similar obstructions, except those required for control of coastal erosion and maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports and for prevention of sandbars and also except for tidal regulators, storm water drains and structures for prevention of salinity ingress and for sweet water recharge ;
- (ix) mining of sands, rocks and other substrata materials, except those rare minerals not available outside the CRZ areas ;
- (x) harvesting or drawal of ground water and construction of mechanisms therefor within 200 m of HTL ; in the 200 m to 500 m zone it shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries ;
- (xi) construction activities in ecologically sensitive areas as specified in Annexure-I of this Notification ;
- (xii) any construction activity between the Low Tide Line and High Tide Line except facilities for carrying treated effluents and waste water discharges into the sea, facilities for carrying sea water for cooling purposes, oil, gas and similar pipelines and facilities essential for activities permitted under this Notification ; and
- (xiii) dressing or altering of sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes

for beautification, recreational and other such purpose, except as permissible under this Notification.

3. Regulation of Permissible Activities :

All other activities, except those prohibited in para 2 above, will be regulated as under :

- (1) Clearance shall be given for any activity within the Coastal Regulation Zone only if it requires water front and foreshore facilities.
- (2) The following activities will require environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, namely :
 - (i) Construction activities related to Defence requirements for which foreshore facilities are essential (e.g. slipways, jetties etc.); except for classified operational component of defence projects for which a separate procedure shall be followed. (Residential buildings, office buildings, hospital complexes, workshops shall not come within the definition of operational requirements except in very special cases and hence shall not normally be permitted in the CRZ);
 - (ii) Operational constructions for ports and harbours and light houses requiring water frontage; jetties wharves, quays, slipways etc. (Residential buildings & office buildings shall not come within the definition of operational activities except in very special cases and hence shall not normally be permitted in the CRZ);
 - (iii) Thermal power plants (only foreshore facilities for transport of raw materials facilities for in-take of cooling water and out-fall for discharge of treated waste water cooling water); and
 - (iv) All other activities with investment exceeding rupees five crores.
- (3) (i) The coastal States and Union Territory Administrations shall prepare, within a period of one year from the date of this Notification, Coastal Zone Management Plans identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within their respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexures-I and II of the Notification and obtain approval (with or without modifications) of the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests;
- (ii) Within the framework of such approved plans, all development and activities within the CRZ other than those covered in para 2 and para 3(2) above shall be regulated by the State Government, Union Territory Administration or the local authority as the case may be in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexures-I and II of the Notification; and

- (iii) In the interim period till the Coastal Zone Management Plans mentioned in para 3(3)(i) above are prepared and approved, all developments and activities within the CRZ shall not violate the provisions of this Notification. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations shall ensure adherence to these regulations and violations, if any, shall be subject to the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

4. Procedure for monitoring and enforcement :

The Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Government of State or Union Territory and such other authorities at the State or Union Territory levels, as may be designated for this purpose, shall be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of the provisions of this notification within their respective jurisdictions.

[N. K-15019/1/84-IA-III (Vol. II)]

R. RAJAMANI, Secy.

ANNEXURE-I

COASTAL AREA CLASSIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Classification of Coastal Regulation Zone :

6(1) For regulating development activities, the coastal stretches within 500 metres of High Tide Line of the landward side are classified into four categories, namely :

Category I (CRZ-I) :

- (i) Areas that are ecologically sensitive and important, such as national parks|marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats, mangroves, corals|coral reefs, areas close to breeding and spawning grounds of fish and other marine life, areas of outstanding natural beauty|historical|heritage areas, areas rich in genetic diversity, areas likely to be inundated due to rise in sea level consequent upon global warming and such other areas as may be declared by the Central Government or the concerned authorities at the State|Union Territory level from time to time.

- (ii) Area between the Low Tide Line and the High Tide Line.

Category-II (CRZ-II) :

The areas that have already been developed upto or close to the shore-line. For this purpose, "developed area" is referred to as that area within the municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which is already substantially built up and which has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains.

Category-III (CRZ-III) :

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those which do not belong to either Category-I or II. These

will include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within Municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas which are not substantially built up.

Category-IV (CRZ-IV)

Coastal stretches in the Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep and small islands except those designated as CRZ-I, CRZ-II or CRZ-III.

Norms for Regulation of Activities.

6(2) The development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ areas shall be regulated by the concerned authorities at the State/Union Territory level, in accordance with the following norms :

CRZ-I

No new construction shall be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line. No construction activity, except as listed under 2(xii), will be permitted between the Low Tide Line and the High Tide Line.

CRZ-II

- (i) Buildings shall be permitted neither on the seaward side of the existing road (or roads proposed in the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan of the area) nor on seaward side of existing authorised structures. Buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads/existing authorised structures shall be subject to the existing local Town and Country Planning Regulations including the existing norms of FSI/FAR.
- (ii) Reconstruction of the authorised buildings to be permitted subject with the existing FSI/FAR norms and without change in the existing use.
- (iii) The design and construction of buildings shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style.

CRZ-III

- (i) The area upto 200 metres from the High Tide Line is to be earmarked as 'No Development Zone'. No construction shall be permitted within this zone except for repairs of existing authorised structures not exceeding existing FSI, existing plinth area and existing density. However, the following uses may be permissible in this zone—agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pastures, parks, playfields, forestry and salt manufacture from sea water.
- (ii) Development of vacant plots between 200 and 500 metres of High Tide Line in designated areas of CRZ-III with prior approval of MEF permitted for construction of hotels/beach resorts for temporary occupation of tourists/visitors subject to the conditions as stipulated in the guidelines at Annexure-II.

- (iii) Construction/reconstruction of dwelling units between 200 and 500 metres of the High Tide Line permitted so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages and goathans. Building permission for such construction/reconstruction will be subject to the conditions that the total number of dwelling units shall not be more than twice the number of existing units ; total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 per cent of the plot size ; the overall height of construction shall not exceed 9 metres and construction shall not be more than 2 floors (ground floor plus one floor).

- (iv) Reconstruction/alterations of an existing authorised building permitted subject to (i) to (iii) above.

CRZ-IV

Andaman & Nicobar Islands :

- (i) No new construction of buildings shall be permitted within 200 metres of the HTL ;
- (ii) The buildings between 200 and 500 metres from the High Tide Line shall not have more than 2 floors (ground floor and 1st floor), the total covered area on all floors shall not be more than 50 per cent of the plot size and the total height of construction shall not exceed 9 metres ;
- (iii) The design and construction of buildings shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style.
- (iv) Corals and sand from the beaches and coastal waters shall not be used for construction and other purposes ;
- (v) Dredging and underwater blasting in and around coral formations shall not be permitted; and
- (vi) However, in some of the islands, coastal stretches may also be classified into categories CRZ-I or II or III, with the prior approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests and in such designated stretches, the appropriate regulations given for respective Categories shall apply.

Lakshadweep and small Islands :

- (i) For permitting construction of buildings, the distance from the High Tide Line shall be decided depending on the size of the islands. This shall be laid down for each island, in consultation with the experts and with approval of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, keeping in view the land use requirements for specific purposes vis-a-vis local conditions including hydrological aspects erosion and ecological sensitivity;
- (ii) The buildings within 500 metres from the HTL shall not have more than 2 floors (ground floor and 1st floor), the total covered area on all floors shall not be more than

50 per cent of the plot size and the total height of construction shall not exceed 9 metres;

(iii) The design and construction of buildings shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style.

(iv) Corals and sand from the beaches and coastal waters shall not be used for construction and other purposes;

(v) Dredging and underwater blasting in and around coral formations shall not be permitted; and

(vi) However, in some of the islands, coastal stretches may also be classified into categories CRZ-I or II or III, with the prior approval of Ministry of Environment & Forests and in such designated stretches, the appropriate regulations given for respective Categories shall apply.

Lakshadweep and small Islands :

(i) For permitting construction of buildings, the distance from the High Tide Line shall be decided depending on the size of the islands. This shall be laid down for each island, in consultation with the experts and with approval of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, keeping in view the land use requirements for specific purposes vis-a-vis local conditions including hydrological aspects, erosion and ecological sensitivity;

(ii) The buildings within 500 metres from the HTL shall not have more than 2 floors (ground floor and 1st floor), the total covered area on all floors shall not be more than 50 per cent of the plot size and the total height of construction shall not exceed 9 metres;

(iii) The design and construction of buildings shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style.

(iv) Corals and sand from the beaches and coastal waters, shall not be used for construction and other purposes.

(v) Dredging and under water blasting in and around lagoons and coral formations shall not be permitted; and

(vi) However, in some of the Islands, coastal stretches may also be classified into categories CRZ-I or II or III with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment & Forests. In such designated stretches the appropriate regulations given for respective categories shall apply.

ANNEXURE-II

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BEACH RESORTS|HOTELS IN THE DESIGNATED AREAS OF CRZ-III FOR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF TOURIST|VISITORS, WITH PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

7(1) Construction of beach resorts|hotels with prior approval of MEF in the designated areas of CRZ-III for temporary occupation of tourists| visitors shall be subject to the following conditions :

(i) The project proponents shall not undertake any construction (including temporary constructions and fencing or such other barriers) within 200 metres (in the landward side) from the High Tide Line and within the area between the Low Tide and High Tide Line;

(ii) The total plot size shall not be less than 0.4 hectares and the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 per cent of the plot size i.e. the FSI shall not exceed 0.33. The open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;

(iii) The construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;

(iv) The overall height of construction upto the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9 metres and the construction shall not be more than 2 floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);

(v) Ground water shall not be tapped within 200 m of the HTL; within the 200 metre-500 metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central|State Ground Water Board;

(vi) Extraction of sand, levelling or digging of of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool shall not

be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line;

(vii) The quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels etc. from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central|State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(viii) Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made. It must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent|solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;

(ix) To allow public access to the beach, atleast a gap of 20 metres width shall be provided

between any two hotels|beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500 metres apart; and

(x) If the project involves diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980 shall be obtained. The requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with.

(xi) Approval of the State|Union Territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

7(2) In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other areas as may be notified by the Central|State Government|Union Territories) construction of beach resorts|hotels shall not be permitted.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife)
COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O. 19(E).— WHEREAS a draft notification under sub-section (1) of section and clause (V) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued inviting objections and suggestions for the declaration of coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone and imposing restrictions on industries, operations and processes in the CRZ was published vide S.O.No.2291 (E), dated 15th September, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 15th September, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, the suggestions and objections received from the public have been considered by the Central Government.;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government, with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, does hereby, declare the coastal stretches of the country and the water area upto its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands upto its territorial limit, as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) and restricts the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009 in the aforesaid CRZ.; and

In exercise of powers also conferred by clause (d) and sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as CRZ and imposes with effect from the date of the notification the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes and the like in the CRZ,-

- (i) the land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500mts on the landward side along the sea front.
- (ii) CRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 100 mts or width of the creek whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance upto which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the CZMPs).

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression tidal influenced water bodies means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea, in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds connected to the sea or creeks and the like.

(iii) the land area falling between the hazard line and 500mts from HTL on the landward side, in case of seafront and between the hazard line and 100mts line in case of tidal influenced water body the word 'hazard line' denotes the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) through the Survey of India (hereinafter referred to as the SoI) taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.

(iv) land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone.

(v) the water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

2. For the purposes of this notification, the HTL means the line on the land upto which the highest water line reaches during the spring tide and shall be demarcated uniformly in all parts of the country by the demarcating authority(s) so authorized by the MoEF in accordance with the general guidelines issued at Annexure-I. HTL shall be demarcated within one year from the date of issue of this notification.

3. Prohibited activities within CRZ,- The following are declared as prohibited activities within the CRZ,-

(i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries except,-

(a) those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities;

Explanation: The expression "foreshore facilities" means those activities permissible under this notification and they require waterfront for their operations such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like.;

(b) projects of Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i) based on an impact assessment study including social impacts.;

(d) development of green field Airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai;

(e) reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities including fishers in accordance with local town and country planning regulations.

(ii) manufacture or handling oil storage or disposal of hazardous substance as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated the 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966(E), dated the 27th November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5th

December, 1989 except,-

- (a) transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa;
- (b) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the LNG) in the areas not classified as CRZ- I(i) subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by MoEF and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by in MoEF.

Provided that facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, shall be permitted within the said zone in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i).

- (iii) Setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing except hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas:

- (iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except those,-

- (a) required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, sealink, road on stilts, and such as meant for defence and security purpose and for other facilities that are essential for activities permissible under the notification;
- (b) measures for control of erosion, based on scientific including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies
- (c) maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies;
- (d) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF.

- (v) Setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents except facilities required for,-

- (a) discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
- (b) storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping;
- (c) treatment of waste and effluents arising from hotels, beach resorts and human settlements located in CRZ areas other than CRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;

- (vi) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements. The concerned authorities shall implement schemes for phasing out existing discharge of this nature, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification.

- (vii) Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly

ash for the purpose of land filling and the like and the concerned authority shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.

Note:-The MoEF will issue a separate instruction to the State Governments and Union territory Administration in respect of preparation of Action Plans and their implementation as also monitoring including the time schedule thereof, in respect of paras (v), (vi) and (vii).

(viii) Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Government or the Union territory Administration.

(ix) Reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities.

(x) Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials except,-

- (a) those rare minerals not available outside the CRZ area,
- (b) exploration and exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas.

(xi) Drawl of groundwater and construction related thereto, within 200mts of HTL; except the following:-

- (a) in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use.
- (b) In the area between 200mts-500mts zone the drawl of groundwater shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.

Note:-Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the State Government and Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.

(xi) Construction activities in CRZ-I except those specified in para 8 of this notification.

(xiii) Dressing or altering the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purpose.

(xiv) Facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

4. Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ area.- The following activities shall be regulated except those prohibited in para 3 above,-

- (i)(a) clearance shall be given for any activity within the CRZ only if it requires waterfront and foreshore facilities;
- (b) for those projects which are listed under this notification and also attract EIA notification, 2006 (S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006), for such projects clearance under EIA notification only shall be required subject to being recommended by the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority (hereinafter referred to as the CZMA).
- (c) Housing schemes in CRZ as specified in paragraph 8 of this notification;

- (d) Construction involving more than 20,000sq mts built-up area in CRZ-II shall be considered in accordance with EIA notification, 2006 and in case of projects less than 20,000sq mts built-up area shall be approved by the concerned State or Union territory Planning authorities in accordance with this notification after obtaining recommendations from the concerned CZMA and prior recommendations of the concern CZMA shall be essential for considering the grant of environmental clearance under EIA notification, 2006 or grant of approval by the relevant planning authority.
- (e) MoEF may under a specific or general order specify projects which require prior public hearing of project affected people.
- (f) construction and operation for ports and harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, ship construction yards, breakwaters, groynes, erosion control measures;

(ii) the following activities shall require clearance from MoEF, namely:-

- (a) those activities not listed in the EIA notification, 2006.
- (b) construction activities relating to projects of Department of Atomic Energy or Defence requirements for which foreshore facilities are essential such as, slipways, jetties, wharves, quays; except for classified operational component of defence projects. Residential buildings, office buildings, hospital complexes, workshops of strategic and defence projects in terms of EIA notification, 2006.;
- (c) construction, operation of lighthouses;
- (d) laying of pipelines, conveying systems, transmission line;
- (e) exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (f) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants. MoEF may specify for category of projects such as at (f), (g) and (h) of para 4;
- (g) Mining of rare minerals as listed by the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (h) Facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy resources, desalination plants and weather radars;
- (i) Demolition and reconstruction of (a) buildings of archaeological and historical importance, (ii) heritage buildings; and buildings under public use which means buildings such as for the purposes of worship, education, medical care and cultural activities;

4.2 Procedure for clearance of permissible activities.- All projects attracting this notification shall be considered for CRZ clearance as per the following procedure, namely:-

- (i) The project proponents shall apply with the following documents seeking prior clearance under CRZ notification to the concerned State or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority,-
 - (a) Form-1 (Annexure-IV of the notification);
 - (b) Rapid EIA Report including marine and terrestrial component except for construction projects listed under 4(c) and (d)
 - (c) Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration;
 - (d) Disaster Management Report, Risk Assessment Report and Management Plan;
 - (e) CRZ map indicating HTL and LTL demarcated by one of the authorized agency (as indicated in para 2) in 1:4000 scale;
 - (f) Project layout superimposed on the above map indicated at (e) above;

- (g) The CRZ map normally covering 7km radius around the project site.
 - (h) The CRZ map indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas;
 - (i) No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Union territory Pollution Control Committees for the projects involving discharge of effluents, solid wastes, sewage and the like.;
- (ii) The concerned CZMA shall examine the above documents in accordance with the approved CZMP and in compliance with CRZ notification and make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application,-
- (a) MoEF or State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) as the case may be for the project attracting EIA notification, 2006;
 - (b) MoEF for the projects not covered in the EIA notification, 2006 but attracting para 4(ii) of the CRZ notification;
- (iii) MoEF or SEIAA shall consider such projects for clearance based on the recommendations of the concerned CZMA within a period of sixty days.
- (vi) The clearance accorded to the projects under the CRZ notification shall be valid for the period of five years from the date of issue of the clearance for commencement of construction and operation.
- (v) For Post clearance monitoring – (a) it shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA.
- (b) the compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.
- (vi) To maintain transparency in the working of the CZMAs it shall be the responsibility of the CZMA to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved CZMPs of the respective State Government or Union territory.

5. Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans.

- (i) The MoEF may obtain the CZMPs prepared through the respective State Government or Union territory;
- (ii) The CZMPs may be prepared by the coastal State Government or Union territory by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as the NCSCM) of MoEF and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders;
- (iii) The hazard line shall be mapped by MoEF through Sol all along the coastline of the country and the hazard line shall be demarcated taking into account, tide, waves, sea level

rise and shoreline changes;

- (iv) For the purpose of depicting the flooding due to tides, waves and sea level rise in the next fifty and hundred years, the contour mapping of the coastline shall be carried out at 0.5m interval normally upto 7km from HTL on the landward side, and the shoreline changes shall be demarcated based on historical data by comparing the previous satellite imageries with the recent satellite imageries;
- (v) Mapping of the hazard line shall be carried out in 1:25,000 scale for macro level planning and 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level mapping and the hazard line shall be taken into consideration while preparing the land use plan of the coastal areas;
- (vi) The coastal States and Union Territory will prepare within a period of twenty four months from the date of issue this notification, draft CZMPs in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-I of the notification, which involve public consultation;
- (vii) The draft CZMPs shall be submitted by the State Government or Union territory to the concerned CZMA for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (viii) The State Government or Union territory CZMA shall submit the draft CZMPs to MoEF alongwith its recommendations on the CZMP within a period of six months after incorporating the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders;
- (ix) MoEF shall thereafter consider and approve the CZMPs within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the CZMPs complete in all respects;
- (x) All developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the State Government, Union Territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned CZMA within the framework of such approved CZMPs as the case may be in accordance with provisions of this notification;
- (xi) The CZMPs shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned State Government or the Union territory may consider undertaking revision of the maps following the above procedures;
- (xii) The CZMPs already approved under CRZ notification, 1991 shall be valid for a period of twenty four months unless the aforesaid period is extended by MoEF by a specific notification subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified therein.

6. Enforcement of the CRZ, notification, 2011-

- (a) For the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the MoEF, State Government or the Union territory Administration NCZMA and SCZMA's;
- (b) The composition, tenure and mandate of NCZMA and State Government or the Union territory CZMA's have already been notified by MoEF in terms of Orders of Hon'ble

Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;

- (c) the State Government or the Union territory CZMAs shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the State Government and the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned containing atleast three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk;
- (d) The dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the CRZ notification, 1991, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely-
 - (i) these are not used for any commercial activity
 - (ii) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

7. Classification of the CRZ – For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:-

(i) CRZ-I,-

A. The areas that are ecologically sensitive and the geomorphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast,-

- (a) Mangroves, in case mangrove area is more than 1000 sq mts, a buffer of 50meters along the mangroves shall be provided;
 - (b) Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity;
 - (c) Sand Dunes;
 - (d) Mudflats which are biologically active;
 - (e) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves;
 - (f) Salt Marshes;
 - (g) Turtle nesting grounds;
 - (h) Horse shoe crabs habitats;
 - (i) Sea grass beds;
 - (j) Nesting grounds of birds;
 - (k) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.
- B. The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;

(ii) CRZ-II,-

The areas that have been developed upto or close to the shoreline.

Explanation.- For the purposes of the expression “developed area” is referred to as that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which are substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains;

(iii) CRZ-III,-

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either CRZ-I or II which include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

(iv.) CRZ-IV,-

A. the water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side;

B. shall include the water area of the tidal influenced water body from the mouth of the water body at the sea upto the influence of tide which is measured as five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year.

(v) Areas requiring special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities,-

- A. (i) CRZ area falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai;
(ii) the CRZ areas of Kerala including the backwaters and backwater islands;
(iii) CRZ areas of Goa.

B. Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) such as Sunderbans region of West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisherfolk.

8 Norms for regulation of activities permissible under this notification,-

- (i) The development or construction activities in different categories of CRZ shall be regulated by the concerned CZMA in accordance with the following norms, namely:-

Note:- The word existing use hereinafter in relation to existence of various features or existence of regularisation or norms shall mean existence of these features or regularisation or norms as on 19.2.1991 wherein CRZ notification, was notified.

I. CRZ-I,-

- (i) no new construction shall be permitted in CRZ-I except,-

- (a) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
(b) pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
(c) facilities that are essential for activities permissible under CRZ-I;
(d) installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department;
(e) construction of trans harbour sea link and without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.
(f) development of green field airport already approved at only Navi Mumbai;

- (ii) Areas between LTL and HTL which are not ecologically sensitive, necessary safety measures will be incorporated while permitting the following, namely:-

- (a) exploration and extraction of natural gas;
- (b) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rainshelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves after obtaining approval from concerned CZMA.
- (c) necessary safety measure shall be incorporated while permitting such developmental activities in the area falling in the hazard zone;
- (d) salt harvesting by solar evaporation of seawater;
- (e) desalination plants;
- (f) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;
- (g) construction of trans harbour sea links, roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water.

II. CRZ-II,-

- (i) buildings shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized structures;
- (ii) buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads or existing authorized structures shall be subject to the existing local town and country planning regulations including the 'existing' norms of Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio:
Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road;
- (iii) reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio Norms and without change in present use;
- (iv) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas subject to the conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- (v) desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (vi) storage of non-hazardous cargo, such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain in notified ports;
- (vii) facilities for generating power by non-conventional power sources and associated facilities;

III. CRZ-III,-

A. Area upto 200mts from HTL on the landward side in case of seafront and 100mts along tidal influenced water bodies or width of the creek whichever is less is to be earmarked as "No Development Zone (NDZ)",-

- (i) the NDZ shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits;
- (ii) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities; Construction/reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk may be permitted between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the State Government or the Union territory in consultation with the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk and incorporating the necessary disaster management

provision, sanitation and recommended by the concerned State or the Union territory CZMA to NCZMA for approval by MoEF;

(iii) however, the following activities may be permitted in NDZ –

- (a) agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, and forestry;
- (b) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (c) mining of rare minerals;
- (d) salt manufacture from seawater;
- (e) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (f) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- (g) facilities for generating power by non conventional energy sources;
- (h) Foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (i) weather radars;
- (j) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA;
- (k) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee;
- (l) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
- (m) development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.

B. Area between 200mts to 500mts,-

The following activities shall be permissible in the above areas;

- (i) development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors subject to the conditions as specified in the guidelines at Annexure-III ;
- (ii) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (iii) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 3;
- (iv) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
- (v) foreshore facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (vi) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- (vii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages and goathans. Building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor);
- (viii) Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads and bridges by CZMA who may also permit construction of schools and dispensaries for local inhabitants of the area for those panchayats, the major

part of which falls within CRZ if no other area is available for construction of such facilities;

- (ix) reconstruction or alteration of existing authorised building subject to sub-paragraph (vii), (viii);
- (x) development of green field airport already permitted only at Navi Mumbai.

(IV) In CRZ-IV areas,-

The activities impugning on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies will be regulated except for traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities as follows:-

- (a) No untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations shall be let off or dumped. A comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities shall be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented;
- (b) Pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping;
- (c) There shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

V. Areas requiring special consideration,-

1. CRZ areas falling within municipal limits of the Greater Mumbai.

- (i) Developmental activities in the CRZ area of the Greater Mumbai because of the environmental issues, relating to degradation of mangroves, pollution of creeks and coastal waters, due to discharge of untreated effluents and disposal of solid waste, the need to provide decent housing to the poor section of society and lack of suitable alternatives in the inter connected islands of Greater Mumbai shall be regulated as follows, namely:-

- A. Construction of roads - In CRZ-I areas indicated at sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph 7 of the notification the following activities only can be taken up:-
 - (a) Construction of roads, approach roads and missing link roads approved in the Developmental Plan of Greater Mumbai on stilts ensuring that the free flow of tidal water is not affected, without any benefit of CRZ-II accruing on the landward side of such constructed roads or approach roads subject to the following conditions:-
 - (i) All mangrove areas shall be mapped and notified as protected forest and necessary protection and conservation measures for the identified mangrove areas shall be initiated.
 - (ii) Five times the number of mangroves destroyed/cut during the construction process shall be replanted.
- B. Solid waste disposal sites shall be identified outside the CRZ area and thereafter within two years the existing conventional solid waste sites shall be relocated outside the CRZ area.

(iii) In CRZ-II areas-

- (a) The development or redevelopment shall continue to be undertaken in accordance with the norms laid down in the Town and Country Planning Regulations as they existed on the date of issue of the notification dated the 19th February, 1991, unless specified otherwise in this notification.

(b) SLUM REHABILITATION SCHEMES,-

1. In the Greater Mumbai area there are large slum clusters with lakhs of families residing therein and the living conditions in these slums are deplorable and the civic agencies are not able to provide basic infrastructure such as drinking water, electricity, roads, drainage and the like because the slums come up in an unplanned and congested manner and the slums in the coastal area are at great risk in the event of cyclones, storm surges or tsunamis, in view of the difficulties in providing rescue, relief and evacuation.
2. To provide a safe and decent dwelling to the slum dwellers, the State Government may implement slum redevelopment schemes as identified as on the date of issue of this notification directly or through its parastatal agencies like Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Limited (SPPL), Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) and the like.:

Provided that,-

- (i) such redevelopment schemes shall be undertaken directly or through joint ventures or through public private partnerships or other similar models ensuring that the stake of the State Government or its parastatal entities shall be not less than 51%;
- (ii) the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio for such redevelopment schemes shall be in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Regulations prevailing as on the date on which the project is granted approval by the competent authority;
- (iii) it shall be the duty of the project proponent undertaking the redevelopment through conditions (i)(2) above along with the State Government to ensure that all legally regularized tenants are provided houses in situ or as per norms laid down by the State Government in this regard.

(c) REDEVELOPMENT OF DILAPIDATED, CESSSED AND UNSAFE BUILDINGS:

1. In the Greater Mumbai, there are, also a large number of old and dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings in the CRZ areas and due to their age these structures are extremely vulnerable and disaster prone and therefore there is an urgent need for the redevelopment or reconstruction of these identified buildings.
2. These projects shall be taken up subject to the following conditions and safeguards:
 - (i) such redevelopment or reconstruction projects as identified on the date of issue of this notification shall be allowed to be taken up involving the owners of these buildings either above or with private developers in accordance with the prevailing Regulation, directly or through joint ventures or through other similar models.
 - (ii) the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio for such redevelopment schemes shall be in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Regulations prevailing as on the date on which the project is granted approval by the competent authority
 - (iii) suitable accommodation to the original tenants of the specified buildings shall be

ensured during the course of redevelopment or reconstruction of the buildings by the project proponents, undertaking the redevelopment through condition 2(i) above.

- (d) Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, the developmental activities for slums and for dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings as specified at paras (b) and (c) above shall be carried out in an accountable and transparent manner by the project proponents mentioned therein which shall include the following pre-condition measures, wherever applicable;-
1. (i) applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005 to all redevelopment or reconstruction projects granted clearance by the Competent Authorities;
 - (ii) MoEF shall issue an order constituting the CPIO and the first Appellate Authority of appropriate ranks in consultation with Government of Maharashtra;
 - (iii) details of the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, including the complete proposal and the names of the eligible slum dwellers will be declared suo-moto as a requirement of Section 4 of compliance of the Right to Information Act, 2005 by the appropriate authority in the Government of Maharashtra in one month before approving it;
 - (iv) the implementing or executing agency at the State Government with regard to projects indicated at sub-item (b) and (c) of item (iii) of sub-paragraph V shall display on a large notice boards at the site and at the office of the implementing or executing agency the names of the eligible builders, total number of tenements being made, names of eligible slum dwellers who are to be provided the dwelling units and the extra area available for free sale.
 - (v) Projects being developed under sub-items (b) and (c) of item (iii) of sub-paragraph V shall be given permission only if the project proponent agree to be covered under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. MoEF may appoint statutory auditors, who are empanelled by the Comptroller and auditor General (hereinafter referred to as the C&AG) to undertake performance and fiscal audit in respect of the projects relating to redevelopment of dilapidated, cessed and unsafe buildings and the projects relating to Slum Rehabilitation Scheme shall be audited by C&AG.
 3. A High Level Oversight Committee may be set up by the Government of Maharashtra for periodic review of implementation of V(iii)(b) and (c) which shall include eminent representatives of various Stakeholders, like Architects, Urban Planner, Engineers, and Civil Society, besides the local urban bodies, the State Government and the Central Government.
 4. The individual projects under V(iii)(b) and (c) shall be undertaken only after public consultation in which views of only the legally entitled slum dweller or the legally entitled tenant of the dilapidated or cessed buildings shall be obtained in accordance with the procedures laid down in EIA notification, 2006.
- (e) In order to protect and preserve the 'green lung' of the Greater Mumbai area, all open spaces, parks, gardens, playgrounds indicated in development plans within CRZ-II shall be categorized as CRZ-III, that is, 'no development zone'.
- (f) the Floor Space Index upto 15% shall be allowed only for construction of civic amenities, stadium and gymnasium meant for recreational or sports related activities and the residential or commercial use of such open spaces shall not be permissible.
- (g) Koliwada namely, fishing settlement areas as identified in the Development Plan of 1981

or relevant records of the Government of Maharashtra, shall be mapped and declared as CRZ-III so that any development, including construction and reconstruction of dwelling units within these settlements shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable as per local Town and Country Planning Regulations.

- (h) Reconstruction and repair works of the dwelling units, belonging to fisher communities and other local communities identified by the State Government, shall be considered and granted permission by the Competent Authorities on a priority basis, in accordance with the applicable Town and Country Planning Regulations.

2. CRZ for Kerala

In view of the unique coastal systems of backwater and backwater islands alongwith space limitation present in the coastal stretches of the State of Kerala, the following activities in CRZ shall be regulated as follows, namely:-

- (i) all the islands in the backwaters of Kerala shall be covered under the CRZ notification;
- (ii) the islands within the backwaters shall have 50mts width from the High Tide Line on the landward side as the CRZ area;
- (iii) within 50mts from the HTL of these backwater islands existing dwelling units of local communities may be repaired or reconstructed however no new construction shall be permitted;
- (iv) beyond 50mts from the HTL on the landward side of backwater islands, dwelling units of local communities may be constructed with the prior permission of the Gram panchayat;
- (v) foreshore facilities such as fishing jetty, fish drying yards, net mending yard, fishing processing by traditional methods, boat building yards, ice plant, boat repairs and the like, may be taken up within 50mts width from HTL of these backwater islands.

3. CRZ of Goa.-

In view of the peculiar circumstances of the State Goa including past history and other developments, the specific activities shall be regulated and various measures shall be undertaken as follows:-

- (i) the Government of Goa shall notify the fishing villages wherein all foreshore facilities required for fishing and fishery allied activities such as traditional fish processing yards, boat building or repair yards, net mending yards, ice plants, ice storage, auction hall, jetties may be permitted by Grama Panchayat in the CRZ area;
- (ii) reconstruction, repair works of the structures of local communities including fishermen community shall be permissible in CRZ;
- (iii) purely temporary and seasonal structures customarily put up between the months of September to May;
- (iv) the eco sensitive low lying areas which are influenced by tidal action known as khazan lands shall be mapped;
- (v) the mangroves along such as khazan land shall be protected and a management plan for the khazan land prepared and no developmental activities shall be permitted in the khazan land;
- (vi) sand dunes, beach stretches along the bays and creeks shall be surveyed and mapped. No activity shall be permitted on such sand dune areas;
- (vii) the beaches such as Mandrem, Morjim, Galgiba and Agonda has been designated as turtle nesting sites and protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and these areas shall be surveyed and management plan prepared for protection of these turtle nesting

sites;
(viii) no developmental activities shall be permitted in the turtle breeding areas referred to in sub-paragraph (vii).

4. (a) Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) which includes Sunderbans and other identified ecological sensitive areas which shall be managed with the involvement of the local coastal communities including the fisher folk;-
- (b) the entire Sunderbans mangrove area and other identified ecologically important areas such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhaitarkanika in Orissa, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be declared as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) through a process of consultation with local fisher and other communities inhabiting the area and depend on its resources for their livelihood with the objective of promoting conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources and habitats;
- (c) the process of identifying planning, notifying and implementing CVCA shall be detailed in the guideline which will be developed and notified by MoEF in consultations with the stakeholders like the State Government, local coastal communities and fisherfolk and the like inhabiting the area;
- (d) the Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) prepared for such CVCA shall inter alia keep in view the conservation and management of mangroves, needs of local communities such as, dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise and other natural disasters and the IMPs will be prepared in line with the para 5 above for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans;
- (e) till such time the IMPs are approved and notified, construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants shall be permitted on a case to case basis, by the CZMA with due regards to the views of coastal communities including fisherfolk.

[F.No. 11-83/2005-IA-III]

J. M. MAUSKAR, Addl. Secy.

ANNEXURE I**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANS****I. A. Demarcation of High Tide Line**

1. Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL) shall be carried out by one of the agencies authorised by MoEF based on the recommendations of the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM).
2. Demarcation of the High Tide Line or LTL shall be made on the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Maps of scale 1:25,000 prepared by the agencies identified by the MoEF.
3. Local level CZM Maps shall be prepared for use of officials of local bodies for determination of the CRZ.
4. The local level CZM Maps shall be prepared on a Cadastral scale in accordance with the CZM Maps approved by the Central Government.

B. Preparation of CZM Maps

5. Base Maps of 1:25,000 scale shall be acquired from the Survey of India (SOI) and wherever 1:25,000 maps are not available, 1:50,000 maps shall be enlarged to 1:25,000 for the purpose of base map preparation and these maps will be of the standard specification given below:

Unit	:	7.5 minutes X 7.5minutes
Numbering	:	Survey of India Sheet Numbering System
Horizontal Datum	:	Everest or WGS 84
Vertical Datum	:	Mean Sea Level (MSL)
Topography	:	Topography in the SOI maps will be updated using latest satellite imageries or aerial photographs
6. The High Water Level (HWL) and Low Water Level (LWL) marked on the Base maps will be transferred to the CZM maps.
7. Coastal geomorphological signatures in the field or satellite imageries or aerial photographs will be used for appropriate adjustment, in the HWL or LWL for demarcating HTL or LTL in accordance with the CRZ notification.
8. The following geomorphological features shall be considered while demarcating in HTL or LTL:
 - Landward (monsoonal) berm crest in the case of sandy beaches
 - Rocks, Headlands, Cliffs
 - Seawalls or revetments or embankments
9. 500 meter and 200 metre lines will be demarcated with respect of HTL.
10. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification) and LTL shall also be demarcated in the CZM maps along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies with the help of the geomorphological signatures or features.
11. Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the CRZ notification
12. Standard national or international colour codes shall be used to highlight sub-classification of data.

C. Local level CZM Maps

Local level CZM Maps are for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans

13. Cadastral (village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, shall be used as the base maps.
14. These maps are available with revenue Authorities and are prepared as per standard norms.

15. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification) and LTL will be demarcated in the cadastral map based on detailed physical verification using coastal geomorphological signatures or features in accordance with the CZM Maps approved by the Central Government.
16. 500metre and 200metre lines shall be demarcated with respect to the HTL thus marked.
17. HTL (as defined in the CRZ notification, 1991) and LTL will also be demarcated along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies with the help of geomorphological signatures or features.
18. Classifications shall be transferred into local level CZM maps from the CZM Plans.
19. Symbols will be adopted from CZM Maps.
20. Colour codes as given in CZM Maps shall be used.
21. Demarcation of cadastral maps will be done by local agencies approved by the Central Government. The local agencies shall work under the guidance of the concerned State Government or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities.

D. Hazard mapping:-

II. Classification of CRZ areas

1. The CZM Maps shall be prepared in accordance with para 5 of the CRZ notification demarcating CRZ I, II, III, IV and V.
2. The CZM Maps shall clearly demarcate the land use plan of the area and lists out the CRZ-I areas. All the CRZ-I areas listed under para 7(I)A and B shall be clearly demarcated and colour codes given so that each of the CRZ-I areas can be clearly identified.
3. Buffer zone along mangrove areas of more than 1000sq mts shall be stipulated with a different colour distinguishing from the mangrove area.
4. The buffer zone shall also be classified as CRZ-I area.
5. The hazard line to be drawn up by MoEF shall be superimposed on the CZM maps in 1:25,000 scale and also on the cadastral scale maps.
6. The CRZ-II areas shall be those areas which have been substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots is more than 50%.
7. In the CRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps. States shall prepare detailed plans for long term housing needs of coastal fisher communities in view of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety, and disaster preparedness.
8. No developmental activities other than those listed above shall be permitted in the areas between the hazard line and 500mts or 100mts or width of the creek on the landward side. The dwelling unit of the local communities including that of the fishers will not be relocated if the dwelling units are located on the seaward side of the hazard line. The State Government will provide necessary safeguards from natural disaster to such dwelling units of local communities.
9. The water areas of CRZ IV shall be demarcated and clearly demarcated if the water body is sea, lagoon, backwater, creek, bay, estuary and for such classification of the water bodies the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.
10. The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.
11. The water area shall be demarcated indicating the pollution levels as per Central Pollution Control Board standards on water quality.
12. In the CRZ V areas the land use maps shall be superimposed on the Coastal Zone Management Plan and clearly demarcating the CRZ I, II, III, IV.
13. The existing authorized developments on the sea ward side shall be clearly demarcated.

14. The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network may be clearly indicated on the CZM Maps for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.

III. CZMPs approved by MoEF in accordance with CRZ notification, 1991

1. While preparing the CZMPs under CRZ notification, 2011, the CZMPs that have been approved under the CRZ Notification, 1991 shall be compared. A justification shall be provided by the concerned CZMA in case the CZMPs prepared under CRZ notification, 2011 varies with respect to the approved CZMP prepared under CRZ notification, 1991.

IV. Public Views on the CZMP.

- a) The draft CZMPs prepared shall be given wide publicity and suggestions and objections received in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Public hearing on the draft CZMPs shall be held at district level by the concerned CZMAs.
- b) Based on the suggestions and objections received the CZMPs shall be revised and approval of MoEF shall be obtained.
- c) The approved CZMP shall be put up on the website of MoEF, concerned website of the State, Union Territory CZMA and hard copy made available in the panchayat office, District collector office and the like.

V. Revision of Coastal Zone Management Plans

1. Whenever there is a doubt the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management who shall verify the CZMP based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing.
2. The rectified map would be submitted to MoEF for its record.

Annexure-II

List of petroleum and chemical products permitted for storage in [CRZ except CRZ-I(A)]

- (i) Crude oil;
- (ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
- (iii) Motor spirit;
- (iv) Kerosene;
- (v) Aviation fuel;
- (vi) High speed diesel;
- (vii) Lubricating oil;
- (viii) Butane;
- (ix) Propane;
- (x) Compressed Natural Gas;
- (xi) Naphtha;

- (xii) Furnace oil;
- (xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;
- (xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers.

Annexure-III

Guidelines for development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of CRZ-III and CRZ-II for occupation of tourist or visitors with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

- I. Construction of beach resorts or hotels with prior approval of MoEF in designated areas of CRZ-II and III for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-
 - (a) The project proponent shall not undertake any construction within 200 metres in the landward side of High Tide Line and within the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;
 - (b) The proposed constructions shall be beyond the hazard line or 200mts from the High Tide Line whichever is more;
 - (c) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
 - (d) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
 - (e) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
 - (f) Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect the flow of groundwater in that area;
 - (g) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
 - (h) though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;

- (i) the total plot size shall not be less than 0.4 hectares and the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 percent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
 - (j) the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
 - (k) the overall height of construction upto the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);
 - (l) groundwater shall not be tapped within 200metre of the High Tide Line; within the 200metre 500metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or State Ground Water Board;
 - (m) extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool shall not be permitted within 500metres of the High Tide Line;
 - (n) the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
 - (o) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
 - (p) to allow public access to the beach, atleast a gap of 20metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500metres apart; and
 - (q) if the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and
 - (r) approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.
- II. In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central or State Government Union territories) construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted

Annexure-IV**Form-I for seeking clearance for project attracting CRZ notification**

Basic information:

Name of the Project:-

Location or site alternatives under consideration:-

Size of the project (in terms of total area) :-

CRZ classification of the area :-

Expected cost of the project:-

Contact Information:-

(II) Activity

1. Construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involving actions, which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, and the like)

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities /rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
1.1	Permanent or temporary change in land use, land cover or topography including increase in intensity of land use (with respect to local land use plan)		
1.2	Details of CRZ classification as per the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan?		
1.3	Whether located in CRZ-I area?		
1.4	The distance from the CRZ-I areas.		
1.5	Whether located within the hazard zone as mapped by Ministry of Environment and Forests/National Disaster Management Authority?		
1.6	Whether the area is prone to cyclone, tsunami, tidal surge, subduction, earthquake etc.?		
1.7	Whether the area is prone for saltwater ingress?		
1.8	Clearance of existing land, vegetation and buildings?		
1.9	Creation of new land uses?		
1.10	Pre-construction investigations e.g. bore hole, soil testing?		
1.11	Construction works?		

1.12	Demolition works?		
1.13	Temporary sites used for construction works or housing of construction workers?		
1.14	Above ground buildings, structures or earthworks including linear structures, cut and fill or excavations		
1.15	Underground works including mining or tunneling?		
1.16	Reclamation works?		
1.17	Dredging/reclamation/land filling/disposal of dredged material etc.?		
1.18	Offshore structures?		
1.19	Production and manufacturing processes?		
1.20	Facilities for storage of goods or materials?		
1.21	Facilities for treatment or disposal of solid waste or liquid effluents?		
1.22	Facilities for long term housing of operational workers?		
1.23	New road, rail or sea traffic during construction or operation?		
1.24	New road, rail, air waterborne or other transport infrastructure including new or altered routes and stations, ports, airports etc?		
1.25	Closure or diversion of existing transport routes or infrastructure leading to changes in traffic movements?		
1.26	New or diverted transmission lines or pipelines?		
1.27	Impoundment, damming, culverting, realignment or other changes to the hydrology of watercourses or aquifers?		
1.28	Stream and river crossings?		
1.29	Abstraction or transfers of water from ground or surface waters?		
1.30	Changes in water bodies or the land surface affecting drainage or run-off?		
1.31	Transport of personnel or materials for construction, operation or decommissioning?		
1.32	Long-term dismantling or decommissioning or restoration works?		
1.33	Ongoing activity during decommissioning which could have an impact on the environment?		
1.34	Influx of people to an area in either temporarily or permanently?		
1.35	Introduction of alien species?		
1.36	Loss of native species or genetic diversity?		
1.37	Any other actions?		

2. Use of Natural resources for construction or operation of the Project (such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply):

S. No.	Information/checklist confirmation	Yes/No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities /rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
2.1	Land especially undeveloped or agricultural land (ha)		
2.2	Water (expected source & competing users) unit: KLD		
2.3	Minerals (MT)		
2.4	Construction material – stone, aggregates, sand/soil (expected source – MT)		
2.5	Forests and timber (source – MT)		
2.6	Energy including electricity and fuels (source, competing users) Unit: fuel (MT), energy (MW)		
2.7	Any other natural resources (use appropriate standard units)		

3. Use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials, which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health.

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
3.1	Use of substances or materials, which are hazardous (as per MSIHC rules) to human health or the environment (flora, fauna, and water supplies)		
3.2	Changes in occurrence of disease or affect disease vectors (e.g. insect or water borne diseases)		
3.3	Affect the welfare of people e.g. by changing living conditions?		
3.4	Vulnerable groups of people who could be affected by the project e.g. hospital patients, children, the elderly etc.,		
3.5	Any other causes, that would affect local communities, fisherfolk, their livelihood, dwelling units of traditional local communities etc		

4. Production of solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning (MT/month)

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data

4.1	Spoil, overburden or mine wastes		
4.2	Municipal waste (domestic and or commercial wastes)		
4.3	Hazardous wastes (as per Hazardous Waste Management Rules)		
4.4	Other industrial process wastes		
4.5	Surplus product		
4.6	Sewage sludge or other sludge from effluent treatment		
4.7	Construction or demolition wastes		
4.8	Redundant machinery or equipment		
4.9	Contaminated soils or other materials		
4.10	Agricultural wastes		
4.11	Other solid wastes		

5. Release of pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air (Kg/hr)

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
5.1	Emissions from combustion of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources		
5.2	Emissions from production processes		
5.3	Emissions from materials handling including storage or transport		
5.4	Emissions from construction activities including plant and equipment		
5.5	Dust or odours from handling of materials including construction materials, sewage and waste		
5.6	Emissions from incineration of waste		
5.7	Emissions from burning of waste in open air (e.g. slash materials, construction debris)		
5.8	Emissions from any other sources		

6. Generation of Noise and Vibration, and Emissions of Light and Heat:

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
6.1	From operation of equipment e.g. engines, ventilation plant, crushers		
6.2	From industrial or similar processes		
6.3	From construction or demolition		
6.4	From blasting or piling		
6.5	From construction or operational traffic		
6.6	From lighting or cooling systems		

6.7	From any other sources		
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7. Risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants into the ground or into sewers, surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea:

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
7.1	From handling, storage, use or spillage of hazardous materials		
7.2	From discharge of sewage or other effluents to water or the land (expected mode and place of discharge)		
7.3	By deposition of pollutants emitted to air into the land or into water		
7.4	From any other sources		
7.5	Is there a risk of long term build up of pollutants in the environment from these sources?		

8. Risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project, which could affect human health or the environment

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
8.1	From explosions, spillages, fires etc from storage, handling, use or production of hazardous substances		
8.2	From any other causes		
8.3	Could the project be affected by natural disasters causing environmental damage (e.g., floods, earthquakes, landslides, cloudburst etc)?		

9. Factors which should be considered (such as consequential development) which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality

S. No.	Information/Checklist confirmation	Yes/ No	Details thereof (with approximate quantities/rates, wherever possible) with source of information data
9.1	Lead to development of supporting facilities, ancillary development or development stimulated by the project which could have impact on the environment e.g.: Supporting infrastructure (roads, power supply, waste or waste water treatment, etc.)		

	housing development extractive industries supply industries other		
9.2	Lead to after-use of the site, which could have an impact on the environment		
9.3	Set a precedent for later developments		
9.4	Have cumulative effects due to proximity to other existing or planned projects with similar effects		

III. Environmental Sensitivity

S. No.	Areas	Name/ Identity	Aerial distance (within 15 km.) Proposed project location boundary
1	Areas protected under international conventions, national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other related value		
2	Areas which are important or sensitive for ecological reasons - Wetlands, watercourses or other water bodies, coastal zone, biospheres, mountains, forests		
3	Areas used by protected, important or sensitive species of flora or fauna for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, over wintering, migration		
4	Inland, coastal, marine or underground waters		
5	State, National boundaries		
6	Routes or facilities used by the public for access to recreation or other tourist, pilgrim areas		
7	Defence installations		
8	Densely populated or built-up area		
9	Areas occupied by sensitive man-made land uses (hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities)		
10	Areas containing important, high quality or scarce resources (ground water resources, surface resources, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals)		
11	Areas already subjected to pollution or environmental damage. (those where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded)		
12	Areas susceptible to natural hazard which could cause the project to present environmental problems (earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions)		

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2011

का.आ. 20(अ).— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, अपनी अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 114(अ), तारीख 19 फरवरी, 1991 द्वारा (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिसूचना कहा गया है) तटीय विनियमन जोन घोषित किया था और उक्त जोनों में उनके संरक्षण के लिए, उद्योगों की स्थापना और विस्तार, संचालनों और प्रक्रियाओं का कतिपय निर्बंधन अधिरोपित किए थे;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यावरण (संरक्षण नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा 2) के खंड (V) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय कहा गया है) की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 114 (अ), तारीख 19 फरवरी, 1991 को जहां तक उनका संबंध अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप तथा लक्षद्वीप से है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् अंडमान और निकोबार कहा गया है) के पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन के लिए जारीख 15 सितम्बर, 2010 की संख्या 2291 (अ) द्वारा एक अलग अधिसूचना जारी करती है;

और जबकि उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता के 25 फरवरी, 2010 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और जबकि जनता से प्राप्त सुझाव और आपत्तियों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है ।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, (पर्यावरण संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उपधारा 2 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (V) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए प्राकृतिक परिसंकेतों के प्रति तट की संवेदनशील को ध्यान में रखते हुए वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों पर आधारित अविस्तीय एकीकृत प्रबंध योजना के माध्यम से स्थानीय समुदायों को जीविका सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, द्वीप समूह अद्वितीय पर्यावरण और इसके मेरीन क्षेत्र के संरक्षा और सुरक्षा के संवर्धन और विकास के संवर्धन को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए मध्य अंडमान, उत्तरी अंडमान, दक्षिणी अंडमान और वृहत्तर निकोबार और अन्य अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के क्षेत्र और लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह क्षेत्रों और राज्य क्षेत्रीय समुद्र सीमा तक उनके जल क्षेत्र को द्वीपसमूह संरक्षण जोन के रूप में घोषित करती है और इन क्षेत्रों को द्वीप तटीय विनियम जोन (जिसे इसके बाद आईसीआरजेड कहा गया है) तथा एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंध योजना (जिसे इसके बाद आई आई पी एम कहा गया है) के उपबंधित रीति के सिवाय, किसी उद्योग की स्थापना और विस्तार, संचालनों या प्रक्रियाओं और

विनिर्माण या परिसंकटमय पदार्थ (उठाई- धराई, प्रबंध और पार सीमा संचलन) नियम, 2009 के यथाविनिर्दिष्ट परिसंकटमय पदार्थों की उठाई-धराई या भंडारण या व्ययन के लिए निर्बंधित करती है।

पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के खंड (घ) तथा नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की तारीख 19 फरवरी, 1991 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 114 (अ) के अधिक्रमण में सिवाय ऐसे अतिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए कार्य अथवा छोड़े गए कार्यों के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों को द्वीप सुरक्षा जोन के रूप में घोषित करती है और उद्योगों, प्रचालनों, संचालनों की स्थापना तथा विस्तार संबंधी निम्नलिखित प्रतिबंधों को अधिसूचना के लागू होने की तारीख से प्रतिबंधों को लगाती है,-

I. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह (जिसे इसके पश्चात् अंदमान और निकोबार कहा गया है) तथा लक्षद्वीप के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन निम्न प्रकार से प्रबंधित किया जाएगा :-

क. नीचे उप पैरा ख में उल्लिखित 4 द्वीप समूहों के सिवाय अंदमान और निकोबार का समूचे द्वीप का प्रबंधन आई आई एम पी के अनुसार किया जाएगा;

ख. मध्य अंदमान, उत्तरी अंदमान, दक्षिणी अंदमान और वृहत्तर निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के बड़े भौगोलिक क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते इन द्वीप समूह का प्रबंधन द्वीप तटीय विनियमन जोन (जिसे इसके पश्चात् आई सी आर जेड कहा गया है) के अनुसार प्रबंधित किया जाएगा।

अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों, पैरा (ख) में उल्लिखित 4 को छोड़कर तथा लक्षद्वीप आई आई एम पी पर आधारित प्रबंधित किया जाएगा, जिसे निम्नलिखित दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर तैयार किया जाएगा अर्थात्:-

(क) एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करना

1. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह संरक्षण जोन के एकीकृत अविस्तीय विकास के प्रयोजन के लिए, इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष की भीतर अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करेगा, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सभी विद्यमान और प्रस्तावित विकास, संरक्षण और परिरक्षण स्कीमों, अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, विद्यालयों, बाजारों, अस्पतालों, सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं आदि सहित आवासीय एककों को उपदर्शित करने वाले क्षेत्र विनिर्दिष्ट होंगे।
2. लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह संरक्षण जोन के एकीकृत अविस्तीय विकास के प्रयोजन के लिए, इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करेगा, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सभी विद्यालयों और प्रस्तावित विकास, संरक्षण और परिरक्षण स्कीमों, अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, विद्यालयों, बाजारों, अस्पतालों, सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं और सहित आवासीय एककों को उपदर्शित करने वाले क्षेत्र विनिर्दिष्ट होंगे।

3. द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन, यदि यह आवश्यक समझे इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंध योजना तैयार करने में तटीय संसाधन प्रबंध में अनुभव और विशेषज्ञता रखने वाली अनुसंधान संस्थाओं की सहायता ले सकेगा।
4. द्वीपसमूह और जलीय क्षेत्रों में सभी क्रियाकलाप, एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंध योजनाओं के आधार पर यथास्थिति, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन या लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन द्वारा विनियमित होंगे।
5. द्वीपसमूह के विकास क्रियाकलापों को, इस समय द्वीपसमूह के प्रवृत्त स्थानीय नगर और ग्राम योजना के नियमों, विनियमों और निर्माण उपविधियों के अनुसार एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंध योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा।
6. रक्षा मंत्रालय की अपेक्षाओं को, यदि कोई हो, एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा और रक्षा संबंधी सभी परियोजनाओं का निर्धारण सचिव, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय और यथास्थिति अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन या लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन के मुख्य सचिव से मिलकर बनी एक समिति द्वारा किया जाएगा।
7. एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना, प्रत्येक द्वीप के लिए और जैसा कि समय-समय पर अपेक्षित हो, अलग-अलग बनाई जाएंगी।
8. एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना बनाते समय इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची-2 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों पर विचार में लिया जाएगा :

परंतु यदि वे क्षेत्र वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) के उपबंधों के अधीन अधिसूचित राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों या अभयारण्यों में सम्मिलित हैं तो उन्हें योजना में पृथक रूप से उल्लिखित किया जाएगा और उनका विनियमन उस अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार होगा।

9. एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना में स्वीकृत क्रियाकलाप वन (संरक्षण), अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69), वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53), पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) और उनके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों तथा जारी अधिसूचनाओं के अनुसरण और 14 सितम्बर, 2006 को भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1533 (अ) के अधीन किए गए पर्यावरण प्रभाव निर्धारण को ध्यान में रखते हुए किए जाएंगे।
10. (क) एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करने के पश्चात, द्वीपसमूह योजना का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार करेंगे और योजनाओं के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिनों के भीतर जनता और अन्य पण्यधारियों से सुझाव आमंत्रित करेंगे ;

(ख) योजनाओं का प्रचार कम से कम दो समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशन और प्रशासन की वेबसाइट में माध्यम से किया जाएगा ;

(ग) योजना की हार्ड प्रति तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्रधिकरणों के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य सचिव के कार्यालय, जिला कलक्टर कार्यालय और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण सचिव के कार्यालय में जनता के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ;

(घ) टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने पर द्वीपसमूह प्रशासन योजनाओं में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करेगा और इस पर विचार किए जाने और अनुमोदन के लिए इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;

(ङ.) योजना को तैयारी में उत्पन्न किसी शिकायत के समाधान और निपटारे के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सी जेड एम ए द्वीपसमूह तटीय प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण और राष्ट्रीय तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण जिम्मेदार होंगे ।

11. केन्द्रीय सरकार में पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय, एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् योजना की समीक्षा करने पर यदि वह संतुष्ट है इसकी प्राप्ति के साठ दिनों के भीतर इसका अनुमोदन करेगा ।

12. एकीकृत द्वीपसमूह प्रबंधन योजना के अधीन सभी क्रियाकलापों को द्वीपसमूह में संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा ऐसी योजना के अनुसरण में विनियमित किया जाएगा ।

III मध्य अंदमान, उत्तरी अंदमान, दक्षिणी अंदमान और वृहत्तर निकोबार का प्रबंधन आई सी आर जेड प्रबंधन आधार पर किया जाएगा, जिसके निम्नलिखित क्षेत्राधिकार होंगे, अर्थात् :-

क (i) उच्च ज्वार रेखा (जिसे इसके पश्चात् एच.टी.एल. कहा गया है) से लेकर समुद्र की ओर अभिमुख 500 मीटर के भू-क्षेत्र को शामिल किया गया है ।

(ii) आई.सी.आर.जेड. उन क्षेत्रों पर भी लागू होता है जो एच.टी.एल. से लेकर ज्वार से प्रभावित जलाशयों, जोकि समुद्र से जुड़ी हुई हैं, की ओर अभिमुख 100 मीटर के भू-क्षेत्र के मध्य स्थित हैं । वह दूरी जहां तक ज्वार से प्रभावित जलाशयों के आसपास विकासात्मक गतिविधियों को विनियमित किया जाना है और इस दूरी का निर्धारण वर्ष के शुष्क काल में लवणीयता की मात्रा को 5 पार्ट्स प्रति हजार (पी.पी.टी.) को आधार मानकर किया जाएगा तथा ज्वार से प्रभावित होने वाली दूरी को आर सी जेड प्लान के अनुसार स्पष्ट रूप से पहचान कर उसका निर्धारण किया जाएगा ।

स्पष्टीकरण :- इस मद के प्रयोजनार्थ ज्वार से प्रभावित जलाशयों का अर्थ है समुद्र, खाड़ी, एश्च्यूरी, झील, बैकवाटर, लघु समुद्र या क्रीक से जुड़े जलाशय इत्यादि ।

(iii) एच.टी.एल. एवं निम्न ज्वारीय रेखा (एल.टी.एल.) के मध्य स्थित भू-क्षेत्र को शामिल किया गया है, जिसे इण्टरटाइड जोन कहा जाएगा ।

(iv) सामान्य समुद्र के लिए एल.टी.एल. एवं क्षेत्रीय जल सीमा (12 नॉटिकल मील) के मध्य स्थित भू-क्षेत्र व ज्वार से प्रभावित जलाशयों के लिए किनारे पर एल.टी.एल. से एल.टी.एल. के बीच के क्षेत्र हैं ।

ख. चार द्वीप समूहों के तटीय क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित रूप से वर्गीकृत किए जाएंगे, अर्थात् :-

1. (क) आई सी आर जेड-1, - पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदी क्षेत्र और भू आकृति विज्ञान विशेषताएं तट की अखंडता को बनाए रखने में भूमिका निभाता है,-

(i) मैनग्रोव ।

- (ii) मूंगा चट्टानें ।
- (iii) रेतीले किनारे और रेत के टीले ।
- (iv) पंकभूमि ।
- (v) वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69) या पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अधीन संरक्षित क्षेत्र ।
- (vi) लवणीय दलदल ।
- (vii) कछुओं द्वारा अण्डा देने वाली भूमि ।
- (viii) नाल केकड़ा आवास ।
- (ix) समुद्री घास क्यारियां ।
- (x) समुद्री खरपतवार क्यारियां ।
- (xi) चिड़ियों द्वारा घोंसला बनाने वाली भूमि ।
- (xii) मत्स्य आखेट ग्राम और परंपरागत अधिकारों वाले क्षेत्र ।

- (ख) निम्न ज्वार रेखा और उच्च ज्वार रेखा के बीच का भू-क्षेत्र ; तथा
2. आई सी आर जेड-II, - ऐसे क्षेत्र, जो तटीय रेखा के एकदम निकट विकसित या स्थित हो ।

स्पष्टीकरण.- अभिव्यक्ति के प्रयोजनार्थ क्षेत्रों को " विकसित क्षेत्र" कहते हैं जो यह क्षेत्र नगरपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है या यह क्षेत्र कानूनन शहरी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है जोकि पहले से निर्मित हो चुका है तथा जहां उचित जलनिकास प्रणाली एवं सड़कें एवं अन्य आधारभूत ढांचे जैसे जलापूर्ति एवं वाहितमल निकास प्रणाली मौजूद है ।

- (3) आई.सी.आर.जेड-III, -

ऐसे क्षेत्र जोकि अभी तक अव्यवस्थित नहीं हैं तथा जिन्हें श्रेणी ख (i) (क) तथा (ख) में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । इसके अंतर्गत वह तटीय क्षेत्र आता है जो ग्रामीण इलाकों (विकसित एवं अविकसित) में स्थित है और ऐसे क्षेत्र जो नगरपालिका के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है या यह क्षेत्र कानूनन शहरी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है जोकि पहले से निर्मित न हुआ हो ।

- (4) आई.सी.आर.जेड-IV -

i. समुद्र की ओर उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 12 नॉटिकल मील दूरी का जलीय क्षेत्र;

ii. ज्वार से प्रभावित जलाशयों के आसपास का जलीय क्षेत्र जोकि समुद्र की ओर स्थित जलाशय के मुख से ज्वार से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में आता है । इस दूरी का निर्धारण वर्ष के शुष्क काल में लवणीयता की मात्रा को 5 पार्ट्स पर थाउसेण्ड (पी.पी.टी.) को आधारमानकर किया जाना चाहिए ।

ग. आई सी आर जेड योजनाएं तैयार करना, -

i. पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय चार द्वीपों के लिए अंदमान एवं निकोबार प्रशासन के माध्यम से आई सी आर जेड योजना तैयार करायेंगी । पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय का नेशनल सेंटर फॉर सस्टेनेबल कोस्टल

मैनेजमेंट (एन सी एस सी एम) सहित तथा संबंधित हितधारकों के परामर्श से ख्याति प्राप्त और अनुभवी वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों को लगाकर आई सी आर जेड तैयार की जाएगी।

ii. देश के तटीय विस्तार के लिए जोखिम रेखा का मापन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। जोखिम रेखा के निर्धारण के दौरान ज्वारीय घटनाओं, लहरों व समुद्री जल स्तर में वृद्धि एवं तटीय रेखा के परिवर्तन संबंधी घटनाओं को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

iii. ज्वारीय घटनाओं, लहरों व समुद्री जल स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण अगले पचास और सौ सालों में बाढ़ की घटनाओं का पूर्वानुमान लगाने के उद्देश्य से तटीय विस्तार की कंटूर मैपिंग की जाएगी, जो कि एच टी एल से 0.5 मीटर से लेकर 7 कि.मी. के मध्य होगी। तटीय रेखाओं के परिवर्तन संबंधी घटनाओं से संबंधित रेखा का निर्धारण पुराने आंकड़ों को आधार मानकर, पूर्व के सेटेलाइट चित्रों की तुलना वर्तमान के सेटेलाइट के चित्रों से करके किया जाएगा।

iv. वृहद स्तरीय भू-उपयोग नियोजन हेतु जोखिम रेखा निर्धारण से संबंधित मैपिंग के लिए 1:25,000 स्केल तथा स्थानीय स्तर की मैपिंग के लिए 1:10,000 स्केल का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

v. अंदमान और निकोबार प्रशासन इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से चौबीस माह की अवधि के अंदर जनता के परामर्श से आई सी आर जेड- I, II, III, IV की पहचान कर और उसका वर्गीकरण करके 1:25,000 मैप स्केल पर आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं का प्रारूप तैयार करेगा।

vi. संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा प्रारूप आई सी आर जेड योजनाएं मूल्यांकन हेतु अंदमान एवं निकोबार सी जेड एम ए को प्रस्तुत की जाएंगी, जिसमें ई आई ए अधिसूचना, 2006 में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया (ओं) के अनुसार उपयुक्त परामर्श से सिफारिशें शामिल हैं।

vii. अंदमान एवं निकोबार सी जेड एम ए प्रारूप आई सी आर जेड को स्टोक होल्डरों से प्राप्त सुझाव और आपत्तियों को शामिल करने के बार छह माह की अवधि के अंदर आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं से संबंधित सिफारिशों सहित पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करेगा।

viii. तत्पश्चात् पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय हर दृष्टि से पूर्ण आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं की प्राप्ति की तारीख से चार माह की अवधि के अंदर आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं पर विचार और अनुमोदित करेगा।

ix. इस अधिसूचना में सूचीबद्ध सभी विकासात्मक क्रियाकलापों को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, स्थानीय प्राधिकरण अथवा संबंधित अंदमान और निकोबार सी जेड एम ए द्वारा ऐसी अनुमोदित आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं के ढांचे के अंतर्गत इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार, जैसा भी मामला हो, नियंत्रित किया जाएगा।

x. आई सी आर जेड योजनाओं को सामान्यता पांच वर्षों की अवधि से पहले संशोधित नहीं किया जाएगा, इसके पश्चात् संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन उपर्युक्त प्रक्रियाएं अपनाकर मानचित्रों के संशोधन पर विचार करेगा।

घ. चार द्वीपों में इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय गतिविधियों के नियमन के लिए मानदंड,-

1. (i) आई सी आर जेड-I,-

क. निम्नलिखित के अलावा आई सी आर जेड-। में किसी नए निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी,-

- (i) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से संबंधित परियोजनाएं;
- (ii) ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों सहित पाइप लाइनें, कन्वेइंग प्रणालियां;
- (iii) आई सी आर जेड-। के अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय गतिविधियों के लिए अनिवार्य सुविधाएं;
- (iv) भारतीय मौसम विभाग द्वारा चक्रवातों और तूफानों की गति तथा पूर्वानुमान लगाने के लिए मौसमी रडार स्थापित करना ;

(v) एल टी एल एवं एच टी एम के मध्य ज्वारीय प्रवाह को नुकसान पहुंचाए बिना द्वीप समूह के पार समुद्री मार्ग का निर्माण;

(ख). एल टी एल एवं एच टी एल के मध्य का ऐसा क्षेत्र जो पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील तथा महत्वपूर्ण न हो, में निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों को करने की अनुमति देते समय आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएंगे, अर्थात् :-

- (i) प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्खनन एवं निष्कर्षण;
- (ii) संबंधित सी जेड एम ए से अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् जैव मंडल रिजर्वों में निवास करने वाले पारंपरिक समुदाय की आवश्यकता हेतु चिकित्सालय, विद्यालय, सार्वजनिक आवासीय भवन, सामुदायिक शौचालय, पुल, सड़क, जेट्टी, जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था, जल निकास प्रणाली, सीवरज के निकास की व्यवस्था इत्यादि का निर्माण ;
- (iii) यदि ऐसे क्षेत्र खतरनाक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं तो ऐसे विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों की अनुमति देने से पहले आवश्यक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए;
- (iv) डिसेलिनेशन संयंत्र;
- (v) पूर्व निर्धारित बंदरगाहों पर खाद्य तेल, उर्वरकों और खाद्य सामग्री जैसे जोखिम रहित पदार्थों का भंडारण ;

2. आई सी आर जेड-।।

- (i) केवल पहले से निर्मित सड़कों की भूमि की ओर या किसी प्राधिकरण से संबंधित भवनों की भूमि की ओर ही भवनों के निर्माण की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी ;
- (ii) वे भवन जिन्हें पहले से निर्मित या प्रस्तावित सड़कों से पहले से निर्मित किसी प्राधिकरण से संबंधित भवनों की ओर बनाए जाने की अनुमति प्राप्त है, फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स (जिसे इसके पश्चात् एफ एस आई कहा गया है) या फ्लोर एरिया रेशियो (जिसे इसके पश्चात् एफ ए आर कहा गया है) के 'मौजूदा' मानकों सहित स्थानीय नगर आयोजना विनियमों के अधीन होगी :

बशर्ते कि समुद्र की ओर पहले से निर्मित सड़क पर बने नए सड़कों की ओर की भूमि पर किसी भी प्रकार के भवनों के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी ।

- (iii) प्राधिकृत भवन के पुनः निर्माण की अनुमति मौजूदा उपयोग में परिवर्तन किए बिना मौजूदा एफ एस आई या एफ ए आर के अधीन दी जाएगी ।

3. आई सी आर जेड-III.

(क) समुद्र की ओर और ज्वारीय लहरों से प्रभावित जलाशयों या खाड़ी की चौड़ाई, जो भी कम हो, के किनारे सौ मीटर तक एच टी एल से 200 मीटर तक भूमि की ओर के क्षेत्र को "नो डेवलपमेंट जोन (जिस इसके पश्चात् एन डी जेड कहा गया है) के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाएगा, " -

- (i) किसी पूर्व निर्धारित बंदरगाह की सीमाओं में आने वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में एन डी जेड लागू नहीं होगा।
- (ii) मौजूदा एफ एस आई मौजूदा फ्लिंथ क्षेत्र और मौजूदा सघनता से अधिक न होने वाले मौजूदा प्राधिकृत भवन की मरम्मत या पुनःनिर्माण और कार्यकलापों के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं सहित अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य कार्यों के सिवाय एन डी जेड में किसी निर्माण कार्य की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। समुद्र के किनारे के साथ-साथ एच टी एल से 100 और 200 मीटर के बीच मछुआरा समुदायों सहित परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों की आवासीय इकाइयों के निर्माण/पुनःनिर्माण की अनुमति होगी, जिसे मछुआरा समुदाय सहित परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों के साथ-साथ परामर्श कर संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा आवश्यक आपदा प्रबंधन प्रावधान, स्वच्छता तथा पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए संबंधित राज्य या संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र सी जेड एम ए से एन सी जेड एम ए की सिफारिश पर शुरू किया जाएगा;
- (iii) तथापि, एन डी जेड में निम्न गतिविधियों को संचालित करने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है, -

- (क) कृषि, शाक-भाजी उत्पादन, बागवानी, चरागाह, पार्क, खेल का मैदान और वानिकी;
- (ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाएं;
- (ग) दुर्लभ खनिजों का खनन;
- (घ) अधिसूचना के संलग्नक-2 में वर्णित नियमों के अनुसार ही पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों तथा तरल प्राकृतिक गैस का परिवहन एवं भंडारण;
- (ङ) तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के पुनः गैसीकरण की सुविधाएं;
- (च) अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन की सुविधाएं;
- (छ) डिसेलिनेशन संयंत्र एवं इससे जुड़ी सुविधाएं;
- (ज) मौसमी रडार;
- (झ) संबंधित सी जेड एम ए से अनुमति प्राप्त स्थानीय समुदाय की आवश्यकता हेतु चिकित्सालय, विद्यालय, सार्वजनिक आवासीय भवन, सामुदायिक शौचालय, वर्षा से बचाव के लिए सार्वजनिक आश्रय स्थल, पुल, सड़क, जेट्टी, जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था, जल निकास प्रणाली, सीवरेज के निकास की व्यवस्था, शवदाहगृह, सीमेटरीज और विद्युत उप संस्थान की व्यवस्था अंदमान और निकोबार सी जेड एम ए द्वारा मामला दर मामला आधार पर दी जाएंगी;
- (ञ) संबंधित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति के पूर्व अनुमोदन से घरेलू सीवेज उपचार एवं निस्तारण के लिए बनाए जाने वाली निकायों या संबंधित निकायों का निर्माण;
- (ट) स्थानीय मछुआरा समुदाय के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं जैसे- मछलियों को सुखाने के लिए प्रांगण, नीलामी के लिए एक हॉल, जाल की मरम्मत के लिए प्रांगण, पारंपरिक नौका निर्माण संबंधी प्रांगण, बर्फ संयंत्र, बर्फ तोड़ने की इकाई, मछलियों के उपचार से संबंधित सुविधाएं आदि;
- (ठ) हवाई पट्टियां और उनसे संबंधित सुविधाएं।

(ख). 200 मीटर से 500 मीटर तक का क्षेत्र, -

उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप स्वीकार्य होंगे;

- (i) अधिसूचना के अनुबंध-III में विशेष रूप से दिए गए नियमों के अनुसार पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों तथा तरल प्राकृतिक गैस का परिवहन एवं भंडारण;
- (ii) अधिसूचना के अनुबंध-IV में दिए गए विशेष दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार शर्तों के अधीन पर्यटकों अथवा आगंतुकों के लिए होटलों या समुद्र तटीय रिसॉर्टों के निर्माण के लिए अभिनिर्धारित क्षेत्रों में खाली भू-खंड विकसित करना;
- (iii) तरल प्राकृतिक गैस के रीगैसीफिकेशन के लिए सुविधाएं ;

4. आईसीआरजेड-IV क्षेत्रों में,-

स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा शुरू की गई परंपरागत फिशिंग और संगत गतिविधियों को छोड़कर समुद्र और ज्वार प्रभावित जल निकायों पर प्रतिबंधित गतिविधियों का विनियमन जिनमें पत्तनों, बंदरगाहों तथा अग्रतट की विकासात्मक गतिविधियां भी शामिल हैं; का विनियमन निम्नानुसार किया जाएगा:-

- (क) जल जीव जंतु पालन आपरेशनों सहित सभी प्रकार की गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाले किसी तरह के अशोधित सीवेज, बहिस्रावों, ब्लास्ट वाटर, शिपवाशेज, उड़नराख अथवा ठोस अपशिष्ट को डम्प नहीं किया जाएगा और तटीय नगरों और शहरों से उत्पन्न होने वाले सीवेज के शोधन के लिए एक योजना परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों, परंपरागत मछुआरों सहित स्टेकहोल्डरों के साथ परामर्श करके एक वर्ष के भीतर तैयार करके कार्यान्वित की जाएगी;
- (ख) तेल और गैस अन्वेषण और ड्रिलिंग, खनन, बोट हाउस तथा शिपिंग से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण;
- (ग) स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा शुरू की गई परंपरागत फिशिंग और संगत गतिविधियों पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं होगी।

5. अवधि, जब तक के लिए आईसीआरजेड और आईआईएमपी वैध होगी-

- (i) आईसीआरजेड और आईआईएमपी पांच वर्षों के लिए वैध होगी और अगली आईआईएमपी योजना के समाप्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व छह माह की अवधि के भीतर तैयार कर ली जाएगी:
परन्तु कि अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह का प्रशासन अथवा जैसा भी मामला हो, लक्षद्वीप प्रशासन आवश्यकता पड़ने पर किसी भी समय योजना की समीक्षा कर सकता है।
- (ii) सीआरजेड अधिसूचना, 1991 के अंतर्गत पहले से अनुमोदित तटीय जोन प्रबंधन योजनाएं सामान्यतः चौबीस महीनों के लिए वैध होंगी, बशर्ते कि उपर्युक्त अवधि को पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा उन निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन, जिनको इस संबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया हो, एक विशिष्ट अधिसूचना जारी करके बढ़ाया न गया हो।

6. इस अधिसूचना का प्रवर्तन और मॉनीटरिंग,-

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन तथा इसके अंतर्गत विनिर्धारित शर्तों के अनुपालन के प्रयोजनार्थ मूल अथवा प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियां पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन, एनसीजेडएमए तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के सीजेडएमए के पास उपलब्ध हैं।

- (ख) एनसीजेडएमए और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के सीजेडएमए की संरचना, कार्यकाल और अधिदेश को पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 1993 की रिट याचिका 664 के संबंध में दिए गए आदेशों के अनुसार पहले ही अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है।
- (ग) राज्य सरकार अथवा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की सीजेडएमए इस अधिसूचना के प्रवर्तन और मॉनीटरिंग हेतु तथा इस कार्य में सहायता करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी होगी, राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश की सरकार संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय समितियों का गठन करेगी जिसमें मछुआरों सहित स्थानीय परंपरागत समुदायों के कम से कम तीन प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे।
- (घ) मछुआरा समुदायों, जनजातियों सहित परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों की आवास इकाइयों जिनके संबंध में सीआरजेड अधिसूचना 1991 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत अनुमति थी, लेकिन उनके संबंध में उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से औपचारिक अनुमोदन प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है, पर विचार संबंधित केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के सीजेडएमए द्वारा किया जाएगा और आवास इकाइयों को निम्नलिखित शर्त के अधीन विनियमित किया जाएगा, नामशः-
- (i) उनका उपयोग किसी तरह की वाणिज्यिक गतिविधि के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा;
 - (ii) उन्हें किसी गैर-परंपरागत तटीय समुदाय को बेचा अथवा अंतरित नहीं किया जाएगा;

7. अंडमान और निकोबार लक्षद्वीप में निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां प्रतिबंधित होंगी:-

- (i) प्रवाल भित्तियों को नष्ट करना,
 - (ii) प्रवाल भित्ति क्षेत्रों में और उनके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों तथा देशज और संकटापन्न प्रजातियों के आश्रय और प्रजनन स्थलों पर बालू का खनन;
 - (iii) प्रवाल भित्तियों, कच्छ वनस्पतियों के समुद्री क्षेत्र पर तटीय सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य (ठोस निर्माण);
 - (iv) अशोधित सीवेज अथवा बहिस्रावों का निपटान;
 - (v) उड़नराख, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट, चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट, जैविक रूप से नष्ट न होने वाला अपशिष्ट तथा इसी तरह के अपशिष्टों का निपटान;
 - (vi) पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों से दस किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र में रेड श्रेणी के उद्योग पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) अथवा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 अथवा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अंतर्गत यथा प्रतिबंधित)।
 - (vii) निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर नए उद्योगों की स्थापना करना और मौजूदा उद्योगों का विस्तार करना:-
- (क) जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वाटरफ्रंट से संबंधित हैं अथवा जिनके संबंध में अग्रतटीय सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता हेतु स्पष्टीकरण:- इस मद के प्रयोजनार्थ अग्रतटीय सुविधाओं का आशय उन गतिविधियों से है जो इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय हैं और जिनके प्रचालन के लिए वाटरफ्रंट पत्तनों और बंदरगाहों, जेट्टीज, व्हायरज, अपरदन नियंत्रण उपायों, ब्रेकवाटर, पाइप लाइनों, लाइट हाउसों, नेवीगेशनल सुरक्षा सुविधाओं, तटीय पुलिस स्टेशनों और इसी तरह की सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता होती है;
- (ख) एटमी ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाएं;

- (ग) गैर परंपरागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन की सुविधाएं और सामाजिक प्रभावों सहित प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के आधार पर इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में अवर्गीकृत क्षेत्रों में लवणता दूर करने संबंधी संयंत्र लगाने की सुविधाएं;
- (घ) स्थानीय नगर आयोजना विनियमों के अनुसार मछुआरों सहित स्थानीय समुदायों की आवासीय इकाइयों का निर्माण और उनकी मरम्मत;
- (viii) निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की दिनांक 28 जुलाई, 1989 की अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ. 594 (ई), दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1989 की एमओ सं. 966 (ई) और दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1989 की जीएसआर 1037 (ई) में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट तेल भंडारण का विनिर्माण अथवा हथालन अथवा परिसंकटमय पदार्थों का निपटान:-
- (क) समुद्री जहाज से पत्तनों, टर्मिनलों और शोधन कारखानों तक परिसंकटमय पदार्थों का स्थानांतरण;
- (ख) इस अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न अनुलग्नक-1। में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और तरल प्राकृतिक गैस की प्राप्ति और भंडारण की सुविधाएं तथा आईसीआरजेड-1(ए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत न किए गए क्षेत्रों तथा पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के रूप में अभिनिर्धारित अन्य क्षेत्रों में तरल प्राकृतिक गैस (जिसे इसके बाद एलएनजी कहा जाएगा) के पुनः गैसीयकरण के लिए सुविधाएं, बशर्ते कि इससे पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में तेल उद्योग सुरक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों सहित सुरक्षा विनियमों का कार्यान्वयन हो तथा पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन हो। इसके अलावा, ये सुविधाएं पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा पर्यावरण के संबंध में यथा विनिर्धारित सुधारात्मक उपायों के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन भी होंगी।
- परंतु कि उर्वरकों जैसे कि अमोनियां, फास्कोरिक एसिड, सल्फर, सल्फ्यूरिक, नाइट्रिक एसिड तथा इसी तरह के उर्वरकों के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक कच्ची सामग्री और उर्वरकों की अभिप्राप्ति और भंडारण संबंधी सुविधाओं की अनुमति वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 तथा पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 के अंतर्गत आईसीआरजेड-1 के रूप में अवर्गीकृत क्षेत्रों तथा पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के रूप में अभिनिर्धारित किए गए क्षेत्रों के उपर्युक्त जोन के भीतर ही होगी;
- (ix) अनुज्ञेय क्षेत्रों में हैचरी और कम हो रही प्राकृतिक रूप से उत्पन्न मछलियों को छोड़कर फिश प्रोसेसिंग इकाइयों तथा बेयर हाउसिंग की स्थापना और उनका विस्तार;
- (x) निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर भूमि सुधार, बंडिंग अथवा समुद्रीजल के प्राकृतिक बहाव का अवरोधन;
- (क) जो पत्तनों, बन्दरगाहों, जेट्टीज, व्हावर्ज, स्वेज, स्लिपवेज, पुलों, समुद्री संपर्क मार्गों, स्टिल्ट्स पर सड़क निर्माण तथा रक्षा और सुरक्षा के उद्देश्यों के लिए सुविधाओं की स्थापना, विनियोग अथवा आधुनिकीकरण अथवा अग्रतटीय सुविधाओं के विस्तार संबंधी सुविधाओं और अन्य सुविधाओं, जोकि अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत अनुज्ञेय गतिविधियों के लिए आवश्यक हैं;

- (ख) पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (जिसे इसके बाद ई आई ए कहा जाएगा) अध्ययनों सहित वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के आधार पर अपरदन का नियंत्रण करने के उपाय;
- (ग) ई आई ए अध्ययनों के आधार पर जलमार्गों, चैनलों और पतनों का रख-रखाव अथवा क्लीयरिंग
- (घ) बालू के बार रोकने के उपाय, ज्वारीय नियंत्रकों की स्थापना, तूफानी जल ड्रेन बिछाना अथवा पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट की जाने वाली किसी एजेंसी द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के आधार पर लवणीयता के प्रवेश को रोकने और शुद्ध जल के रीचार्ज के लिए संरचनाओं हेतु ;
- (xi) निम्नलिखित के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं को छोड़कर अपशिष्टों और बहिस्रावों के लिए इकाइयों अथवा इकाइयों अथवा कार्यतंत्र की स्थापना और विस्तार ;
- (क) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) के अंतर्गत दिए गए अनुमोदन से शोधित बहिस्रावों को जलबहाव के डिस्चार्ज करना ;
- (ख) स्टोर्म वाटर ड्रेन्स और पम्पिंग के लिए एनसिलियरी स्ट्रक्चर्स ;
- (ग) आई सी आर जेड-1 के अलावा आई सी आर जेड क्षेत्रों में स्थित बीच रिसोर्ट्स तथा मानव बस्तियों के कारण उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट और बहिस्रावों का शोधन तथा शोधित अपशिष्टों और बहिस्रावों का निपटान;
- (xii) उद्योगों, शहरों अथवा कस्बों व अन्य मानव बस्तियों से उत्पन्न अशोधित अपशिष्टों और बहिस्रावों को डिस्चार्ज करना और संबंधित प्राधिकारी इस प्रकार के मौजूदा डिस्चार्ज, यदि कोई हो, को दूर करने के लिए इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से दो वर्षों से अनधिक समय अवधि के भीतर स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन करेंगे;
- (xiii) भूमि चराई और इसी तरह के कार्यों के प्रयोजनार्थ निर्माण संबंधी डेब्रिस, औद्योगिक ठोस अपशिष्टों, फ्लाई एश सहित शहरों अथवा कस्बों से उत्पन्न अपशिष्टों को डम्प करना और संबंधित प्राधिकरण किसी भी मौजूदा प्रथा, यदि कोई हो, को दूर करने के लिए स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन करेगा। यह प्रथा इस अधिसूचना के प्रारंभ होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर दूर किया जाएगा।
- टिप्पणी : पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय 34 पैराओं (v), (vi) और (vii) के संबंध में निर्धारित समय सीमा सहित कार्य योजनाएं तैयार करने, उनका कार्यान्वयन करने और मानीटरिंग करने के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन को अलग से अनुरोध जारी करेगा।
- (xiv) वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के आधार पर तथा राज्य सरकार अथवा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन के साथ परामर्श करके पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय द्वारा अभिनिर्धारित ई आई ए अधिसूचना, 2006 के अनुसार रणनीतिक और रक्षा विषयों के रूप में वर्गीकृत परियोजनाओं को छोड़कर तटीय क्षेत्र में हाई इरोडिंग क्षेत्रों में पत्तन और बन्दरगाह परियोजनाएं;
- (xv) वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों जैसे कि शॉपिंग और आवास परिसरों, होटलों तथा मनोरंजन संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए पुनरुद्धार;
- (xvi) (क) आई सी आर जेड क्षेत्र में अनुपलब्ध दुर्लभ खनिजों को छोड़कर बालू, चट्टानों और अन्य सबस्ट्रेटा सामग्रियों का खनन;

(ख) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस का अन्वेषण और उपयोग;

(xvii) निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर; एच टी एल के 200 मी. के भीतर भूमिजल का ड्राल और उससे संबंधित निर्माण कार्य; नामशः-

(क) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां स्थानीय समुदाय रहते हैं और केवल उनके उपयोग के लिए ;

(ख) 200 मी. से 500 मी. वाले जोन के मध्य पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में भूमि जल में ड्राल की अनुमति तभी दी जाएगी जब ऐसा कार्य पीने के लिए, बागवानी, कृषि और मत्स्य पालन के लिए सामान्य नलकुपों के जरिए मानवों द्वारा स्वयं किया गया हो और जहां जल का कोई दूसरा स्रोत उपलब्ध न हो ।

टिप्पणी : समुद्री जल के प्रवेश कर जाने से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकार और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन द्वारा नामोद्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी द्वारा ऐसे ड्राल पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सकता है ।

(xviii) इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में निर्माण गतिविधियाँ;

(xix) सुन्दरता, मनोरंजन और अन्य दूसरे आयोजनों के लिए लैंडस्केप परिवर्तन सहित बालू के टीलों; पहाड़ियों, प्राकृतिक स्थलों की ड्रेसिंग अथवा रूपांतरण ;

(xx) समुद्री /तटीय पुलिस स्टेशनों की पैट्रोलिंग और सर्तकता गतिविधियों के लिए अपेक्षित सुविधाएं ;

8. परियोजनाओं के लिए इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृतियों की वैधता - इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत जिन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई, वे निर्माण और प्रचालन की शुरुआत के लिए दी गई स्वीकृति जारी होने की तारीख से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए वैध होंगी ।

9. ई आई ए अधिसूचना, 2006 अथवा अन्य अधिसूचना की अनुप्रयोज्यता - पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अथवा वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69), वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 52) को आकर्षित करने वाली विकास परियोजनाओं पर विचार उसके अंतर्गत किए गए प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाएगा और कोई भी सिफारिश करने से पहले सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त की जाएगी ।

10. जिन गतिविधियों को उपर्युक्त आई आई एम पी में सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया गया है, उनसे संबंधित निर्णय हेतु संबंधित केंद्रशासित प्रदेश के प्रशासन के माध्यम से पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के पास भेजा जाएगा ।

[फा. सं. 12 3/2008 आईएन. III]

ज. मो. माऊसकर, अपर सचिव

अनुबंध -I**एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना और द्वीप समूह तटीय विनियमन जोन की तैयारी के लिए दिशा निर्देश**

1. एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंधन योजना हेतु समूचे द्वीप समूह पर जलीय क्षेत्र सहित विचार किया जाएगा जबकि आईसीआरजेड के लिए पैरा -III (क) में दिए अनुसार क्षेत्राधिकार होगा ।
2. एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना तैयार की जाएगी जिसमें यह उल्लेख करना होगा कि सभी वर्तमान और भावी विकास, संरक्षण और परिरक्षण स्कीमें 10 वर्ष की समयावधि के साथ होंगी ।
3. एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंधन योजना और आईसीआरजेड मानव जीवन की व्यवहार्यता और एलिवेशन पर आधारित सम्पदा, जियोमार्फालाजी, समुद्र स्तरीय रूख और हारिजेन्टल लाईन विखंडन का निवारण करेगी और उन उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों को इंगित करेगी जो आवासीय इकाइयों, अवसंरचना आदि के लिए सुरक्षित होंगे और स्थानीय समुदायों के जीवन और सम्पदा के लिए उपयुक्त बचावकारी उपाय, प्राकृतिक संकटों से अवसंरचना को एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंधन योजना में इंगित करेंगे ।
4. संकट रेखा और भूमि की ओर उच्च ज्वार भाटा लाईन से 500 मीटर के बीच पड़ने वाले भू-क्षेत्र, समुद्रफ्रंट के मामले में और संकट रेखा और ज्वारभाटा प्रभावित जल पिण्ड के मामलों में शब्द 'संकट रेखा' पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय (इसके बाद एमओईएफ कहा जाएगा) द्वारा चिन्हित रेखा भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से (इसके बाद इसे एसओआई कहा जाएगा) ज्वारभाटों, हवाओं, समुद्र स्तर उत्थान और समुद्र रेखा परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभिप्रेरित है ।
5. इस अधिसूचना में सूचीबद्ध के अलावा कोई विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अनुचित नहीं होगा जो संकट रेखा और भूमि की ओर कृषि की चौड़ाई अथवा 500 मीटर अथवा 100 मीटर के बीच हो । स्थानीय समुदायों, आदिवासियों की आवासीय यूनिटों जिनमें मछुआरों के आवास भी शामिल हैं, को पुनः स्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा यदि आवासीय इकाइयां संकट रेखा से समुद्र की ओर स्थित हों । केन्द्रशासित प्रशासन स्थानीय समुदायों की ऐसी इकाइयों को आवश्यक सुरक्षोपाय प्रदान करेगा ।
6. सभी मौजूदा सड़कें जिनमें आन्तरिक सड़कें भी शामिल हैं, को मजबूत बनाया जाएगा, क्योंकि ये सड़कें प्राकृतिक विपदा में आजीविका, संचार, बचाव, राहत, खाली करने के उपायों के लिए काम आएंगी ।
7. पर्याप्त चक्रवात शैल्टरों को चिन्हित किया जाएगा और उनका निर्माण ऊंचे क्षेत्रों अथवा स्टिल्टों पर किया जाएगा जो आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के साथ हों ।
8. मौजूदा और नए स्कूल, मार्किट क्षेत्र और अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं (जल शौचालयों को छोड़कर) जहां अधिक संख्या में जनता इकट्ठी हो, उन्हें सामान्य तौर पर सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाएगा विशेषकर ऊंचे क्षेत्रों में अथवा सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में ।

9. समुद्रों की तरफ की ओर पर्याप्त जैव-शील्ड स्थानीय वनस्पति, वृक्षों, मेंग्रोव सहित रोपित किए जाएंगे और अन्य संवेदनशील सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएंगे ।
10. एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना और आईसीआरजेड वैज्ञानिक विधि पर आधारित होगी जो संचालित प्राधिकरण के अनुमोदन से होगी, जिनमें उपयुक्त तटीय सुरक्षा ढांचों का निर्माण ऐसी योजना के अनुरूप होगा ।
11. समुद्रतटों (बीचों) की सुरक्षा की जाएगी और उनमें कोई विकासीय कार्यकलाप अनुचित नहीं होगा ।
12. रेत के टीले, जो बाढ़ की अवस्था में प्रकृतिक अवरोधक हैं, उन्हें संरक्षित किया जाएगा और उनका रखरखाव किया जाएगा अथवा उनका पुनरुद्भव किया जाएगा, जो झाड़ियां लगाकर होगा अथवा उपयुक्त उपायों के जरीए होगा ।
13. द्वीप समूह प्रशासन द्वारा सिफारिश किए अनुसार मत्स्यन यंत्रों की स्थापना सहित स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा परम्परागत मत्स्यन के संबंध में कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होगा ।
14. (क) योजना में उपयुक्त वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करके निर्माण सामग्री का खनन, विशेषकर गहरे समुद्र तल से बालू निकालना (15 मीटर गहराई से आगे) अनुमित होगा ।
 - i. वैकल्पिक निर्माण सामग्री, जैसे बांस, स्थानीय वन उत्पाद को अभिज्ञात किया जाए और उपयोग किया जाए ।
 - ii. अन्य सामग्री जैसे धातु, होलो ब्रिक ब्लॉक्स और इसी तरह की सामग्री मुख्य भूमि से लाई जाएगी ।
15. गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत को बल दिया जाएगा विशेषकर वायु, सौर और ज्वारभाटा ऊर्जा, गैर-क्षारीकरण, जल पुनः चक्रण और स्थानीय उत्पादों को इस्तेमाल करने पर बल दिया जाएगा ।
16. चक्रवात, सुनामी और ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए पूर्व चेतावनी सिस्टम प्रदान किया जाएगा और खाली करने और आपदा में राहत उपाय योजना एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना में निर्मित की जाएगी ।
17. उन लोगों के लिए जो प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण विस्थापित हो गए हैं, उनकी पुनः स्थापना और विस्थापन के लिए एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना में आवश्यक प्रावधान किए जाएंगे ।
18. एकीकृत द्वीप समूह प्रबंध योजना और आईसीआरजेड में आबादी के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया जाएगा और भावी विकास के लिए योजना तैयार की जाएगी ।
19. आरक्षित वनों, संरक्षित वनों, राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभ्यारण्यों के तहत क्षेत्रों को जो वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69) के अंतर्गत अथवा वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53)

और पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के तहत अधिसूचित सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत कोई विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप अनुमित नहीं किए जाएंगे।

20. स्थानीय समुदायों के आवासीय यूनिटों अथवा अवसंरचना, जो योजना की तैयारी के समय मौजूद हो, को विस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा।
21. मौजूदा भवनों अथवा बुनियादी ढांचों की मरम्मत, जिनमें पुनः निर्माण भी शामिल है, के संबंध में किए जाने वाले कार्य अनुमित होंगे।
22. आईआईएमपी और आईसीआरजेड 1:25,000 के मानचित्र व्यापक स्तरीय नियोजन के लिए और 1:10,000 अथवा केडस्ट्रल स्केल सूक्ष्म स्तरीय प्लानिंग के लिए तैयार किए जाएंगे।
23. उच्च ज्वारभाटा लाईन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय द्वारा प्राधिकृत अभिकरण द्वारा चिन्हित कराई जाएगी।

अनुबंध-II

पेट्रोलियम व रसायन उत्पादों की सूची जिनका भण्डारण (आई सी आर जेड(क) और अन्य अभिज्ञात पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर अनुमित है

- (i) कच्चा तेल ;
- (ii) लिक्विफाइड पेट्रोलियम गैस;
- (iii) मोटर स्पिट;
- (iv) कैरोसिन;
- (v) विमान ईंधन;
- (vi) हाई स्पीड डीजल;
- (vii) लुब्रीकेटिंग ऑयल;
- (viii) ब्यूटेन;
- (ix) प्रोपेन;
- (x) कम्प्रेस्ड नेचुरल गैस;
- (xi) नेफ्था;
- (xii) फर्नेस ऑयल;
- (xiii) लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक;
- (xiv) लिक्विफाइड नेचुरल गैस;
- (xv) उर्वरक व उर्वरकों के उत्पादन हेतु कच्चा माल।

अनुबंध III

आईसीआरजेड-III और आईसीआरजेड II/ आईआईएमपी के निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में तट रिसोर्ट / होटलों के विकास में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की पूर्वानुमति के बाद सैलानियों अथवा यात्रियों के ठहरने संबंधी दिशानिर्देश ।

I. सैलानियों / यात्रियों के अस्थाई निवास हेतु एसपीसीजेड-II और III के निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की पूर्वानुमति के पश्चात् तट रिसोर्ट / होटलों के निर्माण निम्नांकित परिस्थितियों से संदर्भित होंगे :

- (क) परियोजना प्रस्तावक उच्च ज्वारभाटा रेखा की भूमि की ओर 200 मीटर के भीतर रेखा के भीतर क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार का निर्माण कार्य नहीं करेगा ।
- (ख) प्रस्तावित निर्माण संकट रेखा अथवा उच्च ज्वार रेखा से 200 मीटर जो भी अधिक हो, से परे किया जाएगा ।
- (ग) निजी संपत्तियों के चारों ओर पौधों और कांटेदार तारों द्वारा चाहरदीवारी के निर्माण की अनुमति इस शर्त पर दी जा सकती है कि इनके कारण लोगों की समुद्री किनारे तक पहुँच में कोई व्यवधान न हो ।
- (घ) रेत के टीलों को समतल नहीं किया जायेगा ;
- (ङ) खेल सुविधाओं के लिए, गोल पोस्ट, नेट पोस्ट और लम्प पोस्ट के अतिरिक्त किसी भी प्रकार के स्थाई निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी ।
- (च) तहखाने के निर्माण की अनुमति इस आधार पर दी जा सकती है कि राज्य भूगर्भ जल प्राधिकरण से इस बात का अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करनी होगी कि निर्माण उस क्षेत्र में भू-गर्भीय जल के मुक्त प्रवाह को प्रभावित नहीं करेगा ।
- (छ) राज्य भूगर्भ जल प्राधिकरण इस प्रकार के अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से पहले केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये दिशा-निर्देशों का संदर्भ लेगा ।
- (ज) यद्यपि विकास रहित क्षेत्र में फ्लोर स्पेस इण्डेक्स की गणना के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं है, संपूर्ण भू-खण्ड का क्षेत्रफल जिसमें वह भाग भी शामिल होगा जो विकास रहित क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है, को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।
- (झ) भू-खण्ड का कुल क्षेत्रफल 0.4 हेक्टेयर से कम नहीं होना चाहिए तथा सभी मालों (फ्लोर) का कुल ढका हुआ क्षेत्र भू-खण्ड के कुल आकार के 33 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए अर्थात्

फ्लोर स्पेश इण्डेक्स 0.33 से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। खुला क्षेत्र समतल होगा और उचित वनस्पतियों से आच्छादित होगा ;

- (ट) निर्माण कार्य आस-पास की स्थलाकृति एवं स्थानीय वास्तुकला शैली के अनुरूप होगा ;
- (ठ) निर्माण कार्य में छत की कुल ऊँचाई 9 मीटर से ज्यादा नहीं होगी व दो तल से ज्यादा (नीचे का तल व उसके ऊपर का तल) का निर्माण नहीं होगा ;
- (ड.) भूगर्भ जल को उच्च ज्वार रेखा में 200 मी. के नीचे से नहीं लिया जायेगा ; 200-500 मी. के जोन में केंद्रीय/राज्य भू-जल बोर्ड की सहमति से लिया जा सकता है ;
- (ढ़) उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मी. की दूरी में बालू का खनन, समतल करना या बालू को खोदना केवल बिल्डिंग की बुनियाद, स्वीमिंग पुल को छोड़कर अनुमत नहीं होगा ;
- (त) परियोजना क्षेत्र में उपचारित उत्प्रवाह, ठोस कचरे, धुँआ तथा ध्वनि के स्तर आदि की गुणवत्ता को सक्षम प्राधिकरण द्वारा पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत तथा केंद्रीय/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा बनाये गये मानकों के अनुसार होगा ;
- (थ) उत्प्रवाहों तथा ठोस कचरे के उपचार हेतु आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएं अवश्य की जानी चाहिए; अनुपचारित उत्प्रवाह तथा ठोस कचरे को पानी में या तट पर फेंका या छोड़ा न जाए; तथा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना होगा कोई भी उत्प्रवाह/ठोस कचरा समुद्र तट पर छोड़ा नहीं जायेगा।
- (द) समुद्र तट पर लोगों की पहुंच को अनुमति देने हेतु किन्हीं दो होटलों/बीच रिसोर्टों के मध्य कम से कम 20 मी. की चौड़ाई का अंतराल होना चाहिए। किसी भी स्थिति में कुल अंतराल 500 मी. से कम नहीं होगा; तथा
- (घ) यदि परियोजना में वन भूमि को अवनीय उद्देश्यों के लिए शामिल किया जाना है तो वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत, सहमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा। इसके अलावा केंद्र व राज्य कानूनों के लागू होने वाली सभी आवश्यकताओं को परियोजना द्वारा पूर्ण किया जायेगा;
- (न) राज्य/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश के पर्यटन विभाग से अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।

II पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों (जैसे कि समुद्री पार्क, मैंग्रूव, मूंगा भित्ती, मछलियों का जनन व पालने का क्षेत्र, वन्यजीव पर्यावास तथा ऐसे अन्य क्षेत्र जिन्हें केंद्र/राज्य सरकार/केंद्रशासित प्रदेश द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया हो) समुद्रतटीय रिसोर्ट /होटलों के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O.20(E).— WHEREAS the Central Government vide its notification number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991, (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), declared Coastal Regulation Zone and imposed certain restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations and processes in the said Zones for its protection.;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government, issues a separate notification for the environmental management of Andaman and Nicobar (hereinafter referred to as the AandN) and Lakshadweep and for this purpose a preliminary Notification was published vide number 2291(E), dated the 15th September, 2010 under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF), number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991, in so far as it relate to the AandN and the Lakshadweep Islands.;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 25th February, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, the suggestions and objections received from the public have been considered by the Central Government.;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government, with a view of providing livelihood security to the local communities including the fisherfolk and tribals, promote conservation and protection of Islands unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable integrated management plan based on scientific principles taking into account the vulnerability of the coast to natural hazards, hereby declare the coastal stretches of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar and entire area of the other islands of Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep and their water area upto territorial water limit as the Islands Protection Zone (hereinafter referred to as the IPZ) and restricts the areas from the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009, except in the manner provided in the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ) and Integrated Islands Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the IIMPs).;

In exercise of powers also conferred by clause (d) and sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supercession, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as Island Protection Zone and imposes with effect from the date of the notification the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries,

operations or processes,-

I. Environmental management for the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar (hereinafter referred to as the AandN) and Lakshadweep shall be managed as follows:-

- A. the entire island of AandN other than the four islands mentioned in sub-para B below shall be managed as per IIMPs;
- B. In view of the large geographical area of the islands of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar, these islands shall be managed as per the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ).

II. The Islands of AandN and Lakshadweep other than the four mentioned in sub-para B and Lakshadweep shall be managed based on the IIMPs which will be prepared as per the following guidelines, namely:-

(a) Preparation of Integrated Islands Management Plan,-

- (1) the AandN Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of this notification, for the purpose of integrated sustainable development of the AandN Islands Protection Zone, prepare the IIMPs, *interalia*, specifying therein the areas indicating all the existing and the proposed developments, conservation and preservation schemes, dwelling units including infrastructure projects such as, schools, markets, hospitals, public facilities, and the like;
- (2) the Lakshadweep Islands Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of this notification, for the purpose of integrated sustainable development of the Lakshadweep Islands Protection Zone, prepare the IIMPs, *interalia*, specifying therein the areas indicating all the existing and the proposed developments, conservation and preservation schemes, dwelling units including infrastructure projects such as, schools, markets, hospitals, public facilities, and the like;
- (3) the Islands Administration may, if it consider necessary, take the help of research institutions having experience and specialisation in coastal resource management in the preparation of IIMPs taking into account the guidelines specified in Annexure-I to this notification.
- (4) all activities in the Islands and the aquatic areas shall be regulated by the AandN Administration or the Lakshadweep Islands Administration, as the case may be, on the basis of IIMPs;
- (5) the developmental activities in the Islands shall be included in the IIMPs in accordance with rules, regulations and building bye-laws of local town and country planning for the time being in force in the Islands;
- (6) the requirements of the Ministry of Defence, if any, shall be incorporated in the IIMPs and all defence related projects shall be assessed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary in the MoEF, Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and the Chief Secretaries of the AandN Islands Administration, or as the case may be, the Lakshadweep Islands Administration;
- (7) the IIMPs shall be prepared separately for each island, and, as may be required from time to time;
- (8) ecologically sensitive areas as specified in item (a) of sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph III to this notification shall be taken into consideration while preparing the IIMP:
Provided that if those areas are included in the National Parks or Sanctuaries notified under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) shall separately mentioned in the plan and be regulated in accordance with the provisions of that Act.
- (9) the activities permitted in the IIMP shall also be undertaken in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules or notifications made or issued thereunder and after taking into consideration the Environment Impact Assessment.

done under the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the MoEF number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006;

- (10) (a) the Island Administrations, after preparing the IIMPs shall widely publicise the plan and invite suggestions from the public and other stakeholders within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the plans;
- (b) the plans shall be published by publishing it in atleast two newspapers and website of the Administration;
- (c) the hard copy of the plan shall be made available to the public at the office of the Chairman and Member Secretary of the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities (hereinafter referred to as the CZMAs), District Collector's Office and Office of the Pollution Control Committee;
- (d) on receipt of the comments, the Island Administration shall make necessary changes in the plans and submit to Central Government in the MoEF for its consideration and approval;
- (e) the Union territory CZMA and the National Coastal Zone Management Authority shall be responsible to address and dispose off any grievance arising out of preparation of the plan.
- (11) the Central Government in the MoEF, after receipt of the IIMPs, shall, after examining the plan if it is satisfied, approve within a period of sixty days from the date of its receipt;
- (12) all the activities under the IIMP shall be regulated in accordance with such Plan by the concerned authorities in the Islands.

III. The islands of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar shall be managed based on ICRZ have the following jurisdiction, namely:-

- A. (i) the land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500mts on the landward side along the sea front;
- (ii) ICRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 100 mts or width of the creek whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance upto which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the ICRZ Plan.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this item the expression tidal influenced water bodies means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea, in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters and lagoons.

- (iii) land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone;
- (iv) the water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

B. The coastal areas of the four islands shall be classified as follows, namely:-

1. (a) ICRZ-I,- The areas that are ecologically sensitive and the geomorphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast,-

- (i) mangroves;
 - (ii) coral reefs;
 - (iii) sand Beaches and Sand Dunes;
 - (iv) mudflats;
 - (v) protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
 - (vi) salt Marshes;
 - (vii) turtle nesting grounds;
 - (viii) horse shoe crabs habitats;
 - (ix) sea grass beds;
 - (x) sea weed beds;
 - (xi) nesting grounds of birds;
 - (xii) fishing villages and areas of traditional rights.
- (b) The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line; and

2. ICRZ-II,- The areas that have been developed upto or close to the shoreline.

Explanation.- The expression “developed area” is referred to as that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which are substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains;

3. ICRZ-III,-

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either Category- B(i)(a) and (b) above which include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

4. ICRZ-IV,-

- (i) the water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side;
- (ii) shall include the water area of the tidal influenced water body from the mouth of the water body at the sea upto the influence of tide which is measured as five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year.

C. Preparation of ICRZ Plans,-

- (i) the MoEF will get the ICRZ plans prepared through the AandN Administration for the four islands. The ICRZ will be prepared by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) of MoEF and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders;
- (ii) the hazard line shall be mapped by MoEF through Sol all along the coastline of the country and the hazard line shall be demarcated taking into account, tide, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes;
- (iii) for the purpose of depicting the flooding due to tides, waves and sea level rise in the next fifty and hundred years, the contour mapping of the coastline shall be carried out at 0.5m interval normally upto 7km from HTL on the landward side, and the shoreline changes shall be demarcated based on historical data by comparing the previous satellite imageries with the recent satellite imageries;
- (iv) mapping of the hazard line shall be carried out in 1:25,000 scale for macro level planning and 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level mapping. The hazard line shall be taken

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- into consideration while preparing the land use plan of the coastal areas;
- (v) the AandN Administration will prepare within a period of twenty four months from the date of issue this notification, draft ICRZ Plans in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the ICRZ-I, II, III and IV involving public consultation;
 - (vii) the draft ICRZ Plans shall be submitted by the Union territory Administration to the AandN CZMA for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the EIA notification, 2006;
 - (viii) the AandN CZMA shall submit the draft ICRZ Plans to MoEF alongwith its recommendations on ICRZ Plans within a period of six months after incorporating the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders;
 - (ix) MoEF shall thereafter consider and approve the ICRZ Plans within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the ICRZ Plans complete in all respects;
 - (x) all developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the Union territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned AandN CZMA within the framework of such approved ICRZ Plans as the case may be in accordance with provisions of this notification;
 - (xi) the ICRZ Plans shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned Union territory Administration may consider undertaking revision of the maps following the above procedures.

D. Norms for regulation of activities permissible under this notification in the four islands,-

1. (i) ICRZ-I,-

(a) no new construction shall be permitted in ICRZ-I except,-

- (i) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (ii) pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
- (iii) facilities that are essential for activities permissible under ICRZ-I;
- (iv) installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department;
- (v) construction of trans island sea link and without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.

(b) Areas between LTL and HTL which are not ecologically sensitive and important necessary safety measures will be incorporated while permitting the following, namely:-

- (i) exploration and extraction of natural gas;
- (ii) construction of dwelling unit of fisherfolk dispensaries, schools, public rainshelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves and fishing villages and areas of traditional rights after obtaining approval from AandN CZMA;
- (iii) necessary safety measure shall be incorporated while permitting such developmental activities in the area falling in the hazard zone;
- (iv) desalination plants;
- (v) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;

2. ICRZ-II,-

- (i) buildings shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized structures;
- (ii) buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads or

existing authorized structures shall be subject to the existing local town and country planning regulations including the 'existing' norms of Floor Space Index (hereinafter referred to as the FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (hereinafter referred to as the FAR):

Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road:

- (ii) reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing FSI or FAR Norms and without change in present use.

3. ICRZ-III,-

- (a) area upto 200mts from HTL on the landward side in case of seafront and 100mts along tidal influenced water bodies or width of the creek whichever is less is to be earmarked as "No Development Zone (hereinafter referred to as the NDZ)",-

- (i) the NDZ shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits;
- (ii) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing FSI, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities; construction or reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk may be permitted between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the Union territory Administration in consultation with the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk and incorporating the necessary disaster management provision, sanitation and recommended by the concerned Union territory CZMA to NCZMA for approval by MoEF;.

- (iii) however, the following activities may be permitted in NDZ,-

- (a) agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, and forestry.
- (b) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (c) mining of rare minerals;
- (d) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (e) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas;
- (f) facilities for generating power by non conventional energy sources;
- (g) facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (h) weather radars;
- (i) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by AandN CZMA;
- (j) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
- (l) airstrips and associated facilities.

- (b) Area between 200mts to 500mts,-

The following activities may be permissible in the above areas;

- (i) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (ii) development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors subject to the conditions as specified in the guidelines at Annexure-III;
- (iii) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas;
- (iv) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
- (v) facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (vi) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- (vii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages, building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor);
- (viii) airstrips and associated facilities.

4. In ICRZ-IV areas,-

The activities impugning on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies shall be regulated including ports and harbours and foreshore developmental activities except for traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities as follows, namely:-

- (a) no untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations shall be let off or dumped and a comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities shall be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented;
- (b) pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping;
- (c) there shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

5. Period for which ICRZ and IIMPs shall be valid,-

- (i) the ICRZ and IIMPs shall be valid for a period of five years and the next IIMP shall be prepared within a period of six months before the date of expiry of the Plan:
Provided that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration or, as the case may be, the Lakshadweep Islands Administration, may review the plan at anytime as may be required.
- (ii) the Coastal Zone Management Plans already approved under CRZ notification, 1991 shall be valid for a period of twenty four months unless the aforesaid period is extended by MoEF by a specific notification subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified therein.

6. Enforcement and monitoring of this notification,-

- (a) for the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the MoEF, Union territory Administration, NCZMA and Union territory CZMAs;
- (b) The composition, tenure and mandate of NCZMA and UT CZMAs have already been notified by MoEF in terms of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of

- (c) the Union territory CZMAs shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned containing atleast three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk.
- (d) the dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the CRZ notification, 1991, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely-
 - (i) these are not used for any commercial activity
 - (ii) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

7. The following activities shall be prohibited in the islands of AandN and Lakshadweep:-

- (i) destruction of corals;
- (ii) mining of sand from in and around coral areas, nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species;
- (iii) construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves;
- (iv) disposal of untreated sewage or effluents;
- (v) disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like;
- (vi) red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten kilometres from ecologically sensitive areas;
- (vii) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries except,-

(a) those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities;

Explanation: For the purposes of this item the expression “foreshore facilities” means those activities permissible under this notification and they require waterfront for their operations such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like.;

- (b) projects of Department of Atomic Energy;
 - (c) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as ecologically sensitive area under this notification based on an impact assessment study including social impacts.;
 - (d) reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities including fishers in accordance with local town and country planning regulations.
- (viii) manufacture or handling oil storage or disposal of hazardous substance as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated the 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966(E), dated the 27th November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5th December, 1989 except,-

(a) transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa;

- (b) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the LNG) in the areas not classified as ICRZ-I(a) and other identified ecologically sensitive areas subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by MoEF and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by in MoEF:

Provided that facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, shall be permitted within the said zone in the areas not classified as ICRZ-I and identified ecologically sensitive areas under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (ix) setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing except hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas;
- (x) land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except those,-
- (a) required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, sealink, road on stilts, and such as meant for defence and security purpose and for other facilities that are essential for activities permissible under the notification;
 - (b) measures for control of erosion, based on scientific including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies;
 - (c) maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies;
 - (d) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF;
- (xi) setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents except facilities required for,-
- (a) discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
 - (b) storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping;
 - (c) treatment of waste and effluents arising from hotels, beach resorts and human settlements located in ICRZ areas other than ICRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;
- (xii) discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements and the concerned authorities shall implement schemes for phasing out existing discharge of this nature, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification;
- (xiii) dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling and the like and the concerned authority shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.
- Note:-The MoEF will issue a separate instruction to the Union territory Administration in

respect of preparation of Action Plans and their implementation as also monitoring including the time schedule thereof, in respect of sub-para (iv) and (v).

(xiv) port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union territory Administration;

(xv) reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities;

(xvi) mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials except,- (a) those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area,

(b) exploration and exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas;

(xvii) drawl of groundwater and construction related thereto, within 200mts of HTL; except the following, namely:-

(a) in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use.

(b) in the area between 200mts-500mts zone the drawal of groundwater shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.

Note:-Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.

(xviii) construction activities in ecologically sensitive areas except those specified in this notification;

(xix) dressing or altering the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purpose;

(xx) facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

8. Validity of the clearances issued under this notification for projects - The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for the period of five years from the date of issue of the clearance for commencement of construction and operation.

9. Applicability EIA notification, 2006 or any other notification - The developmental projects attracting Environmental Impact Assessment or the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (52 of 1972) shall be considered in accordance with the provisions made thereunder and prior approval obtained from the competent Authority before making any recommendations.

10. The activities which are not listed in the IIMPs above shall be referred to the MoEF, through the concerned Union territory Administration for decision.

[U No. 12-3 2008-IA-III]

J. M. MAUSKAR, Addl. Secy.

Annexure-I**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED ISLANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ISLAND COASTAL REGULATION ZONE**

1. The entire island including the aquatic area shall be considered for the Integrated Island Management Plan, while for ICRZ the jurisdiction shall be as indicated at para III(A).
2. Integrated Island Management Plans shall be prepared indicating therein all present and future developments, conservation and preservation schemes with a time frame of ten years.
3. The Integrated Island Management Plan and ICRZ shall address vulnerability to human life and property based on elevation, geomorphology, sea level trends and horizontal line displacement and indicate suitable areas that are safe for locating dwelling units, infrastructure, and the like, and appropriate safeguards measures to protect the life and property of the local communities, infrastructure from natural hazards shall be indicated in the Integrated Islands Management Plan.
4. The land area falling between the hazard line and 500mts from HTL on the landward side, in case of seafront and between the hazard line and 100mts line in case of tidal influenced water body the word 'hazard line' denotes the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) through the Survey of India (hereinafter referred to as the SoI) taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.
5. No developmental activities other than those listed in this Notification shall be permitted in the areas between the hazard line and 500mts or 100mts or width of the creek on the landward side. The dwelling unit of the local communities, tribals including that of the fishers will not be relocated if the dwelling units are located on the seaward side of the hazard line. The Union territory Administration will provide necessary safeguards from natural disaster to such dwelling units of local communities.
6. All the existing roads including the internal roads shall be strengthened, as these roads shall serve for the purpose of livelihood, communication, rescue, relief and evacuation measures during natural hazards.
7. Adequate cyclone shelters shall be earmarked and constructed on elevated areas or on stilts adjacent to populated areas.
8. The existing and as well new schools, market areas and other public facilities (excluding public toilets) where large number of public congregate, shall normally be located on safe areas preferably in elevated areas or protected areas.
9. Along the seaward side sufficient bio-shield with local vegetation, trees including mangroves shall be planted and other soft protection measures.
10. The Integrated Islands Management Plan and ICRZ shall be based on scientific methodology and with the approval of the concerned authorities, including the appropriate coastal protection structures be constructed in accordance with such Plan.
11. The beaches shall be protected and no developmental activities shall be permitted therein.
12. Sand dunes, being natural barrier in the event of flooding, shall be conserved and maintained or regenerated by planting shrubs or through appropriate measures.
13. There shall be no restriction with regard to traditional fishing by local communities including installation of fish aggregating devices as recommended by the Islands Administrations.
14. (a) The mining of construction material, especially sand from deep sea bed (beyond fifteen meters depth), after undertaking proper scientific studies may be permitted in the Plan;
 - i. the alternative construction material, such as, bamboo, local forest products may be identified and used;
 - ii. the other materials, like, metal, hollow brick blocks, and the like, shall be imported from the mainland.
15. Emphasis shall be given to use of non-conventional energy resources especially, wind, solar and tidal energy, desalination, water recycling, and use of local products.
16. Early warning system shall be provided for cyclone, tsunami, and the like, and a evacuation and relief measure plan in case of disasters shall be built into the Integrated Islands Management Plan.

17. Necessary provision shall be made in the Integrated Islands Management Plan for relocation and rehabilitation of people displaced due to natural disasters.
18. Integrated Islands Management Plan and ICRZ shall also include the areas under habitation and make plan for future development.
19. No developmental activities shall be permitted in the area under reserve forests, protected forests, national parks and sanctuaries notified under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the areas protected under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
20. The dwelling units or infrastructure of local communities as are existing at the time of preparation of Plan shall not be displaced.
21. Repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities shall be allowed.
22. IIMP and ICRZ shall be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map for macro level planning and 1:10,000 or cadastral scale for micro level planning.
23. The High Tide Line will be got demarcated by one of the agencies authorized by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Annexure-II

List of petroleum and chemical products permitted for storage except in ICRZ-I(a) and other identified ecologically sensitive areas

- (i) Crude oil;
- (ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
- (iii) Motor spirit;
- (iv) Kerosene;
- (v) Aviation fuel;
- (vi) High speed diesel;
- (vii) Lubricating oil;
- (viii) Butane;
- (ix) Propane;
- (x) Compressed Natural Gas;
- (xi) Naphtha;
- (xii) Furnace oil;
- (xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;
- (xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers.

Annexure-III**Guidelines for development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of ICRZ-III and ICRZ-II/IIMPs for occupation of tourist or visitors with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

- I. Construction of beach resorts or hotels with prior approval of MoEF in designated areas of ICRZ-II and III for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-
- (a). The project proponent shall not undertake any construction within 200 metres in the landward side of High Tide Line and within the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;
 - (b). The proposed constructions shall be beyond the hazard line or 200mts from the High Tide Line whichever is more;
 - (c). live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
 - (d). no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
 - (e). no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
 - (f). Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certificate is obtained from the Union territory Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect free flow of groundwater in that area;
 - (g). the Union territory Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
 - (h). though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;
 - (i). the total plot size shall not be less than 0.4 hectares and the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 percent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
 - (j). the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
 - (k). the overall height of construction upto the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);
 - (l). groundwater shall not be tapped within 200metre of the High Tide Line; within the 200metre 500metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or Union territory Ground Water Board;
 - (m). extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool shall not be permitted within 500metres of the High Tide Line;
 - (n). the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central Pollution Control Board or Union territory Pollution Control Committee and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

- (o). necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
 - (p). to allow public access to the beach, atleast a gap of 20metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500metres apart; and
 - (q). if the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and Union territory laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and
 - (r). approval of the Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.
- II. In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central or Union territories) construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2019

G.S.R. 37(E).—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.19 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011), the Central Government declared certain coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) under section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 Of 1986);

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received representations from various coastal States and Union territories, besides other stakeholders, regarding certain provisions in the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 related to management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, development in coastal areas, eco-tourism, livelihood options and sustainable development of coastal communities etc.;

And Whereas, various State Governments and Union territory administrations and stakeholders have requested the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address the concerns related to coastal environment and sustainable development with respect to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011;

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shailesh Nayak to examine various issues and concerns of coastal States and Union territories and various stakeholders, relating to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 and to recommend appropriate changes in the said Notification;

And Whereas, the report submitted by Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee has been examined in the Ministry and consultations have been held with various stakeholders in this regard;

And Whereas, a draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 was issued and hosted in the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on the 18th April, 2018 seeking comments and suggestions from all concerned;

And Whereas, objections and suggestions received in response to the above mentioned draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011, number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming, do hereby, declares the coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands, as Coastal Regulation Zone as under:-

- (i) The land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500 meters on the landward side along the sea front.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, the HTL means the line on the land upto which the highest water line reaches during the spring tide, as demarcated by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) in accordance with the laid down procedures and made available to various coastal States and Union territories.

- (ii) CRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 50 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt)

measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the CZMP):

Provided that the CRZ limit of 50 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall be subject to revision and final approval of the respective CZMPs as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing etc. and environmental safeguards enlisted therein, and till such time the CZMP to this notification is approved, the limit of 100 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall continue to apply.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression “tidal influenced water bodies” means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds that are connected to the sea.

- (iii) The “intertidal zone” means land area between the HTL and the Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL).
- (iv) The water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

2.0 Classification of CRZ. – For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely: -

2.1 CRZ-I areas are environmentally most critical and are further classified as under:

2.1.1 CRZ-I A:

- (a) CRZ-I A shall constitute the following ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) and the geomorphological features which play a role in maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.:
 - (i) Mangroves (in case mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 meters along the mangroves shall be provided and such area shall also constitute CRZ-I A);
 - (ii) Corals and coral reefs;
 - (iii) Sand dunes;
 - (iv) Biologically active mudflats;
 - (v) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), including Biosphere Reserves;
 - (vi) Salt marshes;
 - (vii) Turtle nesting grounds;
 - (viii) Horse shoe crabs’ habitats;
 - (ix) Sea grass beds;
 - (x) Nesting grounds of birds;
 - (xi) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.
- (b) A detailed environment management plan shall be formulated by the states and Union territories for such ecologically sensitive areas in respective territories, as mapped out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai based on guidelines as contained in **Annexure-I** to this notification and integrated with the CZMP.

2.1.2 CRZ-I B:

The intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the CRZ-I B.

2.2 CRZ-II:

CRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which are substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots being more than 50 per cent and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply, sewerage mains, etc.

2.3 CRZ-III:

Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas, etc.) and those which do not fall under CRZ-II, shall constitute CRZ-III, and CRZ-III shall be further classified into following categories: -

2.3.1 CRZ-III A:

Such densely populated CRZ-III areas, where the population density is more than 2161 per square kilometre as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III A and in CRZ-III A, area up to 50 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)', provided the CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, have been approved, failing which, a NDZ of 200 meters shall continue to apply.

2.3.2 CRZ-III B:

All other CRZ-III areas with population density of less than 2161 per square kilometre, as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III B and in CRZ-III B, the area up to 200 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)'.

2.3.3:

Land area up to 50 meters from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ III, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ in CRZ III.

Note: The NDZ shall not be applicable in the areas falling within notified Port limits.

2.4 CRZ- IV:

The CRZ- IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:-

2.4.1 CRZ- IVA:

The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute CRZ-IV A.

2.4.2 CRZ- IVB:

CRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area and the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

3.0 Areas requiring special consideration in the CRZ.- Following coastal areas shall be accorded special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities: -

3.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA):

Sundarban region of West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhaitarkanika in Odisha, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be treated as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisher folk who depend on coastal resources for their sustainable livelihood.

3.2 CRZ for inland Backwater islands and islands along the mainland coast.**3.3 CRZ falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai.**

4. Prohibited activities within CRZ.- The following activities shall be prohibited, in general, within the entire CRZ and exceptions to these and other permissible and regulated activities in specific CRZ categories viz. CRZ-I, II, III and IV, shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph 5:-

- (i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, operations or processes.
- (ii) Manufacture or handling of oil, storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R.395 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016.
- (iii) Setting up of new fish processing units.
- (iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except for the activities permissible under this notification and executed with prior permission from the competent authority.
- (v) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements.
- (vi) Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling.
- (vii) Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast.
- (viii) Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials.
- (ix) Dressing or altering of active sand dunes.
- (x) In order to safeguard the aquatic system and marine life, disposal of plastic into the coastal waters shall be prohibited and adequate measures for management and disposal of plastic materials shall be undertaken in the CRZ.
- (xi) Drawal of ground water.

5. Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ:

5.1 CRZ-I:

5.1.1. CRZ-IA:

These areas are ecologically most sensitive and generally no activities shall be permitted to be carried out in the CRZ-I A area, with following exceptions:-

- (i) Eco-tourism activities such as mangrove walks, tree huts, nature trails, etc., in identified stretches areas subject to such eco-tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing, etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards and precautions related to the Ecologically Sensitive Areas, as enlisted in the CZMP.
- (ii) In the mangrove buffer, only such activities shall be permitted like laying of pipelines, transmission lines, conveyance systems or mechanisms and construction of road on stilts, etc. that are required for public utilities.
- (iii) Construction of roads and roads on stilts, by way of reclamation in CRZ-I areas, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases for defence, strategic purposes and public utilities, subject to a detailed marine or terrestrial or both environment impact assessment, to be recommended by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and in case construction of such roads passes through mangrove areas or is likely to damage the mangroves, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

5.1.2 CRZ-I B - The inter tidal areas:

Activities shall be regulated or permissible in the CRZ-I B areas as under:-

- (i) Land reclamation, bunding, etc. shall be permitted only for activities such as,-

- (a) foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, hover ports for coast guard, sea links, etc;
- (b) projects for defence, strategic and security purposes;
- (c) road on stilts, provided that such roads shall not be authorised for permitting development on the landward side of such roads, till the existing High Tide Line:

Provided that the use of reclaimed land may be permitted only for public utilities such as mass rapid or multimodal transit system, construction and installation of all necessary associated public utilities and infrastructure to operate such transit or transport system including those for electrical or electronic signaling system, transit stopover of permitted designs; except for any industrial operation, repair or maintenance;

- (d) measures for control of erosion;
 - (e) maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels, ports and hover ports for coast guard;
 - (f) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.
- (ii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations, Indian coast guard stations and the like.
 - (iii) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities.
 - (iv) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa.
 - (v) Facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II to this notification, subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, provided that such facilities are for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for fertilizers, like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc.
 - (vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo i.e. edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.
 - (vii) Hatchery and natural fish drying.
 - (viii) Existing fish processing units may utilise 25% additional plinth area for modernisation purposes (only for additional equipment and pollution control measures) subject to the following:-
 - (a) Floor Space Index of such reconstruction not exceeding the permissible Floor Space Index as per prevalent town and country planning regulations;
 - (b) additional plinth area is constructed only to the landward side.
 - (c) approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
 - (ix) Treatment facilities for waste and effluents and conveyance of treated effluents.
 - (x) Storm water drains.
 - (xi) Projects classified as strategic, defence related projects and projects of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.
 - (xii) Manual mining of atomic mineral(s) notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to the Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals in the intertidal zone by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India as per mining plan approved by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research:

Provided that the manual mining operations shall be carried out only by deploying persons using baskets and hand spades for collection of ore or mineral within the intertidal zone and as per approved mining plan, without deploying or using drilling and blasting or Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in the intertidal zone.

- (xiii) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (xiv) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water, intake water for desalination plants, etc, and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as the case may be.
- (xv) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.
- (xvi) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclones prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated activities.
- (xvii) Salt harvesting and associated facilities.
- (xviii) Desalination plants and associated facilities.

5.2 CRZ-II:

- (i) Activities as permitted in CRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in CRZ-II, in so far as applicable.
- (ii) Construction of buildings for residential purposes, schools, hospitals, institutions, offices, public places, etc. shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorised fixed structures:

Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road.

- (iii) Buildings permitted as in (ii) above, shall be subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index (FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (FAR) prevailing as on the date of this Notification, and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the SCZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures, etc., and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on to the coast or coastal waters.
- (iv) Reconstruction of authorised buildings shall be permitted, without change in present land use, subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio, prevailing as on the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the said date of this notification, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the CZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures etc., and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are

handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on to the coast or coastal waters.

- (v) Development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts or hotels or tourism development projects subject to the conditions or guidelines at **Annexure-III** to this notification.
- (vi) Temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the beaches which shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels; walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks, etc, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements, etc. and such facilities shall however be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process or public hearing, etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards enlisted in the CZMP, however, a minimum distance of 10 meter from HTL shall be maintained for setting up of such facilities.

5.3 CRZ-III:

- (i) Activities as permitted in CRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in CRZ-III, in so far as applicable.

- (ii) **Regulation of activities in NDZ:**

Following shall be permissible and regulated in the NDZ:-

- (a) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ in CRZ III, except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorised structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under this notification including facilities essential for activities and construction or reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher folk, incorporating necessary disaster management provisions and proper sanitation arrangements.
- (b) Agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pastures, parks, playfields and forestry.
- (c) Construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA).
- (d) Construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee.
- (e) Facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like.
- (f) Wherever there is a national or State highway passing through the NDZ of CRZ-III areas, temporary tourism facilities such as toilets, change rooms, drinking water facility and temporary shacks can be taken up on the seaward side of the road.

On landward side of such roads in the NDZ, resorts or hotels and associated tourism facilities shall be permitted and such facilities shall, however, be permitted only subject to the incorporation of tourism plan in the approved CZMP as per this notification and the conditions or guidelines at Annexure-III, to this notification as applicable.

- (g) Temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the NDZ and beaches in the CRZ-III areas and such temporary facilities shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels, walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks, etc, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements etc., and such facilities shall, however, be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL for setting up of such facilities.
- (h) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to Mining and

Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.

(iii) **Regulation of activities for CRZ-III areas beyond NDZ:**

- (a) Development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts or hotels or tourism development projects subject to the conditions or guidelines at Annexure-III to this notification.
- (b) Construction or reconstruction of dwelling units, so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages, etc. and building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules, with an overall height of construction not exceeding 9 meters and with only two floors (ground + one floor).
- (c) The local communities including fishermen may be permitted to facilitate tourism through 'home stay' without changing the plinth area or design or facade of the existing houses.
- (d) Construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads, bridges, etc.

(e) Limestone mining:

Selective mining of limestone minerals may be permitted in specific identified areas under the mining plans, which are adequately above the height of HTL, based on the recommendations of reputed National Institutes in the mining field such as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Central Mining Research Institute etc., provided that the extraction of minerals shall be carried out not below a height of 1 meter above the HTL and an adequate barrier shall be created so as to safeguard against saline water incursion and subject to appropriate safeguards related to pollution of coastal waters and prevention of coastal erosion.

- (f) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule of Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.

- (iv) Drawing of groundwater and construction related thereto shall be prohibited within 200 meters of HTL except for the use of local communities in areas inhabited by them and in the areas between 200 to 500 meters of the HTL, groundwater withdrawal may be permitted only through manual means from ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries, etc. where no other source of water is available and restrictions for such drawal may be imposed by the designated Authority by State Government or Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion, however, for horticulture and agriculture purpose, micro irrigation promoted by Government welfare schemes shall be permitted.
- (v) Development of airports in wastelands and non-arable lands in CRZ-III areas with adequate environmental safeguards.

5.4 CRZ-IV:

Activities shall be permitted and regulated in the CRZ IV areas as under:-

- (i) Traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.
- (ii) Land reclamation, bunding, etc to be permitted only for activities such as.-
 - (a) foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, sea links and hover ports for coast guard ,etc;
 - (b) projects for defence, strategic and security purpose including coast guard;

- (c) measures for control of erosion;
- (d) maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels and ports;
- (e) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.
- (iii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities, such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, navigational safety facilities and the like.
- (iv) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities such as offshore wind, wave energy, ocean thermal energy conversion, etc.
- (v) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports.
- (vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo like edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.
- (vii) Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course.
- (viii) Projects classified as strategic and defence related projects including coast guard coastal security network.
- (ix) Projects of department of Atomic Energy.
- (x) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto.
- (xi) Exploration and mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule of the Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), occurring as such or in association with other mineral(s) and of such associated mineral(s).
- (xii) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, and foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of the Central Pollution Control Board or State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
- (xiii) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.
- (xiv) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclone prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated activities.
- (xv) Construction of memorials or monuments and allied facilities by the concerned State Government in CRZ-IV (A) areas, in exceptional cases, with adequate environmental safeguards, subject to the following, namely: -
 - (a) the concerned State Government shall submit justification for locating the project in CRZ-IVA area along with details of alternate sites considered and weightage matrix on various parameters including environmental parameters, to State Coastal Zone Management Authority who will examine the project and make recommendation to the Central Government (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) for grant of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for preparation of an environmental impact assessment report by the State Government;
 - (b) On grant of ToRs by the Central Government, the concerned State Government shall submit the draft Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA) with Environmental Management Plan (EMP), draft Risk Assessment Report with Disaster Management Plan (DMP) including on-site and off-site emergency plan and evacuation plan during emergency, to the State Pollution Control Board for conduct of public hearing for the proposed project in accordance with the procedure laid down under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) notification number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006;

- (c) The concerned State Government shall, after addressing the relevant issues raised by the public during the public hearing referred to in sub-item (b), submit the final EIA, EMP, Risk Assessment and DMP, to the State CZMA for their examination and recommendation to MoEF&CC;
- (d) The Central Government may, if it considers necessary so to do, dispense with the requirement of public hearing referred to in sub-clause (b), if it is satisfied that the project will not involve rehabilitation and resettlement of the public or the project site is located away from human habitation.

5.5 Requirement for Clearance from Department of Atomic Energy installations:

Prior to undertaking any developmental activity including construction of new structures, falling in the boundary limits specified by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) guidelines, prior clearance shall be obtained from Department of Atomic Energy installations.

6. Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP)

- (i) All coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects.
- (ii) The CZMP may be prepared or updated by the coastal State Government or Union territory by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as the NCSCM) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders.
- (iii) The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in **Annexure-IV** to this notification, which involve public consultation.
All developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the State Government, Union territory administration, the local authority or the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority within the framework of such approved CZMP, as the case may be, in accordance with provisions of this notification.
- (iv) The draft CZMP shall be submitted by the State Government or Union territory to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
- (v) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall thereafter consider and approve the respective CZMP of concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations.
- (vi) The CZMP shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned State Government or the Union territory may consider undertaking a revision.

7. CRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities- Delegation:

- (i) All permitted or regulated project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to obtain CRZ clearance prior to their commencement.
- (ii) All development activities or projects in CRZ-I and CRZ-IV areas, which are regulated or permissible as per this notification, shall be dealt with by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for CRZ clearance, based on the recommendation of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

- (iii) For all other permissible and regulated activities as per this notification, which fall purely in CRZ-II and CRZ-III areas, the CRZ clearance shall be considered by the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority and such projects in CRZ –II and III, which also happen to be traversing through CRZ-I or CRZ-IV areas or both, CRZ clearance shall, however be considered only by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, based on recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- (iv) Projects or activities which attract the provisions of this notification as also the provisions of EIA notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006, shall be dealt with for a composite Environmental and CRZ clearance under EIA Notification, 2006 by the concerned approving Authority, based on recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority, as per delegations i.e., State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) or the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for category 'B' and category 'A' projects respectively.
- (v) In case of building or construction projects with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 these shall be approved by the concerned local State or Union territory Planning Authorities in accordance with this notification, after obtaining recommendations of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- (vi) Only for self-dwelling units up to a total built up area of 300 square meters, approval shall be accorded by the concerned local Authority, without the requirement of recommendations of concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority and such authorities shall, however, examine the proposal from the perspective of the Coastal Regulation Zone notification before according approval.

8. Procedure for CRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities:

- (i) The project proponents shall apply with the following documents to the concerned State or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority for seeking prior clearance under this notification:-
 - (a) Project summary details as per Annexure-V to this notification.
 - (b) Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Report including marine and terrestrial component, as applicable, except for building construction projects or housing schemes.
 - (c) Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects, (except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006) if located in low and medium eroding stretches, as per the CZMP to this notification.
 - (d) Risk Assessment Report and Disaster Management Plan, except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006).
 - (e) CRZ map in 1:4000 scale, drawn up by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide its Office Order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III, dated the 14th March, 2014 using the demarcation of the HTL or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.
 - (f) Project layout superimposed on the CRZ map duly indicating the project boundaries and the CRZ category of the project location as per the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan under this notification.
 - (g) The CRZ map normally covering 7 kilometre radius around the project site also indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas.
 - (h) "Consent to establish" or No Objection Certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Union territory Pollution Control Committee for the projects involving treated discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, and in case prior consent of

Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee is not obtained, the same shall be ensured by the proponent before the start of the construction activity of the project, following the clearance under this notification.

- (ii) The concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority shall examine the documents in clause (i) above, in accordance with the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan and in compliance with this notification and make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application as under: -
 - (a) For the projects or activities also attracting the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006, the Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward its recommendations to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or SEIAA for category 'A' and category 'B' projects respectively, to enable a composite clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 number S.O. 1533(E), dated 14th September, 2006, however, even for such Category 'B' projects located in CRZ-I or CRZ-IV areas, final recommendation for CRZ clearance shall be made only by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the concerned SEIAA to enable it to accord a composite Environmental Clearance and CRZ clearance to the proposal.
 - (b) Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward its recommendations to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the projects or activities not covered in the EIA notification, 2006, but attracting this notification and located in CRZ-I or CRZ-IV areas.
 - (c) Projects or activities not covered in the aforesaid EIA Notification, 2006, but attracting this notification and located in CRZ-II or CRZ-III areas shall be considered for clearance by the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority within sixty days of the receipt of the complete proposal from the proponent.
 - (d) In case of construction projects attracting this notification but with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the aforesaid EIA Notification 2006, Coastal Zone Management Authority shall forward their recommendations to the concerned State or Union territory planning authorities, to facilitate granting approval by such authorities.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall consider complete project proposals for clearance under this notification, based on the recommendations of the Coastal Zone Management Authority, within a period of sixty days.
- (iv) In case the Coastal Zone Management Authorities are not in operation due to their reconstitution or any other reasons, then it shall be responsibility of the Department of Environment in the State Government or Union territory Administration, who are the custodian of the CZMP of respective States or Union territories, to provide comments and recommend the proposals in terms of the provisions of the said notification.
- (v) The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for a period of seven years, provided that the construction activities are completed and the operations commence within seven years from the date of issue of such clearance.
 The validity may be further extended for a maximum period of three years, provided an application is made to the concerned authority by the applicant within the validity period, along with recommendation for extension of validity of the clearance by the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- (vi) Post clearance monitoring:
 - (a) It shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on the 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(b) The compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

- (vii) To maintain transparency in the working of the Coastal Zone Management Authority, it shall be the responsibility of the Coastal Zone Management Authority to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved CZMP of the respective State Government or Union territory.

9. Enforcement of this notification:

- (i) For the purposes of implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, State Government or the Union territory Administration, National Coastal Zone Management Authority and the State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority;
- (ii) The composition, tenure and mandate of National Coastal Zone Management Authority and State Government or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority have already been notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in terms of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;
- (iii) The State Government or the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the State Government and the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned comprising at least three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fishermen, and the State Government may consider the enforcement of this notification to the level of respective District Magistrates.
- (iv) The dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fishermen, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone notification, 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the said Notification shall be considered by the respective Coastal Zone Management Authority and the dwelling units shall be regularised subject to the following condition, namely: -
- (a) these are not used for any commercial activity;
- (b) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

10. Areas requiring special consideration:

10.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs):

- (i) For all the CVCAs mentioned in sub-paragraph 3.1, Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) shall be prepared, which shall, inter alia, keep in view the conservation and management of mangroves, needs of local communities, such as dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise and other natural disasters and the IMPs will be prepared in line with the guidelines for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan.
- (ii) Till such time the IMPs are approved and notified, construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain/cyclone shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants shall be permitted on a case to case basis, by the Coastal Zone Management Authority with due regards to the views of coastal communities including fisher folk.

10.2 CRZ for inland backwater islands and islands along mainland coast:

- (i) All the inland islands in the coastal backwaters and islands along the mainland coast shall also be covered under this notification.

- (ii) In view of the unique coastal systems of backwater islands and islands along the mainland coast, along with space limitations in such coastal stretches, CRZ of 20 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall uniformly apply to such islands and activities shall be regulated as under:-
 - (a) existing dwelling units of local communities may be repaired or reconstructed within 20 meters from the HTL of these islands, however, no new construction shall be permitted in this zone.
 - (b) foreshore facilities, such as fishing jetty, fish drying yards, net mending yard, fishing processing by traditional methods, boat building yards, ice plant, boat repairs and the like, may be taken up in CRZ limits subject to due environmental safeguards.
- (iii) Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs), as applicable to smaller islands in Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar, as per Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011 number S.O. 20(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, shall be formulated by respective States or Union territory for all such islands and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and till the IIMPs are framed, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, shall continue to apply.

10.3 CRZ areas falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai:

- (i) In order to protect and preserve the 'green lung' of the Greater Mumbai area, all open spaces, parks, gardens, playgrounds indicated in development plans within CRZ-II shall be categorised as No Development Zone and a Floor Space Index up to 15% shall be allowed only for construction of civic amenities, stadium and gymnasium meant for recreational or sports related activities and the residential or commercial use of such open spaces shall not be permissible.
- (ii) Construction of sewage treatment plants in CRZ-I area for the purpose of treating the sewage from the municipal area shall be taken only by the municipal authorities in exceptional circumstances, where no alternate site is available to set up such facilities, subject to recommendations of the Coastal Zone Management Authority and approval by the Central Government and in case the construction of such plant is inevitable in a mangrove area, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

[F. No. 19-112/2013-IA-III]

RITESH KUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.

Annexure-I

CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The coastal and marine Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and the geo-morphological features play a vital role in maintaining the functions of the coast. Mangroves, beaches, coral reefs, etc., aid in controlling coastal erosion, shoreline change, saltwater intrusion and also serve as natural defence against coastal hazards such as storm surges, cyclones and tsunamis. The ESAs maintain the biological integrity of the coast by providing direct and indirect ecosystem services to the coastal livelihood. In addition, several invaluable archaeological and heritage sites are also located along the coast. Hence conservation and protection of the above areas, features and sites become necessary.

1. General measures

- (i) All ESAs shall be identified and boundary delineated by NCSCM using satellite data.
- (ii) The State Governments or Union territory Administrations through the authorised agencies shall prepare CZMP as per the guidelines contained in this notification highlighting the conservation and protection of the ESAs.
- (iii) Those activities permissible under this notification shall be included in the CZMP.

Specific conditions shall be adopted for the conservation, protection and management of each of the ESAs as under: -

1.1 Mangroves:

- (i) Mangroves declared as forest under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).

Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, such mangroves declared by the concerned State Governments or Union territory Administrations or Central Government as forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall attract the provisions of the said Act.

- (ii) Mangroves not declared under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

- (a) Mangroves in Government land shall be protected based on a detailed plan to be prepared by the concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations, and in case the mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 metre along the periphery of mangrove area shall be provided. This buffer zone of 50 metre may be utilised for public facilities for developing parks, research facilities related to mangrove biodiversity, facilities for conservation and the like.

- (b) Mangroves in private land will not require a buffer zone.

1.2 Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity:

- (i) Destruction of coral and coral reefs and the surroundings is a prohibited activity.
- (ii) All coral and coral reefs shall be protected except for those small quantities required for research purposes.
- (iii) Coral and coral reefs transplantation activities shall be through recognised research institutions wherever required for regeneration after obtaining necessary approvals under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972).
- (iv) The dead or destroyed or both coral areas shall be taken up for rejuvenation and rehabilitation. The conservation and protection of corals and coral reefs shall be taken up as follows:-
 - (a) active and live coral and coral reefs identified and delineated shall be declared and notified as ESA under Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986);
 - (b) it shall be ensured that no activities that are detrimental to the health of corals, coral reefs and its associated biodiversity, such as mining, effluent and sewage discharge, dredging, ballast water discharge, ship washings, fishing other than traditional non-destructive fisheries, construction activities and the like are taken up in and around the coral areas.

1.3 The National Parks, marine parks, Sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas declared under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves shall be conserved and protected as follows:-

- (i) Conservation and protection of the above mentioned areas shall be as per the provisions of the respective Acts, notifications or guidelines as the case may be.
- (ii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest area in the coastal region in order to prevent loss of life and property from increased storms, tides and floods.
- (iii) The concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations shall provide for adequate funds for such measures to undertake shelter belt plantation or bio-shields with planting material suitable to the location.

1.4. Salt marshes:

The conservation and protection of salt marshes shall be as follows:-

- (i) The salt marsh areas shall be conserved and protected and efforts shall be made to promote the endemic biodiversity in the salt marshes.
- (ii) Only those activities required for overhead conveying or transmission of cables and underground laying of transmission line cables and so on, shall be permissible.
- (iii) Traditional fishing shall be permissible in salt marshes.
- (iv) Temporary tourism facilities around the salt marsh areas may be considered subject to adhering to norms laid down in the guidelines.
- (v) Certain salt marshes which have less biodiversity, identified by NCSCM and demarcated in Coastal Zone Management Plan can be considered for salt pan activities.

1.5 Turtle nesting grounds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-

- (i) Turtle nesting grounds identified by the concerned State Governments or Union territory administrations shall be protected as per Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972.
- (ii) No activities shall be permitted in and around the turtle nesting ground including those causing light and sound pollution except for those required for conservation and protection of these sites.
- (iii) Strict management plans for protecting the turtle nesting grounds shall be undertaken and implemented by the concerned State or Union territory Authorities.

1.6 Horse shoe crabs habitats shall be protected and conserved as follows:-

- (i) The habitat identified shall be taken up for conservation and protection.
- (ii) No activities shall be taken up in and around these habitats which affect the horse shoe crab ecosystem.

1.7 Sea grass beds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-

- (i) Identified sea grass beds shall be conserved and protected.
- (ii) No developmental activities that have adverse effect on the sea grass bed shall be undertaken.
- (iii) Efforts shall be made to propagate sea grass beds along the coastal waters where ever possible by States or Union territories as it acts as a carbon sink.

1.8 Nesting grounds of birds shall be protected and conserved as follows:-

- (i) The nesting ground of birds including their local migratory route shall be protected. No developmental activities which have adverse impact on the nesting grounds and the migratory routes shall be undertaken including construction of wind mills, transmission lines and the like in the locality.
- (ii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest cover and mangrove cover including enriching the biodiversity of salt marsh and other coastal water bodies so as to provide for suitable habitat for the avifauna.

1.9 Geo-morphologically Important Zones shall be protected and managed as follows:

- (i) **Sand dunes** identified shall be conserved and protected as follows:
 - (a) sand dunes identified shall be notified under Environment (Protection) Act 1986;
 - (b) no developmental activities shall be permissible except for providing eco-friendly temporary tourism facilities on stilts such as walkways, tents and the like;
 - (c) mining of sand from sand dunes shall be prohibited activity except for the removal of atomic minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand;
 - (d) no activities on the sand dunes shall be taken up that would lead to erosion/destruction of sand dunes;
 - (e) afforestation, if any, on the sand dunes shall be done only with native flora;

- (f) the States or Union territory shall prepare management plans for the demarcated sand dunes.

(iii) **Sandy beaches:**

- (a) Mining of beach sand is prohibited except for manual mining of atomic minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand.
- (b) When the permissible developmental activities are taken up on the beaches if loss of beach in the neighbourhood is predicted, necessary beach nourishment to compensate for the losses shall be undertaken by the project authorities and its long term maintenance shall be ensured by them.
- (c) The States or Union Territory shall prepare management plans for the demarcated beaches.

(iv) **Biologically active mudflats:**

- (a) Biologically active mudflats shall be identified by NCSCM in association with State Governments or Union territory administrations.
- (b) The States or Union territories shall prepare management plans for such demarcated biologically active mudflats.

1.10 Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage value sites:

- (i) State Archaeological agencies shall be responsible for conservation and protection of all archaeological structures and heritage sites identified by the Archaeological Survey of India, as per the provisions of the respective Acts, notifications or guidelines.
- (ii) No activities that are detrimental to the identified areas or structures of archaeological and heritage value shall be permitted.
- (iii) It shall be ensured that these structures or areas are preserved and activities undertaken without changing the façade/plinth of such structures. Such structures could be considered for use in accordance with the relevant norms after undertaking careful designing of the interiors without changing the exterior architectural design of the structure.

Annexure-II

LIST OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PERMITTED FOR STORAGE IN CRZ, EXCEPT CRZ-I A

- (i) Crude oil;
- (ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
- (iii) Motor spirit;
- (iv) Kerosene;
- (v) Aviation fuel;
- (vi) High speed diesel;
- (vii) Lubricating oil;
- (viii) Butane;
- (ix) Propane;
- (x) Compressed Natural Gas;
- (xi) Naphtha;
- (xii) Furnace oil;
- (xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;

- (xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers;
- (xvi) Acetic acid;
- (xvii) Mono ethylene glycol;
- (xviii) Paraxylene;
- (xix) Ethane;
- (xx) Butadine;
- (xxi) Methanol;
- (xxii) Caustic;
- (xxiii) Bitumen.

Annexure-III

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BEACH RESORTS, HOTELS AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE DESIGNATED CRZ AREAS

1. CRZ-II

Construction of beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of CRZ-II for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: -

- (i) construction shall be permitted only to the landward side of an existing road or existing authorized fixed structures;
- (ii) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
- (iii) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
- (iv) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
- (v) construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect the flow of groundwater in that area;
- (vi) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by the Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
- (vii) the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (viii) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
- (ix) if the project involves diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

2. CRZ-III

Construction of beach resorts and hotels in designated areas of CRZ- III for occupation of tourists or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: -

- (i) live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
- (ii) no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
- (iii) no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
- (iv) construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the State Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect the flow of groundwater in that area;
- (v) the State Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by the Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
- (vi) though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;
- (vii) the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 per cent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
- (viii) the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
- (ix) the overall height of construction up to the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9 metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);
- (x) groundwater shall not be tapped within 200 metre of the High Tide Line; and within the 200 to 500 metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or State Ground Water Board;
- (xi) extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches, except for structural foundation of building or swimming pool, shall not be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line;
- (xii) the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (xiii) necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
- (xiv) to allow public access to the beach, at least a gap of 20 metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500 metres apart; and
- (xv) If the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

Note: Construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted in Ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central Government or State Government or Union territory administrations).

ANNEXURE -IV**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANS****1. Demarcation of High Tide Line and Low Tide Line:**

Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL) as carried out by NCSCM for the entire coastline of the country, has been made available to the Coastal States or Union territories and only such demarcation of HTL and LTL shall be applicable for all purposes of this notification.

2. Hazard Line:

A 'Hazard line' has been demarcated by the Survey of India (SOI) taking into account the extent of the flooding on the land area due to water level fluctuations, sea level rise and shoreline changes (erosion or accretion) occurring over a period of time. The hazard line mapped by SOI has been shared with the coastal States or Union territories through NCSCM. The hazard line shall be used as a tool for disaster management plan for the coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. With a view to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal communities and ensuring sustainable livelihood, while drawing the CZMP, the land use planning for the area between the Hazard line and HTL shall take into account such impacts of climate change and shoreline changes.

3. Preparation of CZM Maps:

- (i) Base Maps of 1:25,000 scale shall be acquired from the Survey of India (SOI) and wherever 1: 25,000 maps are not available, 1: 50,000 maps shall be enlarged to 1: 25,000 for the purpose of base map preparation and these maps will be of the standard specification given below:-

Unit : 7.5 minutes X 7.5 minutes

Numbering : Survey of India Sheet Numbering System

Horizontal Datum : Everest or WGS 84

Vertical Datum : Mean Sea Level (MSL)

Topography : Topography in the SOI maps will be updated using latest satellite imageries or aerial photographs

- (ii) Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Maps of scale 1:25,000 shall be got prepared by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide its Office Order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III dated the 14th March, 2014 using the demarcation of the High Tide Line or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.
- (iii) Various regulatory lines viz. at a distance of 20 metres, 50 metres, 200 metres and 500 metres from HTL respectively, as applicable in various CRZ categories, and the Hazard line shall be demarcated and transferred to the CZM maps.
- (iv) HTL, LTL and CRZ boundaries, as applicable, shall also be demarcated in the CZM maps along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies.
- (v) Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the CRZ notification and Standard national or international colour codes shall be used.

4. Local level CZM Maps:

- (i) Local level CZM Maps are for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans.
- (ii) Cadastral (village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, as available with revenue authorities shall be used as the base maps.
- (iii) HTL, LTL, other CRZ regulatory lines and the Hazard line shall be demarcated in the cadastral maps and classifications shall be transferred into local level CZM maps.

5. Classification of CRZ areas:

- (i) The CZM Maps shall clearly demarcate the land use plan of the area and map out the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or the CRZ-IA areas as per mapping made available by NCSCM to coastal State or Union territories. All such ESAs shall be appropriately demarcated with colour codes.
- (ii) Buffer zone along mangrove areas of more than 1000 square metres shall be stipulated with a different colour distinguishing from the mangrove area. The buffer zone shall also be classified as CRZ-I area.
- (iii) In the CRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps. States and Union territories shall prepare detailed plans for long term housing needs of coastal fisher communities in view of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety, and disaster preparedness.
- (iv) The water areas of CRZ-IV shall be demarcated and clearly demarcated if the water body is sea, lagoon, backwater, creek, bay, and estuary and for such classification of the water bodies the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.
- (v) The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.
- (vi) In CVCAs, the land use maps shall be superimposed on the Coastal Zone Management Plan clearly demarcating the CRZ-I, II, III, IV.
- (vii) The existing authorised developments on the seaward side shall be clearly demarcated.
- (viii) The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network may be clearly indicated on the CZM Maps for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.
- (ix) Construction of buildings or other activities shall be permitted under the CZMP provided adequate arrangements are made for proper management and disposal of solid and liquid wastes in accordance with the environmental standards, rules and statutes, and under no circumstances, untreated effluents shall be disposed off in the coastal waters.

6. Public consultations on CZMP:

- (i) The draft CZMP prepared shall be given wide publicity and suggestions and objections received in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Public hearing on the draft CZMP shall be held at district level by the concerned CZMA.
- (ii) Based on the suggestions and objections received the CZMPs shall be revised and approval of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be obtained.
- (iii) The approved CZMP shall be put up on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, concerned website of the State or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority and hard copy made available in the Panchayat Office and District Collector Office.

7. Revision of Coastal Zone Management Plans:

- (i) Whenever there is a doubt, the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management who shall verify the CZMP based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing.
- (ii) If required, the rectified map shall be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for consideration.

ANNEXURE-V**PROJECT INFORMATION DETAILS****1. PROJECT DETAILS**

- A. Project Name
- B. Survey No./ Village/ Co-ordinates
- C. District
- D. State
- E. Whether the proposal is for (Select relevant field)
 - (i) Fresh Clearance under CRZ
 - (ii) Amendment to an already issued CRZ clearance
 - (iii) Extension of validity of an already issued CRZ clearance
- F. Name of the Applicant
- G. Address of the Applicant
- H. Contact details (Telephone nos. and e-mail address)
- I. Cost of the project (Rs in crores)

2. BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

- A. Details of Project Benefits
- B. Employment Likely to be Generated (Yes/No)
 - If Yes
 - (i) Total Manpower Requirement
 - (ii) Permanent Employment (Numbers)
 - (iii) Temporary Employment (Numbers)
 - (iv) Temporary Employment- During Construction (Numbers)
 - (v) Temporary Employment- During Operation (Numbers)

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION (Select the Category of the project):**A. Resort / Buildings / civic amenities**

- (i) Total area/Built-up area (in sqm.)
- (ii) Height of structure
- (iii) FSI ratio
- (iv) Name of concerned town planning authority/ Panchayat etc.
- (v) Details of provision of car parking area

B. Coastal Roads / Roads on Stilt

- (i) Area of land reclamation
- (ii) Estimated quantity of muck/earth for reclamation
- (iii) Traffic carrying capacity
- (iv) Dimensions of road

C. Pipelines from thermal power blow down

- (i) Length of pipeline
- (ii) Length traversing CRZ area

- (iii) Depth of excavation
- (iv) Width of excavation
- (v) Length of pipeline from seashore to deep sea
- (vi) Depth of outfall point from surface of sea water
- (vii) Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point

D. Marine Disposal of Treated Effluent through pipelines

- (i) Location of intake/ outfall
- (ii) Depth of outfall point
- (iii) Length of pipeline
- (iv) Length traversing CRZ area
- (v) Depth of excavation
- (vi) Width of excavation
- (vii) Length of pipeline from shore to deep sea/creek
- (viii) Depth of outfall point from surface of water
- (ix) Depth of water at disposal point
- (x) BOD, COD, TSS, oil and grease, heavy metals in the effluent

E. Facility for storage of goods/chemicals

- (i) Name of chemical
- (ii) End use of the chemical
- (iii) No. of tanks for storage
- (iv) Capacity of tanks

F. Offshore structures

- (i) Exploration or development
- (ii) Depth of sea bed
- (iii) No. of rigs
- (iv) No. of platform
- (v) Details of group gathering stations

G. Desalination Plant

- (i) Capacity of desalination
- (ii) Total brine generation
- (iii) Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point
- (iv) Ambient salinity
- (v) Disposal point

H. Mining of atomic minerals

- (i) Capacity of mining
- (ii) Type of mineral to be extracted
- (iii) End use of the mineral
- (iv) Government order for mining lease/exploration and approved mining plan details
- (v) Extent of mining lease area

I. Sewage Treatment Plants

- (i) Capacity
- (ii) Total area of construction
- (iii) Compliance of effluent parameters as laid down by cpcb/spcb/other authorised agency
- (iv) Whether discharge is in sea water/creek?
 - If yes
 - Distance of marine outfall point from shore/from the tidal river bank
 - Depth of outfall point from sea water/river water surface
 - Depth of seabed/riverbed at outfall point

J. Lighthouse

- (i) Total ground area of foundation/platform
- (ii) Height of the structure

K. Wind Mills

- (i) Capacity (MW)
- (ii) Height of the windmill
- (iii) Diameter of the windmill
- (iv) Length of blade
- (v) Speed of rotation
- (vi) Transmission lines (overhead or underground)

L. Others

- (i) Please specify with salient features
- (ii) Upload relevant Documents (upload PDF only)

4. PROJECT LOCATION AS PER CRZ CLASSIFICATION (If project site falls in different/multiple CRZ categories the same may also be elaborated)

5. CLAUSE OF CRZ NOTIFICATION UNDER WHICH PROJECT IS A PERMISSIBLE /REGULATED ACTIVITY

6. MANDATORY FIELDS FOR PROJECT ASSESSMENT

A. CRZ map in 1:4000 scale indicating HTL, LTL demarcation and distance of the nearest project boundary (in meters) from HTL to be stated

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

B. Project layout superimposed on CRZ Map 1:4000 scale with classification of project location including other notified ESAs prepared

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

C. CRZ map 1:25000 scale covering 7 km radius around Project site

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

7. PROJECT LOCATED IN (Select Type)

- (i) Non eroding Coast
- (ii) Low and Medium eroding coast
- (iii) High eroding Coast

8. DETAILS OF FOREST/ MANGROVES LAND INVOLVED (YES/NO)**IF YES**

- (i) Detail of area diverted
- (ii) Forest clearance to be submitted (Upload document)
- (iii) No. of trees to be cut under the project
- (iv) Compensatory afforestation plan to be submitted (Upload document)

9. DISTANCE OF PROPOSED PROJECT FROM ESA/MARINE PARK/ WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

- (i) Within 10 kilometre radius from the project site (Yes/No)

If YES

- Permission from NBWL to be submitted (Upload document)

10. NOC OR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH FROM STATE/UT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS OBTAINED (YES/NO)**If YES**

- (i) Copy of NOC to be provided (Upload document)
- (ii) Conditions imposed to be stated (Upload document)

11. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies (relevant fields to be filled)**A. Terrestrial studies:**

- (i) Summary details of EIA (Terrestrial) Studies
- (ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)
- (iii) State period of Study

B. Marine Studies

- (i) Summary details of EIA (Marine) Studies
- (ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)
- (iii) State period of Study

12. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN / NATIONAL OIL SPILL DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (if applicable)**13. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF LIQUID EFFLUENTS:**

- (i) Capacity of Sewage Treatment Plant
- (ii) Quantity of effluent generated
- (iii) Quantity of effluent treated
- (iv) Method of treatment and disposal

14. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF SOLID WASTE:

- (i) Type of solid waste
- (ii) Quantity of solid waste generated
- (iii) Method of disposal
- (iv) Mode of transport

15. WATER REQUIREMENT in kilo litres per day (KLD)

- (i) Quantity of water required
- (ii) Source of water

- (iii) If Ground water (Upload a copy of approval from Central Ground Water Authority or other authorised body)
- (iv) If other Source (Upload a copy of permission from competent authority)
- (v) Mode of transport
- (vi) Commitment of water supply (Upload document)

16. DETAILS OF WATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING (If any) (Multiple Entries Allowed)

Type/ Source	Quantity of Waste Water Generated (Kilos Litre per Day)	Treatment Capacity (Kilos Litre per Day)	Treatment Method	Mode of Disposal	Quantity of Discharged Water (Kilos Litre per Day)	Quantity of Treatment Water used in Recycling/Reuse (Kilo Litre per Day)

17. DETAILS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING

- (i) No. of Storage tanks
- (ii) Total capacity of tanks
- (iii) No. of Recharge Pits
- (iv) Capacity of pits

18. ENERGY REQUIREMENT AND SOURCES

- (i) Total Power Requirements (kwh)
- (ii) Source
- (iii) Upload Copy of Agreement (upload pdf only)
- (iv) Stand by Arrangement (Details)

19. ENERGY EFFICIENCY/SAVING MEASURES

- (i) Source/Mode
- (ii) Details of savings

20. RECOMMENDATION OF STATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

- (i) Upload Copy of CZMA recommendations (Upload pdf only)
- (ii) Compliance status of the Conditions Imposed

21. WHETHER PROPOSAL ATTRACTS EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006. (Yes/No)

If YES,

- (i) the category thereof
- (ii) Status of proposal for EC (as applicable)

22. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATIONS MEASURES SUGGESTED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO R&R, WATER, AIR, HAZARDOUS WASTES, ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS, ETC. (Brief Details to be Provided)

23. DETAILS OF COURT CASES Whether there is any Court Cases pending against the project and/or land in which the project is proposed to be set up? (Yes/No)

If Yes, Pending or Disposed (Select relevant)

- (i) Name of the Court (Supreme Court, High Court, National Green Tribunal)
- (ii) Case No.

- (iii) Case Details
- (iv) Orders/Directions of the court, if any and its relevance with the proposed project
(Upload document)

24. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, If any

UNDERTAKING: It is certified that the information given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing contravening the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 has been concealed therefore.

Name and Signature of the applicant:

Date:

ANNEXURE-IV**189**

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of dated the 6th January, 2011)

Government of India

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

Notification

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2011

S.O.20(E).- WHEREAS the Central Government vide its notification number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991, (hereinafter referred to as the said notification), declared Coastal Regulation Zone and imposed certain restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations and processes in the said Zones for its protection.;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government, issues a separate notification for the environmental management of Andaman and Nicobar (hereinafter referred to as the AandN) and Lakshadweep and for this purpose a preliminary Notification was published vide number 2291(E), dated the 15th September, 2010 under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF), number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991, in so far as it relate to the AandN and the Lakshadweep Islands.;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 25th February, 2010.;

AND WHEREAS, the suggestions and objections received from the public have been considered by the Central Government.;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government, with a view of providing livelihood security to the local communities including the fisherfolk and tribals, promote conservation and protection of Islands unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable integrated management plan based on scientific principles taking into account the vulnerability of the coast to natural hazards, hereby declare the coastal stretches of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar and entire area of the other islands of Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep and their water area upto territorial water limit as the Islands Protection Zone (hereinafter referred to as the IPZ) and restricts the areas from the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009, except in the manner provided in the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ) and Integrated Islands Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the IIMPs).;

In exercise of powers also conferred by clause (d) and sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, number S.O.114(E), dated the 19th February, 1991 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supercession, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as Island Protection Zone and imposes with effect from the date of the notification the following restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries,

operations or processes,-

I. Environmental management for the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar (hereinafter referred to as the AandN) and Lakshadweep shall be managed as follows:-

- A. the entire island of AandN other than the four islands mentioned in sub-para B below shall be managed as per IIMPs;
- B. In view of the large geographical area of the islands of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar, these islands shall be managed as per the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ).

II. The Islands of AandN and Lakshadweep other than the four mentioned in sub-para B and Lakshadweep shall be managed based on the IIMPs which will be prepared as per the following guidelines, namely:-

(a) Preparation of Integrated Islands Management Plan,-

- (1) the AandN Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of this notification, for the purpose of integrated sustainable development of the AandN Islands Protection Zone, prepare the IIMPs, *interalia*, specifying therein the areas indicating all the existing and the proposed developments, conservation and preservation schemes, dwelling units including infrastructure projects such as, schools, markets, hospitals, public facilities, and the like;
- (2) the Lakshadweep Islands Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of this notification, for the purpose of integrated sustainable development of the Lakshadweep Islands Protection Zone, prepare the IIMPs, *interalia*, specifying therein the areas indicating all the existing and the proposed developments, conservation and preservation schemes, dwelling units including infrastructure projects such as, schools, markets, hospitals, public facilities, and the like;
- (3) the Islands Administration may, if it consider necessary, take the help of research institutions having experience and specialisation in coastal resource management in the preparation of IIMPs taking into account the guidelines specified in Annexure-I to this notification.
- (4) all activities in the Islands and the aquatic areas shall be regulated by the AandN Administration or the Lakshadweep Islands Administration, as the case may be, on the basis of IIMPs;
- (5) the developmental activities in the Islands shall be included in the IIMPs in accordance with rules, regulations and building bye-laws of local town and country planning for the time being in force in the Islands;
- (6) the requirements of the Ministry of Defence, if any, shall be incorporated in the IIMPs and all defence related projects shall be assessed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary in the MoEF, Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and the Chief Secretaries of the AandN Islands Administration, or as the case may be, the Lakshadweep Islands Administration;
- (7) the IIMPs shall be prepared separately for each island, and, as may be required from time to time;
- (8) ecologically sensitive areas as specified in item (a) of sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph III to this notification shall be taken into consideration while preparing the IIMP:
Provided that if those areas are included in the National Parks or Sanctuaries notified under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) shall separately mentioned in the plan and be regulated in accordance with the provisions of that Act.
- (9) the activities permitted in the IIMP shall also be undertaken in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules or notifications made or issued thereunder and after taking into consideration the Environment Impact Assessment,

done under the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the MoEF number S.O.1533(E), dated the 14th September, 2006;

- (10) (a) the Island Administrations, after preparing the IIMPs shall widely publicise the plan and invite suggestions from the public and other stakeholders within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the plans;
- (b) the plans shall be published by publishing it in atleast two newspapers and website of the Administration;
- (c) the hard copy of the plan shall be made available to the public at the office of the Chairman and Member Secretary of the Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities (hereinafter referred to as the CZMAs), District Collector's Office and Office of the Pollution Control Committee;
- (d) on receipt of the comments, the Island Administration shall make necessary changes in the plans and submit to Central Government in the MoEF for its consideration and approval;
- (e) the Union territory CZMA and the National Coastal Zone Management Authority shall be responsible to address and dispose off any grievance arising out of preparation of the plan.
- (11) the Central Government in the MoEF, after receipt of the IIMPs, shall, after examining the plan if it is satisfied, approve within a period of sixty days from the date of its receipt;
- (12) all the activities under the IIMP shall be regulated in accordance with such Plan by the concerned authorities in the Islands.

III. The islands of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar shall be managed based on ICRZ have the following jurisdiction, namely:-

- A. (i) the land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500mts on the landward side along the sea front;
- (ii) ICRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 100 mts or width of the creek whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance upto which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the ICRZ Plan.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this item the expression tidal influenced water bodies means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea, in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters and lagoons.

- (iii) land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone;
- (iv) the water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

B. The coastal areas of the four islands shall be classified as follows, namely:-

1. (a) ICRZ-I,- The areas that are ecologically sensitive and the geomorphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast,-

- (i) mangroves;
 - (ii) coral reefs;
 - (iii) sand Beaches and Sand Dunes;
 - (iv) mudflats;
 - (v) protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
 - (vi) salt Marshes;
 - (vii) turtle nesting grounds;
 - (viii) horse shoe crabs habitats;
 - (ix) sea grass beds;
 - (x) sea weed beds;
 - (xi) nesting grounds of birds;
 - (xii) fishing villages and areas of traditional rights.
- (b) The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line; and

2. ICRZ-II,- The areas that have been developed upto or close to the shoreline.

Explanation.- The expression “developed area” is referred to as that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which are substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains;

3. ICRZ-III,-

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either Category- B(i)(a) and (b) above which include coastal zone in the rural areas (developed and undeveloped) and also areas within municipal limits or in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

4. ICRZ-IV,-

- (i) the water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side;
- (ii) shall include the water area of the tidal influenced water body from the mouth of the water body at the sea upto the influence of tide which is measured as five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year.

C. Preparation of ICRZ Plans,-

- (i) the MoEF will get the ICRZ plans prepared through the AandN Administration for the four islands. The ICRZ will be prepared by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) of MoEF and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders;
- (ii) the hazard line shall be mapped by MoEF through SoI all along the coastline of the country and the hazard line shall be demarcated taking into account, tide, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes;
- (iii) for the purpose of depicting the flooding due to tides, waves and sea level rise in the next fifty and hundred years, the contour mapping of the coastline shall be carried out at 0.5m interval normally upto 7km from HTL on the landward side, and the shoreline changes shall be demarcated based on historical data by comparing the previous satellite imageries with the recent satellite imageries;
- (iv) mapping of the hazard line shall be carried out in 1:25,000 scale for macro level planning and 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level mapping. The hazard line shall be taken

- into consideration while preparing the land use plan of the coastal areas;
- (v) the AandN Administration will prepare within a period of twenty four months from the date of issue this notification, draft ICRZ Plans in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the ICRZ-I, II, III and IV involving public consultation;
 - (vii) the draft ICRZ Plans shall be submitted by the Union territory Administration to the AandN CZMA for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the EIA notification, 2006;
 - (viii) the AandN CZMA shall submit the draft ICRZ Plans to MoEF alongwith its recommendations on ICRZ Plans within a period of six months after incorporating the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders;
 - (ix) MoEF shall thereafter consider and approve the ICRZ Plans within a period of four months from the date of receipt of the ICRZ Plans complete in all respects;
 - (x) all developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the Union territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned AandN CZMA within the framework of such approved ICRZ Plans as the case may be in accordance with provisions of this notification;
 - (xi) the ICRZ Plans shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned Union territory Administration may consider undertaking revision of the maps following the above procedures.

D. Norms for regulation of activities permissible under this notification in the four islands,-

1. (i) ICRZ-I,-

(a) no new construction shall be permitted in ICRZ-I except,-

- (i) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (ii) pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
- (iii) facilities that are essential for activities permissible under ICRZ-I;
- (iv) installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by Indian Meteorological Department;
- (v) construction of trans island sea link and without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.

(b) Areas between LTL and HTL which are not ecologically sensitive and important necessary safety measures will be incorporated while permitting the following, namely:-

- (i) exploration and extraction of natural gas;
- (ii) construction of dwelling unit of fisherfolk dispensaries, schools, public rainshelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves and fishing villages and areas of traditional rights after obtaining approval from AandN CZMA;
- (iii) necessary safety measure shall be incorporated while permitting such developmental activities in the area falling in the hazard zone;
- (iv) desalination plants;
- (v) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;

2. ICRZ-II,-

- (i) buildings shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized structures;
- (ii) buildings permitted on the landward side of the existing and proposed roads or

existing authorized structures shall be subject to the existing local town and country planning regulations including the 'existing' norms of Floor Space Index (hereinafter referred to as the FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (hereinafter referred to as the FAR):

Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road:

- (ii) reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing FSI or FAR Norms and without change in present use.

3. ICRZ-III,-

- (a) area upto 200mts from HTL on the landward side in case of seafront and 100mts along tidal influenced water bodies or width of the creek whichever is less is to be earmarked as "No Development Zone (hereinafter referred to as the NDZ)",-

- (i) the NDZ shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits;
- (ii) No construction shall be permitted within NDZ except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing FSI, existing plinth area and existing density and for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities; construction or reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk may be permitted between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the Union territory Administration in consultation with the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk and incorporating the necessary disaster management provision, sanitation and recommended by the concerned Union territory CZMA to NCZMA for approval by MoEF;.

- (iii) however, the following activities may be permitted in NDZ,-

- (a) agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, and forestry.
- (b) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (c) mining of rare minerals;
- (d) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (e) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas;
- (f) facilities for generating power by non conventional energy sources;
- (g) facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (h) weather radars;
- (i) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by A and N CZMA;
- (j) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Committee;
- (k) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
- (l) airstrips and associated facilities.

- (b) Area between 200mts to 500mts,-

The following activities may be permissible in the above areas;

- (i) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (ii) development of vacant plot in designated areas for construction of hotels or beach resorts for tourists or visitors subject to the conditions as specified in the guidelines at Annexure-III;
- (iii) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas;
- (iv) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
- (v) facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (vi) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- (vii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages, building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor);
- (viii) airstrips and associated facilities.

4. In ICRZ-IV areas,-

The activities impugning on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies shall be regulated including ports and harbours and foreshore developmental activities except for traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities as follows, namely:-

- (a) no untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations shall be let off or dumped and a comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities shall be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented;
- (b) pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping;
- (c) there shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

3. Period for which ICRZ and IIMPs shall be valid,-

- (i) the ICRZ and IIMPs shall be valid for a period of five years and the next IIMP shall be prepared within a period of six months before the date of expiry of the Plan:
Provided that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration or, as the case may be, the Lakshadweep Islands Administration, may review the plan at anytime as may be required.
- (ii) the Coastal Zone Management Plans already approved under CRZ notification, 1991 shall be valid for a period of twenty four months unless the aforesaid period is extended by MoEF by a specific notification subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified therein.

4. Enforcement and monitoring of this notification,-

- (a) for the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated thereunder, the powers either original or delegated are available under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the MoEF, Union territory Administration, NCZMA and Union territory CZMAs;
- (b) The composition, tenure and mandate of NCZMA and UT CZMAs have already been notified by MoEF in terms of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;

- (c) the Union territory CZMAs shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the the Union territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned containing atleast three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk.
- (d) the dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, tribals as were permissible under the provisions of the CRZ notification, 1991, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely-
 - (i) these are not used for any commercial activity
 - (ii) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

5. The following activities shall be prohibited in the islands of AandN and Lakshadweep:-

- (i) destruction of corals;
- (ii) mining of sand from in and around coral areas, nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species;
- (iii) construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves;
- (iv) disposal of untreated sewage or effluents;
- (v) disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like;
- (vi) red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten kilometres from ecologically sensitive areas;
- (vii) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries except,-

- (a) those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities;

Explanation: For the purposes of this item the expression “foreshore facilities” means those activities permissible under this notification and they require waterfront for their operations such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like.;

- (b) projects of Department of Atomic Energy;
 - (c) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as ecologically sensitive area under this notification based on an impact assessment study including social impacts.;
 - (d) reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities including fishers in accordance with local town and country planning regulations.
- (viii) manufacture or handling oil storage or disposal of hazardous substance as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated the 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966(E), dated the 27th November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5th December ,1989 except,-
- (a) transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa;

- (b) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification and facilities for regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the LNG) in the areas not classified as ICRZ-I(a) and other identified ecologically sensitive areas subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by MoEF and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by in MoEF:

Provided that facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, shall be permitted within the said zone in the areas not classified as ICRZ-I and identified ecologically sensitive areas under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 .

- (ix) setting up and expansion of fish processing units including warehousing except hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas;

- (x) land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except those,-

- (a) required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, sealink, road on stilts, and such as meant for defence and security purpose and for other facilities that are essential for activities permissible under the notification;
- (b) measures for control of erosion, based on scientific including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies;
- (c) maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies;
- (d) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF;

- (xi) setting up and expansion of units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents except facilities required for,-

- (a) discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974);
- (b) storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping;
- (c) treatment of waste and effluents arising from hotels, beach resorts and human settlements located in ICRZ areas other than ICRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;

- (xii) discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements and the concerned authorities shall implement schemes for phasing out existing discharge of this nature, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification;

- (xiii) dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling and the like and the concerned authority shall implement schemes for phasing out any existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.

Note:-The MoEF will issue a separate instruction to the Union territory Administration in

respect of preparation of Action Plans and their implementation as also monitoring including the time schedule thereof, in respect of sub-paras (iv) and (v).

- (xiv) port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast, except those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union territory Administration;
- (xv) reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities;
- (xvi) mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials except,- (a) those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area,

(b) exploration and exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas;
- (xvii) drawl of groundwater and construction related thereto, within 200mts of HTL; except the following, namely:-
 - (a) in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities and only for their use.
 - (b) in the area between 200mts-500mts zone the drawal of groundwater shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries and where no other source of water is available.
- Note:-Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.
- (xviii) construction activities in ecologically sensitive areas except those specified in this notification;
- (xix) dressing or altering the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purpose;
- (xx) facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

6. Validity of the clearances issued under this notification for projects - The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for the period of five years from the date of issue of the clearance for commencement of construction and operation.

7. Applicability EIA notification, 2006 or any other notification – The developmental projects attracting Environmental Impact Assessment or the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (52 of 1972) shall be considered in accordance with the provisions made thereunder and prior approval obtained from the competent Authority before making any recommendations.

8. The activities which are not listed in the IIMPs above shall be referred to the MoEF, through the concerned Union territory Administration for decision.

Annexure-I**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED ISLANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ISLAND COASTAL REGULATION ZONE**

1. The entire island including the aquatic area shall be considered for the Integrated Island Management Plan, while for ICRZ the jurisdiction shall be as indicated at para III(A).
2. Integrated Island Management Plans shall be prepared indicating therein all present and future developments, conservation and preservation schemes with a time frame of ten years.
3. The Integrated Island Management Plan and ICRZ shall address vulnerability to human life and property based on elevation, geomorphology, sea level trends and horizontal line displacement and indicate suitable areas that are safe for locating dwelling units, infrastructure, and the like, and appropriate safeguards measures to protect the life and property of the local communities, infrastructure from natural hazards shall be indicated in the Integrated Islands Management Plan.
4. The land area falling between the hazard line and 500mts from HTL on the landward side, in case of seafront and between the hazard line and 100mts line in case of tidal influenced water body the word 'hazard line' denotes the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) through the Survey of India (hereinafter referred to as the SoI) taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.
5. No developmental activities other than those listed in this Notification shall be permitted in the areas between the hazard line and 500mts or 100mts or width of the creek on the landward side. The dwelling unit of the local communities, tribals including that of the fishers will not be relocated if the dwelling units are located on the seaward side of the hazard line. The Union territory Administration will provide necessary safeguards from natural disaster to such dwelling units of local communities.
6. All the existing roads including the internal roads shall be strengthened, as these roads shall serve for the purpose of livelihood, communication, rescue, relief and evacuation measures during natural hazards.
7. Adequate cyclone shelters shall be earmarked and constructed on elevated areas or on stilts adjacent to populated areas.
8. The existing and as well new schools, market areas and other public facilities (excluding public toilets) where large number of public congregate, shall normally be located on safe areas preferably in elevated areas or protected areas.
9. Along the seaward side sufficient bio-shield with local vegetation, trees including mangroves shall be planted and other soft protection measures.
10. The Integrated Islands Management Plan and ICRZ shall be based on scientific methodology and with the approval of the concerned authorities, including the appropriate coastal protection structures be constructed in accordance with such Plan.
11. The beaches shall be protected and no developmental activities shall be permitted therein.
12. Sand dunes, being natural barrier in the event of flooding, shall be conserved and maintained or regenerated by planting shrubs or through appropriate measures.
13. There shall be no restriction with regard to traditional fishing by local communities including installation of fish aggregating devices as recommended by the Islands Administrations.
14. (a) The mining of construction material, especially sand from deep sea bed (beyond fifteen meters depth), after undertaking proper scientific studies may be permitted in the Plan;
 - i. the alternative construction material, such as, bamboo, local forest products may be identified and used;
 - ii. the other materials, like, metal, hollow brick blocks, and the like, shall be imported from the mainland.
15. Emphasis shall be given to use of non-conventional energy resources especially, wind, solar and tidal energy, desalination, water recycling, and use of local products.
16. Early warning system shall be provided for cyclone, tsunami, and the like, and a evacuation and relief measure plan in case of disasters shall be built into the Integrated Islands Management Plan.

17. Necessary provision shall be made in the Integrated Islands Management Plan for relocation and rehabilitation of people displaced due to natural disasters.
18. Integrated Islands Management Plan and ICRZ shall also include the areas under habitation and make plan for future development.
19. No developmental activities shall be permitted in the area under reserve forests, protected forests, national parks and sanctuaries notified under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the areas protected under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
20. The dwelling units or infrastructure of local communities as are existing at the time of preparation of Plan shall not be displaced.
21. Repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities shall be allowed.
22. IIMP and ICRZ shall be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map for macro level planning and 1:10,000 or cadastral scale for micro level planning.
23. The High Tide Line will be got demarcated by one of the agencies authorized by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Annexure-II**List of petroleum and chemical products permitted for storage except in ICRZ-I(a) and other identified ecologically sensitive areas**

- (i) Crude oil;
- (ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
- (iii) Motor spirit;
- (iv) Kerosene;
- (v) Aviation fuel;
- (vi) High speed diesel;
- (vii) Lubricating oil;
- (viii) Butane;
- (ix) Propane;
- (x) Compressed Natural Gas;
- (xi) Naphtha;
- (xii) Furnace oil;
- (xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;
- (xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers.

Annexure-III**Guidelines for development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of ICRZ-III and ICRZ-II/IIMPs for occupation of tourist or visitors with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

I. Construction of beach resorts or hotels with prior approval of MoEF in designated areas of ICRZ-II and III for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (a). The project proponent shall not undertake any construction within 200 metres in the landward side of High Tide Line and within the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line;
- (b). The proposed constructions shall be beyond the hazard line or 200mts from the High Tide Line whichever is more;
- (c). live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
- (d). no flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
- (e). no permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
- (f). Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certificate is obtained from the Union territory Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect free flow of groundwater in that area;
- (g). the Union territory Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
- (h). though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;
- (i). the total plot size shall not be less than 0.4 hectares and the total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 percent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
- (j). the construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
- (k). the overall height of construction upto the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);
- (l). groundwater shall not be tapped within 200metre of the High Tide Line; within the 200metre 500metre zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or Union territory Ground Water Board;
- (m). extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool shall not be permitted within 500metres of the High Tide Line;
- (n). the quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central Pollution Control Board or Union territory Pollution Control Committee and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

- (o).necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
 - (p).to allow public access to the beach, atleast a gap of 20metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500metres apart; and
 - (q).if the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and Union territory laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and
 - (r). approval of the Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.
- II. In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central or Union territories) construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted



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अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2019

का.आ. 1242(अ).— तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 20 (अ) तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2011 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात द्वीप संरक्षण क्षेत्र अधिसूचना, 2011 कहा गया है) द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 के अधीन अंडमान एवं निकोबार और लक्षद्वीप के कुछ तटीय क्षेत्रों को द्वीप संरक्षण क्षेत्र (इसमें इसके पश्चात आइपीजेड कहा गया है) घोषित किया था;

और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को समुद्री तथा तटीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्रों के प्रबंधन एवं संरक्षण, तटीय क्षेत्रों में विकास, पारिस्थितिकीय-पर्यटन, तटीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले समुदायों की जीविका के विकल्पों तथा वहनीय विकास इत्यादि के संबंध में आइपीजेड अधिसूचना, 2011 में कुछ उपबंधों के बारे में अन्य पणधारियों के अतिरिक्त, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

और विभिन्न पणधारियों ने पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से आइपीजेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के संदर्भ में तटीय पर्यावरण और वहनीय विकास से संबंधित चिंताओं का निराकरण करने का आग्रह किया है;

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने आइपीजेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के संबंध में विभिन्न मुद्दों तथा तटीय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और विभिन्न पणधारियों की चिंताओं की जांच पड़ताल करने और उक्त अधिसूचना में समुचित परिवर्तन किए जाने की सिफारिश करने के लिए डॉ. शैलेश नायक की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया था;

डॉ. शैलेश नायक द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट की मंत्रालय में जांच की गई है और इस संबंध में विभिन्न पणधारियों के साथ परामर्श किए गए हैं;

अतः अब पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) की उपधारा (1) और खंड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और द्वीप संरक्षण क्षेत्र अधिसूचना 2011, संख्या का.आ. 20 (अ), तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2011 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए, ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए या करने से रह गए कार्य के सिवाए, केन्द्रीय सरकार तटीय क्षेत्रों में मछुआरा समुदायों और अन्य स्थानीय समुदायों की आजीविका की सुरक्षा और प्राकृतिक जोखिमों, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि के खतरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों पर आधारित सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने के अतिरिक्त, तटीय क्षेत्रों और समुद्री क्षेत्रों के अद्वितीय पर्यावरण के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से एतद्वारा अंडमान एवं निकोबार में आठ बड़े महासागरीय द्वीपों अर्थात् मध्य अंडमान, उत्तरी अंडमान, दक्षिणी अंडमान, ग्रेट निकोबार, बारातांग, हैवलॉक, लिटिल अंडमान, कार निकोबार, नील और लॉग द्वीप देश के तटीय क्षेत्रों और देश की क्षेत्रीय जल सीमा तक के जल क्षेत्र को द्वीप तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (यहां इसके बाद आइसीआरजेड के रूप में निर्दिष्ट) के रूप में निम्नवत घोषित करती है:

- (i) समूह-I द्वीप समूहों के लिए उच्च ज्वार रेखा (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् एचटीएल के रूप में निर्दिष्ट) से लेकर समुद्र तट के समानांतर भूमि की ओर अभिमुख 200 मीटर का भू-क्षेत्र और समूह-II द्वीप समूहों के लिए समुद्र तट के समानांतर भूमि की ओर अभिमुख 100 मीटर का भू-क्षेत्र।
- (ii) अंडमान और निकोबार (आइसीआरजेड द्वीप समूहों) में आठ बड़े महासागरीय द्वीपों को निम्नलिखित समूहों में रखा जाएगा;

समूह-I: 1000 वर्ग कि.मी. से अधिक भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल वाले द्वीप जैसे दक्षिणी अंडमान, मध्य अंडमान, उत्तरी अंडमान और ग्रेट निकोबार।

समूह-II: 100 वर्ग कि.मी. से अधिक किंतु 1000 वर्ग कि.मी. से कम भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल वाले द्वीप जैसे बारातांग, लिटिल अंडमान, हैवलोक और कार-निकोबार।

स्पष्टीकरण -इस अधिसूचना के उद्देश्य हेतु, एचटीएल से भूमि पर वह रेखा अभिप्रेत है जहां तक उत्पन्न होने वाले ज्वार के दौरान उच्चतम जल रेखा पहुंचती है, जैसाकि निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय सतत तटीय प्रबंधन केन्द्र (एनसीएससीएम) या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिकृत किसी अभिकरण द्वारा सीमांकित किया गया है।

- (iii) (क) आइसीआरजेड समुद्र से जुड़े उन भू-क्षेत्रों पर लागू होगा जो ज्वारीय प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों के किनारे भूमि की ओर अभिमुख भाग पर एचटीएल से 20 मीटर या संकरी खाड़ी (क्रीक) की चौड़ाई, जो भी कम हो, के बीच स्थित भू-क्षेत्र हैं तथा जिस दूरी तक ऐसे प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों के किनारे विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को विनियमित किया जाना है, उसका आकलन उस दूरी, जहां तक ज्वार के प्रभाव, जिसका निर्धारण वर्ष की शुष्कतम अवधि के दौरान मापी गई पांच प्रति हजार (पीपीटी) भागों की लवणीय सांद्रता के आधार पर किया जाएगा, महसूस किए जाते हैं, के अनुसार किया जाएगा और जिस दूरी तक ज्वारीय प्रभाव महसूस किए जाते हैं उसे तदनुसार द्वीप तटीय क्षेत्रीय जोन योजनाओं (इसमें इसके पश्चात् आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं के रूप में उल्लिखित) में स्पष्ट रूप से अभिज्ञात तथा सीमांकित किया जाएगा।

- (ख) ज्वार प्रभावित जल निकायों से सटे आइसीआरजेड की इस प्रकार निर्धारित दूरी को तदनुसार द्वीप तटीय जोन प्रबंधन योजनाओं (जिसे इसमें इसके बाद आइसीआरजेडपी के रूप में निर्दिष्ट) में सीमांकित किया जाएगा।
- (ग) तथापि, यथोक्त क्रीक इत्यादि से लगी आइसीआरजेड सीमा, इस अधिसूचना, जिसे उचित परामर्शी प्रक्रिया/जनसुनवाई इत्यादि के साथ तैयार किया गया है, के अनुसार संबंधित आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं के संशोधन तथा अन्तिम अनुमोदन और इसमें सूचीबद्ध पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपायों के अध्यधीन होगी। इस अधिसूचना की आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं का अनुमोदन होने तक, 100 मीटर या क्रीक की चौड़ाई की सीमा, जो भी कम हो, लागू होगी।

स्पष्टीकरण :- (क) इस उप पैरा के प्रयोजनार्थ ज्वार प्रभावित जल निकायों का अर्थ है खाड़ी, नदी मुहाना, नदी, क्रीक, बैकवाटर, लैगून और तालाब इत्यादि में समुद्र के ज्वारीय प्रभावों से प्रभावित जल निकाय।

- (iv) अंतर-ज्वारीय क्षेत्र अर्थात् एचटीएल तथा निम्न ज्वारीय रेखा (जिसे इसमें इसके बाद एलटीएल कहा गया है) के मध्य स्थित भूमि क्षेत्र।
- (v) ज्वार से प्रभावित जल निकायों के लिए, समुद्र और जल के मामले में एलटीएल से क्षेत्रीय जल सीमा (12 समुद्री मील) के मध्य जल एवं तल क्षेत्र और भू-क्षेत्र के किनारे पर एलटीएल के बीच के क्षेत्र किनारे की विपरीत दिशा में एलटीएल तक का तल क्षेत्र।

2. आइसीआरजेड का वर्गीकरण – तटीय क्षेत्रों और समुद्री जल के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के प्रयोजनार्थ आइसीआरजेड क्षेत्र को निम्नवत् वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

- (i) **आइसीआरजेड -I** क्षेत्र पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील हैं और इन्हें आगे निम्नवत् वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा:

(ii) - आइसीआरजेड-I क:

- (क) आई-सीआरजेड-I क में पारिस्थितिकी की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील (ईएसए) और भू-आकृति की विशेषताओं वाले निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र शामिल होंगे, जो तट की अखंडता को बरकरार रखने में भूमिका निभाते हैं अर्थात् :

- (i) कच्छ वनस्पति । यदि कच्छ वनस्पति क्षेत्र 1000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक है तो कच्छ वनस्पति के किनारे 20 मीटर के क्षेत्र को बफर क्षेत्र के रूप में उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा और ऐसे क्षेत्र में सीआरजेड-I क भी शामिल होगा।
- (ii) प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्ति;
- (iii) बालू के टीले;
- (iv) जैविक रूप से सक्रिय नमभूमि (मडफ्लैट);
- (v) जैवमंडल रिजर्वों सहित वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम या पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, समुद्री पार्क, अभयारण्य, रिजर्व वन, वन्यजीव पर्यावास और अन्य संरक्षित क्षेत्र;
- (vi) लवणीय दलदल;
- (vii) कछुआ प्रजनन स्थल;
- (viii) हॉर्स-शू केकड़े का पर्यावास;

- (ix) समुद्री घास का मैदान;
- (x) समुद्री शैवाल;
- (xi) पक्षियों के प्रजनन का स्थान;
- (xii) पुरातात्विक महत्व के क्षेत्र या संरचनाएं और धरोहर स्थल ।
- (ख) **अनुबंध-1** में यथानिहित और आइसीआरजेड में एकीकृत दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय सतत तटीय प्रबंधन केन्द्र (एनसीएससीएम) द्वारा यथा मानचित्रित संबंधित क्षेत्रों में ऐसे पारिस्थितिकी की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा एक विस्तृत पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना बनाई जाएगी।
- (iii) **सीआरजेड-1 ख:** अंतर-ज्वारीय क्षेत्र अर्थात् निम्न ज्वार रेखा और उच्च ज्वार रेखा के बीच का क्षेत्र आइसीआरजेड-1ख में शामिल होगा ।
- (iv) **आइसीआरजेड-1।**
 - (क) आइसीआरजेड-1। में विद्यमान नगरीय सीमाओं या अन्य विद्यमान कानूनी रूप से अधिकृत शहरी क्षेत्रों जो बिल्टअप प्लॉटों से 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक होते हुए कुल प्लॉटों के अनुपात के साथ पर्याप्त बिल्टअप हों और जहां ड्रेनेज तथा सम्पर्क सड़कों और अन्य अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं जैसे जलापूर्ति और मल-व्ययन आदि की व्यवस्था की गई हो, के अन्दर तटरेखा तक या इसके समीप विकसित भूमि क्षेत्र शामिल होंगे।
 - (ख) आइसीआरजेड 1। में स्थित संकरी खाडियों (क्रीकों) या ज्वार के प्रभाव वाले जल-निकायों के किनारे स्थित भू-क्षेत्रों को भी आइसीआरजेड 1। के रूप में चिन्हित किया जाएगा और जिस दूरी तक ज्वारीय प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों, जो समुद्र से जुड़े हैं, के किनारे भूमि की ओर अभिमुख भाग पर एचटीएल से 20 मीटर या संकरी खाड़ी (क्रीक) की चौड़ाई, जो भी कम हो, के बीच स्थित भू-क्षेत्र के रूप में आइसीआरजेड का आकलन किया जाना है और जिस दूरी तक ऐसे ज्वारीय प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों के किनारे विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को विनियमित किया जाना है, उसका आकलन उस दूरी, जहां तक ज्वार के प्रभाव, जिसका निर्धारण वर्ष की शुष्कतम अवधि के दौरान मापी गई पांच प्रति हजार (पीपीटी) भागों की लवणीय सांद्रता के आधार पर किया जाएगा, महसूस किया जाते हैं, के अनुसार किया जाएगा और जिस दूरी तक ज्वारीय प्रभाव महसूस किए जाते हैं उसे तदनुसार द्वीप तटीय क्षेत्रीय जोन योजनाओं (इसमें इसके पश्चात् आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं के रूप में उल्लिखित) में स्पष्ट रूप से अभिज्ञात तथा सीमांकित किया जाएगा।
 - (v) **आइसीआरजेड-1।।** ऐसे भूमि क्षेत्र जो अपेक्षाकृत अहस्तक्षेपित (अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्र इत्यादि) हैं और जो आइसीआरजेड-1। के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं, आइसीआरजेड-1।। में शामिल होंगे।

समूह 1। द्वीप समूहों के लिए:

स्पष्टीकरण - भूमि की ओर वाले भाग पर एचटीएल से 100 मीटर तक के क्षेत्र को 'नो डेवलपमेंट जोन (एनडीजेड)' के रूप में निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

परंतु यह कि पारिस्थितिकीय-पर्यटन कार्यकलाप के विकास के लिए एनडीजेड 50 मीटर होगा और अंशमान एवं निकोबार प्रशासन यह सुनिश्चित करे कि मछुआरा समुदाय के हितों की पूर्णतः रक्षा हो।

समूह 1। द्वीप समूहों के लिए: भूमि की ओर वाले भाग पर एचटीएल से 50 मीटर तक के क्षेत्र को 'नो डेवलपमेंट जोन (एनडीजेड)' के रूप में निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

परंतु यह कि पारि-पर्यटन कार्यकलाप के विकास के लिए एनडीजेड 20 मीटर होगा और अंडमान एवं निकोबार प्रशासन यह सुनिश्चित करे कि मछुआरा समुदाय के हितों की पूर्णतः रक्षा हो।

- (vi) आईसीआरजेड III में स्थित एचटीएल से 20 मीटर तक या क्रीक की चौड़ाई जो भी कम हो, के भू-क्षेत्र को भी एनडीजेड के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाएगा और जिस दूरी तक ज्वारीय प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों, जो समुद्र से जुड़े हैं, के किनारे भूमि की ओर अभिमुख भाग पर एचटीएल से 20 मीटर या संकरी खाड़ी (क्रीक) की चौड़ाई, जो भी कम हो, के बीच स्थित भू-क्षेत्र के रूप में एनडीजेड का आकलन किया जाना है और जिस दूरी तक ऐसे ज्वारीय प्रभाव वाले जल निकायों के किनारे विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को विनियमित किया जाना है, उसका आकलन उस दूरी, जहां तक ज्वार के प्रभाव, जिसका निर्धारण वर्ष की शुष्कतम अवधि के दौरान मापी गई पांच प्रति हजार (पीपीटी) भागों की लवणीय सांद्रता के आधार पर किया जाएगा, अनुभव किये जाते हैं, के अनुसार किया जाएगा और जिस दूरी तक ज्वारीय प्रभाव अनुभव किए जाते हैं उसे तदनुसार द्वीप तटीय क्षेत्रीय जोन योजनाओं (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं कहा गया है) में स्पष्ट रूप से अभिज्ञात तथा सीमांकित किया जाएगा।

टिप्पण : एनडीजेड अधिसूचित बंदरगाह की सीमाओं के अंदर आने वाले क्षेत्रों पर लागू नहीं होगा।

(vii) आईसीआरजेड-IV: आईसीआरजेड-IV में जल क्षेत्र शामिल होंगे और इन्हें आगे निम्नवत वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा:

(viii) आईसीआरजेड-IV क - समुद्र की ओर वाले भाग पर बारह (12) समुद्री मील तक निम्न ज्वार रेखा के बीच जल क्षेत्र और समुद्र तल क्षेत्र आईसीआरजेड-IV क में शामिल होंगे।

(ix) आईसीआरजेड-IV ख - सीआरजेड-IV ख क्षेत्रों में ज्वार से प्रभावित जल निकायों के किनारे पर एलटीएल और ज्वार के प्रभाव अर्थात् वर्ष के शुष्कतम मौसम के दौरान पांच भाग प्रति हजार (पीपीटी) की लवण्यता तक समुद्र में जल निकाय के मुहाने से विस्तृत होकर किनारे की विपरीत दिशा में एलटीएल के बीच जल क्षेत्र और तल क्षेत्र शामिल होंगे।

3. आईसीआरजेड के भीतर प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलाप - सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलाप को पूरे आईसीआरजेड में प्रतिषिद्ध किया जाएगा। तथापि, इनके अपवाद तथा विनिर्दिष्ट सीआरजेड श्रेणियों, जैसे आईसीआरजेड-I, II, III और IV में अनुमत्य/ विनियमित अन्य क्रियाकलाप को इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 5 के अधीन उपबंधों के द्वारा शासित किया जाएगा।

- (i) प्रवालों का नष्ट किया जाना।
- (ii) प्रवाल क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय तथा संकटापन्न प्रजातियों के आवास तथा प्रजनन स्थलों में और इनके आस-पास रेत का खनन।
- (iii) प्रवालों के समुद्र की ओर वाले भाग पर तट संरक्षण कार्य (पक्का निर्माण)।
- (iv) नये उद्योगों की स्थापना और विद्यमान उद्योगों, प्रचालनों या प्रक्रियाओं का विस्तार।
- (v) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट, तेल का विनिर्माण या हथालन, खतरनाक पदार्थों का भंडारण या निपटान।
- (vi) नई मत्स्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को स्थापित किया जाना।
- (vii) भूमि सुधार, समुद्री जल के स्वभाविक प्रवाह पर बंध लगाया जाना या उसमें बाधा डालना।
- (viii) उद्योगों, शहरों या नगरों तथा अन्य मानवीय बस्तियों से अशोधित अपशिष्ट और बहिःस्रावों का छोड़ा जाना।

- (ix) भूमि-भराव के प्रयोजन से सन्निर्माण का मलबा, औद्योगिक ठोस अपशिष्ट, प्लाईवुड सहित शहर या नगर के अपशिष्ट का डलाव।
- (x) तट के अधिक कटाव वाले क्षेत्रों में बंदरगाह और पोताश्रय।
- (xi) रेत, चट्टानों तथा निचली सतहों में अन्य सामग्रियों का खनन।
- (xii) सक्रिय रेत टीलों की छंटाई या उनमें बदलाव।
- (xiii) जल प्रणाली और समुद्री जीव जीवन की सुरक्षा के लिए तटीय जल क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक का निपटान प्रतिषिद्ध किया जाएगा। आइसीआरजेड में प्लास्टिक सामग्री के प्रबंधन और निपटान के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय किये जाएंगे।
- (xiv) भू-जल का निष्कासन।

4. आइसीआरजेड में अनुज्ञेय क्रियाकलाप का विनियमन

(I) आइसीआरजेड-

- (ii) **आइसीआरजेड—। क -** यह क्षेत्र पारिस्थितिक रूप से अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं और सामान्य रूप से आइसीआरजेड-। क क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित अपवादों सहित, कोई क्रियाकलाप नहीं किया जाएगा:

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार, अनुमोदित आइसीआरजेड में निर्दिष्ट, ऐसी पारि-पर्यटन योजना के अध्यक्षीन, अभिज्ञात क्षेत्रों में कच्छ भूमि भ्रमण, वृक्ष कुटीर, प्राकृतिक मार्ग इत्यादि जैसे पारि- पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप, जिन्हें उचित परामर्शी प्रक्रिया/ जन सुनवाई के पश्चात तैयार किया गया हो और आइसीआरजेड योजना में यथा सूचीबद्ध, पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपायों और सावधानियों के अध्यक्षीन।
- (ख) कच्छ भूमि बफर क्षेत्र में केवल ऐसे क्रियाकलाप जैसे पाइप लाइनों, पारेषण लाइनों का बिछाया जाना, वाहन प्रणालियों/ तंत्रों तथा खंभों इत्यादि पर सड़क का सन्निर्माण, जिनकी जन उपयोगिताओं में आवश्यकता पड़ती है, की अनुमति दी जाएगी।
- (ग) आइसीआरजेड-। क क्षेत्रों में सुधार के द्वारा सड़कों और खंभों पर बनायी जाने वाली सड़कों की अनुमति केवल आपवादिक मामलों में रक्षा, रणनीतिक प्रयोजनों और जन उपयोगिताओं के लिए, एक ब्यौरे-वार समुद्री या पृथ्वी पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन या दोनों के अध्यक्षीन दी जाएगी जिसकी सिफारिश तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (सीजेडएमए) द्वारा की गई हो और जिसकी पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गयी हो और यदि ऐसी सड़कों का निर्माण कच्छ भूमि क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरता है या उससे कच्छ भूमियों को, सन्निर्माण प्रक्रिया के दौरान, कम से कम तीन बार क्षति पहुंचने की संभावना हो, तो प्रभावित या क्षतिग्रस्त या कटाईग्रस्त कच्छ भूमि क्षेत्र पर प्रतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण प्रारंभ किया जाएगा।

(iii) आइसीआरजेड-। ख -

आइसीआरजेड-।ख क्षेत्रों में क्रियाकलापों को निम्न प्रकार से विनियमित/या अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा:

- (i) भूमि सुधार और बंध निर्माण इत्यादि की अनुमति केवल ऐसे क्रियाकलाप के लिए दी जाएगी जैसे:

- (क) तटाग्र सुविधाएं, जैसे बंदरगाह, जैट्टी, घाट, जहाज घाट, प्लेटफार्म, जलावतरण मंच, पुल, तटरक्षा के लिए होवर पोर्ट और समुद्री बंध इत्यादि।
- (ख) रक्षा, रणनीतिक और सुरक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिए परियोजनाएं;
- (ग) विद्यमान उच्च ज्वार रेखा तक, खंभों पर सड़क बशर्ते ऐसी सड़कों को, भूमि की तरफ वाले क्षेत्र के विकास की अनुमति के लिए प्राधिकृत नहीं किया जाएगा।
- परंतु यह और कि सुधार की गयी भूमि के उपयोग की अनुमति केवल जन उपयोगिताओं, जैसे सामूहिक, त्वरित या बहुविध परिवहन प्रणाली, सभी आवश्यक सहबद्ध जन उपयोगिताओं के निर्माण और स्थापना तथा ऐसी परिवहन प्रणाली के प्रचालन के लिए आधारभूत संरचना जिसमें विद्युत या इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सिग्नल प्रणाली, अनुज्ञाप्राप्त डिजाइनों के परिवहन विश्राम स्थल; किसी औद्योगिक प्रचालन, मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण को छोड़कर, के लिए दी जाएगी।
- (घ) कटाव के नियंत्रण के लिए उपाय।
- (ङ) जलमार्गों, चैनलों और बंदरगाहों और तटरक्षा के लिए होवर पोर्टों का अनुरक्षण और सफाई
- (च) रेत बाधाओं को रोकने, ज्वारीय विनियामकों की स्थापना, वर्षाजल नालों का बनाया जाना या लवणता के प्रवेश के निवारण हेतु संरचना और ताजा जल का पुनः भराव के लिए उपाय।
- (ii) जलाग्र से संबंधित क्रियाकलाप या बंदरगाहों तथा पोताश्रय, घाटों, प्लेटफार्मों, जहाज घाटों, कटाव नियंत्रण उपायों, ब्रेकवाटर्स, पाइप लाइनों, लाइट हाउसों, नौचालन सुरक्षा सुविधाएं, तटीय पुलिस स्टेशनों, भारतीय तट रक्षा स्टेशनों और इसी प्रकार के अन्य क्रियाकलाप जैसी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से आवश्यक समुद्र तटाग्र सुविधाएं।
- (iii) गैर परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों द्वारा विद्युत तथा सहबद्ध सुविधाएं।
- (iv) खतरनाक पदार्थों को, पोतों से बंदरगाहों, टर्मिनलों और परिष्करणियों को स्थानान्तरित किया जाना और विपर्ययेन व्यवस्था।
- (v) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में, तेल उद्योग सुरक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिदेशों और एमओईएफएण्डसीसी द्वारा जारी दिशानिदेशों सहित सुरक्षा विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के अध्यक्षीन, अनुबंध-॥ में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस की प्राप्ति और भंडारण के लिए सुविधाएं, परंतु यह कि ऐसी सुविधाएं उर्वरकों जैसे अमोनिया, फास्फोरिक एसिड, गंधक का तेजाब, शोरे का तेजाब इत्यादि जैसी उर्वरकों के लिए आवश्यक कच्ची सामग्रियों की प्राप्ति और भंडारण के लिए हो।
- (vi) अधिसूचित बंदरगाहों में गैर खतरनाक कार्गो अर्थात् खाद्य तेल उर्वरकों और खाद्यान्नों का भंडारण।
- (vii) हैचरी और मछलियों को प्राकृतिक रूप से सुखाया जाना।
- (viii) विद्यमान मत्स्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन आधुनिकीकरण प्रयोजनों के लिए, 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त पिलिथ क्षेत्र (केवल अतिरिक्त उपस्करों और प्रदूषण उपायों के लिए) का उपयोग कर सकती हैं:
- (क) ऐसे पुनर्निर्माण का एफएसआई, जो नगर और ग्राम्य आयोजन के परिव्यापी विनियमों के अनुसार अनुमत्य एफएसआई से अधिक न हो।

- (ख) अतिरिक्त पिलिंथ क्षेत्र का सन्निर्माण केवल भूमि क्षेत्र की तरफ ही हो।
- (ग) संबद्ध एसपीसीबी/ पीसीसी का अनुमोदन।
- (ix) अपशिष्ट और बहिःस्त्रावों के लिए शोधन सुविधाएं और शोधित बहिःस्त्रावों का संवहन।
- (x) वर्षा जल के लिए निकास।
- (xi) परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें सामरिक, रक्षा से संबंधित परियोजनाओं और परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत या अभिज्ञात किया गया है।
- (xii) अन्तर्ज्वारीय क्षेत्र में, खनन और खनिज (विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग ख के अधीन अधिसूचित परमाणु खनिजों का, उसी रूप में या एक या अन्य खनिजों के साथ, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित खनन योजना के अनुसार परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा प्राधिकृत अभिकरणों द्वारा हस्तचालित खनन।
- परन्तु यह कि अंतर्ज्वारीय क्षेत्र के भीतर हस्त चालित खनन कार्य ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नियोजित करके किया गया हो जो अंतर्ज्वारीय अयस्क या खनिज के संग्रहण के लिए टोकरियों और हाथपावड़ों का प्रयोग करते हों और जो अनुमोदित खनन योजना के अनुसार अंतर्ज्वारीय क्षेत्र में भेदन और विस्फोट या हैवी अर्थ मूविंग मशीनरी का प्रयोग किये बिना कराया गया हो।
- (xiii) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस की खोज और निष्कर्षण तथा उससे संबंधित सभी क्रियाकलाप और सुविधाएं।
- (xiv) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित पर्यावरणीय मानकों और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) या राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी), जो भी स्थिति हो, के संबद्ध दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप, कच्चे माल के परिवहन के लिए तटस्थ अपेक्षित सुविधाएं, ठंडा करने वाले जल की प्राप्ति हेतु सुविधाएं, निर्लवणीकरण संयंत्रों इत्यादि के लिए जल की प्राप्ति और शोधित अपशिष्ट जल को बाहर निकालने या तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों से ठंडा करने वाले जल को बाहर निकालने के लिए मुहाने जैसी सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए।
- (xv) पारेषण लाइनों सहित पाइप लाइन और संवहन प्रणालियां।
- (xvi) चक्रवातों की पूर्व सूचना की निगरानी के लिए मौसम रडार महासागर प्रेक्षण मंच, संचलन और सहबद्ध सुविधाएं।
- (xvii) नमक एकत्रण और सहबद्ध सुविधाएं।
- (xviii) निर्लवणीकरण संयंत्र और सहबद्ध सुविधाएं।
- (xix) संनिर्माण प्रयोजनों के लिए रेत का खनन:

परन्तु यह कि रेत के खनन की अनुमति महासागर प्रबंधन संस्थान (आइओएम), चेन्नई द्वारा यथा चिन्हित गैर-पारिसंवेदी और अनुमोदित स्थलों में, अण्डमान और निकोबार सीजेडएमए द्वारा दी जाएगी, जो निम्नलिखित के अधधीन होगी:

- (क) खनन योजनाओं में, प्रवाल भित्तियों, कछुओं, मगरमच्छों, पक्षियों द्वारा घोंसला बनाने के स्थलों तथा अन्य संरक्षित क्षेत्रों सहित संवेदनशील तटीय पारि-प्रणाली की क्षति को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षोपाय की शर्तें रखी जाएंगी।
- (ख) खनन किये जाने वाले रेत की कुल मात्रा रिट याचिका (सिविल सं. 1995 की 2002) में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के तारीख 7 मई, 2002 के आदेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियत की जाएगी।

- (ग) रेत के खनन की निगरानी अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के उपराज्यपाल द्वारा गठित समिति द्वारा की जाएगी, जिसमें (1) मुख्य सचिव, अंडमान और निकोबार, (2) सचिव, पर्यावरण विभाग (3) सचिव, जल संसाधन विभाग (4) सचिव, अंडमान और निकोबार लोक निर्माण विभाग (5) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, भुवनेश्वर का प्रतिनिधि और (6) अंडमान और निकोबार में स्थित किसी एनजीओ का एक प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे।

(iv) आईसीआरजेड-II

- (i) आइसीआरजेड-II में अनुज्ञात क्रियाकलाप, यथा प्रयोज्य आइसीआरजेड-II में भी अनुज्ञात होंगे।
- (ii) आवासीय प्रयोजनों, विद्यालयों, अस्पतालों, संस्थाओं, कार्यालयों, सार्वजनिक स्थलों इत्यादि के लिए भवनों के सन्निर्माण की अनुमति, विद्यमान सड़क के भूमि की तरफ वाले क्षेत्र पर या विद्यमान प्राधिकृत निधारित संरचनाओं के भूमि की तरफ वाले क्षेत्र पर दी जाएगी; परन्तु यह कि ऐसी किसी नई सड़क, जो किसी विद्यमान सड़क के समुद्र की ओर वाले क्षेत्र पर बनाई गई हो, के भूमि की तरफ वाले क्षेत्र पर भवनों के सन्निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।
- (iii) ऊपर (ii) में यथा अनुज्ञात प्राप्त भवन, समय-समय पर लागू होने वाले स्थानीय नगर और ग्राम्य आयोजन विनियमों और इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख को लागू फर्श स्थान सूचकांक या फर्श क्षेत्र अनुपात के लिए लागू मापदंडों के अध्यधीन होंगे और इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि के पश्चात् एफएसआई के संशोधन की आवश्यकता होने के मामले में, शहरी स्थानीय निकाय अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (सीजेडएमए) के माध्यम से पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से संपर्क करेगा और संबंधित सीजेडएमए इस मामले अपनी राय देते हुए उस प्रस्ताव को राष्ट्रीय तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनसीजेडएमए) के पास अग्रेषित करेगा तथा तदुपरांत, एनसीजेडएमए जन-सुविधाओं, पर्यावरण सुरक्षोपायों आदि की उपलब्धता जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच करेगा और यह सुनिश्चित करना संबंधित शहर आयोजना प्राधिकरण का उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि ठोस अपशिष्टों का हथालन संबंधित ठोस अपशिष्ट नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है और किसी प्रकार के अशोधित मल-जल को तट पर या तटीय जल में नहीं बहाया जाता है।
- (iv) प्राधिकृत भवनों का पुनर्निर्माण, वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन किए बिना समय-समय पर लागू स्थानीय नगर और ग्राम्य आयोजना संबंधित विनियमों और इस अधिसूचना की तिथि को मौजूदा फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स अथवा फर्श क्षेत्र अनुपात के अध्यधीन अनुमत किया जाएगा और इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि के पश्चात् एफएसआई के संशोधन की आवश्यकता होने के मामले में, शहरी स्थानीय निकाय अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (सीजेडएमए) के माध्यम से पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से संपर्क करेगा और संबंधित सीजेडएमए इस मामले अपनी राय देते हुए उस प्रस्ताव को राष्ट्रीय तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनसीजेडएमए) के पास अग्रेषित करेगा तथा तदुपरांत, एनसीजेडएमए जन-सुविधाओं, पर्यावरण सुरक्षोपायों आदि की उपलब्धता जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच करेगा और यह सुनिश्चित करना संबंधित शहर आयोजना प्राधिकरण का उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि ठोस अपशिष्टों का हथालन संबंधित ठोस अपशिष्ट नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है और किसी प्रकार के अशोधित मल-जल को तट पर या तटीय जल में नहीं बहाया जाता है।

- (v) अनुबंध-III में दी गई शर्तों/दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यधीन समुद्र तट पर रिजोर्ट्स/होटलों पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए नामाभिहित क्षेत्रों में खाली पड़े हुए भू-खंडों का विकास।
- (vi) समुद्र तटों पर अस्थायी पर्यटन सुविधाएं अनुमत की जाएंगी जिनमें केवल कुटीर, शौचालय या स्नानगृह, कपड़े बदलने के लिए कक्ष, शॉवर पैनल्स, इंटरलौकिंग पेवर ब्लॉक जैसी सामग्री का उपयोग करते हुए निर्मित किए गए आवागमन मार्ग, पेयजल सुविधाएं, बैठने की व्यवस्थाएं, जल-क्रीड़ा कार्य-कलापों से संबद्ध सुविधाएं आदि ही शामिल होंगे और ऐसी सुविधाएं इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार केवल उचित परामर्शी प्रक्रिया और जन-सुनवाई आदि द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुमोदित आइसीआरजेड में दर्शाई जा रही पर्यटन योजना के अध्यधीन और आगे ऐसी सुविधाओं के सृजन हेतु एचटीएल से 10 मीटर की न्यूनतम दूरी रखते हुए आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं में सूचीबद्ध पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपायों के अध्यधीन अनुमत की जाएंगी।
- (vii) सीजेडएमए द्वारा समुद्र तटीय पुलिस स्टेशनों के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाओं के निर्माण या मरम्मत की अनुमति मामले-दर-मामले के आधार पर दी जा सकती है।
- (viii) खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग-ख के अधीन अधिसूचित परमाणु खनिजों के उसी रूप में खनन या परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत ऐसी एजेंसियों द्वारा एक या एक से अधिक खनिजों के साथ परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार की गई खनन योजना के अनुसार खनन।
- (v) आइसीआरजेड-III**
- (क) आइसीआरजेड-I ख में अनुज्ञेय किए गए कार्यकलापों को यथाप्रयोज्य सीआरजेड-III में भी अनुज्ञात किया जायेगा।
- (ख) **एनडीजेड** में कार्यकलापों का विनियमन: एनडीजेड में निम्नलिखित को अनुज्ञात/विनियमित किया जायेगा:
- (i) आइसीआरजेड-III में एनडीजेड के भीतर, इस अधिसूचना के तहत अनुमेय कार्यकलापों के लिए, आवश्यक आपदा प्रबंधन प्रावधानों और उचित स्वच्छता की व्यवस्थाओं को शामिल करते हुए, मछुवारा समुदाय और परम्परागत तटीय, समुदायों की आवासीय इकाइयों के निर्माण/पुनर्निर्माण और कार्यकलापों के लिए अनिवार्य सुविधाओं सहित, पूर्व में मौजूद प्राधिकृत संरचनाओं, जिनमें फ्लोर स्पेस इण्डेक्स, मौजूदा प्लिंथ एरिया एवं मौजूदा घनत्व पहले से अधिक न हों, की मरम्मत या पुर्ननिर्माण को छोड़कर, किसी भी निर्माण कार्य को अनुमत नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (ii) कृषि, उद्यानकृषि-, उद्यानों, चरागाह, पार्क, खेलने के लिए मैदान और वानिकी।
- (iii) सीजेडएमए द्वारा मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए आवश्यक औषधालयों, विद्यालयों, वर्षा जल से बचाव हेतु सार्वजनिक आश्रय स्थल, सामुदायिक शौचालय, पुल, सड़क, जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था, जलनिकास प्रणाली, वाहित मल के निकास, शवदाहगृह, कब्रगाह और विद्युत सब-स्टेशनों का निर्माण।
- (iv) संबंधित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अथवा समिति के पूर्व अनुमोदन से घरेलू वाहित मल, उपचार और निस्तारण के लिए बनाई जाने वाली इकाइयों या संबंधित निकायों का निर्माण।

- (v) स्थानीय मछुआरा समुदायों के लिए अपेक्षित सुविधाएं जैसे मछली सुखाने के प्रांगण, नीलामी के लिए हॉल, जाल की मरम्मत के लिए प्रांगण, परम्परागत नौका निर्माण प्रांगण, बर्फ संयंत्र, बर्फ तोड़ने वाली इकाइयां, मछलियों के संसाधन की सुविधाएं इत्यादि।
- (vi) जहां भी आइसीआरजेड-III क्षेत्रों के एनडीजेड से राष्ट्रीय अथवा राज्य राजमार्ग गुजर रहे हैं, वहां सड़क के समुद्र की ओर वाली दिशा में अस्थायी पर्यटन सुविधाएं जैसे शौचालय, चेन्ज रूम, पेयजल सुविधा और अस्थायी कुटीर निर्मित की जा सकती हैं।
- (vii) एनडीजेड में ऐसी सड़कों की भूमि की ओर वाली दिशा में रिसोर्ट/होटल और सहबद्ध सुविधाओं की अनुमति दी जाएगी। तथापि, ऐसी सुविधाओं की अनुमति केवल इस अधिसूचना के अनुरूप अनुमोदित आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं में पर्यटन योजना के समावेश तथा अनुबंध-III में दी गई शर्तों और दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन दी जाएगी।
- (viii) आइसीआरजेड-III में एनडीजेड तथा समुद्र तटों पर अस्थायी पर्यटन सुविधाएं अनुमत की जाएंगी और ऐसी अस्थायी सुविधाओं में केवल कुटीर, शौचालय या स्नानगृह, कपड़े बदलने के लिए कक्ष, शावर पैन्ल्स, इंटरलौकिंग पेवर ब्लॉक जैसी सामग्री का उपयोग करते हुए निर्मित किए गए आवागमन मार्ग, पेयजल सुविधाएं, बैठने की व्यवस्थाएं, जल-क्रीड़ा कार्य-कलापों से संबद्ध सुविधाएं आदि ही शामिल होंगे और ऐसी सुविधाएं इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार केवल उचित परामर्शी प्रक्रिया और जन-सुनवाई आदि द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुमोदित आइसीआरजेड में दर्शाई जा रही पर्यटन योजना के अधीन और आगे ऐसी सुविधाओं के सृजन हेतु एचटीएल से 10 मीटर की न्यूनतम दूरी रखते हुए आइसीआरजेड योजनाओं में सूचीबद्ध पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपायों के अधीन अनुमत की जाएंगी।
- (ix) खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग-ख के अधीन अधिसूचित परमाणु खनिजों के उसी रूप में खनन या परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत ऐसी एजेंसियों द्वारा एक या एक से अधिक खनिजों के साथ परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार की गई खनन योजना के अनुसार खनन।

(ग) एनडीजेड से बाहर आइसीआरजेड-III क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यकलापों को अनुज्ञप्त और विनियमित विनियमन निम्न प्रकार से किया जाएगा:

- (i) अनुबंध-III में दी गई शर्तों/दिशा-निर्देशों के अधीन समुद्र तट पर रिसोर्ट/होटलों/ पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में खाली पड़े हुए प्लॉटों का विकास,
- (ii) आवासीय इकाइयों का निर्माण अथवा पुनर्निर्माण जब तक कि वह पारंपरिक अधिकारों और रूढ़िगत उपयोग जैसे कि मौजूदा मछुआरा समुदाय के गांवों आदि की परिधि के अंदर है। ऐसे निर्माण अथवा पुनर्निर्माण हेतु निर्माण अनुमति केवल दो तलों (भूतल+एक तल) सहित अधिकतम 9 मीटर तक की समग्र ऊँचाई सहित स्थानीय नगर और शहर आयोजना नियमों की शर्त के अधीन होगा।
- (iii) मछुआरों सहित स्थानीय समुदायों को मौजूदा मकानों के प्लिंथ क्षेत्र/डिजाइन अथवा अग्रभाग में परिवर्तन किए बिना 'होम स्टे' के माध्यम से पर्यटन को सुकर बनाने के लिए अनुमत किया जा सकता है।

- (iv) वर्षा जल से बचने के लिए सार्वजनिक वर्षा आश्रय स्थलों, सामुदायिक शौचालयों, जल आपूर्ति व्यवस्था, बाहितमल निस्तारण, सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण।
- (v) सीजेडएमए द्वारा अलग-अलग मामलों के आधार पर समुद्र तटीय पुलिस स्टेशनों के लिए अवसरचरणात्मक सुविधाओं के निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत करने हेतु अनुमेय किया जा सकता है।
- (घ) भू-गर्भीय जल का निष्कर्षण और उससे संबंधित निर्माण को उन क्षेत्रों में जहां, स्थानीय समुदाय निवास करते हैं और जो केवल उनके उपयोग के लिए हैं, को छोड़कर एचटीएल से 200 मीटर तक के क्षेत्र में प्रतिषेधित किया जाएगा। एचटीएल के 200-500 मीटर तक के उन क्षेत्रों में, भू-गर्भीय जल का निष्कर्षण को पेयजल, बागवानी, कृषि और मत्स्यन आदि के लिए साधारण कुँओं के माध्यम से शारीरिक श्रम द्वारा अनुमत किया जा सकता है, जहां जल का कोई अन्य स्रोत उपलब्ध न हो। समुद्र जल के प्रवेश द्वारा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा नामोद्दिष्ट प्राधिकरण द्वारा ऐसे निष्कर्षण पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सकता है।
- (ङ) परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान निदेशालय द्वारा खनन योजना के अनुसार, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा यथा प्राधिकृत ऐसे अभिकरणों द्वारा खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग-ख के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित इस प्रकार अथवा एक अथवा अन्य खनिजों के रूप में पाए जाने वाले परमाणु खनिजों का अन्वेषण और खनन।

VI. आईसीआरजेड-IV

सीआरजेड IV क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलापों को अनुज्ञात और विनियमित किया जाएगा:

- (i) स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा पारम्परिक रूप से किए जाने वाले मत्स्य पालन और संबद्ध कार्यकलाप।
- (ii) केवल निम्नलिखित कार्यकलापों के लिए भू-उद्धार और पुश्ता निर्माण आदि को अनुज्ञात किया जाए, जैसे;
- (क) अग्रतट सुविधाओं जैसे पत्तन, बंदरगाह, जेट्टी, घाट, तटबंध, स्लिपवे, पुल, समुद्र लैंक और तट रक्षक के लिए होवर पत्तन आदि।
- (ख) तट रक्षक सहित रक्षा, रणनीतिक और सुरक्षा प्रयोजन के लिए परियोजनाएं।
- (ग) क्षरण के नियंत्रण के लिए उपाय।
- (घ) जलमार्गों, चैनलों और बंदरगाहों का रखरखाव और उनका निर्मलन।
- (ङ) बालूभित्तियों को बनने से रोकने, ज्वार विनियामकों का संस्थापन, वर्षा जल प्रवाह नालियों को बिछाने या लवणीयता अन्तर्गमन के और स्वच्छ जल के रिचार्ज के निवारण हेतु संरचना के लिए उपाय।
- (iii) पत्तनों और बंदरगाहों, जेट्टी, घाटों, तटबंधों, क्षरण नियंत्रण उपायों, तरंगरोधों (ब्रेकवाटर्स), पाइपलाइनों, नौवहन सुरक्षा सुविधाओं जैसे तटीय नगर भाग अथवा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से आवश्यक अग्रतट सुविधाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलाप।
- (iv) गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों और सहबद्ध सुविधाओं आदि द्वारा विद्युत।
- (v) पोतों से पत्तनों तक खतरनाक पदार्थों का अंतरण।
- (vi) अधिसूचित पत्तनों में खाद्य तेल, उर्वरकों और खाद्यान्न जैसे गैर-परिसंकटमय स्थोरा का भंडारण।

- (vii) जलमार्गों में उपचारित बहिस्त्रावों के निस्सरण के लिए सुविधाएं।
- (viii) तटरक्षक तटीय सुरक्षा नेटवर्क सहित रणनीतिक और रक्षा संबंधी परियोजनाओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत परियोजनाएं।
- (ix) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाएं।
- (x) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस की खोज और निष्कर्षण तथा इससे सहयुक्त सभी क्रियाकलाप और सुविधाएं।
- (xi) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन), अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की पहली अनुसूची के भाग-ख के अधीन अधिसूचित इस प्रकार अथवा अन्य खनिज (खनिजों) के सहयोग से और ऐसे सहयुक्त खनिज (खनिजों) के रूप में पाए जाने वाले परमाणु खनिजों की खोज और खनन।
- (xii) ऐसा अग्रतट जिसमें कच्चे माल के परिवहन की सुविधाएं, शीतलन जल के अन्तर्ग्रहण तथा ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल अथवा शीतलन जल के निस्सारण हेतु मुहाने की सुविधाएं अपेक्षित होती हैं। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित पर्यावरणीय मानकों और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) अथवा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी) अथवा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (पीसीसी) के संगत निर्देशों के अनुरूप, कच्चे माल के परिवहन हेतु सुविधाओं की अपेक्षा शीतलन जल का उपयोग करने के लिए सुविधाएं तथा ताप विद्युत संयंत्र से उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल अथवा शीतलन जल के निस्सरण हेतु मुहाने की सुविधाएं अपेक्षित होती हैं।
- (xiii) पाइपलाइन, पारेषण लाइनों सहित संचार प्रणालियां।
- (xiv) चक्रवात के पूर्वानुमान, महासागर संप्रेक्षण प्लेटफार्म, संचलन और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की निगरानी हेतु मौसम रडार।

5. द्वीप तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र योजना (आईसीआरज़ेडपी)

- (i) इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार, अंडमान और निकोबार प्रशासन आईपीज़ेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के अधीन बनाई गई अपनी संबंधित द्वीप तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र योजना (आईसीआरज़ेडपी) को संशोधित अथवा अद्यतन करेगा और इसे शीघ्रतम अनुमोदनार्थ पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करेगा। उन सभी परियोजना कार्यकलापों, जिनको इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध लागू होते हैं, का मूल्यांकन इस अधिसूचना की अद्यतन आईसीआरज़ेड योजनाओं के अनुसार किया जाना अपेक्षित होगा। जब तक इन योजनाओं को इस प्रकार संशोधित/अद्यतन नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध प्रभावी नहीं होंगे और ऐसी परियोजनाओं के मूल्यांकन और सीआरज़ेड स्वीकृति के लिए आईपीज़ेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुसार तैयार की गई योजना का अनुसरण किया जाता रहेगा;
- (ii) प्रतिष्ठित तथा अनुभवी वैज्ञानिक संस्था (संस्थाओं) या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय सतत तटीय प्रबंधन केन्द्र (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् एनसीएससीएम कहा गया है) सहित अन्य अभिकरणों को अभिनियोजित करके तथा संबंधित पणधारियों के साथ परामर्श करके आईसीआरज़ेड योजनाओं को तैयार/अद्यतन किया जा सकेगा;
- (iii) (क) प्रारूप योजनाओं को अधिसूचना के **उपाबंध-IV** में दिए गए दिशा-निर्देशों, जिनमें आम जनता से परामर्श करना भी शामिल है, के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य क्षेत्रों के अंदर आईसीआरज़ेड क्षेत्रों को अभिजात और वर्गीकृत करते हुए 1:25,000 माप के मानचित्र में तैयार किया जाएगा;

- (ख) इस अधिसूचना में सूचीबद्ध समस्त विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों को जैसा भी मामला हो, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या संबंधित सीज़ेडएम्ए द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुसार ऐसी अनुमोदित आईसीआरज़ेड योजनाओं, के कार्यवाही के अंदर विनियमित किया जाएगा;
- (iv) प्रारूप योजनाओं को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 में अधिकथित प्रक्रिया(ओं) के अनुसार, उपयुक्त परामर्शों तथा सिफारिशों के साथ मूल्यांकन के लिए अंडमान और निकोबार सीज़ेडएम्ए के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा;
- (v) तदुपरांत पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय योजनाओं पर विचार करेगा और उनका अनुमोदन करेगा।
- (vi) आईसीआरज़ेड योजनाओं को सामान्यतया पांच वर्ष की अवधि से पहले संशोधित नहीं किया जाएगा, जिसके बाद संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन पुनरीक्षण करने पर विचार कर सकेगा।

6. विशेष रूप से विचार किए जाने के लिए अपेक्षित क्षेत्र : अंडमान और निकोबार के छोटे द्वीप समूह तथा लक्षद्वीप:

- (i) आईसीआरज़ेड प्रवर्गों के अधीन सूचीबद्ध आईसीआरज़ेड प्रवर्गों को छोड़कर अंडमान और निकोबार के सभी छोटे-छोटे द्वीपों तथा लक्षद्वीप को भी इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाएगा।
- (ii) इन छोटे-छोटे द्वीपों का प्रबंधन संबंधित एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजनाओं (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् आईआईएमपी योजनाएं कहा गया है) के माध्यम से किया जाएगा। एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजनाएं (आईआईएमपी), **अनुबंध-IV** में अंतर्विष्ट दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार ऐसे सभी द्वीपों के लिए संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की जाएंगी और अनुमोदन के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रस्तुत की जाएंगी। आईआईएमपी तैयार होने तक इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध लागू नहीं होंगे और आईपीज़ेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, आईआईएमपी का अनुपालन जारी रहेगा।
- (iii) इन द्वीप-समूहों की अद्वितीय तटीय प्रणालियों तथा स्थान सीमाओं के दृष्टिगत, भूमि की ओर एचटीएल से 20 मीटर का गैर विकास क्षेत्र (एनडीज़ेड) ऐसे द्वीप-समूहों के लिए समान रूप से लागू होगा और उसके कार्यकलाप निम्नानुसार विनियमित किए जाएंगे :-
- (क) इन द्वीपों के स्थानीय समुदायों के विद्यमान आवासीय एककों की मरम्मत या इनका पुनर्निर्माण एचटीएल से 20 मीटर के अंदर किया जाएगा और तथापि, इस क्षेत्र में किसी नए निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
- (ख) अग्रतट सुविधाएं जैसे मछली पकड़ने के लिए जेट्टी, मछली सुखाने के लिए स्थान, जाल की मरम्मत के लिए यार्ड, पारंपरिक ढंगों से किया जाने वाला मत्स्य प्रसंस्करण, नौका निर्माण का यार्ड, बर्फ संयंत्र, नौका की मरम्मत और इसी प्रकार के अन्य कार्य, उचित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षोपायों के अध्वधीन एनडीज़ेड सीमाओं में किये जाएंगे।
- (ग) तटीय जल क्षेत्रों, अंतर-ज्वारीय क्षेत्र और पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में किए जाने वाले कार्य, इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 के अंतर्गत आईसीआरज़ेड-I और आईसीआरज़ेड-IV क्षेत्रों के अनुसार ही अनुज्ञात या विनियमित किए जाएंगे।
- (घ) इन द्वीप समूहों में एचटीएल के 20 मीटर से परे विकास संबंधित आईआईएमपी और यथा लागू स्थानीय विनियमों द्वारा शासित होगा।

7.0 अनुज्ञेय/विनियमित कार्यकलापों के लिए आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति-प्रत्यायोजन

- (i) इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को लागू होने वाली सभी अनुज्ञात/विनियमित परियोजना क्रियाकलापों को उनके प्रारंभ करने से पूर्व आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति प्राप्त करनी अपेक्षित होगी।
- (ii) आईसीआरजेड-I और आईसीआरजेड-IV क्षेत्रों में सभी विकासात्मक क्रियाकलापों अथवा परियोजनाओं, जो इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार विनियमित/अनुज्ञेय हैं, के संबंध में पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित सीजेडएमए की सिफारिश के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- (iii) इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार अन्य सभी अनुज्ञेय और विनियमित क्रियाकलापों, जो विशुद्ध रूप से आईसीआरजेड-II और आईसीआरजेड-III क्षेत्रों में आते हैं, के लिए संबंधित सीजेडएमए द्वारा आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति प्रदान करने के संबंध में विचार किया जाएगा। आईसीआरजेड-II और III में संचालित ऐसी परियोजनाओं, जो आईसीआरजेड-I और/या आईसीआरजेड IV क्षेत्रों में भी आती हैं, को आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति देने के संबंध में सीजेडएमए की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केवल पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।
- (iv) ऐसी परियोजनाओं अथवा क्रियाकलापों जिनको इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध और साथ-साथ ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंध भी लागू होते हैं, उनके संबंध में संबंधित अनुमोदनकारी प्राधिकरण द्वारा संबंधित सीजेडएमए की संस्तुतियों के आधार पर, प्रत्यायोजनों, अर्थात् प्रवर्ग 'ख' और प्रवर्ग 'क' के लिए क्रमशः राज्य पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् एसईआईए कहा गया है) और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, के अनुसार ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत समेकित पर्यावरणीय और आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
- (v) भवन और निर्माण परियोजनाओं, जिनमें ईआईए अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को लागू करने के लिए निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से कम निर्मित क्षेत्रफल हो, के मामले में, इन परियोजनाओं को संबंधित स्थानीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना प्राधिकरणों द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के अनुसार सीजेडएमए की संस्तुतियां प्राप्त करने के उपरांत अनुमोदित किया जाएगा।
- (vi) केवल कुल 300 वर्ग मी. के निर्मित क्षेत्र तक की स्व-आवासीय इकाइयों के लिए, सीजेडएमए की संस्तुतियों की अपेक्षा के बिना संबंधित स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जाएगा। तथापि, ऐसे प्राधिकरण अनुमोदन प्रदान करने से पूर्व इस अधिसूचना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रस्ताव की जांच करेंगे।

8.0 अनुज्ञेय और विनियमित कार्यकलापों के लिए आईसीआरजेड स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया

- (i) परियोजना प्रस्तावक, आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना के तहत पूर्व अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने हेतु निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों के साथ संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण को आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेंगे:
 - (क) अधिसूचना के **उपाबंध-V** के अनुसार परियोजना सारांश का ब्यौरा।
 - (ख) भवन निर्माण परियोजनाओं या आवासीय स्कीमों को छोड़कर सामुद्रिक और प्रादेशिक घटक, जैसा लागू हो, सहित त्वरित ईआईए रिपोर्ट।
 - (ग) इस अधिसूचना के तहत तैयार की गई आईसीआरजेडपी के अनुसार, यदि परियोजनाएं कम और मध्यम कटाव वाले भू-भागों में अब स्थित हों (ईआईए अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को लागू करने हेतु निर्धारित

अवसीमा से कम निर्मित क्षेत्र वाली भवन निर्माण परियोजनाओं/आवासीय योजनाओं को छोड़कर), तो परियोजनाओं के लिए संचयी अध्ययनों के साथ विस्तृत ईआईए।

- (घ) जोखिम मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट और आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, ईआईए अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को लागू करने हेतु निर्धारित अवसीमा से कम निर्मित क्षेत्र वाली भवन निर्माण परियोजनाओं/आवासीय योजनाओं को छोड़कर।
- (ङ.) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के तारीख 14 मार्च, 2014 के कार्यालय आदेश संख्या जे-17011/8/92-आईए-III के तहत अभिज्ञात अभिकरणों में से किसी अभिकरण द्वारा 1:4000 माप में तैयार किया गया आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र, जिसमें एनसीएससीएम द्वारा किए गए सीमांकन के अनुसार एचटीएल या एलटीएल का उपयोग किया गया हो।
- (च) इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अनुमोदित आईसीजेडएमपी के अनुसार, परियोजना सीमाओं और परियोजना के अवस्थान की आईसीआरजेड प्रवर्ग को सभ्यकतः से दर्शाते हुए उपर्युक्त मानचित्र पर अध्यारोपित परियोजना की रूपरेखा।
- (छ) आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र, जिसमें सामान्यतः परियोजना के आस-पास के 7 किलोमीटर व्यासार्ध को शामिल किया गया हो और अन्य अधिसूचित पारिस्थितिकीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों सहित आईसीआरजेड-I, II, III और IV क्षेत्रों को भी दर्शाया गया हो।
- (ज) औद्योगिक बहिस्त्राव और मल-जल के उपचारित निस्सरण वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों से “स्थापित करने की सहमति” या अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र। यदि, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अथवा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति की पूर्व सहमति प्राप्त नहीं की गई है तो परियोजना का निर्माण क्रियाकलाप शुरू होने से पहले प्रस्तावक द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के अधीन स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा।
- (ii) अंडमान और निकोबार सीजेडएमए, यथा स्थिति, अनुमोदित आईसीआरजेड योजना या आईआईएमपी के अनुसार तथा आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना के अनुपालन में उपर्युक्त (i) में दस्तावेजों की जांच करेगा और पूर्ण आवेदन की प्राप्ति की तारीख से साठ दिनों की अवधि के अंदर निम्नलिखित की सिफारिशें करेगा :-
- (क) उन परियोजनाओं या कार्यकलापों के लिए भी, जिनको ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 लागू होती है, ईआईए अधिसूचना के अधीन समग्र अनापत्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रवर्ग ‘क’ और प्रवर्ग ‘ख’ परियोजनाओं हेतु सीजेडएमए अपनी सिफारिशें पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय या एसईआईए को अग्रेषित करेगा।
- परंतु, आईसीआरजेड-I या आईसीआरजेड-IV क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित ऐसी प्रवर्ग ‘ख’ परियोजनाओं के लिए भी आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति हेतु अंतिम सिफारिश केवल पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित एसईआईए को की जाएगी ताकि वह उस प्रस्ताव के संबंध में समग्र पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति और आईसीआरजेड अनापत्ति प्रदान कर सके।
- (ख) आईसीजेडएमए अपनी सिफारिशें पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को उन परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों के लिए अग्रेषित करेगा, जिन्हें ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 में शामिल नहीं किया

गया है किंतु उन को आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना लागू होती है और जो सीआरजेड-I या सीआरजेड-IV क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित हैं।

- (ग) उन परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों, जिन्हें ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 में शामिल नहीं किया गया है किंतु उन को आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना लागू होती है और जो आईसीआरजेड-II या आईसीआरजेड-III क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, पर संबंधित आईसीजेडएमए द्वारा प्रस्तावक से पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने के साठ दिनों के भीतर विचार किया जाएगा।
- (घ) उन निर्माण परियोजनाओं, जिन को सीआरजेड अधिसूचना लागू होती है परंतु ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंधों को लागू करने हेतु निर्धारित अवसीमा से कम निर्मित क्षेत्र होता है, के मामले में ऐसे प्राधिकरणों द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रदान करने को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सीजेडएमए अपनी सिफारिशों को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के आयोजना प्राधिकरणों को अग्रेषित करेगा।
- (iii) पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय आईसीजेडएमए की सिफारिशों के आधार पर साठ दिनों की अवधि के अंदर पूर्ण परियोजना प्रस्तावों को आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना के तहत अनापत्ति प्रदान करने पर विचार करेगा।
- (iv) यदि आईसीजेडएमए उनके पुनर्गठन अथवा किन्हीं अन्य कारणों से क्रियाशील न हों, तो यह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के पर्यावरण विभाग, जो आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं या आईआईएमपी के अभिरक्षक हैं, का दायित्व होगा कि वह उक्त अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तावों पर टिप्पणी दे और उन पर सिफारिशें करे।
- (v) (क) इस अधिसूचना के अधीन परियोजनाओं को दी गई अनापत्ति सात वर्षों की अवधि के लिए विधिमान्य होगी, बशर्ते कि निर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप ऐसी अनापत्ति जारी करने की तारीख से सात वर्षों के अंदर पूरे हो जाएं और प्रचालन आरंभ हो जाएं।
- (ख) वैधता को अधिकतम तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए और विस्तारित किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि आवेदक द्वारा वैधता की अवधि के अंदर संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनापत्ति की वैधता के विस्तार हेतु की गई सिफारिश के साथ-साथ संबंधित प्राधिकरण को आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए।
- (vi) पश्च अनापत्ति निगरानी :-
- (क) परियोजना प्रस्तावक के लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि वह प्रत्येक कलेंडर वर्ष की 1 जून और 31 दिसम्बर की तारीख को संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरणों को हार्ड और सॉफ्ट प्रतियों में पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति की निर्धारित निबंधनों तथा शर्तों के संबंध में अर्धवार्षिक अनुपालन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे और परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई ऐसी सभी अनुपालन रिपोर्टों को पब्लिक डोमेन में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा तथा संबंधित सीजेडएमए को आवेदन करने पर उसकी प्रतियां किसी भी व्यक्ति को उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।
- (ख) अनुपालन रिपोर्ट को संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइट पर भी प्रदर्शित किया जाएगा।
- (vii) सीजेडएमए की कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने हेतु, सीजेडएमए का यह दायित्व होगा कि वह एक समर्पित वेबसाइट का सृजित करे और उस पर कार्यसूची, कार्यवृत्त, किए गए विनिश्चयों, अनापत्ति पत्रों, उल्लंघनों, उल्लंघनों पर की गई कार्रवाई तथा माननीय न्यायालय के आदेशों सहित न्यायालय मामलों और संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के द्वीप समूह की अनुमोदित आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं अथवा आईआईएमपी को अपलोड करें।

9. आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना का प्रवर्तन :

- (i) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अधीन इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन तथा उसके अंतर्गत नियत शर्तों के अनुपालन के प्रयोजन के लिए, शक्तियां या तो मूल रूप से अथवा प्रत्यायोजित रूप में पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन, एनसीजेडएमए और एससीजेडएमए के पास उपलब्ध हैं;
- (ii) एनसीजेडएमए और राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सीजेडएमए की संरचना, कार्यकाल और अधिदेश को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 1993 की रिट याचिका 664 में दिए गए आदेशों के अनुसार पहले ही अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है।
- (iii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सीजेडएमए, इस अधिसूचना के प्रवर्तन और निगरानी हेतु तथा इस कार्य में सहायता करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी होगी तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय समितियों का गठन करेंगी जिसमें मछुआरों सहित स्थानीय परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों के कम से कम तीन प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन संबंधित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के स्तर पर इस अधिसूचना के प्रवर्तन के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रत्यायोजन पर विचार कर सकती है।
- (iv) मछुआरों सहित परंपरागत तटीय समुदायों की आवास इकाइयों, जिनको आईपीजेड अधिसूचना 2011 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत अनुमति प्राप्त थी, लेकिन उनके संबंध में उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत संबंधित प्राधिकरणों से औपचारिक अनुमोदन प्राप्त नहीं किया गया है, उन पर संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सीजेडएमए द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा और आवास इकाइयों को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन विनियमित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :
 - (क) इनका उपयोग किसी वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलाप के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा।
 - (ख) इन्हें किसी गैर-परंपरागत तटीय समुदाय को विक्रीत अथवा अंतरित नहीं किया जाएगा।

[फा.सं. 12-14/2018-आईए-III]

रितेश कुमार सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

अनुबंध-**पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदी क्षेत्रों (ईएसए) के लिए संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन ढांचा**

तटीय और समुद्री पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदी क्षेत्र (ईएसए) और भू-रूपात्मक विशेषताएं, तट के कार्यों को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। कच्छ वनस्पति, समुद्र तट, प्रवाल भित्ति इत्यादि, तटीय कटाव, तटरेखा परिवर्तन, खारे पानी के प्रवेश को, नियंत्रित करने में सहयोग देते हैं और तटीय खतरों जैसे तूफानी लहरों, चक्रवातों और सुनामियों के विरुद्ध प्राकृतिक रक्षक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। ईएसए, तटीय आजीविका के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष पारि-प्रणाली सेवाएं प्रदान करके तट की जैविक अखण्डता को बनाए रखता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनेक बहुमूल्य पुरातात्विक और विरासत स्थल भी तट के पास स्थित होते हैं। अतः, उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों/विशेषताओं/स्थलों का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

1. सामान्य उपाय

- (i) उपग्रह आंकड़ों का प्रयोग करके एनसीएससीएम द्वारा सभी ईएसए की पहचान की जाएगी और सीमा-रेखा निर्धारित की जाएगी।

(ii) ईएसए के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा का उल्लेख करते हुए, अधिसूचना में निहित दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें, प्राधिकृत एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सीजेडएमपी तैयार करेगी।

(iii) इस अधिसूचना के तहत अनुज्ञेय कार्यकलापों को सीजेडएमपी में शामिल किया जाएगा।

प्रत्येक ईएसए के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन के लिए अपनाई गई विशिष्ट शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं :-

1.1 कच्छ वनस्पति :

(i) कच्छ वनस्पति को वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत वन के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।

इस अधिसूचना में निहित किसी अन्य बात के होने पर भी, संबंधित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कच्छ वनस्पति को वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत वनभूमि के रूप में घोषित किया गया है जिन पर केवल वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के उपबंध ही लागू होंगे।

(ii) वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत घोषित नहीं की गई कच्छ वनस्पति।

(क) सरकारी भूमि में कच्छ वनस्पति को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली विस्तृत योजना के आधार पर संरक्षित किया जाएगा। यदि कच्छ वनस्पति क्षेत्र 1000 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक है तो कच्छ वनस्पति क्षेत्र की परिधि के साथ-साथ 20 मीटर का बफर क्षेत्र उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। 20 मीटर के इस बफर क्षेत्र का उपयोग, उद्यान विकसित करने, कच्छ वनस्पति जैव-विविधता से संबंधित अनुसंधान सुविधाओं, संरक्षण के लिए सुविधाओं और इसी प्रकार के अन्य कार्यों के लिए जन-सुविधाओं हेतु किया जा सकता है।

(ख) निजी भूमि में कच्छ वनस्पति के लिए बफर क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

1.2 प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियां और संबद्ध जैवविविधता:

(i) प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियों और उनके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को नष्ट करना प्रतिबंधित कार्यकलाप है।

(ii) केवल अनुसंधान प्रयोजनार्थ अपेक्षित कम मात्रा में प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियों को छोड़कर सभी को सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

(iii) प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियों का प्रत्यारोपण कार्यकलाप जब भी पुनरुद्भव हेतु आवश्यक हो, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 के तहत आवश्यक अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात मान्यता प्राप्त अनुसंधान संस्थानों से किया जाएगा।

(iv) मृत और/अथवा विनष्ट किए गए प्रवाल क्षेत्रों का जीवोद्धार और पुनर्स्थापन किया जाएगा। प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियों का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा निम्नवत की जाएगी:

(क) अभिज्ञात और निरूपित की गई सक्रिय और सजीव प्रवाल और प्रवाल भित्तियों को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित और अधिसूचित किया जाएगा।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि प्रवाल, प्रवाल भित्तियों और इसके संबद्ध जैवविविधता के स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक कोई भी कार्यकलाप जैसे खनन, बहिस्त्राव और मलजल का निस्सारण, निकर्षण, बैलास्ट जल का निस्सारण, पोत की धुलाई, अन्य पारम्परिक रूप से गैर विनाशकारी मत्स्यन से इतर

मत्स्यन, निर्माण कार्यकलाप और उसके अनुरूप कार्यकलाप प्रवाल क्षेत्रों के भीतर और उनके आसपास नहीं किए जाएंगे।

1.3 वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53), वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69) अथवा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के प्रावधानों के तहत घोषित किए गए राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, समुद्रवर्ती उद्यानों, अभयारण्य, आरक्षित वनों, वन्यजीव वास-स्थलों और अन्य सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों सहित बायोस्फेयर रिजर्वों को निम्नवत संरक्षित और सुरक्षित किया जाएगा;

- (i) उपरोक्त सूचीबद्ध किए गए क्षेत्रों का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा, संबंधित अधिनियमों/अधिसूचनाओं/ दिशानिर्देशों के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।
- (ii) बढ़ते हुए तूफानों, ज्वार-भाटों और बाढ़ों से जान और माल की क्षति के निवारण के लिए तटीय क्षेत्र में वन क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे।
- (iii) संबंधित राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित प्रदेश शेल्टर बेल्ट पौध रोपण अथवा अवस्थान के लिए अनुकूल सामग्री रोपित करने के अथवा जैव-ढाल बनाने हेतु ऐसे उपाय करने के लिए पर्याप्त निधियां प्रदान करेंगे।

1.4 लवणीय दलदल :

लवणीय दलदल का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा निम्नवत की जाएगी:

- (i) लवणीय दलदल के क्षेत्रों को संरक्षित और सुरक्षित किया जाएगा और लवणीय दलदल में स्थानिक जैवविविधता का संवर्धन करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे।
- (ii) केवल ओवरहेड कन्वेंएग/ट्रांसमिशन केबल्स और ट्रांसमिशन लाईन केबल्स को भूमिगत बिछाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यकलापों को ही अनुमत किया जाएगा।
- (iii) पारम्परिक रूप से मछली पकड़ना लवणीय दलदल क्षेत्र में अनुमेय है।
- (iv) लवणीय दलदल क्षेत्रों के आसपास अस्थायी पर्यटन सुविधाओं पर दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित किए गए कड़े मानदंडों के अनुपालन करने की शर्त के अधीन विचार किया जा सकता है।
- (v) एनसीएससीएम द्वारा अभिज्ञात और सीजेडएमपी द्वारा सीमांकन किए गए कम जैवविविधता वाले कतिपय लवणीय दलदल क्षेत्रों पर साल्ट पैन कार्यकलापों के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है।

1.5 कछुओं द्वारा अंडा देने वाली भूमि को निम्नवत सुरक्षित और संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

- (i) संबंधित राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा अभिज्ञात की गई कछुओं द्वारा अंडा देने वाली भूमि को 1972 के वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के अनुसार सुरक्षित किया जाएगा।
- (ii) कछुओं द्वारा अंडा देने वाली भूमि में और उसके आस पास प्रकाश और ध्वनि प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यकलाप सहित कोई भी कार्यकलाप इन स्थलों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए अपेक्षित कार्यकलाप को छोड़कर अनुमत नहीं किए जाएंगे।
- (iii) संबंधित राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्राधिकरणों द्वारा कछुओं द्वारा अंडा देने वाली भूमि को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कड़ी प्रबंधन योजनाएं शुरू व कार्यान्वित की जाएगी।

1.6 नाल केकड़ा आवास-स्थलों को निम्नवत सुरक्षित और संरक्षित किया जाएगा:

- (i) अभिजात वास-स्थलों पर संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु कार्य किया जाएगा
- (ii) इन वास-स्थलों में और उनके आसपास ऐसा कोई कार्यकलाप नहीं किया जाएगा जो नाल केकड़ा की पारिप्रणाली को प्रभावित करे।

1.7 समुद्री घास क्यारियो को निम्नवत सुरक्षित और संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

- (i) अभिजात समुद्री घास क्यारियो को सुरक्षित और संरक्षित किया जाएगा।
- (ii) ऐसा कोई विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप, जिसका समुद्री घास क्यारियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हो, शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (iii) राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा जहां भी संभव हो, तटीय जल क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ समुद्री घास क्यारियों का संवर्धन करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे क्योंकि यह कार्बन सिंक के रूप में कार्य करता है।

1.8 पक्षियों द्वारा घोंसला बनाने वाली भूमि को निम्नवत सुरक्षित और संरक्षित किया जाएगा:

- (i) पक्षियों द्वारा घोंसला बनाने वाली भूमि सहित उनके स्थानीय प्रवासी मार्ग की सुरक्षा की जाएगी। पवन चक्कियों का निर्माण, पारेषण लाइनों को बिछाने, विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप, सहित कोई भी जिनका स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में पक्षियों द्वारा घोंसला बनाने वाली भूमि और प्रवास के मार्गों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हो सकता है, को शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (ii) वन आवरण और लवण दलदल भूमि और अन्य तटीय जल निकायों की जैवविविधता समृद्ध बनाने सहित वन आवरण और मैंग्रोव आवरण में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाएंगे, ताकि पक्षियों के लिए उपयुक्त पर्यावास उपलब्ध हो सके।

1.9 भू-आकृति विज्ञान की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को निम्नवत सुरक्षित और प्रबंधित किया जाएगा:

- (i) अभिजात रेत के टीलों को निम्नवत संरक्षित और सुरक्षित किया जाएगा।
 - (क) अभिजात रेत के टीलों को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के तहत अधिसूचित किया जाएगा;
 - (ख) पैदल मार्ग, तम्बुओं और अनुरूप का स्टिल्ट पर पारिस्थितिकीय-दृष्टि से अनुकूल अस्थायी पर्यटन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने को छोड़कर कोई विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप अनुमत नहीं किया जाएगा
 - (ग) रेत के टीलों से अवशेष अथवा अन्य अनुकूल रेत का प्रयोग करके उचित तरह से पुनःभरकर दुर्लभ धरती खनिजों को हटाने को छोड़कर रेत के टीलों से रेत का खनन प्रतिबंधित कार्यकलाप है।
 - (घ) रेत के टीलों पर ऐसा कोई कार्यकलाप नहीं किया जाएगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेत के टीलों का अपरदन/विनाश हो।
 - (ङ.) रेत की टीलों पर केवल देशज वनस्पति जात से बनीकरण किया जाएगा।
 - (च) राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश सीमांकित किए गए रेत के टीलों के लिए प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे।
- (ii) **रेतीले समुद्र तट:**
 - (क) टेलिंग्स अथवा उपयुक्त रेत का प्रयोग करके उचित तरह से पुनःपूर्ति करके परमाणु खनिजों के हाथ से खनन को छोड़कर रेतीले समुद्र तटों पर खनन प्रतिबंधित है।

- (ख) जब अनुमेय विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप समुद्र तटों पर किए जाते हैं, तब यदि समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में समुद्र तट को क्षति अनुमानित होती है, तब क्षति के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए परियोजना प्राधिकरणों द्वारा समुद्र तटों पर आवश्यक समुद्र तटीय पुनर्भरण किया जाएगा और इसका दीर्घावधि अनुरक्षण उनके द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा।
- (ग) राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश सीमांकित किए गए समुद्र तटों के लिए प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे।

(iii) जैवीय रूप से सक्रिय पंकभूमि

- (क) राज्य/सरकार/संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन के सहयोग से एनसीएसपीएम, चेन्नै द्वारा जैवीय रूप से सक्रिय पंकभूमि अभिज्ञात की जाएगी।
- (ख) राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश ऐसे सीमांकित किए गए जैवीय रूप से सक्रिय पंकभूमि के लिए प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे।

1.10 पुरातत्व महत्व की संरचनाएं और धरोहर महत्व स्थल अथवा क्षेत्र :

- (i) पुरातत्व अभिकरण, संबंधित अधिनियमों/अधिसूचनाओं/दिशानिर्देशों के उपबंधों के अनुसार भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अभिज्ञात की गई सभी पुरातत्व संरचनाओं और धरोहर स्थलों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे।
- (ii) ऐसा कोई कार्यकलाप, जो अभिज्ञात क्षेत्रों अथवा पुरातत्व और धरोहर महत्व की संरचनाओं के लिए हानिकर हो, को अनुमत नहीं किया जाएगा।
- (iii) यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि इन संरचनाओं अथवा क्षेत्रों को परिरक्षित किया जाए और ऐसी संरचनाओं के अग्रभाग/प्लिंथ को बिना परिवर्तित किए कार्यकलाप किए जाएं। ऐसी संरचनाओं को बाहरी वास्तु अभिकल्पना को परिवर्तित किए बिना आंतरिक भाग की सावधानीपूर्वक अभिकल्पना करने के पश्चात संगत मानकों के अनुसार उपयोग करने हेतु विचार किया जा सकता है।

अनुबंध-II

आईसीआरजेड-आईए को छोड़कर आईसीआरजेड में भंडारण के लिए अनुमत पेट्रोलियम व रसायन उत्पादों की सूची

- (i) कच्चा तेल;
- (ii) द्रवीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस;
- (iii) मोटर स्प्रीट;
- (iv) कैरोसिन;
- (v) विमानन ईंधन;
- (vi) उच्च गति डीजल;
- (vii) लुब्रीकेटिंग ऑयल;
- (viii) ब्यूटेन;
- (ix) प्रोपेन;

- (x) संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस;
- (xi) नाफथा;
- (xii) फर्नेस ऑयल;
- (xiii) लो सल्फर हैवी स्टॉक;
- (xiv) द्रवीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस;
- (xv) उर्वरक व उर्वरकों के उत्पादन हेतु कच्चा माल;
- (xvi) एसिटिक अम्ल;
- (xvii) मोनो इथायलीन ग्लाइकोल।
- (xviii) पैराज़ाइलीन
- (xix) इथेन
- (xx) बुटाडाइन
- (xxi) मेथनोल
- (xxii) कास्टिक
- (xxiii) बिटुमेन

अनुबंध-III

अभिहित आईसीआरजेड क्षेत्रों में बीच रिजार्टों या होटलों या पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं के विकास संबंधी दिशानिर्देश

1. आईसीआरजेड-II

पर्यटकों या यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिए आईसीआरजेड-II के निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में बीच रिजोर्टों/होटलों का निर्माण निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होगा, अर्थात:-

- (i) निर्माण की अनुज्ञा केवल विद्यमान सड़क या विद्यमान प्राधिकृत निर्धारित संरचनाओं की भूमि की तरफ के लिए दी जाएगी।
- (ii) निजी सम्पत्तियों के आस-पास वनस्पति क्षेत्र सहित तारबाड़ तथा कंटीली तार-बाड़ की अनुमति दी जाएगी बशर्ते कि तारबाड़ से किसी भी तरह बीच पर जनता के आने-जाने में बाधा न पड़े।
- (iii) रेत के टीलों को समतल नहीं किया जाएगा;
- (iv) खेल सुविधाओं के लिए गोल पोस्ट, नेट पोस्ट और लैम्प पोस्ट के अतिरिक्त किसी भी प्रकार के स्थाई निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
- (v) तहखाने के निर्माण की अनुमति इस आधार पर दी जा सकती है कि संबंधित भूगर्भ जल प्राधिकरण से इस बात का अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करेगा कि निर्माण उस क्षेत्र में भू-गर्भीय जल के मुक्त प्रवाह को प्रभावित नहीं करेगा।
- (vi) संबंधित भू-गर्भ जल प्राधिकरण इस प्रकार से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने से पहले केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशा-निर्देशों को ध्यान में रखेगा।

- (vii) परियोजना क्षेत्र से उपचारित बहिस्त्रावों, ठोस अपशिष्टों, उत्सर्जनों की गुणवत्ता तथा ध्वनि स्तर केंद्रीय एवं राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड तथा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 सहित सक्षम प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप होगी।
- (viii) बहिस्त्रावों और ठोस अपशिष्टों के उपचार के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किए जाएं और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि अनुपचारित बहिस्त्रावों और ठोस अपशिष्ट का विसर्जन जल में अथवा बीच पर न किया जाए; और बहिस्त्राव अथवा ठोस अपशिष्ट का विसर्जन बीच पर न किया जाए।
- (ix) यदि परियोजना में वनेतर प्रयोजनों के लिए वन भूमि का उपयोग शामिल है, तो वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाएगी और परियोजना के लिए लागू अन्य केंद्रीय तथा राज्य विधियों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया जाएगा; तथा राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाएगी।

2. आईसीआरज़ेड-III

सैलानियों या यात्रियों के अस्थाई-निवास हेतु आईसीआरज़ेड-III के निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में बीच रिसोर्टों या होटलों के निर्माण, निम्नांकित परिस्थितियों के अध्यक्षीन होंगे, अर्थात्;

- (i) निजी सम्पत्तियों के आस-पास वनस्पति क्षेत्र सहित तारबाड़ तथा कंटीली तार-बाड़ की अनुमति दी जाएगी बशर्ते कि तारबाड़ से किसी भी तरह बीच पर जनता के आने-जाने में बाधा न पड़े;
- (ii) रेत के टीलों को समतल नहीं किया जाएगा;
- (iii) खेल सुविधाओं के लिए, गोल पोस्ट, नेट पोस्ट और लैम्प पोस्ट के अतिरिक्त किसी भी प्रकार के स्थायी निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी;
- (iv) तहखाने के निर्माण की अनुमति इस आधार पर दी जा सकती है कि राज्य भूगर्भ जल प्राधिकरण से इस आशय का अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त किया जाएगा कि ऐसा निर्माण-कार्य उस क्षेत्र में भू-गर्भीय जल के मुक्त प्रवाह को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित नहीं करेगा;
- (v) भू-गर्भ जल प्राधिकरण, इस प्रकार का अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने से पहले केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशा-निर्देशों पर विचार करेगा;
- (vi) यद्यपि विकास प्रतिषिद्ध क्षेत्र में फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स की संगणना के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं है, तथापि सम्पूर्ण भू-खण्ड का क्षेत्रफल, जिसमें वह भाग भी शामिल होगा जो विकास प्रतिषिद्ध क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है, को भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा;
- (vii) सभी तलों (फ्लोर) का कुल ढका हुआ क्षेत्र, भू-खण्ड के कुल आकार के 33 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए, अर्थात् फ्लोर स्पेस इंडेक्स 0.33 से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए तथा खुला क्षेत्र समतल होगा और उचित वनस्पतियों से आच्छादित होगा;
- (viii) निर्माण-कार्य, आस-पास की स्थलाकृति एवं स्थानीय वास्तुकला शैली के अनुरूप होगा;

- (ix) निर्माण-कार्य में छत की कुल ऊंचाई 9 मीटर से ज्यादा नहीं होगी और दो तल से ज्यादा (नीचे का तल व उसके ऊपर का तल) का निर्माण नहीं होगा;
 - (x) भूगर्भ-जल को उच्च ज्वार रेखा में 200 मीटर के नीचे से नहीं लिया जाएगा; 200-500 मीटर के ज़ोन में इसे केन्द्रीय या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भू-जल बोर्ड की सहमति से ही लिया जा सकता है;
 - (xi) उच्च ज्वार रेखा के 500 मीटर की दूरी में बालू का खनन, समतल करना या बालू को खोदना, केवल भवन की बुनियाद या स्वीमिंग पुल को छोड़कर अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा;
 - (xii) परियोजना क्षेत्र में उद्वारित बहिस्त्रावों, ठोस कचरे, उत्सर्जनों और ध्वनि के स्तर और इसी प्रकार के अन्य की गुणवत्ता, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति सहित सक्षम प्राधिकरणों द्वारा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अधीन बनाए गए मानकों के अनुसार होगी;
 - (xiii) बहिस्त्रावों तथा ठोस कचरे के उपचार हेतु आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएँ की जानी चाहिए और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि अनुपचारित बहिस्त्राव तथा ठोस कचरे को पानी में या बीच पर फेंका न जाए; तथा कोई भी बहिस्त्राव या ठोस कचरा, बीच पर छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा;
 - (xiv) बीच पर लोगों की पहुँच को अनुज्ञात करने हेतु किन्हीं दो होटलों या बीच रिज़ॉर्टों के मध्य कम से कम 20 मीटर की चौड़ाई का अन्तराल होना चाहिए; और किसी भी स्थिति में कुल अन्तराल 500 मीटर से कम नहीं होगा; तथा
 - (xv) यदि परियोजना में बनेतर प्रयोजनों के लिए वन भूमि का उपयोग शामिल है, तो वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाएगी और परियोजना के लिए लागू अन्य केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य विधियों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया जाएगा; तथा राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पर्यटन विभाग की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाएगी।
- टिप्पणी :** पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों (जैसेकि समुद्री पार्क, मैंग्रोव, प्रवालभित्ति, मछलियों का जनन व पालने का क्षेत्र, वन्यजीव पर्यावास तथा ऐसे अन्य क्षेत्र जिन्हें केन्द्र या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया हो) में बीच रिज़ॉर्ट या होटलों के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

अनुबंध-IV क

द्वीप तटीय विनियमन ज़ोन (आईसीआरजेड) योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश

1. उच्च ज्वार रेखा और निम्न ज्वार रेखा का चिन्हांकन

एनसीएससीएम द्वारा उच्च ज्वार रेखा (एचटीएल) और निम्न ज्वार रेखा (एलटीएल) का किया गया सीमांकन ही इस अधिसूचना के अधीन सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए लागू होगा।

2. 'जोखिम रेखा':

सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया (एसओआई) द्वारा किसी समयावधि में हुए जल स्तर घट-बढ़, समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि और तट रेखा परिवर्तनों (अपक्षरण/संचयन) के कारण भू-क्षेत्र में बाढ़ के विस्तार को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'जोखिम रेखा' का सीमांकन किया जा रहा है। जोखिम रेखा का उपयोग अनुकूलक और उपशमन उपायों की योजना बनाने सहित तटीय पर्यावरण के लिए आपदा प्रबंधन योजना बनाने हेतु एक उपकरण के तौर पर किया जाएगा। तटीय समुदायों की असुरक्षा में कमी करने और सतत आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से सीज़ेडएमपी को तैयार करते समय

जोखिम रेखा और एचटीएल के बीच के क्षेत्र के लिए भूमि उपयोग की योजना बनाते समय जलवायु परिवर्तन और तटरेखा परिवर्तनों के ऐसे प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

3. आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र का निर्माण

- (i) 1:25,000 पैमाने का आधार मानचित्र सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया (एसओआई) से अर्जित किया जाएगा और जब कभी भी 1:25,000 पैमाने का मानचित्र उपलब्ध नहीं होगा तो ऐसी स्थिति में आधार मानचित्र तैयार करने के प्रयोजन के लिए 1:50,000 पैमाने के मानचित्र को 1:25,000 तक बढ़ा करके प्रयोग किया जाएगा तथा ये मानचित्र निम्नांकित मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप होंगे :-

इकाई	:	7.5 मिनट X 7.5 मिनट
अंकन	:	सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया की शीट की साख्यांकन पद्धति के अनुसार
क्षैतिज आधार	:	एवरेस्ट या डब्ल्यूजीएस 84
ऊर्ध्वाधर आधार	:	औसत समुद्र स्तर (एमएसएल)
स्थालाकृति	:	एसओआई मानचित्र की स्थलाकृति को आधुनिक उपग्रह इमेजरी या एरियल फोटोग्राफ का उपयोग करते हुए अद्यतन बनाया जाएगा।

- (ii) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के कार्यालय आदेश संख्या जे-17011/8/92-आईए-III, तारीख 14 मार्च, 2014 के द्वारा अभिज्ञात किसी भी अभिकरण द्वारा उच्च ज्वार रेखा या एलटीएल के सीमांकन का उपयोग करते हुए 1:25,000 पैमाने का आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र तैयार किया जाएगा, जैसाकि एनसीएससीएम द्वारा किया जाता है।
- (iii) विभिन्न विनियामक रेखाएं अर्थात् एचटीएल से क्रमशः 20 मीटर, 50 मीटर, 200 मीटर और 500 मीटर की दूरी पर, जैसाकि विभिन्न आईसीआरजेड श्रेणियों में लागू है, का चिन्हांकन किया जाएगा और उन्हें आईसीआरजेड मानचित्रों में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।
- (iv) एचटीएल, एलटीएल और आईसीआरजेड सीमाओं, यथा लागू, को भी आईसीआरजेड मानचित्रों में ज्वार से प्रभावित होने वाले अंतर्देशीय जल निकायों के तटों के साथ चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा।
- (v) विभिन्न समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों का वर्गीकरण, आईसीआरजेड अधिसूचना के अनुसार किया जाएगा और मानक राष्ट्रीय अथवा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय रंग कोडों को प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

3. स्थानीय स्तर के आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र

- (i) स्थानीय स्तर के आईसीआरजेड मानचित्रों, आईसीआरजेड योजना के क्रियान्वयन को सुकर बनाने के लिए स्थानीय निकायों तथा अन्य अभिकरणों के प्रयोग हेतु हैं।
- (ii) कराधान हेतु बनाए गए भू-स्वामित्व (ग्रामीण) मानचित्र, जोकि 1:3960 या इसके निकटतम पैमाने पर हैं और जो राजस्व प्राधिकरणों के पास यथा उपलब्ध हैं, को आधार मानचित्रों के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

- (iii) एचटीएल, एलटीएल और अन्य आईसीआरजेड विनियामक रेखाओं का चिन्हांकन, कराधान हेतु बनाए गए भू-स्वामित्व मानचित्रों में किया जाएगा और वर्गीकरणों को स्थानीय सीज़ेडएम मानचित्रों में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

4. आईसीआरजेड क्षेत्रों का वर्गीकरण

- (i) आईसीआरजेड मानचित्रों में क्षेत्र की भू-उपयोग योजना स्पष्ट रूप से चिन्हित की जाएगी और एनसीएससीएम द्वारा तटीय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन को उपलब्ध कराए गए मानचित्रण के अनुसार पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों (ईएसए) या आईसीआरजेड-1 क्षेत्रों को चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा। ऐसे सभी ईएसए को रंग कोडो द्वारा समुचित ढंग से सीमांकित किया जाएगा।
- (ii) 1000 वर्ग मी. से अधिक के मैंग्रोव क्षेत्रों के चारों ओर बफर क्षेत्र को, मैंग्रोव क्षेत्र से भिन्न करते हुए अलग रंग से चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा। बफर क्षेत्र को भी आईसीआरजेड-1 क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा।
- (iii) आईसीआरजेड क्षेत्रों में, मछुआरा समुदाय के गांव, उनकी साझा संपत्तियां, मछली पकड़ने के घाट, बर्फ संयंत्र, मछली सुखाने के प्लेटफार्म अथवा क्षेत्र, मछुआरा और स्थानीय समुदाय की ढांचागत सुविधाओं जैसे कि दवाखाना, सड़कें, विद्यालय इत्यादि को भू-कर पैमाने के मानचित्र पर उपदर्शित किया जाएगा। राज्य, विस्तार और अन्य ज़रूरतों, साफ-सफाई, सुरक्षा और आपदा तैयारी सहित मूल सेवाओं की व्यवस्थाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए तटीय मछुआरा समुदायों की दीर्घकालीन आवासीय ज़रूरतों के लिए विस्तृत योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे।
- (iv) आईसीआरजेड-IV के जल क्षेत्रों को चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा और यदि जल क्षेत्रसमुद्र, लगून, बैकवॉटर, क्रीक, खाड़ी और मुहाना आदि हो तो उसे स्पष्ट रूप से चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा और जल क्षेत्रों के इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण के लिए नैवल-हाइड्रोग्राफिक कार्यालय द्वारा प्रयोग की जाने वाली शब्दावली का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।
- (v) जल क्षेत्रों में मछली पकड़ने के स्थानों तथा मछली प्रजनन क्षेत्र को स्पष्ट रूप से चिन्हित किया जाएगा।
- (vi) समुद्र की ओर विद्यमान प्राधिकृत विकास कार्यों को स्पष्ट रूप से चिन्हांकित किया जाएगा।
- (vii) चक्रवातों, तूफानों, सुनामियों तथा इस तरह की आपदा के दौरान बचाव तथा राहत कार्यों के उद्देश्य के लिए आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं में चक्रवात आश्रयों, वर्षा शालिकाओं, हेलिपैडों तथा अन्य आधारभूत संरचनाओं सहित सड़क नेटवर्क जैसी विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट रूप से उपदर्शित किया जाएगा।
- (viii) भवनों के निर्माण या अन्य कार्यकलापों को आईसीआरजेडपी के अधीन अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि ठोस तथा द्रव अपशिष्टों का उचित प्रबंधन तथा निपटान पर्यावरणीय मानकों, नियमों तथा कानूनों इत्यादि के अनुसार किया जाएगा। किसी भी परिस्थिति में अनुपचारित बहिस्त्रावों का तटीय जल में निस्सारण नहीं किया जाएगा।

5. आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं पर जनता से परामर्श

- (i) तैयार किए गए प्रारूप आईसीआरजेडपी का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार किया जाएगा तथा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 के अनुसार सुझाव और आक्षेप प्राप्त किए जाएंगे। जन-सुनवाई, संबंधित सीज़ेडएम द्वारा जिला स्तर पर की जाएगी।

- (ii) प्राप्त सुझावों तथा आक्षेपों के आधार पर आईसीआरजेडपी में संशोधन किया जाएगा तथा इस पर पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाएगा।
- (iii) अनुमोदित आईसीआरजेडपी को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट तथा संबंधित राज्य, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सीजेडएमए की वेबसाइट पर रखा जाएगा तथा इसकी हार्डकॉपी पंचायत कार्यालय, जिला कलक्टर के कार्यालय तथा इसी तरह के कार्यालयों को उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

6. आईसीआरजेड योजनाओं का पुनरीक्षण

- (i) संदेह होने पर संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, मामले को राष्ट्रीय संवहनीय तटीय प्रबंधन केन्द्र को निर्दिष्ट करेगा जो अद्यतन उपग्रह चित्र तथा वास्तविकता के आधार पर आईसीआरजेडपी का सत्यापन करेगा।
- (ii) अपेक्षित होने पर संशोधित मानचित्र को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

अनुबंध-IV ख

एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना (आईआईएमपी) तैयार करने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश

1. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना वैज्ञानिक पद्धति तथा निर्माण की गई/निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित उपयुक्त तटीय संरक्षण संरचनाओं के आधार पर तैयार की जाएगी और क्षेत्र में योजनाबद्ध कार्यकलापों के अतिरिक्त उपदर्शित की जाएगी तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन में संबंधित प्राधिकरण द्वारा उसे अनुमोदित कराया जाएगा। तदुपरांत, अंतिम मंजूरी के लिए उसे एनसीजेडएमए के पास अग्रेषित किया जाएगा।
2. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना (आईआईएमपी) तैयार करने हेतु जलीय क्षेत्र सहित संपूर्ण द्वीप के संबंध में विचार किया जाएगा।
3. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजनाएं 10 वर्षों की समय-सीमा के साथ सभी वर्तमान और भावी विकास कार्यों, संरक्षण एवं परिरक्षण योजनाओं को उसमें उपदर्शित करते हुए तैयार की जाएंगी।
4. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना के अधीन समुद्र तल से ऊंचाई, भू-आकृति विज्ञान, समुद्र स्तर के रुझानों तथा क्षैतिज रेखा विस्थापन के आधार पर जान-माल की असुरक्षा की संभावना का समाधान किया जाएगा और एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना में उन क्षेत्रों को उपदर्शित किया जाएगा जो निवास करने की इकाइयों, आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास और इस प्रकार के अन्य कार्यों तथा स्थानीय समुदायों के जान-माल के उपयुक्त सुरक्षोपायों, प्राकृतिक जोखिमों से निपटने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण आदि के लिए सुरक्षित हों।
5. आंतरिक सड़कों सहित सभी मौजूदा सड़कों को सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा क्योंकि ये सड़कें प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के दौरान आजीविका, संचार, बचाव कार्य, राहत कार्य और लोगों को बाहर निकालने के उपायों को कार्यान्वित करने में सहायक होंगी।
6. आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के समीपवर्ती उत्थापित क्षेत्रों या ऊंचाई वाले स्थानों पर यथेष्ट रूप से चक्रवात शरण-स्थलों को चिन्हित और निर्मित किया जाएगा।

7. विद्यमान एवं नए विद्यालयों, बाज़ार क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य जन-सुविधाओं (सार्वजनिक शौचालयों को छोड़कर), जहां बड़ी संख्या में लोग एकत्रित होते हैं, को सामान्य रूप से सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों, वरीयता के आधार पर उत्थापित क्षेत्रों या संरक्षित क्षेत्रों, पर स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया जाएगा।
8. समुद्र तट पर जल क्षेत्र की ओर मिट्टी को पर्याप्त जैव-संरक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु उसमें मेंग्रोव वनस्पतियों सहित स्थानीय वनस्पति और वृक्ष लगाए जाएंगे तथा अन्य हल्के सुरक्षोपाय किए जाएंगे।
9. रेत के टीले, जो बाढ़ की घटना में प्राकृतिक अवरोधक का काम करते हैं, का झाड़ियां लगाकर या उपयुक्त उपायों के माध्यम से संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण या पुनरुत्थान किया जाएगा।
10. द्वीप समूह के प्रशासनों द्वारा यथानुशंसित मछली पकड़ने के उपकरण की संस्थापना सहित स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा पारंपरिक तरीके से मछली पकड़ने के संबंध में कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया जाएगा।
11. इस योजना में उचित वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करने के उपरांत विशेष रूप से समुद्र तल से रेत (15 मीटर से अधिक की गहराई से) जैसी निर्माण सामग्री के खनन की अनुमति दी जा सकती है;
 - (i) बांस, स्थानीय वनत्पादों जैसी वैकल्पिक निर्माण सामग्री को अभिज्ञात करके उनका प्रयोग किया जा सकता है;
 - (ii) धातु, खाली ईंट-ब्लॉकों और इस प्रकार की अन्य सामग्रियों को मुख्य भूमि से आयातित किया जाएगा।
12. गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा संसाधनों, विशेष रूप से पवन ऊर्जा, सौर ऊर्जा और ज्वारीय ऊर्जा, विलवणीकरण, जल पुनःचक्रण के प्रयोग और स्थानीय उत्पादों के प्रयोग पर बल दिया जाएगा।
13. अधिमानतः एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना में, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मामले में चक्रवात, सूनामी और इस प्रकार की अन्य आपदा के लिए शीघ्र चेतावनी प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और लोगों को आपदा से बाहर निकालने तथा राहत उपाय कार्यान्वित करने की योजना तैयार की जाएगी।
14. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना में, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण विस्थापित हुए लोगों को अन्यत्र बसाने तथा उनके पुनर्वास हेतु आवश्यक उपबंध किए जाएंगे।
15. एकीकृत द्वीप प्रबंधन योजना में, मानव बस्ती वाले इलाकों को भी शामिल किया जाएगा और उनके भावी विकास के लिए योजना तैयार की जाएगी।
16. वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 69) या वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित आरक्षित वनों, संरक्षित वनों, राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्रों तथा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के अंतर्गत संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में किसी प्रकार के विकास कार्यकलापों की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।
17. योजना तैयार करते समय जो मानव बस्तियां अथवा स्थानीय समुदायों की बुनियादी संरचनाएं मौजूद हैं उन्हें विस्थापित नहीं किया जाएगा।
18. पुनर्निर्माण कार्यकलापों सहित मौजूदा भवनों या बुनियादी ढांचे की मरम्मत की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी।

19. आईआईएमपी बृहत स्तर पर आयोजना के लिए 1:25,000 पैमाने के मानचित्र में और लघु स्तर पर आयोजना के लिए 1:10,000 पैमाने या कैडेस्ट्रल पैमाने के मानचित्र में तैयार की जाएगी।
20. योजना तैयार करते समय सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए एनसीएससीएम, चेन्नई द्वारा चिन्हांकित उच्च ज्वार-रेखा का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

अनुबंध-V

परियोजना सूचना का विवरण

1. परियोजना विवरण

- क. परियोजना का नाम
- ख. सर्वे नं./गांव/कोर्डिनेट
- ग. जिला
- घ. राज्य
- ड. किसके लिए प्रस्ताव (संबंधित क्षेत्र का चयन करें) है :
- (i) आईसीआरजेड के तहत नयी मंजूरी
- (ii) पहले से जारी आईसीआरजेड की मंजूरी में संशोधन
- (iii) पहले से जारी आईसीआरजेड मंजूरी की वैधता को बढ़ाना
- च. आवेदक का नाम
- छ. आवेदक का पता
- ज. संपर्क का विवरण : (दूरभाष संख्या तथा ईमेल पता)
- झ. परियोजना की लागत (करोड़ रु. में)

2. परियोजना का लाभ

- क. परियोजना लाभ का विवरण
- ख. संभावित रोजगार का सृजन (हां/ना)
- (i) अपेक्षित कुल जनशक्ति
- (ii) स्थायी रोजगार (संख्या)
- (iii) अस्थायी रोजगार (संख्या)
- (iv) अस्थायी रोजगार - निर्माण के दौरान (संख्या)
- (v) अस्थायी रोजगार- प्रचालन के दौरान (संख्या)

3. विचाराधीन परियोजना का विवरण (परियोजना की श्रेणी का चयन करें) :**क. आश्रय/भवन/नागरिक सुविधाएं**

- (i) कुल क्षेत्र/निर्मित क्षेत्र (वर्ग मी. में)
- (ii) संरचना की ऊंचाई
- (iii) एफएसआई अनुपात
- (iv) संबंधित नगर योजना प्राधिकारी/पंचायत इत्यादि का नाम
- (v) कार पार्किंग क्षेत्र के प्रावधान का विवरण

ख. तटीय सड़कें/स्टील्ट पर सड़कें

- (i) भूमि सुधार का क्षेत्र
- (ii) उद्धार के लिए अनुमानित मलवा/मिट्टी की मात्रा
- (iii) परिवहन की क्षमता
- (iv) सड़क का परिमाण

ग. थर्मल पावर ब्लो डाऊन से पाइपलाइनें

- (i) पाइपलाइन की लंबाई
- (ii) आईसीआरजेड क्षेत्र की लंबाई अनुपात
- (iii) खुदाई की गहराई
- (iv) खुदाई की चौड़ाई
- (v) समुद्र के किनारे से समुद्र की गहराई तक पाइप लाइन की लंबाई
- (vi) समुद्र जल की सतह से आऊट प्वाइंट की गहराई
- (vii) निस्सारण बिंदु पर परिवेश के ऊपर बहिस्त्राव का तापमान

घ. पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से शोधित बहिस्त्राव का समुद्र तट में निपटान

- (i) प्रवेश/निकास का स्थान
- (ii) आउटफाल बिंदु की गहराई
- (iii) पाइपलाइन की लंबाई
- (iv) आईसीआरजेड क्षेत्र की अनुप्राय लंबाई
- (v) खुदाई की गहराई
- (vi) खुदाई की चौड़ाई
- (vii) किनारे से लेकर गहरे समुद्र संकरी खाड़ी तक पाइपलाइन की लंबाई

- (viii) जल के सतह से आउट फाल बिंदु की गहराई
- (ix) निस्सारण बिंदु पर जल की गहराई
- (x) बहिस्त्राव, बीओडी, सीओडी, टीएसएस, तेल एवं ग्रीस, भारी धातुएं

ड. सामानों/रसायनों के भण्डारण की सुविधा

- (i) रसायन का नाम
- (ii) रसायन का अंतिम उपयोग
- (iii) भण्डारण के लिए टैंकों की संख्या
- (iv) टैंकों की क्षमता

च. अपतटीय ढांचा

- (i) अन्वेषण या विकास
- (ii) समुद्रतल की गहराई
- (iii) रिग्स की संख्या
- (iv) प्लेटफार्म की संख्या
- (v) समूह जमाव स्टेशनों का विवरण

छ. विलवणीकरण संयंत्र

- (i) विलवणीकरण की क्षमता
- (ii) कुल लवण जल उत्पादन
- (iii) निस्सारण बिंदु पर परिवेश से ऊपर बहिस्त्राव का तापमान
- (iv) परिवेशी लवणता
- (v) निपटान बिंदु

ज. दुर्लभ भूमि/आणविक खनिजों का खनन

- (i) खनन की क्षमता
- (ii) निकाले जाने वाले खनिज के प्रकार
- (iii) खनिज का अंतिम उपयोग
- (iv) खनन पट्टा/जांच पड़ताल तथा अनुमोदित खनन योजना विवरण के लिए सरकारी आदेश
- (v) खनन पट्टा क्षेत्र की सीमा

झ. मलजल शोधन संयंत्र

- (i) क्षमता
- (ii) निर्माण का कुल क्षेत्र
- (iii) सीपीसीबी/एसपीसीबी/अन्य प्राधिकृत अभिकरणों द्वारा यथानिर्धारित बहिस्त्राव मापदंड का अनुपालन
- (iv) क्या निस्सारण समुद्र जल/संकरी खाड़ी में किया जा रहा है? यदि हां
 - समुद्र तट/ज्वारीय नदी के किनारे से समुद्री आऊट फाल बिंदु की दूरी
 - समुद्री जल/नदी जल के सतह से आऊट फाल बिंदु की गहराई
 - आऊट फाल बिंदु पर समुद्र तल/नदी तल की गहराई

ञ. लाइट हाऊस

- (i) संस्थापना/प्लेटफार्म का कुल भूमि क्षेत्र
- (ii) संरचना की ऊंचाई

ट. पवन चक्की

- (i) क्षमता (मेगावाट)
- (ii) पवन चक्की की ऊंचाई
- (iii) पवन चक्की का व्यास
- (iv) ब्लेड की लंबाई
- (v) घूर्णन की गति
- (vi) प्रसारण की दिशा, (ऊपरी या भूमिगत)

ठ. अन्य

- (i) कृपया महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएं के साथ उल्लेख करें
- (ii) संगत कागजातों को दर्शाएं (केवल पीडीएफ में अपलोड करें)

4. सीआरजेड वर्गीकरण के अनुसार परियोजना की स्थिति (यदि परियोजना स्थल विभिन्न/भिन्न सीआरजेड श्रेणियों में पड़ता है तब भी उसका उल्लेख किया जाए)।

5. आईपीजेड अधिसूचना की धारा जिसके तहत यह परियोजना अनुमत/विनियमित कार्यकलाप है।

6. परियोजना निर्धारण के लिए आवश्यक कार्य क्षेत्र

क. एचटीएल, एलटीएल सीमांकन दर्शाते हुए 1:4000 परिमाण आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र और एचटीएल से समीपी परियोजना सीमा दीवार (मीटर में) की दूरी का उल्लेख किया जाएगा:

- (i) अपलोड मैप (किमी में फाइल)

ख. परियोजना की स्थिति के वर्गीकरण सहित अन्य तैयार अधिसूचित ईएसए के साथ आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र – 1:4000 परिमाण पर अध्यारोपित परियोजना का अभिविन्यास

(i) अपलोड मैप (किमी में फाइल)

ग. परियोजना स्थल के आस पास से 7 किमी व्यास को शामिल करते हुए 1:25000 परिमाण पर आईसीआरजेड मानचित्र :

(i) अपलोड मैप (फाइल किमी में)

7. परियोजना की स्थिति (चयन का प्रकार)

- (i) कटाव न होने वाले तट
- (ii) निम्न एवं मध्यम कटाव वाले तट
- (iii) अत्यधिक कटाव वाले तट

8. शामिल वन/कच्छ वनस्पति भूमि का विवरण (हां/ना) यदि हां तो

- (i) अपवर्तित भूमि का विवरण
- (ii) प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली पर्यावरण मंजूरी (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)
- (iii) इस परियोजना में काटे जाने वाले पेड़ों की संख्या
- (iv) प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण योजना (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)

9. ईएसए/तटीय पार्क/वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य से प्रस्तावित परियोजना की दूरी

- (i) परियोजना स्थल के 10 किमी के दायरे में (हां/ना) यदि हां
 - एनडब्ल्यूबीएल से अनुमति को प्रस्तुत करना (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)

10. राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से प्राप्त अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र या स्थापना की सहमति (हां/ना) यदि हां

- (i) एनओसी की प्रति प्रस्तुत करें (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)
- (ii) लागू शर्तों का उल्लेख करें (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)

11. ईआईए अध्ययन (संबंधित विषय को भरें)

क. स्थलीय अध्ययन

- (i) ईआईए (स्थलीय) अध्ययन का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा
- (ii) ईआईए में की गई संस्तुति को अपलोड करें (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)
- (iii) अध्ययन की समयावधि का उल्लेख

ख. समुद्र तटीय अध्ययन

- (i) ईआईए (समुद्री) अध्ययन के सारांश का विवरण
- (ii) ईआईए में की गई संस्तुति को अपलोड करें (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)
- (iii) अध्याय की समयावधि का उल्लेख

12. आपदा प्रबंधन योजना/राष्ट्रीय तेल पत्तन आपदा संभावना योजना (यदि लागू हो)**13. तरल बहिस्त्राव के निस्सारण में शामिल परियोजना :**

- (i) एसटीपी की क्षमता
- (ii) उत्पन्न बहिस्त्राव की मात्रा
- (iii) शोधित बहिस्त्राव की मात्रा
- (iv) शोधन और निपटान की पद्धति

14. ठोस अपशिष्ट के निस्सारण में शामिल परियोजना :

- (i) ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्रकार
- (ii) उत्पन्न ठोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा
- (iii) निस्सारण की पद्धति
- (iv) परिवहन का स्वरूप

15. जल की आवश्यकता (केएलडी)

- (i) अपेक्षित जल की मात्रा
- (ii) जल का स्रोत
- (iii) यदि भूमिगत जल (सीजीडब्ल्यूए या प्राधिकृत निकाय से अनुमोदन की प्रति अपलोड करें)
- (iv) यदि कोई अन्य स्रोत हो (सक्षम प्राधिकारी से प्राप्त अनुमति की प्रति संलग्न करें)
- (v) परिवहन का ढ़ंग
- (vi) जलापूर्ति की प्रतिबद्धता (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)

16. जल शोधन तथा पुनश्चक्रण का विवरण (यदि कोई हो) (बहुविध प्रविष्टियों की अनुज्ञा है)

प्रकार/स्रोत	सृजित अपशिष्ट जल की मात्रा (किलो लीटर प्रति दिन)	शोधन क्षमता (किलो लीटर प्रति दिन)	शोधन क्षमता	निपटान की पद्धति	छोड़े गए जल की मात्रा (किलो लीटर प्रति दिन)	पुनश्चक्रण/पुनः उपयोग में प्रयुक्त शोधित जल की मात्रा

17. वर्षा जल संचय का विवरण

- (i) भण्डारण टैंकों की संख्या
- (ii) टैंक की कुल क्षमता
- (iii) रिचार्ज गड्डो की संख्या

- (iv) गड़ो की क्षमता
18. अपेक्षित ऊर्जा और स्रोत
- (i) कुल अपेक्षित ऊर्जा (किलोवाट एच)
- (ii) स्रोत
- (iii) समझौते की प्रति अपलोड करें (केवल पीडीएफ में अपलोड करें)
- (iv) एवजी प्रबंधन (विवरण)
19. ऊर्जा दक्षता/बचत के उपाय
- (i) स्रोत/स्वरूप
- (ii) बचत का विवरण
20. राज्य तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण की संस्तुति
- (i) सीजेडएमए की संस्तुति की प्रति अपलोड करें (केवल पीडीएफ में अपलोड करें)
- (ii) लागू शर्तों के अनुपालन की स्थिति
21. क्या प्रस्ताव पर ईआई अधिसूचना, 2006 लागू है (हां/ना)
- (i) उसकी श्रेणी का ब्यौरा क्या है?
- (ii) ईसी के लिए प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा (जैसा लागू हो)
22. सामाजिक तथा पर्यावरणीय मामलों तथा सुझाए गए उपशमन के उपायों सहित लेकिन आर एंड आर, जल, वायु, खतरनाक अपशिष्ट, पारिस्थितिकीय पहलू इत्यादि तक सीमित नहीं। (संक्षिप्त विवरण दें)
23. न्यायालय के मामलों का विवरण क्या परियोजना तथा या भूमि जहां परियोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध कोई मामला न्यायालय में लंबित है (हां/ना)
- यदि हां,
- लंबित या समाप्त (सुसंगत का चयन करें)
- (i) न्यायालय का नाम (उच्चतम न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालय, एनजीटी)
- (ii) मामला संख्या
- (iii) मामले का विवरण
- (iv) न्यायालय का आदेश/निर्देश यदि कोई हो तथा प्रस्तावित परियोजना से इसकी संगतता (दस्तावेज अपलोड करें)
24. अतिरिक्त सूचना, कोई हो

वचनबद्धता : यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपर्युक्त दी गई जानकारी मेरी जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार पूर्णतया सत्य है तथा सीआरजेड अधिसूचना, 2011 के उपाबंधों के उल्लंघन संबंधी किसी भी तथ्य को छुपाया नहीं गया है।

आवेदक का नाम और हस्ताक्षर

तारीख :

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2019

S.O.1242(E).—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.20 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011), the Central Government declared certain coastal stretches of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep as the Island Protection Zone (hereinafter referred to as the IPZ); under Section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received representations from Union territories (UTs) of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar, besides other stakeholders, regarding certain provisions in the IPZ Notification, 2011 related to management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, development in coastal areas, eco-tourism, livelihood options and sustainable development of coastal communities etc;

And Whereas, various stakeholders have requested the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address the concerns related to coastal environment and sustainable development with respect to the IPZ Notification, 2011;

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shailesh Nayak to examine various issues and concerns of coastal states and Union territories and various stakeholders, relating to the IPZ Notification 2011 and to recommend appropriate changes in the said Notification;

And Whereas, the report submitted by Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee has been examined in the Ministry and consultations have been held with various stakeholders in this regard;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of Island Protection Zone Notification 2011, vide number S.O.20(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming, does hereby, declare the coastal stretches of the eight bigger oceanic islands in Andaman and Nicobar namely, Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman, Great Nicobar, Baratang, Havelock, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar Islands and the water area up to territorial water limits of the country, as the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ) as under:

- (i) The land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 200 meters on the landward side along the sea front for Group-I Islands and 100 meters on the landward side along the sea front for Group-II Islands.
- (ii) The eight bigger oceanic islands in Andaman and Nicobar (ICRZ Islands) shall be grouped as follows:

Group-I:	Islands with geographical areas >1000 sq.km such as South Andaman, Middle Andaman, North Andaman and Great Nicobar.
Group-II:	Islands with geographical areas >100 sq.km but < 1000 sq.km such as Baratang, Little Andaman, Havelock and Car Nicobar.

Explanation,- For the purposes of this Notification, the expression “High Tide Line” means the line on the land upto which the highest water line reaches during the spring tide, as demarcated by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai in accordance with the laid down procedures.

- (iii)(a) The ICRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 20 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Island Coastal Regional Zone Plans (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ Plans).
- (b) The distance of the ICRZ along the tidal influence water bodies, thus determined, shall be demarcated accordingly in the Island Coastal Zone Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZP).

- (c) The ICRZ boundaries along the creeks etc. as above shall however be subject to revision and final approval of the respective ICRZ Plans as per this Notification, framed with due consultative process and public hearing etc. and environmental safeguards enlisted therein. Till such time the ICRZ Plans to this notification is approved, the limit of 100 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall continue to apply.

Explanation: For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression tidal influenced water bodies means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons and ponds etc. that are connected to the sea.

- (iv) The intertidal zone means the land area between the HTL and the Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL).
- (v) The water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

2. Classification of the ICRZ – For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the ICRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely:-

- (i) **ICRZ-I** areas are environmentally most critical and shall be further classified as under:

(ii) **ICRZ-IA:**

- (a) The ICRZ-I A shall constitute the following ecologically sensitive areas and the geo- morphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.:

- (i) Mangroves. In case mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 20 meters along the mangroves shall be provided and such area shall also constitute CRZ –I A.
- (ii) Corals and coral reefs;
- (iii) Sand Dunes;
- (iv) Biologically active Mudflats;
- (v) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, the Forest (Conservation) Act or Environment (Protection) Act; including Biosphere Reserves;
- (vi) Salt Marshes;
- (vii) Turtle nesting grounds;
- (viii) Horse shoe crab's habitat;
- (ix) Sea grass beds;
- (x) Seaweeds,
- (xi) Nesting grounds of birds;
- (xii) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.

- (b) A detailed environment management plan shall be formulated by the Union territories for such ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) in respective territories, as mapped out by NCSCM, based on guidelines as contained in **Annexure-I** and integrated in the ICRZ Plans.

- (iii) **ICRZ-I B:** The CCRZ-IB shall consist of the intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the ICRZ-I B.

(iv) **ICRZ-II:**

- (a) The ICRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which are substantially built-up with a ratio of built up plots to that of total plots being more than 50% and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains etc.
- (b) The Land areas along the creeks or tidal influence water bodies, located in the ICRZ II shall also be earmarked as ICRZ II and the distance upto which the ICRZ is to be reckoned as the land area between HTL to 20 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt)

measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Island Coastal Regional Zone Plans (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ Plans).

- (v) **ICRZ-III:** The land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas etc.) and those do not fall under ICRZ-II, shall constitute ICRZ-III.

Explanation.- 1. For Group-I Islands, the area up to 100 meter from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the No Development Zone (NDZ).

Provided that the NDZ for development of eco-tourism activities shall be 50 m and the Andaman and Nicobar administration shall ensure that the concerns of the fishing community are fully protected.

2. For Group-II Islands, the area up to 50 mts from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the No Development Zone (NDZ).

Provided that the NDZ for development of eco-tourism activities shall be 20 m and the A&N administration shall ensure that the concerns of the fishing community are fully protected.

- (vi) Land area up to 20 m from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ III, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ and the distance upto which the NDZ is to be reckoned as the land area between HTL to 20 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt) measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Island Coastal Regional Zone Plans (hereinafter referred to as the ICRZ Plans).

Note: The NDZ shall not be applicable in such areas falling within notified Port limits.

- (vii) **ICRZ-IV.-** The ICRZ - IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:

- (viii) **ICRZ- IVA.-** The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve (12) nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute ICRZ-IV A.

- (ix) **ICRZ- IVB.-** ICRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area and the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

3. **Prohibited activities within ICRZ.-** The following activities shall be prohibited, in general, within the entire ICRZ. Exceptions to these and other permissible or regulated activities in specific ICRZ categories viz. ICRZ-I, II, III & IV, shall however be governed by the provisions under para 5 of this Notification:

- (i) destruction of corals.
- (ii) mining of sand from in and around coral areas, nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species.
- (iii) shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals.
- (iv) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, operations or processes.
- (v) manufacture or handling of oil, storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
- (vi) setting up of new fish processing units.
- (vii) land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater.
- (viii) discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements.
- (ix) dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling.
- (x) port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast.
- (xi) mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials.
- (xii) dressing or altering active sand dunes.

- (xiii) in order to safeguard the aquatic system and marine life, disposal of plastic into the coastal waters shall be prohibited. Adequate measures for management and disposal of plastic materials shall be undertaken in the ICRZ.
- (xiv) drawal of ground water.

4. Regulation of permissible activities in the ICRZ

(I) ICRZ-I.-

(II) ICRZ-IA.- These areas are ecologically most sensitive and generally no activities shall be permitted to be carried out in the ICRZ-I A areas, with following exceptions:

- (a) Eco-tourism activities such as mangrove walks, tree huts, nature trails, etc., in identified stretches areas subject to such eco-tourism plan featuring in the approved ICRZ Plans as per this Notification, framed with due consultative process/ public hearing etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards and precautions related to the Ecologically Sensitive Areas, as enlisted in the ICRZ Plans.
- (b) In the mangrove buffer, only such activities shall be permitted like laying of pipelines, transmission lines, conveyance systems/mechanisms and construction of road on stilts etc. that are required for public utilities.
- (c) Construction of roads and roads on stilts, by way of reclamation in ICRZ-IA areas, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases for defence, strategic purposes and public utilities, subject to a detailed marine or terrestrial environment impact assessment or both, to be recommended by the Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA) and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and in case construction of such roads passes through mangrove areas or is likely to damage the mangroves, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

(III) ICRZ-IB.-

The activities shall be regulated or permissible in the ICRZ-I B areas as under:

- (i) Land reclamation and bunding etc. shall be permitted only for activities such as;
 - (a) Foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, hover ports for coast guard and sea links etc.
 - (b) Projects for Defence, strategic and security purpose;
 - (c) Road on stilts, provided that such roads shall not be authorized for permitting development on the landward side of such roads, till the existing High Tide Line:

Provided that the use of reclaimed land may be permitted only for public utilities such as mass rapid or multimodal transit system, construction and installation of all necessary associated public utilities and infrastructure to operate such transit or transport system including those for electrical or electronic signaling system, transit stopover of permitted designs; except for any industrial operation, repair and maintenance.
 - (d) Measures for control of erosion.
 - (e) Maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels, ports and hover ports for coast guard.
 - (f) Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.
- (ii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations, Indian coast guard stations and the like.
- (iii) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities.
- (iv) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa.
- (v) Facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in **Annexure-II**, subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, provided that such facilities are for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for fertilizers, like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid etc.

- (vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo i.e. edible oil, fertilizers & food grains in notified Ports.
- (vii) Hatchery and natural fish drying.
- (viii) Existing fish processing units may utilize 25% additional plinth area for modernization purposes (only for additional equipments and pollution control measures) subject to the following:
 - (a) FSI of such reconstruction not exceeding the permissible FSI permissible as per prevalent town and country planning regulations.
 - (b) Additional plinth area is constructed only to the landward side.
 - (c) Approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee.
- (ix) Treatment facilities for waste and effluents and conveyance of treated effluents.
- (x) Storm water drains.
- (xi) Projects classified or identified as strategic, Defence related projects and Projects of Department of Atomic Energy.
- (xii) Manual mining of atomic mineral(s) notified under Part-B of First Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals in the inter-tidal zone by such agencies as authorised by Department of Atomic Energy, as per mining plan approved by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Provided that the manual mining operations are carried out only by deploying persons using baskets and hand spades for collection of ore or mineral within the intertidal zone and as per approved mining plan, without deploying or using drilling and blasting or Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in the intertidal zone.
- (xiii) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (xiv) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water, intake water for desalination plants etc., and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or the Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as the case may be.
- (xv) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.
- (xvi) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclones prediction ocean observation platforms, movement and associated facilities.
- (xvii) Salt harvesting and associated facilities.
- (xviii) Desalination plants and associated facilities.
- (xix) Mining of sand for construction purposes:

Provided that the mining of sand shall be permitted by Andaman and Nicobar CZMA in identified non-eco sensitive and approved sites, as identified by Institute of Ocean Management (IOM), Chennai, subject to the following, namely:-

- (a) the mining plans shall stipulate sufficient safeguards to prevent damage to the sensitive coastal eco-system including corals, turtles, crocodiles, bird nesting sites and other protected areas.
- (b) total quality of sand to be mined shall be fixed taking into consideration the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, dated 7th May, 2002 in Writ Petition (Civil No.2002 of 1995).
- (c) the sand mining shall be monitored by a constituted Committee by the Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and Nicobar comprising of (1) Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar, (2) Secretary, Department of Environment, (3) Secretary, Department of Water Resources, (4) Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Public Works Department, (5) Representative from the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bhubaneshwar and (6) Representative of an NGO based at Andaman and Nicobar.

(IV) ICRZ-II

- (i) Activities as permitted in ICRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in ICRZ-II, as applicable.

- (ii) Construction of buildings for residential purposes, schools, hospitals, institutions, offices, public places etc. shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorized fixed structures; provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road.
 - (iii) Buildings permitted as in (ii) above, shall be subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio prevailing as on the date of this notification in the official gazette, and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, the Urban Local Body or the Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA) and the concerned CZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environment protection measures, etc. and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the solid Wastes are handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on the coast or coastal waters.
 - (iv) Reconstruction of authorized buildings shall be permitted, without change in present land use, subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio, prevailing as on the date of this Notification. and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, the Urban Local Body or the Union territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority (CZMA) and the concerned CZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environment protection measures, etc. and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the solid Wastes are handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on the coast or coastal waters.
 - (v) Development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts/hotels/tourism development projects subject to the conditions or guidelines at Annexure-III.
 - (vi) Temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the beaches which shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels; walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks and the like, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements, facilities associated for water sports activities etc. and such facilities shall however be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved ICRZ Plan as per this Notification, framed with due consultative process and public hearing etc. and further subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL for setting up of such facilities and environmental safeguards enlisted in the ICRZ Plans.
 - (vii) Construction or repairs of infrastructure facilities for Marine Coastal Police Stations may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA.
 - (viii) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.
- (V) ICRZ-III:**
- (a) Activities as permitted in ICRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in ICRZ-III, as applicable.
 - (b) Regulation of activities in the NDZ: Following activities shall be permitted or regulated in the NDZ.-
 - (i) no construction shall be permitted within NDZ in ICRZ-III, except for repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structure not exceeding existing Floor Space Index, existing plinth area and existing density; for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for activities and construction/reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher folk, incorporating necessary disaster management provisions and proper sanitation arrangements.
 - (ii) agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pastures, parks, playfields and forestry.

- (iii) construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA.
 - (iv) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee.
 - (v) facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like;
 - (vi) wherever there is a national or state highway passing through the NDZ of ICRZ-III areas, temporary tourism facilities such as toilets, change rooms, drinking water facility and temporary shacks can be taken up on the seaward side of the road.
 - (vii) on landward side of such roads in the NDZ, Resorts / hotels and associated tourism facilities shall be permitted. Such facilities shall, however, be permitted only subject to the incorporation of tourism plan in the approved ICRZ Plans as per this Notification and the conditions / guidelines at **Annexure-III**, as applicable.
 - (viii) temporary tourism facilities shall be permissible in the NDZ and beaches in the ICRZ-III areas and such temporary facilities shall only include shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, shower panels; walk ways constructed using interlocking paver blocks and the like, drinking water facilities, seating arrangements, facilities associated for water sports activities etc. and such facilities shall however be permitted only subject to the tourism plan featuring in the approved ICRZ Plan as per this Notification framed with due consultative process and public hearing etc. and further subject to maintaining a minimum distance of 10 meters from HTL for setting up of such facilities and environmental safeguards enlisted in the ICRZ Plans.
 - (ix) mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.
- (c) For ICRZ-III Areas beyond the NDZ, activities shall be permissible and regulated as under:
- (i) development of vacant plots in designated areas for construction of beach resorts or hotels or tourism development projects subject to the conditions / guidelines at Annexure-III;
 - (ii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages etc. Building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with an overall height of construction not exceeding nine meters and with only two floors (ground + one floor);
 - (iii) the local communities including fishermen can be permitted to facilitate tourism through 'home stay' without changing the plinth area/ design or facade of the existing houses.
 - (iv) construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads and bridges etc.
 - (v) Construction or repairs of infrastructure facilities for Marine Coastal Police Stations may be permitted on a case to case basis by CZMA.
- (d) Drawing of groundwater and construction related thereto shall be prohibited within 200 meters of HTL except for the use of local communities in areas inhabited by them. In the areas between 200 meters - 500 meters of the HTL, groundwater withdrawal can be permitted only through manual means from ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries etc. where no other source of water is available. Restrictions for such drawal may be imposed by the designated Authority by UT administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion.
- (e) Mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, as per mining plan by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research.
- (VI) ICRZ-IV.-** Activities shall be permitted and regulated in the CRZ IV areas as under:
- (i) Traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.
 - (ii) Land reclamation and bunding etc. to be permitted only for activities such as;

- (a) Foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, sea links and hover ports for coast guard etc.
- (b) Projects for Defence, strategic and security purpose including Coast Guard.
- (c) Measures for control of erosion.
- (d) Maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels and ports.
- (e) Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.
- (iii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, navigational safety facilities, and the like.
- (iv) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities.
- (v) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports.
- (vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo like edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.
- (vii) Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course.
- (viii) Projects classified as Strategic and Defence related projects including coast guard coastal security network.
- (ix) Projects of Department of Atomic Energy.
- (x) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (xi) Exploration and mining of atomic minerals notified under Part-B of the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), occurring as such or in association with other mineral(s) and of such associated mineral(s).
- (xii) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants. Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants, in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or the Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as the case may be.
- (xiii) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.
- (xiv) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclone prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated facilities.

5. Island Coastal Regulation Zone Plan (ICRZP):

- (i) The Andaman and Nicobar administration shall revise or update their respective island coastal regulation zone plan (ICRZP) framed under IPZ Notification, 2011, as per provisions of this Notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest. All the project activities attracting the provisions of this Notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated ICRZ Plans to this Notification. Until and unless the plans are so revised or updated, provisions of this Notification shall not come in force and the plans as per provisions of IPZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects;
- (ii) The ICRZ Plans may be prepared or updated by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as the NCSCM) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders;
- (iii)(a) Draft plans shall be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the ICRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV of the notification, which involve public consultation;
 - (b) All developmental activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the Union Territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned CZMA within the framework of such approved ICRZ plans, as the case may be, in accordance with provisions of this notification;
- (iv) The draft plans shall be submitted to the A&N CZMA for appraisal, including appropriate consultations, and recommendations in accordance with the procedure(s) laid down in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

- (v) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall thereafter consider and approve the plans;
- (vi) The ICRZ Plans shall not normally be revised before a period of five years after which, the concerned Union territory administration may consider undertaking a revision.

6. Areas requiring special consideration: Small Islands of Andaman Islands and Nicobar and Lakshadweep:

- (i) All the smaller Islands in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, other than those listed under the ICRZ categories, shall also be covered under this Notification.
- (ii) These smaller islands shall be managed through the respective Integrated Island Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the IIMP). Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs) shall be formulated by respective Union territory administration for all such Islands as per guidelines contained in **Annexure-IV**, and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest. Until and unless the IIMPs are framed, provisions of this Notification shall not come in force and the IIMPs as per provisions of IPZ Notification 2011 shall continue to be followed.
- (iii) In view of the unique coastal systems and space limitations in these islands, a No Development Zone (NDZ) of 20 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall uniformly apply to such islands and activities shall be regulated as under:
 - (a) Existing dwelling units of local communities of these islands may be repaired or reconstructed within 20 meters from the HTL and however, no new construction shall be permitted.
 - (b) Foreshore facilities such as fishing jetty, fish drying yards, net mending yard, fishing processing by traditional methods, boat building yards, ice plant, boat repairs and the like, may be taken up in NDZ limits subject to due environmental safeguards.
 - (c) Activities in the Coastal Water areas, inter-tidal zone and ecologically sensitive areas shall be permitted or regulated as in the ICRZ-I and ICRZ-IV areas under Para 4 of this Notification.
 - (d) Development in these Islands beyond 20 meters of HTL shall be governed by the respective IIMPs and local regulations, as applicable.

7. ICRZ clearance for permissible or regulated activities- Delegations

- (i) All permitted or regulated project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to obtain ICRZ clearance prior to their commencement.
- (ii) All development activities or projects in ICRZ-I and ICRZ-IV areas, which are regulated and permissible as per this notification, shall be dealt with by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for clearance, based on the recommendation of the concerned CZMA.
- (iii) For all other permissible and regulated activities as per this Notification, which fall purely in ICRZ-II and ICRZ-III areas, the ICRZ clearance shall be considered by the concerned CZMAs. Such projects in ICRZ -II and III, which also happen to be traversing through ICRZ-I and/or ICRZ-IV areas, ICRZ clearance shall, however be considered only by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, based on recommendations of the CZMA.
- (iv) Projects or activities which attract the provisions of this Notification as also the provisions of EIA Notification 2006, shall be dealt with for a composite Environmental and ICRZ clearance under EIA Notification 2006 by the concerned approving Authority, based on recommendations of concerned CZMA, as per delegations i.e., State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (hereinafter referred to as the SEIAA) for category 'B' projects and by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for category 'A' projects respectively.
- (v) In case of building and construction projects with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification, these shall be approved by the concerned local Union Territory Planning Authorities in accordance with this notification, after obtaining recommendations of the CZMA.
- (vi) Only for self-dwelling units up to a total built up area of 300 sq. meters, approval shall be accorded by the concerned local Authority, without the requirement of recommendations of the CZMA. Such authorities shall, however, examine the proposal from the perspective of this Notification, before according approval.

8. Procedure for ICRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities:

- (i) The project proponents shall apply with the following documents to the concerned Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority for seeking prior clearance under the ICRZ Notification:

- (a) Project summary details as per **Annexure-V** of the notification.
 - (b) Rapid EIA Report including marine and terrestrial component, as applicable, except for building construction projects or housing schemes.
 - (c) Comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects, (except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification) if located in low and medium eroding stretches, as per the ICRZP to this notification.
 - (d) Risk Assessment Report and Disaster Management Plan except for building construction projects or housing schemes with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification.
 - (e) ICRZ map in 1:4000 scale, drawn up by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide its Office order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III dated 14th March 2014 using the demarcation of the HTL or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.
 - (f) Project layout superimposed on the above map duly indicating the project boundaries and the ICRZ category of the project location as per the approved ICZMP of this Notification.
 - (g) The ICRZ map normally covering 7km radius around the project site also indicating the ICRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas.
 - (h) “Consent to establish” or NOC from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards or Union Territory Pollution Control Committees for the projects involving treated discharge of industrial effluents and sewage. In case prior consent of Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee is not obtained, the same shall be ensured by the proponent before the start of the construction activity of the project, following the clearance under this Notification.
- (ii) The Andaman and Nicobar CZMA shall examine the documents as in (i) above, in accordance with the approved ICRZ Plan or IIMP, as the case may be, and in compliance with ICRZ notification and make recommendations within a period of sixty days from date of receipt of complete application as under:-
- (a) For the projects or activities also attracting the EIA Notification, 2006, the CZMA shall forward its recommendations to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or SEIAA for category ‘A’ and category ‘B’ projects respectively, to enable according a composite clearance under the EIA Notification:

Provided that, even for such Category ‘B’ projects located in ICRZ-I or ICRZ-IV areas, final recommendation for ICRZ clearance shall be made only by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the concerned SEIAA to enable it accord a composite EC and ICRZ clearance to the proposal.
 - (b) ICZMAs shall forward their recommendations to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the projects/activities not covered in the EIA notification, 2006, but attracting ICRZ Notification and located in ICRZ-I or ICRZ-IV areas.
 - (c) Projects or activities not covered in the EIA notification, 2006, but attracting ICRZ Notification and located in ICRZ-II or ICRZ-III areas shall be considered for clearance by the concerned ICZMA within sixty days of the receipt of the complete proposal from the proponent.
 - (d) In case of construction projects attracting CRZ Notification but with built-up area less than the threshold limit stipulated for attracting the provisions of the EIA Notification 2006, CZMAs shall forward their recommendations to the Union territory planning authorities, to facilitate granting approval by such authorities.
- (iii) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, shall consider complete project proposals for clearance under the ICRZ Notification, based on the recommendations of the ICZMA, within a period of sixty days.
- (iv) In case the ICZMAs are not in operation due to their reconstitution or any other reasons, then it shall be responsibility of the Department of Environment in the Union territory Administrations, who are the custodian of the ICRZ Plans or IIMPs, to provide comments and recommend the proposals in terms of the provisions of the said notification.
- (v) (a) The clearance accorded to the projects under this notification shall be valid for a period of seven years, provided that the construction activities are completed and the operations commence within seven years from the date of issue of such clearance.
- (b) The validity may be further extended for a maximum period of three years, provided an application is made to the concerned authority by the applicant within the validity period, along with recommendation

for extension of validity of the clearance by the concerned Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority.

(vi) Post clearance monitoring:-

(a) It shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA.

(b) The compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

(vii) To maintain transparency in the working of the CZMAs, it shall be the responsibility of the CZMA to create a dedicated website and post the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken on the violations and court matters including the Orders of the Hon'ble Court as also the approved ICRZ Plans or IIMPs of the respective Islands of the Union territory.

9. Enforcement of the ICRZ Notification:

(i) For the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions this notification and compliance with conditions stipulated there under, the powers either original or delegated are available under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and the Union territory Administration, NCZMA and SCZMAs;

(ii) The composition, tenure and mandate of NCZMA and State Government or the Union territory CZMAs have already been notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in terms of Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition 664 of 1993;

(iii) The Union territory CZMAs shall primarily be responsible for enforcing and monitoring of this notification and to assist in this task, the Union Territory shall constitute district level Committees under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate concerned comprising at least three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including from fisherfolk;

(iv) The Union territory administration may consider further delegation of the enforcement of this notification to the level of respective District Magistrates;

(v) The dwelling units of the traditional coastal communities including fisher folk as were permissible under the provisions of the IPZ notification, 2011, but which have not obtained formal approval from concerned authorities under the aforesaid notification shall be considered by the respective Union territory CZMAs and the dwelling units shall be regularized subject to the following condition, namely:-

(a) these are not used for any commercial activity.

(b) these are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community.

[F.No.12-14/2018-IA-III]

RITESH KUMAR SINGH, Jt. Secy .

Annexure-I

CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR ESAs

The coastal and marine Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and the geo-morphological features play a vital role in maintaining the functions of the coast. Mangroves, beaches, coral reefs etc., aid in controlling coastal erosion, shoreline change, saltwater intrusion and also serve as natural defence against coastal hazards such as storm surges, cyclones and tsunamis. The ESAs maintain the biological integrity of the coast by providing direct and indirect ecosystem services to the coastal livelihood. In addition, several invaluable archaeological and heritage sites are also located along the coast. Hence conservation and protection of the above areas/ features/ sites become necessary.

1. General measures

(i) All ESAs shall be identified and boundary delineated by NCSCM using satellite data.

(ii) The State/UT Governments through the authorized agencies shall prepare CZMP as per the guidelines contained in the Notification highlighting the conservation and protection of the ESAs.

(iii) Those activities permissible under this notification shall be included in the CZMPs.

Specific conditions shall be adopted for the conservation, protection and management of each of the ESAs as under:-

A. Mangroves:

- (i) Mangroves declared as forest under Forest Conservation Act, 1980:
Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, such mangroves declared by the concerned UT Administrations or the Central Government as forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall attract the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 only.
- (ii) Mangroves not declared under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
 - (a) Mangroves in Government land shall be protected based on a detailed plan to be prepared by the concerned State/UT Governments. In case the mangrove area is more than 1000 sq m, a buffer of 20 m along the periphery of mangrove area shall be provided. This buffer zone of 20 m may be utilized for public facilities for developing parks, research facilities related to mangrove biodiversity, facilities for conservation and the like.
 - (b) Mangroves in private land will not require a buffer zone.

B. Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity:

- (i) Destruction of coral and coral reefs and the surroundings is a prohibited activity.
- (ii) All coral and coral reefs shall be protected except for those small quantities required for research purposes.
- (iii) Coral and coral reefs transplantation activities shall be through recognized research institutions wherever required for regeneration after obtaining necessary approvals under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
- (iv) The dead and/or destroyed coral areas shall be taken up for rejuvenation and rehabilitation. The conservation and protection of corals and coral reefs shall be taken up as follows:
 - (a) Active and live coral and coral reefs identified and delineated shall be declared and notified as ESA under Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
 - (b) It shall be ensured that no activities that are detrimental to the health of corals, coral reefs and its associated biodiversity such as mining, effluent and sewage discharge, dredging, ballast water discharge, ship washings, fishing other than traditional non-destructive fisheries, construction activities and the like are taken up in and around the coral areas.

C. The National Parks, marine parks, Sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas declared under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves would be conserved and protected as follows:

- (i) Conservation and protection of the above listed areas shall be as per the provisions of the respective Acts/notifications/guidelines.
- (iii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest area in the coastal region in order to prevent loss of life and property from increased storms, tides and floods.
- (iv) The concerned Union territory administration shall provide for adequate funds for such measures to undertake shelter belt plantation or bio-shields with planting material suitable to the location.

D. Salt marshes:

The conservation and protection of salt marshes shall be as follows:

- (i) The salt marsh areas shall be conserved and protected and efforts shall be made to promote the endemic biodiversity in the salt marshes.
- (ii) Only those activities required for overhead conveying or transmission of cables and underground laying of transmission line cables and so on, shall be permissible.
- (iii) Traditional fishing is permissible in salt marshes.
- (iv) Temporary tourism facilities around the salt marsh areas could be considered subject to adhering to strict norms laid down in the guidelines.
- (v) Certain salt marshes which have less biodiversity, identified by NCSCM, Chennai and demarcated in ICRZ Plan can be considered for salt pan activities.

E. Turtle nesting grounds shall be protected and conserved as follows:

- (i) Turtle nesting grounds identified by the concerned UT shall be protected as per Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) No activities shall be permitted in and around the turtle nesting ground including those causing light and sound pollution except for those required for conservation and protection of these sites.
- (iii) Strict management plans for protecting the turtle nesting grounds shall be undertaken and implemented by the concerned State/UT Authorities.

F. Horse shoe crab's habitat shall be protected and conserved as follows:

- (i) The habitat identified shall be taken up for conservation and protection.
- (ii) No activities shall be taken up in and around these habitats which affect the horse shoe crab ecosystem.

G. Sea grass beds shall be protected and conserved as follows:

- (i) Identified sea grass beds shall be conserved and protected.
- (ii) No developmental activities that have adverse effect on the sea grass bed shall be undertaken.
- (iii) Efforts shall be made to propagate sea grass beds along the coastal waters where ever possible by States/UTs as it acts as a carbon sink.

H. Nesting grounds of birds shall be protected and conserved as follows:

- (i) The nesting ground of birds including their local migratory route shall be protected. No developmental activities which have adverse impact on the nesting grounds and the migratory routes shall be undertaken including construction of wind mills, transmission lines and the like in the locality.
- (ii) Efforts shall be made to increase the forest cover and mangrove cover including enriching the biodiversity of salt marsh and other coastal water bodies so as to provide for suitable habitat for the avifauna.

I. Geo-morphologically Important Zones shall be protected and managed as follows:

- (i) **Sand dunes** identified shall be conserved and protected as follows:
 - (a) Sand dunes identified shall be notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
 - (b) No developmental activities be permissible except for providing eco-friendly temporary tourism facilities on stilts such as walkways, tents and the like;
 - (c) Mining of sand from sand dunes is a prohibited activity except for the removal of rare earth minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand;
 - (d) No activities on the sand dunes shall be taken up that would lead to erosion/destruction of sand dunes;
 - (e) Afforestation, if any, on the sand dunes shall be done only with native flora;
 - (f) The States/UTs shall prepare management plans for the demarcated sand dunes.
- (ii) **Sandy beaches:**
 - (a) Mining of beach sand is prohibited except for manual mining of atomic minerals with proper replenishment using the tailings or other suitable sand.
 - (b) When the permissible developmental activities are taken up on the beaches if loss of beach in the neighbourhood is predicted, necessary beach nourishment to compensate for the losses shall be undertaken by the project authorities and its long term maintenance shall be ensured by them.
 - (c) The States/UTs shall prepare management plans for the demarcated beaches.
- (iii) **Biologically active Mudflats:**
 - (a) Biologically active mudflats will be identified by NCSCM, Chennai in association with the UT administration.
 - (b) The UT administration shall prepare management plans for such demarcated biologically active mudflats.

J. Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage value sites:

- (i) Union territory archaeological agencies shall be responsible for conservation and protection of all archaeological structures and heritage sites identified by Archaeological Survey of India, as per the provisions of the respective Acts/notifications/guidelines.
- (ii) No activities that are detrimental to the identified areas or structures of archaeological and heritage value shall be permitted.
- (iii) It shall be ensured that these structures or areas are preserved and activities undertaken without changing the façade/plinth of such structures. Such structures could be considered for use in accordance with the relevant norms after undertaking careful designing of the interiors without changing the exterior architectural design of the structure.

Annexure-II**List of petroleum and chemical products permitted for storage in ICRZ, except in ICRZ-IA**

- (i) Crude oil;
- (ii) Liquefied Petroleum Gas;
- (iii) Motor spirit;
- (iv) Kerosene;
- (v) Aviation fuel;
- (vi) High speed diesel;
- (vii) Lubricating oil;
- (viii) Butane;
- (ix) Propane;
- (x) Compressed Natural Gas;
- (xi) Naphtha;
- (xii) Furnace oil;
- (xiii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock;
- (xiv) Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (xv) Fertilizers and raw materials for manufacture of fertilizers;
- (xvi) Acetic acid;
- (xvii) Mono ethylene glycol;
- (xviii) Paraxylene;
- (xix) Ethane;
- (xx) Butadine;
- (xxi) Methanol;
- (xxii) Caustic;
- (xxiii) Bitumen.

Annexure-III**Guidelines for development of Beach Resorts or Hotels or Tourism Development Projects on the designated ICRZ areas****1. ICRZ-II**

Construction of beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of ICRZ-II for occupation of tourist or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) Construction shall be permitted only to the landward side of an existing road or existing authorized fixed structures.

- (ii) Live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
- (iii) No flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
- (iv) No permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except the construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
- (v) Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the concerned Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect the flow of groundwater in that area;
- (vi) The concerned Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
- (vii) The quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (viii) Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;
- (ix) If the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

2. ICRZ-III

Construction of beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of ICRZ- III for occupation of tourists or visitors shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) Live fencing and barbed wire fencing with vegetative cover may be allowed around private properties subject to the condition that such fencing shall in no way hamper public access to the beach;
- (ii) No flattening of sand dunes shall be carried out;
- (iii) No permanent structures for sports facilities shall be permitted except construction of goal posts, net posts and lamp posts;
- (iv) Construction of basement may be allowed subject to the condition that no objection certification is obtained from the Ground Water Authority to the effect that such construction will not adversely affect the flow of groundwater in that area;
- (v) The Ground Water Authority shall take into consideration the guidelines issued by Central Government before granting such no objection certificate;
- (vi) Though no construction is allowed in the no development zone for the purposes of calculation of Floor Space Index, the area of entire plot including the portion which falls within the no development zone shall be taken into account;
- (vii) The total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 percent of the plot size i.e., the Floor Space Index shall not exceed 0.33 and the open area shall be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
- (viii) The construction shall be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
- (ix) The overall height of construction up to the highest ridge of the roof, shall not exceed 9metres and the construction shall not be more than two floors (ground floor plus one upper floor);
- (x) Groundwater shall not be tapped within 200 meter of the High Tide Line; within the 200 meter 500 meter zone it can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or Union territory Ground Water Board;
- (xi) Extraction of sand, leveling or digging of sandy stretches, except for structural foundation of building or swimming pool, shall not be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line;
- (xii) The quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise levels and the like, from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central Pollution Control Board or UT Pollution Control Committee and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- (xiii) Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach; and no effluent or solid waste shall be discharged on the beach;

- (xiv) To allow public access to the beach, at least a gap of 20metres width shall be provided between any two hotels or beach resorts; and in no case shall gaps be less than 500metres apart; and
- (xv) If the project involves diversion of forestland for non-forest purposes, clearance as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be obtained and the requirements of other Central and Union territory laws as applicable to the project shall be met with; and approval of the State or Union territory Tourism Department shall be obtained.

Note: Construction of beach resorts or hotels shall not be permitted in ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife habitats and such other area as may be notified by the Central or Union territory administration.

Annexure -IVA

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF ISLAND COASTAL REGULATION ZONE (ICRZ) PLANS

1. Demarcation of High Tide Line and Low Tide Line

Demarcation of High Tide Line (HTL) and Low Tide Line (LTL) as carried out by NCSCM shall be applicable for all purposes under this Notification.

2. Hazard Line:

A 'Hazard line' being demarcated by the Survey of India (SOI) taking into account the extent of the flooding on the land area due to water level fluctuations, sea level rise and shoreline changes(erosion/accretion) occurring over a period of time. The hazard line shall be used as a tool for disaster management plan for the coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. With a view to reduce the vulnerability of the coastal communities and ensuring sustainable livelihood, while drawing the CZMPs, the land use planning for the area between the Hazard line and HTL shall take into account such impacts of climate change and shoreline changes.

3. Preparation of ICRZ Maps

- (i) Base Maps of 1:25,000 scale shall be acquired from the Survey of India (SOI) and wherever 1:25,000 maps are not available, 1:50,000 maps shall be enlarged to 1:25,000 for the purpose of base map preparation and these maps will be of the standard specification given below:

Unit	: 7.5 minutes X 7.5minutes
Numbering	: Survey of India Sheet Numbering System
Horizontal Datum	: Everest or WGS 84
Vertical Datum	: Mean Sea Level (MSL)
Topography	: Topography in the SOI maps will be updated using latest satellite imageries or aerial photographs
- (ii) ICRZ Maps of scale 1:25,000 shall be got prepared by any of the agencies identified by the MoEF&CC vide its Office order number J-17011/8/92-IA-III dated 14th March 2014 using the demarcation of the High Tide Line or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.
- (iii) Various regulatory lines viz. at a distance of 20 m, 50 m, 200 m and 500 m from HTL respectively, as applicable in various ICRZ categories, shall be demarcated and transferred to the ICRZ Maps
- (iv) HTL, LTL and ICRZ boundaries, as applicable, shall also be demarcated in the ICRZ maps along the banks of tidal influenced inland water bodies.
- (v) Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the ICRZ notification and Standard national or international colour codes shall be used.

3. Local level ICRZ Maps

- (i) Local level ICRZ Maps are for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the ICRZ Plans
- (ii) Cadastral (village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, as available with revenue authorities shall be used as the base maps.
- (iii) HTL, LTL, other ICRZ regulatory lines shall be demarcated in the cadastral maps and classifications shall be transferred into local level CZM maps.

4. Classification of ICRZ areas

- (i) The ICRZ Maps shall clearly demarcate the land use plan of the area and map out the Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) or the ICRZ-IA areas as per mapping made available by NCSCM to coastal State and Union territory administrations. All such ESAs shall be appropriately demarcated with colour codes.
- (ii) Buffer zone along mangrove areas of more than 1000sq mts. shall be stipulated with a different colour distinguishing from the mangrove area. The buffer zone shall also be classified as ICRZ-I area.
- (iii) In the ICRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps. States shall prepare detailed plans for long term housing needs of coastal fisher communities in view of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety, and disaster preparedness.
- (iv) The water areas of ICRZ-IV shall be demarcated and clearly demarcated if the water body is sea, lagoon, backwater, creek, bay, and estuary and for such classification of the water bodies the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.
- (v) The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.
- (vi) The existing authorized developments on the seaward side shall be clearly demarcated.
- (vii) The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network may be clearly indicated on the ICRZ Plans for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.
- (viii) Construction of buildings or other activities shall be permitted under the ICRZPs provided adequate arrangements are made for proper management and disposal of solid and liquid wastes in accordance with the environmental standards, rules and statutes etc. Under no circumstances, untreated effluents shall be disposed of in the coastal waters.

5. Public consultations on the ICRZ Plans

- (i) The draft ICRZPs prepared shall be given wide publicity and suggestions and objections received in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Public hearing shall be held at district level by the concerned CZMAs.
- (ii) Based on the suggestions and objections received the ICRZPs shall be revised and approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be obtained.
- (iii) The approved ICRZP shall be put up on the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, concerned website of the State, Union territory CZMA and hard copy made available in the Panchayat Office, District Collector Office and the like.

6. Revision of ICRZ Plans

- (i) Whenever there is a doubt the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management who shall verify the ICRZP based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing.
- (ii) If required the rectified map would be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for consideration.

Annexure -IVB**Guidelines for preparation of Integrated Island Management Plan (IIMP)**

1. The Integrated Island Management Plan shall be prepared based on scientific methodology and appropriate coastal protection structures constructed/proposed to be constructed shall be indicated in addition to activities planned in the area and got approved by the concerned authority in the UT administration. Thereafter it shall be forwarded to the NCZMA for final approval.
2. The entire island including the aquatic area shall be considered for framing of the Integrated Island Management Plan (IIMP).
3. Integrated Island Management Plans shall be prepared indicating therein all present and future developments, conservation and preservation schemes with frame of ten years.
4. The Integrated Island Management Plan shall address vulnerability to human life and property based on elevation, geomorphology, sea level trends and horizontal line displacement and indicate suitable areas that are safe for

- locating dwelling units, infrastructure, and the like, and appropriate safeguards measures to protect the life and property of the local communities, infrastructure from natural hazards shall be indicated in the Integrated Islands Management Plan.
5. All the existing roads including the internal roads shall be strengthened, as these roads shall serve for the purpose of livelihood, communication, rescue, relief and evacuation measures during natural hazards.
 6. Adequate cyclone shelters shall be earmarked and constructed on elevated areas or on stilts adjacent to populated areas.
 7. The existing and as well new schools, market areas and other public facilities (excluding public toilets) where large number of public congregate, shall normally be located on safe areas preferably in elevated areas or protected areas shall be suggested.
 8. Along the seaward side sufficient bio-shield with local vegetation, trees including mangroves shall be planted and other soft protection measures.
 9. Sand dunes, being natural barrier in the event of flooding, shall be conserved and maintained or regenerated by planting shrubs or through appropriate measures.
 10. There shall be no restriction with regard to traditional fishing by local communities including installation of fish aggregating device as recommended by the Islands Administrations.
 11. The mining of construction material, especially sand from deep sea bed (beyond fifteen meters depth), after undertaking proper scientific studies may be permitted in the Plan;
 - (i) The alternative construction material, such as, bamboo, local forest products may be identified and used;
 - (ii) the other materials, like, metal, hollow brick blocks, and the like, shall be imported from the mainland.
 12. Emphasis shall be given for use of non-conventional energy resources especially, wind, solar and tidal energy, desalination, water recycling, and use of local products.
 13. Early warning system shall be provided for cyclone, tsunami, and the like, and an evacuation and relief measure plan in case of disasters shall be built preferably into the Integrated Islands Management Plan.
 14. Necessary provision shall be made in the Integrated Islands Management Plan for relocation and rehabilitation of people displaced due to natural disasters.
 15. Integrated Islands Management Plan shall also include the areas under habitation and make plan for future development.
 16. No developmental activities shall be permitted in the area under reserve forests, protected forests, national parks and sanctuaries notified under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the areas protected under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
 17. The dwelling units or infrastructure of local communities as are existing at the time of preparation of Plan shall not be displaced.
 18. Repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities shall be allowed.
 19. IIMP shall be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map for macro level planning and 1:10000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level planning.
 20. The High Tide Line demarcated by NCSCM, Chennai shall be used for all purpose while preparation of the Plan.

Annexure-V

PROJECT INFORMATION DETAILS

1. PROJECT DETAILS

- A. Project Name
- B. Survey No./ Village/ Co-ordinates
- C. District
- D. State
- E. Whether the proposal is for (Select relevant field)
 - (i) Fresh Clearance under ICRZ

- (ii) Amendment to an already issued ICRZ clearance
- (iii) Extension of validity of an already issued ICRZ clearance

F. Name of the Applicant

G. Address of the Applicant

H. Contact details (Telephone nos. and e-mail address)

I. Cost of the project (Rs in crores)

2. BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

A. Details of Project Benefits

B. Employment Likely to be Generated (Yes/No)

If Yes

- (i) Total Manpower Requirement
- (ii) Permanent Employment (Numbers)
- (iii) Temporary Employment (Numbers)
- (iv) Temporary Employment- During Construction (Numbers)
- (v) Temporary Employment- During Operation (Numbers)

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION (Select the Category of the project):

A. Resort / Buildings / civic amenities

- (i) Total area/Built-up area (in sqm.)
- (ii) Height of structure
- (iii) FSI ratio
- (iv) Name of concerned town planning authority/ Panchayat etc.
- (v) Details of provision of car parking area

B. Coastal Roads / Roads on Stilt

- (i) Area of land reclamation
- (ii) Estimated quantity of muck/earth for reclamation
- (iii) Traffic carrying capacity
- (iv) Dimensions of road

C. Pipelines from thermal power blow down

- (i) Length of pipeline
- (ii) Length traversing ICRZ area
- (iii) Depth of excavation
- (iv) Width of excavation
- (v) Length of pipeline from seashore to deep sea
- (vi) Depth of outfall point from surface of sea water
- (vii) Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point

D. Marine Disposal of Treated Effluent through pipelines

- (i) Location of intake/ outfall
- (ii) Depth of outfall point
- (iii) Length of pipeline
- (iv) Length traversing ICRZ area
- (v) Depth of excavation

- (vi) Width of excavation
- (vii) Length of pipeline from shore to deep sea/creek
- (viii) Depth of outfall point from surface of water
- (ix) Depth of water at disposal point
- (x) BOD, COD, TSS, oil & grease, heavy metals in the effluent

E. Facility for storage of goods/chemicals

- (i) Name of chemical
- (ii) End use of the chemical
- (iii) No. of tanks for storage
- (iv) Capacity of tanks

F. Offshore structures

- (i) Exploration or development
- (ii) Depth of sea bed
- (iii) No. of rigs
- (iv) No. of platform
- (v) Details of group gathering stations

G. Desalination Plant

- (i) Capacity of desalination
- (ii) Total brine generation
- (iii) Temperature of effluent above ambient at disposal point
- (iv) Ambient salinity
- (v) Disposal point

H. Mining of rare earth/atomic minerals

- (i) Capacity of mining
- (ii) Type of mineral to be extracted
- (iii) End use of the mineral
- (iv) Government order for mining lease/exploration and approved mining plan details
- (v) Extent of mining lease area.

I. Sewage Treatment Plants

- (i) Capacity
- (ii) Total area of construction
- (iii) Compliance of effluent parameters as laid down by cpcb/spcb/other authorised agency
- (iv) Whether discharge is in sea water/creek?
 - If yes
 - Distance of marine outfall point from shore/from the tidal river bank
 - Depth of outfall point from sea water/river water surface
 - Depth of seabed/riverbed at outfall point

J. Lighthouse

- (i) Total ground area of foundation/platform
- (ii) Height of the structure

K. Wind Mills

- (i) Capacity (MW)
- (ii) Height of the windmill
- (iii) Diameter of the windmill
- (iv) Length of blade
- (v) Speed of rotation
- (vi) Transmission lines (overhead or underground)

L. Others

- (i) Please specify with salient features
- (ii) Upload relevant Documents (upload PDF only)

4. PROJECT LOCATION AS PER ICRZ CLASSIFICATION (If project site falls in different/multiple CRZ categories the same may also be elaborated)

5. CLAUSE OF IPZ NOTIFICATION UNDER WHICH PROJECT IS A PERMISSIBLE /REGULATED ACTIVITY

6. MANDATORY FIELDS FOR PROJECT ASSESSMENT

A. ICRZ map in 1:4000 scale indicating HTL, LTL demarcation and distance of the nearest project boundary (in meters) from HTL to be stated

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

B. Project layout superimposed on ICRZ Map 1:4000 scale with classification of project location including other notified ESAs prepared

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

C. ICRZ map 1:25000 scale covering 7 km radius around Project site

- (i) Upload Map (kml file)

7. PROJECT LOCATED IN (Select Type)

- (i) Non eroding Coast
- (ii) Low and Medium eroding coast
- (iii) High eroding Coast

8. DETAILS OF FOREST/ MANGROVES LAND INVOLVED (YES/NO)**IF YES**

- (i) Detail of area diverted
- (ii) Forest clearance to be submitted (Upload document)
- (iii) No. of trees to be cut under the project
- (iv) Compensatory afforestation plan to be submitted (Upload document)

9. DISTANCE OF PROPOSED PROJECT FROM ESA/MARINE PARK/ WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

- (i) Within 10 km radius from the project site (Yes/No)

If YES

- Permission from NBWL to be submitted (Upload document)

10. NOC OR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH FROM STATE/UT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS OBTAINED (YES/NO)**If YES**

- (i) Copy of NOC to be provided (Upload document)
- (ii) Conditions imposed to be stated (Upload document)

11. EIA studies (relevant fields to be filled)**A. Terrestrial studies:**

- (i) Summary Details of EIA (Terrestrial) Studies
- (ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)
- (iii) State period of Study

B. Marine Studies

- (i) Summary Details of EIA (Marine) Studies
- (ii) Upload Recommendation made in EIAs (Upload document)
- (iii) State period of Study

12. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN / NATIONAL OIL SPILL DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN (if applicable)**13. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF LIQUID EFFLUENTS:**

- (i) Capacity of STP
- (ii) Quantity of effluent generated
- (iii) Quantity of effluent treated
- (iv) Method of treatment & disposal

14. PROJECT INVOLVING DISCHARGE OF SOLID WASTE:

- (i) Type of solid waste
- (ii) Quantity of solid waste generated
- (iii) Method of disposal
- (iv) Mode of transport

15. WATER REQUIREMENT (KLD)

- (i) Quantity of water required
- (ii) Source of water
- (iii) If Ground water (Upload a copy of approval from CGWA or authorised body)
- (iv) If other Source (Upload a copy of permission from competent authority)
- (v) Mode of transport
- (vi) Commitment of water supply (Upload document)

16. DETAILS OF WATER TREATMENT AND RECYCLING (If any) (Multiple Entries Allowed)

Type/ Source	Quantity of Waste Water Generated (Kilos Litre per Day)	Treatment Capacity (Kilos Litre per Day)	Treatment Method	Mode of Disposal	Quantity of Discharged Water (Kilos Litre per Day)	Quantity of Treatment Water used in Recycling/Reuse (Kilo Litre per Day)

17. DETAILS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING

- (i) No. of Storage tanks
- (ii) Total capacity of tanks

- (iii) No. of Recharge Pits
- (iv) Capacity of pits

18. ENERGY REQUIREMENT AND SOURCES

- (i) Total Power Requirements (kW.h)
- (ii) Source
- (iii) Upload Copy of Agreement (upload pdf only)
- (iv) Stand By Arrangement (Details)

19. ENERGY EFFICIENCY/SAVING MEASURES

- (i) Source/Mode
- (ii) Details of savings

20. RECOMMENDATION OF STATE /UT COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

- (i) Upload Copy of CZMA recommendations (Upload pdf only)
- (ii) Compliance status of the Conditions Imposed

21. WHETHER PROPOSAL ATTRACTS EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006. (Yes/No)**If YES,**

- (i) the category thereof
- (ii) Status of proposal for EC (as applicable)

22. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATIONS MEASURES SUGGESTED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO R&R, WATER, AIR, HAZARDOUS WASTES, ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS, ETC. (Brief Details to be Provided)**23. DETAILS OF COURT CASES** Whether there is any Court Cases pending against the project and/or land in which the project is proposed to be set up? **(Yes/No)****If Yes,****Pending or Disposed** (Select relevant)

- (i) Name of the Court (Supreme Court, High Court, NGT)
- (ii) Case No.
- (iii) Case Details
- (iv) Orders/Directions of the court, if any and its relevance with the proposed project (Upload document)

24. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, If any

UNDERTAKING: It is certified that the information given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing contravening the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 has been concealed therefore.

Name and Signature of the applicant:

Date:



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2022

का.आ. 4648(अ).— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना, संख्यांक का.आ. 83(अ), तारीख 16 फरवरी, 1987 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की सारणी में, क्र. सं. 64 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

क्रम सं.	अधिकारी/अभिकरण	निम्नलिखित के अधीन नियुक्त
1	2	3
“65	राज्य तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण का अध्यक्ष और सदस्य-सचिव	पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986 (1986 का 29)।

[फा. सं. आईए 3-12/2/2022-आईए. III]

डा. सुजीत कुमार बाजपेयी, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण:- मूल अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) संख्यांक 83 (अ), तारीख 16 फरवरी, 1987 द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी और संख्यांक सा.का.नि. 585 (अ) तारीख 1 सितंबर, 2006 द्वारा अंतिम बार संशोधित की गई थी।

NOTIFICATION



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-01102022-239272
CG-DL-E-01102022-239272

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 4441]
No. 4441]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, सितम्बर 30, 2022/आश्विन 8, 1944
NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2022/ASVINA 8, 1944

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2022

का.आ. 4649(अ).— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 19 के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना, संख्यांक का.आ. 638(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :-

उक्त अधिसूचना में, क्र.सं. 2 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

क्रम सं.	प्राधिकारी/अधिकारी	अधिकारिता
(1)	(2)	(3)
“3.	राज्य तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण	उनकी संबंधित क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता के भीतर”।

[फा. सं. आईए 3-12/2/2022-आईए.III]

डा. सुजीत कुमार बाजपेयी, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पण:- मूल अधिसूचना , भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) संख्यांक 638(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2014 द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई थी।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2022

S.O. 4649(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O.638 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, namely:-

In the said notification, after S.No.2 and the entries relating thereto, the following S.No.and entries shall be inserted, namely:-

S.No.	Authority/Officer	Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
“3.	The State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities	Within their respective territorial jurisdiction”.

[F. No. IA3-12/2/2022-IA.III]

Dr. SUJIT KUMAR BAJPAYEE, Jt. Secy.

Note:-The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O.638 (E), dated 28th February, 2014.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-03102022-239323
CG-DL-E-03102022-239323

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 4442]
No. 4442]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, अक्तूबर 3, 2022/आश्विन 11, 1944
NEW DELHI, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2022/ASVINA 11, 1944

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2022

का.आ. 4650(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 23 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा (3) के अधीन इसके द्वारा गठित किए गए राज्य तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रबंध प्राधिकरण को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन जारी निदेशों की अपनी शक्ति का, अपनी संबंधित क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता के भीतर, निम्नलिखित शर्तों और परिसीमाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, प्रत्यायोजन करती है, अर्थात् :-

(i) ऐसे निदेश राष्ट्रीय तटीय जोन प्रबंध प्राधिकरण या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसी विनिर्दिष्ट मामले में जारी किए गए किसी निदेश से अंगसत न हो ;

(ii) केन्द्रीय सरकार शक्तियों के ऐसे प्रत्यायोजन का प्रतिसंहरण कर सकेगी या उक्त धारा के उपबंधों का स्वयं अवलंब ले सकेगी, यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय में लोकहित में ऐसी कार्यवाही आवश्यक है।

[फा. सं. आईए 3-12/2/2022-आईए.III]

डा. सुजीत कुमार बाजपेयी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30 September, 2022

S.O. 4650(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby delegates its powers to issue directions under section 5 of the said Act to the State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities, as constituted by it under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the said Act, within their respective territorial jurisdictions, subject to the following conditions and limitations, namely:-

- (i). that such directions are not inconsistent with any direction issued in any specific case by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority or Central Government;
- (ii) that the Central Government may revoke such delegations of powers or may itself invoke the provisions of the said section, if in the opinion of the Central Government such a course of action is necessary in the public interest.

[F. No. IA3-12/2/2022-IA.III]

Dr. SUJIT KUMAR BAJPAYEE, Jt. Secy.

ANNEXURE-VII

Item Nos. 3 & 4 (Court No. 1)

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SPECIAL BENCH

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 04/2013(SZ)
WITH
Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)

C. H. Balamohan Applicant

Versus

Union of India and Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 11.04.2022

CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON’BLE MS. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON’BLE DR. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER
HON’BLE PROF. A SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)

For Applicant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate
For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R5.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R6 to R8.
Mr. V. Balamurugan and Mr. Alex, Advocates for R9, R10, R12, R20.
M/s. Suvitha, Advocate for R13.
Mrs. Madhuri Donti Reddy, Advocate for R16.
Mrs. V.K. Rema Smrithi, Advocate for R17.

Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ)

For Appellant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate
For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R2.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R3.

ORDER

1. This order will deal with O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) and Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) as the both matters involve common issue of protection of stretches of coastal line affected by the human induced erosion caused by hard structures.

Introductory

2. O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) was filed on 17.01.2013 raising the grievance of destruction of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu Coastal Environment due to construction of hard structures causing continuous erosion of the coast. It is submitted that not only the stretch in question but most parts of Indian Coastline - both on the East and West Coasts are under the influence of the Littoral Drift.

3. Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) has been preferred against CRZ Clearance dated 06.10.2016 granted by the SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tulum of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, by the Public Works Department (WRD). **The clearance has been granted subject to orders of this Tribunal in OA04/2013.** The said appeal was filed on 28.2.2017 and was admitted for consideration on 10.03.2017. To appreciate the issue involved, we may refer to some of the averments in the O.A.

Main contentions of the Applicant/Appellant

4. According to the applicant there is large scale human induced erosion and destruction. The Littoral Drift varies from one coastal compartment (or sediment cell) to another. Within each of these coastal compartments, the undisturbed coastal environment and habitat is usually in a state of equilibrium. For such a state of equilibrium to exist within a coastal compartment, the "sedimentary budget" within a compartment needs to be maintained. The sedimentary budget is something that has been arrived at and is determined by the prevailing natural phenomena along a particular coast. Just like the water level in

a river is maintained and determined by the "water budget" of its catchment area, similarly the "sediment budget" of the "river of sand" along the coast is determined by the related factors within its sediment cell.

5. When the "sedimentary budget" within a coastal compartment is disturbed and upset, i.e. when the natural movement of sand is disturbed and interrupted for example by man-made coastal structures, a cascading effect takes place along the shores of a given sediment cell. When a coastal structure is erected in the path of the freely moving sand along the coast, the structures prevent the natural flow of sand in the same manner as a dam across the path of river interrupts the flow of water. In such an instance one part of the coast gets an excess of sand and the other side on the down-drift is starved of sediment. The side that is starved of sediment starts and keeps eroding as long as fresh input of sand is not provided.

6. Because coastal compartments and sediment cells are large, often larger than artificial boundaries such as politically determined state boundaries, one sediment cell may overlap two neighboring states. This is particularly true along the East coast of India, where for instance stretches of coastline of the States of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are part of the same coastal compartment and sediment cell. This is particularly relevant in the case of Puducherry as its territory is fragmented and surrounded by the territories of Tamil Nadu. Thus, if the sediment budget within a coastal compartment that is shared by two states is upset, the impact of such interference will be felt across states.

7. The environmental destruction caused by the construction of hard structures on the coastline which negatively affect the coastal

processes, the environment and the communities is a problem that is not confined to either the Union Territory of Puducherry, or to the State of Tamil Nadu. Rather, it is a situation in which the negligence and/or mismanagement of one government causes destruction both within its own jurisdiction and within the neighboring jurisdiction. Because **the damaging effects of these hard structures transcend state and union territory boundaries**, responsibility for preventing such damage rests equally with the Union Government of India, as well as with the governments of the Union Territory of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.

8. The Puducherry Region of the Union Territory of Puducherry and large parts of the Tamil Nadu coastline, are situated on the east coast of India which has a sandy coastline and is therefore vulnerable to human-induced change and is thus ecologically sensitive and fragile. The coastal geomorphology and related ecosystems play a large and vital role in the economic development of the region, providing a large number of functions and services, from sustaining ecology, traditional fishing communities to attracting visitors to Puducherry's tourism industry. The severe and rapidly worsening coastal erosion is damaging the subsistence based, sustainable and lucrative sectors of the local economy making the affected region increasingly ecologically, socially and economically vulnerable.

9. Over the past two decades, Puducherry has suffered large scale coastal erosion induced by imprudent, ad hoc and unscientific construction of hard structures on the coast which have a constant, negative impact which is felt and aggravated with every single day that goes by. This problem of human-induced coastal erosion has not been addressed by the Government of Puducherry. Instead, the coastal

management measures adopted so far have only transferred and aggravated the problem of erosion down the coast to the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu which has been facing the same ever-increasing problems of human-induced coastal erosion since over a decade.

10. The problem of large scale and rapid coastal erosion in Puducherry started in and around 1986 with the construction of an artificial harbour in Ariyankuppam estuary, situated 1.5 km to the south of the Puducherry town. The harbour was meant to provide an artificial channel from the open sea into the Ariyankuppam estuary to provide a safe entrance for barges and other sea-going crafts. The Harbour was finally commissioned in 1993.

11. To keep the mouth of the harbour open to the sea, two breakwaters were constructed to the south and north of the harbour mouth, at either side of the Ariyankuppam estuary. As a result, the northward flow of sediment along the coast was blocked at the southern breakwater, starving the coast to the north of the harbour of sand and causing severe erosion of the coast. The construction of breakwaters in the Puducherry harbour thus commenced the process of coastal erosion and, as a consequence, several kilometres of beach in Puducherry Town has been completely lost.

12. The process of massive erosion caused by the harbour construction was not unexpected. To the contrary, it was expressly anticipated by the studies and recommendations by Centre for Water, Power and Resource Studies ("CWPRS") and Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited ("CES"), which advised the Government of Puducherry while the project was still in the planning stage. Those studies accurately predicted that the breakwaters at the harbour

entrance could cause massive erosion to the north of the harbour, as the structure would block the natural, incessant migration of sand. The studies further predicted that sand would accumulate to the south of the breakwater and the harbour entrance would silt up due to littoral drift. The consultants warned that constant maintenance and dredging was required to clear the harbour mouth, to keep it open. The studies recommended that sand dredged from harbour mouth must be used for sand nourishment to the beaches north of the harbor in order to mitigate the negative impacts caused by the blockage of sand by the harbor breakwaters. The consultants further concluded that continuous sand by-passing -whereby sand blocked and accumulating at the southern breakwater would be mechanically transferred across the harbor mouth and allow it to resume its northward flow up the coast - was required to prevent and mitigate erosion of the coastline north of the harbour, where the town of Puducherry Town as well as several fishing hamlets are situated. An elaborate system of mechanical sand by-passing with dredgers to pump sand from the south side of the harbour to the north side, was therefore adopted when the port was constructed in order to mitigate the negative impacts of coastal erosion.

13. The planned process and system for mitigation which consisted of mechanical sand by-passing and beach nourishment was never efficiently operated by the Government of Puducherry as the system was never fully or properly implemented. Since 1993, when the Ariyankuppam harbour was formally commissioned and became fully operational, it is estimated that out of the total amount of maintenance dredging to be undertaken by the Government of Puducherry, less than about 25% of the total required volume of sand has been dredged till now. However, less than that (it is estimated about 50%) was used to

nourish the beaches as the dredged sand was instead wrongfully either used for land reclamation, disposed of into the deep sea or pilfered by illegal sand miners. As a consequence, the massive human-induced erosion predicted by CWPRS and CES occurred precisely as they said it would, completely wiping-out 10 kilometres of beautiful and important sandy beach along the historic promenade of Puducherry town, the fishing hamlets of Kuruchikuppam, Vaithikuppam, Solai Nagar in Puducherry and the fishing hamlets of Soudanikuppam, Nadu Kuppam, Thandirayan Kuppam and Chinnamudaliarchavadi Kuppam in Tamil Nadu. Other coastal communities further to the north are also witnessing the shrinking of their beaches as the human-induced erosion threateningly moves northwards.

14. In 2002, long after the beach in Puducherry town had disappeared, following several representations made by members of the civil society as well as by experts, the Government of Puducherry instituted a program of sand by-passing and artificial beach nourishment, using sediment dredged from the harbour to provide northward flowing sand. Within a short period of time, small areas of beach began to re-form adjacent to the town. However, unfortunately this program was not sustained and the new areas of beach quickly disappeared when artificial beach nourishment ended.

15. The massive erosion process unleashed by construction of the harbour did not stop with the evisceration of the sand beach. Without the presence of the beach and its corresponding off-shore sand bar, the waves which once formed some distance from shore and broke gently on the slope of the beach now crashed directly onto the once-dry land. Goubert Avenue, more commonly known in Puducherry as "Beach

Road", which runs for 1.5 kilometres along the shore where the sandy beach used to stretch, was threatened as the land beneath it was undermined by the ongoing erosion. Because of scouring of sand below the promenade, the road started to crack and crumble and had to be entirely re-laid.

16. With the natural flow of sand blocked at the harbour and the system of sand bypass neglected, the erosion which eliminated the beach now threatened the very heart of Puducherry town, including the very government offices, the Chief Secretariat, in which the decision to build the ill-considered harbour was originally taken. Instead of activating the sand by-passing system to mitigate the erosion and nourish the beaches as originally intended, the government of Puducherry chose to create a rip-rap seawall along Beach road, dumping crores of tonnes of massive rocks, trucked-in from quarries in Tamil Nadu to "defend" the town against further erosion.

17. In August 2001, a Preliminary Report Submitted by NOIT-IIT to the Govt. of Puducherry proposed the construction of groynes along the coast of the Puducherry Town. This proposal was opposed by members of civil society groups as it was deemed to be detrimental to the coastal environment. A second opinion on the proposed project was sought by the Government. This proposal was subsequently shelved and thankfully never saw the light of day.

18. A groyne is an impermeable wall extending perpendicularly from land into the sea. Along the Puducherry coast the objective of a groyne is to capture the northward-moving sand along the southern side of the groyne. Indeed, tiny scalloped beaches have formed along the massive groynes; but these small gains have come at an enormous cost. Just as

the breakwater at the harbour trapped sand to the south and caused massive erosion to the north, the groynes rapidly accelerated the northward process of coastal erosion.

19. Clearly, groynes were faulty as a solution as they would only succeed in moving erosion northwards and were no substitute for beach nourishment. Several groups were opposed to this wasteful and environmentally unsustainable exercise and sought scientific opinion to buttress what was clearly common sensical. In October 2001 DELFT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY in their expert opinion to INTACH, Pondicherry on NIOT's proposal stated that the NIOT's proposal did not prevent structural erosion in the area north of the groyne field nor did it take away the causes of siltation of the harbour entrance. The University further suggested that more studies were needed to be undertaken, an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan had to be prepared and alternative solutions such as sand bypassing and beach nourishment to mitigate the coastal problems was to be explored. Although all of this information and suggestions were shared with concerned Government authorities no suitable' action was taken.

20. In April 2002, a civic group called Citizens Forum of Pondicherry also raised objections to this proposal. The construction of groynes was opposed as the groynes would merely transfer the erosion northwards and not solve the root cause of the problem, the disruption of the littoral drift by the harbour. They instead suggested that detailed studies should be undertaken which included the redesigning of the harbour entrance. They also objected to the NIOT/IIT's concept of conducting trials in the Ocean at the detriment of the environment. Heeding to all

this criticism, the Government of Pondicherry sought a second opinion from Danish Hydraulics Institute (hereinafter referred to as "DHI").

21. Subsequently on October 2002, a Coastal Erosion Study was conducted by Study Group CF01 of DHI and they concluded as follows:

- Sand by-passing is the best solution.
- Construction of groynes is not a favorable solution.

The Study Group also recommended that:

- Viability of the harbour project was to be investigated.
- Preparation of an ICZMP.
- Dredging and by-pass were to be monitored closely.

DHI proposed to:

- Conduct site visit and review data.
- Assess annual sediment balance.
- Conduct preliminary design of Port entrance.
- Optimize port entrance layout.
- Prepare design for shoreline management scheme.
- Prepare guidelines for dredging and re-nourishment.

22. However, no suitable action was taken. Between 2002 and 2003, the Government of Puducherry constructed 6 kilometres of seawall along the Puducherry coast, at a cost of several crores of rupees. The decision to abandon the planned and existing mitigating measures of sand by-passing and beach nourishment in favour of seawalls were undertaken without conducting any detailed, comprehensive studies and were therefore undertaken on a purely ad hoc, arbitrary and unscientific manner. The construction of seawalls was undertaken in total disregard of the observation and recommendations made by Dr. Z.S. Tarapore and Dr. Vaidyarannan both erstwhile Directors of the CWPRS which were fully familiar with the design of the Puducherry harbor and Ariaynkuppam.

23. On 21 February 2003, Mr. P.P. Vaidyaraman, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry shortly after sand by-passing and beach nourishment had been undertaken at the Puducherry harbor. Mr. Vaidyaraman was not only extremely pleased with the results of beach nourishment, but also made several suggestions for the continuation of sand by-passing and beach nourishment which he stated should be replicated at several of the other Indian ports as well. However, few of his suggestions were implemented.

24. While the "hard structure" of the seawall has had the limited superficial effect of keeping the erosion from penetrating onto Beach Road, it accelerated two other erosion processes. First, the surf which now crashed against the hard barrier of the seawall carved-out and scoured the sea floor that was once safely beneath the sand beach. This would come to have dire effects on the quality of the drinking water in Puducherry, creating a short path for saline intrusion into the town's aquifers. It would also prevent any future beach from forming along that stretch of coast because the sea floor was now too deep and unstable to retain migrating sand, even if it had been allowed to flow as nature had intended.

25. The second erosion process accelerated by the seawall was to the north of the construction. At the end of the hard structure, the long shore currents form a powerful eddy, scooping-out the "unprotected" land in deep pockets of erosion. Thus began a vicious cycle of erosion and defense, more-erosion and more defenses. As the seawall transferred and spread the problem of erosion northward up the coast,

more and more beach was lost, more village land fell into the sea, and the disaster migrated further-and-further. Puducherry's coastal erosion problem had now become Tamil Nadu's problem as well.

26. In 2003 Tamil Nadu PWD initiated its own "hard structure" protection measures, in response to the erosion to its fishing villages caused by the hard structures built by its southern neighbor. Seawalls were built in Nadukuppam, then in Sothanaikuppam during 2005-2006, as the coastal erosion was forced northward. Today, these seawalls extend all the way to Kottakuppam and Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi and Tamil Nadu is passing the problem back to Puducherry, as the erosion now reaches the Union Territory enclave at Pillaichavadi and beyond.

27. The fishing villages along the coast to the north of Puducherry town lost more than just beach and village land as the erosional process crept northward. They also lost their industry. As the seawall lengthened, fishermen could no longer launch their traditional skiffs and catamarans. The beaches from which they launched their boats into the sea and landed their catch back on land were gone. It is impossible to launch from the steep seawall, which has waves crashing hard against it. The loss of the beach space has also affected the livelihoods of the fishing communities in several other ways as the beaches are also used to dry fish, repair nets and carry out several other related activities. Fishing communities complained to the Government of Puducherry that without beaches to fish from, their livelihoods were lost.

28. In 2004, Dr. Z.S. Tarapore, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry and warned the GoP against construction of groynes. He warned that the construction of groynes was a "dangerous proposition" since the groynes would only transfer the problem of erosion further down drift, where there were heavily populated areas. Among other things he suggested to undertake "a massive nourishment programme" to control the problem of erosion to the north of the harbor. During the same time, in his address to the 6th CPDAC (Coastal Protection & Development Advisory Committee of the Central Water Commission), in the year 2004, the problem of erosion was discussed and it suggested that groynes and seawalls were not the answer. The erstwhile Chief Secretary of Puducherry advocated that "cost-effective and environment friendly technologies" should be adopted to address the on-going problem of erosion. During the 10th CPDAC meeting it was once again emphasized that "coastal protection works and the coastal zone management should go together since one had impact on the other. Also, the States should not think only of the sea walls as a protection measure to protect the shoreline but also adopt other new technologies which preserve the beaches and ecology as well."

29. In 2004, the Tsunami struck the East coast of India. The coastal populations of the Puducherry region did not suffer much damage as most of the inhabited areas were located in areas that were in significantly elevated from the level of the sea. However, with an abundance of funds flowing into the Government's coffers, as a knee-jerk reaction and a populist measure, large amounts of money were

spent to enlarge the seawalls along the Puducherry coast instead of spending those funds on the much required and planned beach nourishment that would have restored the beaches and protected the Puducherry town and coastal villages more effectively against any future Tsunamis.

30. In spite of expert views on the dangers of constructing groynes and the necessity of conducting detailed studies off the coast, the PWD drew a fresh proposal to construct groynes along the Pondicherry coastline. In November 2006, a 50 m long groyne was constructed just adjacent and north of the New Pier. From enquiries it was learnt that this groyne was built without any environmental clearance and its construction was abruptly halted upon enquiries.

31. Notwithstanding the severe erosion along the coasts of Puducherry, the Government of Puducherry did not resume the dredging and sand bypass operations that might restore some portion of beach to its coastline. Instead, under pressure from fishing villages to artificially recreate sandy beaches from which to fish, both the Government of Puducherry and the Government of Tamil Nadu began building groynes at intervals along the coast in 2005.

32. In April 2007, the Government of Tamil Nadu constructed two large groynes at Thandirayankuppam. The southern groyne is 100 m long and the northern groyne is 170 m long. These groynes triggered severe erosion of the coastline to the north. About 70 m wide beach was lost in the same year to the north of the groyne. Since the construction of these groynes, about 2.5 acres of beach has been lost severely affecting the villages of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam and Bommayarpalayam.

The village of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam lost several homes as a result of the human-induced erosion. Several other private and public properties have also been damaged.

33. On 20th July 2007, members of civil society groups met the officials of PWD & Port Secretary, Mr. Anbarasu and discussed the urgency for the Pondicherry Government to resume dredging and sand nourishment activities at Pondicherry Harbour entrance. When queried about the status of the proposed construction of groynes, Mr. Anbarasu stated that there was no definite proposal and he was seriously considering dredging and sand nourishment.

34. In July and August of 2007, elected representatives from the seven fishing villages of Anichankuppam, Chinnamudalyarchavady, Koonimedu, Mudhaliarkuppam, Nadukuppam, Notchikuppam and Pudhukuppam, which are located in the Kottakupam and Marakanam Blocks of the Villupuram District wrote to the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu and also submitted resolutions to inform them about their plight caused by the human induced erosion of the coast and also demanded that the beaches in front of their villages be restored so that they may pursue their livelihoods. Being located to the north of Puducherry and seeing the human induced erosion spread towards their beaches they were understandably deeply concerned about the future of their coastal environment and their livelihoods that depended on it. However, no action was taken to fulfill their demands and needs.

35. Following public outcry by several environment groups the construction of other groynes that were also planned was stopped. On

Nov. 3rd 2007 a public consultation meet was held in Auroville between Government officials of Puducherry, Tamil Nadu in the presence of experts (Governmental and Nongovernmental) and civil society groups. The following solutions and measures were unanimously agreed upon and proposed:

Immediate —

- a. Activate sand by-passing system for nourishment and restoration of beach immediately north of Puducherry harbor.
- b. Undertake model studies urgently to arrive at the best method of restoring the eroding beaches of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Study the impact of groyne fields with and without artificial nourishment, before embarking on new measures
- c. Remodel the harbour entrance for maximizing natural sand by-passing:
 - i. Initially for the existing fishing harbour
 - ii. Later for proposed deep water commercial harbour

Long Term:

- d. Restoration to include artificial nourishment, as universally accepted
- e. Investigate off-shore sand deposits for nourishment
- f. Identify suitable sand nourishment equipment to operate in wave environment

Administrative:

- g. Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to coordinate and take up the issue of coastal erosion jointly

h. Initiate Puducherry component of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP), in conjunction with Tamil Nadu's ICZMP.

i. Funds to be provided for modeling and hydrographic survey

36. On 7th December 2007, Mr. C.V. Shankar, IAS, Officer on Special Duty (RR) & Project Director (ETRP & TEAP), GoTN who had attended the consultation meet on 3rd Nov. 2007 wrote to the GoP with regards to proposed construction of groyne field from Kuruchikuppam to Solai Nagar. He requests that this should be undertaken only after the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the coastline, that is sustainable, livelihood sensitive and eco-friendly.

37. On 26th December 2007, the Pondicherry Government inaugurated Capital Dredging, to be taken up at Harbour Entrance. However, when the capital dredging operations began it was shockingly and disappointingly learnt that the dredged sand was being disposed of in deep waters, off shore outside the littoral zone and not used for beach nourishment. Ironically, during the inauguration of capital dredging operations that was held with much fanfare at the New Pier premises, large banners publicizing Beach Nourishment were displayed in spite of the fact that no beach nourishment was being undertaken.

38. On 27th December 2007, members of civil society held meetings with the Port Director of Pondicherry and expressed disappointment that the sand dredged from the harbour entrance was being dumped into the deep waters instead of being used for beach nourishment. Members of civil society met the officials of Pondicherry port and the

Secretary, PWD on 28th December 2007 on the issue of sand nourishment not being undertaken. The officials promised to look into the issue but however on 1st January 2008 the construction of groyne at Kuruchikuppam was resumed without any environmental clearance.

39. In January 2008, representations were made to the Secretary, MoEF about the on-going problem of human-induced erosion along the Pondicherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. The Secretary wrote to the GoP asking them to discuss matters of erosion with GoTN in order to find a viable solution and save the beaches. In total disregard of the observations, recommendation and conclusions of the Nov. 2007 meet, the Govt. of Puducherry initiated a project of construction of groynes along the coast of Kuruchikuppam and Solai Nagar. With construction of groynes continuing to damage the coastline, Jesuratinam, convenor of Coastal Action Network from Nagapattinam filed a writ petition in the High Court at Chennai (W.P. No.1452 of 2008) seeking a Writ of Mandamus, directing the Government of Puducherry (a) to forbear from constructing groyne fields in the coastal region of Puducherry, (b) to conduct appropriate scientific studies for development of a sustainable and comprehensive coastal management plan for the restoration of the Puducherry/Tamil Nadu coastline, and (c) to frame a suitable scheme to ensure that the natural movement of sand is restored so that the coastal areas of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are protected from erosion. The Government of Tamil Nadu was also a respondent to that petition.

40. This writ petition was disposed on 13 February 2008, after the learned pleader for Government of Puducherry declared in open court

that the activity of construction of groyne field would not be undertaken without the prior permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of India. On this representation by the Government of Puducherry, the High Court dismissed the petition and made no orders with respect to the incidental and ancillary prayers. However, contrary to the undertaking given in Court, construction has begun without obtaining environmental clearance, causing grave irreversible damage.

41. Following the above writ petition, the MoEF constituted a three member committee to visit the Puducherry site proposed for groyne construction. The Committee visited Puducherry on 11th and 12th June 2008 and subsequently reported that as a long-term measure, the GoP should seriously consider sand by-passing of the required amount of sand as this was likely to mitigate the problem of erosion. The committee also suggested that a study covering both Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast should be undertaken by a reputed organization. Neither of these have been implemented so far.

42. At the national level, coastal erosion has also been become an increasingly pressing issue with every coastal state facing some form of coastal erosion or the other.

43. In April 2009 the Asian Development Bank prepared a report for itself and the Government of India for India's sustainable coastal protection and management. In this report, the following significant points are made:

Change of philosophy:

"The change to sustainable and soft engineering measures for protection needs to be supported by an effective institutional framework including the Government at different levels, communities and also the private sector. To achieve the necessary levels of support requires a shift in Government policy with a clear mandate for the concerned organizations. A key technical issue is the diagnosis and identification of appropriate solutions for coastal protection works. The projects presently being implemented in the states are based almost entirely on the continued expansion and rehabilitation of rock protection works. This type of development is and will continue to have very serious environmental and social implications. There is a need to completely reshape the approach and philosophy to planning, design and implementation of coastal erosion works. Soft solutions for erosion control are now well developed and are already beginning to be implemented in India. There is need to help and guide a well-planned and programmed transition process as well as ensure the planning and designs for the proposed investment program meet the highest standard of environmentally and socially appropriate solutions. There is also a need to identify and address the causes of erosion, frequently these are manmade and the most appropriate solution is to address the cause rather than the effect. This requires an integrated and coordinated approach to the planning and development of all coastal infrastructure and shoreline uses."

Sector assessment:

"The coastal protection strategy in India is synonymous with a prime objective to protect the land; the concept of protecting the beach and the environment are relatively new concepts; coastal protection is not perceived within the wider context of the economic development of the coastline. The most frequently applied methods for coastal protection have been through the use of hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Despite many failures and environmental damage seawalls and groynes have continued to be constructed which in many cases has simply shifted the problem to neighboring coastal areas or left the real problem to be solved by future generations. As the pressure on the coastal zone due to human-induced activities as well as relative sea level rise keeps expanding, there is an urgent need to find sustainable solutions for coastal protection."

"There is a general awareness of the impacts of hard structures. Rock wall comes easily and soft solutions are largely untried and the technologies are not well understood. The continued use of hard technologies for coastal protection are being questioned by decision makers and there is now a widespread interest and realization of a need to change to softer and appropriate solutions. The move to softer solutions although an easy and acceptable solution in principle but in practice requires significant behavioral changes by all those involved. The transition from hard to soft structures will require an integrated program of awareness, training, capacity building and other support initiatives."

"Presently measures to manage coastal erosion have generally been designed as a local emergency measure rather than sustainable and economically beneficial perspective. The most frequently applied protection methods are hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Such interventions provide only land protection, and do not address the root cause of the problem; in many cases the protection structures actually accelerate erosion resulting in major losses of the beach."

Institutional arrangements:

"Central Water Commission (CWC), the technical arm of MoWR is the apex agency for shoreline protection / coastal erosion works in the country. CWC implements coastal protection works through two Directorates viz. the Coastal Erosion Directorate (CED) and the Beach Erosion Directorate (BED). The activities of the two directorates are not well coordinated and lateral communication between the two peer bodies is virtually non-existent. The apparent lack of an integrated approach to coastal erosion problems stems from this structural imbalance."

Policy:

"A major weakness in the current sector orientated sector development is the difficulty of addressing the processes and impacts of one sector on another. A prime cause of erosion is the interaction of coastal infrastructure on the natural coastal processes. To help this horizontal coordination is proposed to establish the CWC and the State Executing Agencies (SEA) as the lead group at National and State levels to coordinate coastal infrastructure activities. At National level the leading

organization should be the CWC. The CWC remit is presently restricted to erosion control but there is a key requirement for the coastal erosion directorate to take on a wider coordination role of all coastal infrastructure works including erosion control, ports and harbors, dredging etc. At the State Level it is proposed to establish a Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit (CIMU) within the State Executing Agencies. This unit would be given a mandate to coordinate all coastal infrastructure programs.

"There is requirement for a policy document to support the process of shoreline management planning. The policy document for shoreline management planning should include:

- (i) Charging the Coastal District Authorities to prepare Shoreline Management Plans (in coordination with the State Executing Agencies and agencies) over an agreed period. The shoreline plans would be advisory and non-statutory. The plans would be participative involving the stakeholders and local level stakeholders in the primary planning, as well as lateral involvement of different government departments / sector agencies.
- (ii) Increasing the mandates of the SEA and the CWC to take on a lead coordination role in the overall coastal management specifically to coordinate and guide the development and management of all coastal infrastructure.
- (iii) Ensuring that all shoreline developments and interventions are properly studied and subject rigorous technical analysis including numerical modeling. Projects should be supported by environmental assessments."

44. In June 2009 an expert committee of the MoEF published the report "Final Frontier - Agenda to protect the ecosystem and habitat of India's coast for conservation and livelihood security." In this report the committee noted that currently, the shoreline of the country is undergoing a major change because of a large number of port and harbor projects. These projects involve large quantities of dredging, shore protection works, breakwaters, and reclamation. Experts are unanimous that each structure would impact the shoreline-particularly the beach formation. Already, many of these infrastructure projects have caused significant shoreline changes-like in Ennore, Puducherry, Alibag, Digha and Dahej. It is also observed that the shoreline is being impacted adversely by mining projects and by interventions like the building of shore-protection structures like groynes. The Committee was of the view that these developments have all led to serious threats to the coast, as especially beaches face severe erosion and shorelines are visibly changing. Given that the Central and state governments propose to construct several ports and harbours all along the shore in the coming years, these projects could have irreversible adverse impacts on the coast. The Committee recommended the following:

“The government must immediately study the cumulative impacts of the individual projects on the coastline, pending which there should be a moratorium on expansion of existing ports and initiation of new projects.”

45. Subsequently, in 2009 the MoEF assigned to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) to conduct a study for identifying the coastal stretches with regard to human-induced erosion/accretion caused by construction of shore protection measures and breakwaters of ports. Based on the discussions held with MoES, the study was initiated in

two phases namely - (a) phase-I to submit a report based on existing data/information by 15 th October, 2009; (b) phase - II of the study involves micro level analysis that would be carried out for the entire country for the purpose of examining shoreline changes due to existing projects and identify suitable sites for development.

46. In October 2009, ICMAM and INCOIS, MoES, submitted a joint report to the MoEF in which they stated that:

"Coastal structures constructed for port operations and coastal protections works interfere with the littoral transport are found the most common cause of coastal erosion."

"A groyne just shifts the erosion problem to the downstream area...: The more efficient the groyne field is in protecting the shoreline within the groyne field, the more lee side erosion will be experienced downstream."

"When a breakwater is built on the shoreline it interferes with the littoral drift budget and the results are sedimentation and shoreline impact. Like a groyne, the breakwater acts as a blockage of the littoral transport, whereby it causes trapping of sand on the upstream side in the form of an accumulating sand file, and the possible bypass causes sedimentation in the entrance. The sedimentation requires maintenance dredging and deposition of the dredged sand. The result is a deficit in the littoral drift budget which causes lee side erosion along the adjacent shoreline."

"The major interventions which lead to morphological impact are listed as:

Coastal structures of any kind, which by their occupation directly impact the transport processes and thereby the coastal morphology. Such structures are typically the Ports and marinas, active coastal protection structures (groynes, breakwaters and all other structures occupying part of the foreshore and/or the shoreface), passive coastal protection structures (revetments, seawalls etc. which fix the coastline), reclamations and dikes, inlet jetties at tidal inlets and sea works at river mouths, embankments for bridges /runways, intake / outlet structures crossing the littoral zone."

The report also stated that about 23% or as much as 1248 km of shoreline along the Indian main land is affected by various degree of erosion varying from minor, moderate to severe.

47. In May 2010, the Department of Science, Technology and Environment (DSTE) and the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) of the Government of Puducherry held a consultation meeting on "Restoration and Protection of Puducherry Coastline" which was attended by various Government Departments, experts from the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Anna University, members of the Auroville Foundation and of civil society. As reported in the Minutes of the Meeting "There was a consensus among the participants on the need to protect and nourish the coast of Puducherry and the adjoining areas by adopting site specific coastal protection and restoration techniques after carrying out scientific studies and in consultation with all stakeholders including fishermen community." However, no concrete measures have been implemented to date.

48. A May 2010 document of the CWPRS states that of the various methods used for protection of the coast such as seawalls, revetments, bunds, groynes, offshore breakwaters, etc., the nourishment beach is the best method that should be used for shore protection. However, due to other considerations beach nourishment is still seldom used. Later in the same year, the Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences publishes a paper on coastal erosion and mitigation methods. The author of that study concludes "The recent trends in coastal erosion mitigation is shifting towards soft, innovative, and pro-active methods, since the hard methods have their own repercussions on coastal land and beaches such as down-drift erosion, high cost, poor aesthetics etc. Hard structures such as seawalls and revetments, stop erosion of coastal lands, but refocus the erosion onto the beach. A number of soft methods are available now for erosion mitigation and are being used popularly all over the world. They are very eco-friendly, cheap and construction-friendly too. They may be necessarily adopted on a larger scale in the future erosion mitigation projects, and choice of the particular solution depending upon the local hydrodynamics and site conditions."

49. In October 2010, the PWD, GoP had commenced a Sea Wall project along the coast of Chinnakalapet Village, Puducherry without obtaining prior clearance under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The site was inspected by members of the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority and direction was issued on 13.10.2010 to the Chief Engineer, PWD under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 to stop the sea wall construction immediately and submit necessary application to PCZMA for obtaining the Coastal Regulation

Zone Clearance. PWD has complied and stopped the work. No further work has taken place since then.

50. In the month of November 2010 an official of the MoEF from the Southern Regional Office at Bangalore assessed the state of the coast of Puducherry in relation to the development of fishing harbor at Murthykuppam as it was being opposed by civil society groups. In this report it was observed that "For the old fishing harbor, it was informed that even though, on some earlier occasions, some of the concerned authorities have attempted to address the problem of coastal erosion, the measures taken for the old harbour remains inadequate and not comprehensive since the attempts made were too small and were on piecemeal basis, thus the efforts are not successful in controlling the erosion problems. In the new fishing harbor also a similar situation is arising. Now it is high time for the Government of Puducherry to prepare and launch a detailed implementation plan after due consultations with experts and by integrating all the concerned departments & stake holders for properly managing the coastline and to solve the issues arising out of developments which are taking place in the coast line of Puducherry and adjoining Tamil Nadu."

51. In the month of December 2010, the Project Implementation Agency for the Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PIA, ETRP) of the GoP issued a Tender for "Maintenance Dredging Works at Ariyankuppam River and the Sea Mouth for Puducherry Fishing Harbour" as part of the reconstruction and modernization of fishing harbor at Puducherry. The related maintenance dredging operations began in 2011 and are still continuing to date. However, while the dredging contractor is required to dispose the dredged material in the

ocean, the dredged material was instead dumped on the land and within the harbor limits. The dredged sand, estimated to be amounting to about 1,50,000 cubic meters is still lying on the land instead of being returned to the littoral drift. This subtraction of coastal sediment from the sedimentary budget of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastal compartment and sediment cell is resulting in erosion of the coastline. Several representations to put the sand back into the sea to nourish the beaches have been made but no action has been taken till date.

52. In January 2011 the Puducherry PWD issued an Expression of Interest (EOI) for erosion control and reclamation of Puducherry beach with "soft solutions" such as geo tubes, clearly stating that all conventional "hard" measures such as "boulders, tetrapods, etc.," were excluded from the chosen solutions, as deemed harmful for the coastal environment. Additionally, it is stated that the proposed solution should have a short-term and long term perspective plan to ensure better coastal environment. Moreover, the proposed solutions should involve the authorities of neighbouring state and stake holders. Most importantly the consultant should "ensure that there is no adverse impact to the coastline due to the implementation of the project." This point is emphasized in the EOI repeating that "there is need to ensure that this does not affect the adjoining features of the coast line both in the state of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry." Finally, during the post-construction stage, the project proponent is supposed to achieve the objectives of coastal protection and reclamation in a "holistic manner." By undertaking such a project, the Government of Puducherry should be able to address its coastal erosion problems while ensuring that the

neighbouring state and areas of Tamil Nadu not only do not get affected but also benefit from it.

53. On 18th August 2011 the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu writes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the Govt. of Puducherry to apprise him that the lack of sand by-passing and its effect on the littoral drift at the Ariyankuppam Harbour in Puducherry has caused severe erosion of the neighbouring Tamil Nadu coastline, as a result of which in the year 2006, 200 m of beach was eroded, several homes were destroyed and the life of a child was lost. The Hon'ble Minister draws the attention to an earlier letter from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu in which the GoP is requested not to continue construction of groynes without proper technical studies as it is likely to further affect the Tamil Nadu shoreline. He also informs that the proposed Deep Water Port would have a catastrophic effect on the shoreline of Villupuram District. He also requests the GoP to start sand by-passing and to desist going ahead with the proposed Deep-Water Port without obtaining the prior consent of the GoTN so that Tamil Nadu coastline is not further affected. On 29th November 2011, a second letter is sent to remind the GoP to start sand by-passing at the harbor and to stop further interruption of Littoral Drift that would take by construction of the proposed Deep Water Port which would further affect the Tamil Nadu coast and go against his Govt's interests.

54. On 29th Dec. 2011, the Secretary, Port Department, GoP held a stakeholder's meeting on restoration of Puducherry coastline as reported in the Minutes of the Meeting circulated on 23rd Feb 2012. During that the Secretary suggested that "all should work for a

sustainable solution to the problem of erosion." The Chief Engineer, PWD-cum Director of Ports-responded that "the PWD was called by the MoEF and had suggested that Geotubes be put up along the Puducherry coast towards restoring the coastline." During the meeting "all agreed that the rejuvenation of the lost beaches is of vital importance since it would not only help the fishermen but also facilitate tourism." To conclude, the Secretary assured that "a long term sustainable solution to the restoration of the coastline of Puducherry [was] for the benefit of one and all."

55. On 2nd February 2012 the Government of Puducherry constituted the Evaluation Committee for Assessing the consultant for the coastal protection work in Puducherry using Geotextile tubes. This committee is yet to meet.

56. In March 2012 the MoEF wrote to the Government of Tamil Nadu to enquire about the construction of groynes along the Chinnamudalyar Chavadi Kuppam coast based on a complaint against the proposed groynes that was made by the NGO Pondy CAN. No action was taken.

57. In its September 2012 report, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) stated the following with regard to the groynes constructed in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu: "It is recognised that groynes should be used only to maintain existing conditions, rather than enhancing beach volume or eliminating erosion... But this should be used only after exhausting all other available options for restoration." The report also stated:

"There is a need for a well-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner."

"It is recommended to have a total and common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and the adjacent Tamil Nadu coast so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared."

"As Puducherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable to restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment... The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast." "A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy. Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions." "The general principle of "working with nature" would be a better

approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Puducherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve a more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained."

"The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Puducherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches."

58. The report “The Challenged Coast of India” published in October 2012 also points out with regard to the performance of the groynes that were built along the Soudanikuppam-Thandiriayankuppam coast that for every square meter of beach that has been artificially gained with the use of groynes, about 4 square meters of beach space is damaged and lost on the down drift side of the groynes. Therefore, it is unequivocally demonstrated that groynes are causing more damage to the coast and that they are exacerbating the problem of erosion.

59. Neither the Government of Puducherry, nor the Government of Tamil Nadu examined any available options for beach restoration. Mechanical sand bypass was not implemented. More importantly, there is no record that the Government of Puducherry ever considered the simplest, most effective way to restore the beaches, and the massive

erosion of village land into the sea, restore the livelihoods of the local fishing communities, and reverse the trend of increasing saline infiltration into the local aquifers: to remove the damaging harbour at Ariyankuppam and allow the natural flow of sand to resume. When one compares the insignificant economic benefit conferred by the harbour with the enormous economic, social, and environmental cost of the ravaged coastline for 18 kilometres to the north (and moving ever-northward as hard structures proliferate), it is astonishing that the Government of Puducherry never considered this obvious alternative.

60. A comprehensive plan for coastal protection has not yet been considered in spite of the fact that both the Governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are fully aware that the erosion is spreading northwards. Instead of taking proactive measures to mitigate the erosion, the erosion is instead allowed to go on, increase and further degrade the coastal environment. Both the governments jump into action only when it is too late and the erosion of the coast has become a manmade disaster in which the homes and livelihoods of the coastal communities have been destroyed. It is only in such belated circumstances that the concerned Government authorities resort to the construction of seawalls as emergency measures. Under these disastrous circumstances, the concerned authorities justify the construction of seawalls as their only option available. Such tardy actions, ad hoc-ism and poor planning and negligence only results in the destruction of a greater extent of the coastal environment.

61. The destruction of sandy beaches represents a very significant economic loss to Puducherry's tourism industry and to the traditional

fishing industry all along the damaged coast. It is estimated that thousands of traditional fishermen have been unable to pursue their livelihoods since the beaches were lost and seawalls have come up; and thousands more are now forced to launch their boats from places outside their own villages. An estimated 300 acres of land mass has been taken by the sea, including numerous houses and other buildings in coastal villages. The governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu have spent hundreds of crores of rupees dumping boulders to create riprap seawalls and groynes. In addition to the environmental and aesthetic loss to the immediate coastline, this construction activity entails collateral environmental damage to the mountains from which the boulders are quarried and the energy used to transport them from mountain to seaside. The hard structures on the coastline have radically transformed the morphology and morphodynamics of the coast and intertidal marine zone. This has far-reaching consequences for the entire ecosystem.

62. The endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles which are listed under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) nest along the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. Olive Ridleys are known to return to their natal beaches to lay their eggs. But when man-made structures have been built in the place of their nesting beaches, as is the case in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, these structures prevent sea turtles from continuing their innate life cycles. Coastal structures therefore directly threaten and further endanger sea turtles by reducing suitable nesting habitat and displacing turtles into less-than-optimal nesting areas. The destruction of the natural beach space and habitat by human induced erosion followed by the armouring of the coast with seawalls

and groynes makes it impossible for sea turtles to make their nests on the beaches. The ad hoc and unscientific construction of seawalls and groynes along the coast is therefore directly endangering the existence of sea turtles.

63. The armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes also results in the destruction of intertidal habitat that is required by marine flora and fauna such as planktons, crustaceans, bi-valves, mollusks, other invertebrates and even fishes. These flora and fauna also form part of the marine food chain which supports fish stocks. The destruction of inter-tidal habitat therefore impacts large numbers of marine species and ecosystems.

64. Without the beach providing the crucial sandy buffer between the sea and the land, erosion of the seabed at the coastal margin has resulted in salt water infiltration into the local aquifers. The Central Ground Water Board has reported that the ground water development in the Puducherry region is rather very high and no further groundwater development is to be encouraged. On the other hand, there is an urgent need for regulation of over-exploitation, protection and augmentation of ground water resources to recharge the depleted aquifer systems. An assessment of the vulnerability of seawater intrusion in Puducherry coastal region is indicating that both the northern and southern coasts of the Puducherry region are vulnerable to seawater intrusion. As the groundwater resources of the Puducherry region are already stressed, the increase of seawater intrusion due to human induced coastal erosion has to be avoided at all costs.

65. The increased salinity in Puducherry's fresh water has resulted in hundreds of hectares of farm land becoming fallow. In addition to ruining the taste of the local drinking water, increased salinity is well-known to cause kidney disease. Several of the shallow wells along the coast on which the local communities depend for their freshwater requirements have already turned saline. The loss of freshwater resources is causing severe hardship to the local communities as they have to find alternative sources of freshwater.

66. It is also important to note that at the national level the coastline also represent the boundary of the nation and its territories. The indiscriminate, uncontrolled, and unnatural alteration of the coastline is resulting in the uncontrolled alteration of the national boundary, both on land as well as offshore, of the international maritime border and that of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This is something that has political and economic implications which are of national concern.

67. The seawalls and groynes are being built without any carrying capacity studies. The coastal environment of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu region is already heavily and to a large extent impacted by the on-going human induced erosion of the coast caused by the Puducherry harbor. Further armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes will only result in reducing the carrying capacity of the coastal environment beyond the point of self-sustainability.

68. The coastal environment is a highly dynamic and therefore complex environment to manage. Experience has shown that the less one interferes with coastal processes, the lower is the likelihood of having coastal management problems. Across the world, increasingly

the scientific community is of the opinion that particularly on the coast it is preferable to "work with Nature" rather to try to "fight against Nature." This approach is also akin to the approach of the Precautionary Principle which advocates that if the coastline is eroding, particularly due to human induced causes, it is preferable to address the root causes of the problem and try to return to the original, natural, stable state of the coastline, rather than to attempt to re-engineer the coastal environment which results in perpetual alteration of the coastal environment with all its accompanying negative impacts.

69. Despite the recognition by the Union and State Governments, as well as that of related Government agencies such as the CWPRS and the NIOT, private and professional consultancy firms, local communities, civil society groups that "soft" engineering measures such as beach nourishment, which are environmentally and socially friendly and increasingly adopted world-wide, should be adopted tackle coastal erosion, especially to mitigate and reverse human induced coastal erosion, there is however a lack of well-defined scientific and technically sound processes and systems for sand nourishment of eroding beaches which the Government and their respective agencies can follow or implement. As a result of the lack of such well-defined processes and systems, Governments and their agencies fall back upon past experience, even though it is obsolete and go about "business as usual." In this regard, it is also important to note that the "business as usual" favours vested interests, such as the consultants who get to design more and more coastal structures as they cause more and more erosion, the quarry owners, the transporters and the contractors who keep on benefitting

as long as coastal structures need to be built even though it is at the cost of the coastal environment.

70. Seeing the unwillingness of concerned agencies to restore and nourish the beaches, very often the local communities that have at first lost their livelihoods when their beaches have eroded, eventually get desperate when nothing is done to control the erosion particularly when they start losing their habitations. As a last and desperate measure to save their homes, these communities start to demand that their homes be immediately protected in whichever way possible, even with the use of hard structures such as seawalls and even if it is at the cost of the coastal environment. The measures, particularly those that are environmentally destructive, that are demanded in a state of desperation by the local communities and followed out of popular demand are not necessarily the best for their livelihoods, the environment, the society at large and the future generations, especially in the long term.

71. Since the construction of the harbor, seawalls and groynes commenced in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, numerous civic groups, including Coastal Action Network, have complained to the Government of Puducherry and Government of Tamil Nadu and warned of the worsening environmental and economic disaster. Both governments have ignored these warnings and continued to build hard structures, in the Cuddalore, Puducherry and Villupuram Districts, disrupting the natural flow of coastal sediment, damaging their own coast and their neighbor's, in complete disregard of the economic, social, and environmental consequences of this construction.

72. The Government of Tamil Nadu currently proposes to build a series of 12 more groynes from Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi to Bommiyarpalayam, as well as additional seawalls and groynes to the south of Puducherry, as far south as Cuddalore. Some of the work has already commenced. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not sought or been given prior permission and approval by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to construct these groynes.

73. On or about 18 November 2012, the Government of Tamil Nadu began dumping rocks on the coast at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, thereby commencing construction of a planned 180m groyne. This activity will cause further damage to the coastline, and to the lives and livelihoods of those who live along the coastline, if it is allowed to proceed. The Government has, without considering the hazards of undertaking such activity has commenced and is continuing with the construction of the groyne, the fact that the detriment caused to the coastal environment is not limited only to that particular sector has not, even been considered. No proper environmental impact assessment has been done by the concerned authorities, in violation of governing laws and violating rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The economic consequences of the damage caused by the construction of the groyne will be disastrous.

74. On 27th December 2012 the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) wrote to the MoEF requesting it to impress upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to refrain from undertaking ad hoc coastal protection measures such as seawalls and groynes without consulting and taking the consent of the Government

of Puducherry and required CRZ clearances. The PCZMA also expressed its apprehension that the proposed and on-going coastal protection measures erected in adjacent Tamil Nadu would cause erosion of the Puducherry coastline. Moreover, the PCZMA also expressed the need to follow the recommendations of the stated NIOT report which suggests that a common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coastline should be prepared so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total.

75. According to the CRZ Notification 2011, Section 3, (iv), activities that disturb the natural course of seawater such as for erosion control are prohibited if constructed without an Environmental Impact Assessment study. Section 4.2, (i), (c) of the same notification also states that the procedure for clearance of such activities should be undertaken after comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration. The seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are being undertaken without an EIA, neither with a comprehensive EIS with cumulative studies and without consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration and are therefore in violation of CRZ Notification 2011.

76. According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, the construction of seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are classified as "Category A"

projects as they fall within 10 km of the inter-state boundary and would therefore require an EIA. The natural flow of sediment and beach sand along the coast is an essential phenomenon and process which supports natural habitats, flora and fauna, human populations and their fundamental right to life and livelihood. Coastal sediment is a public good that forms the very foundation of the sandy coastal environment, without which none of the sandy coastal environments can be sustained. The human induced loss of sediment from the coast and the resulting erosion and destruction of coastal habitats therefore directly results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which is dependent on coastal sediment. Just as water, food, air, light, etc., are an essential part of the life and livelihood of every citizen of this country, similarly coastal sediment is equally an essential public good which is a part of the life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. The human induced loss of coastal sediment within and even across state boundaries therefore results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. Numerous representations on the above issues described above, particularly such as the human induced coastal erosion, mitigation and restoration through sand nourishment, restoration of the sandy beach ecosystems and the livelihoods of the local communities, etc., spanning a period of more than a decade have been made by several citizen and civil society groups. However, not only is the human induced erosion of the coast increasing unabated, but it is even being aggravated by adhoc, unscientific and unsustainable coastal management measures which are arbitrary and illegal. The Respondents have not undertaken any scientific studies with regard to the exacerbation of erosion due to the

groynes already constructed, and erosion is rapidly progressing with no intervention to prevent the same on the part of the statutory authorities.

77. On 29th Sep 2012, a representation was submitted to the District Collector, Cuddalore, the 2nd applicant submitted representation to several authorities including the respondents herein. On 06th Jan 2012, a representation was submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu, requesting them to refrain from construction of groynes. On 20th Nov 2012 and 12th Dec 2012, further representations were made by the applicants to the authorities, requesting them to take appropriate action. However, no reply has been received from the authorities and the damage caused to the environment due to the indiscriminate construction of hard structures along the coast continues to this day.

Stand of Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) and MoEF&CC

78. Replies have been filed by contesting respondents. It is not necessary to refer to all the replies. It will suffice to refer to the affidavit filed by Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) on 06.10.2021 and the reply filed by the MoEF&CC. PCZMA refers to comprehensive Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Puducherry in May, 2015 by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Ministry of Earth Sciences, after monitoring the coastal processes responsible for the shoreline changes from 2012. The SMP was submitted to the MoEF&CC. NIOT designed a hybrid solution for the first time in the country with two reefs and sand nourishment for restoring the eroding beach along Puducherry town. The proposed hybrid solution involved the following:-

- i. Construction of one Nearshore Wedge Reef opposite to the Chief Secretariat on the north end of Puducherry town foreshore, with the crest at Chart Datum.
- ii. Construction of one Offshore Reef placed at the south end, at 300 m north of the pier, with the crest at 1 m above Chart Datum.
- iii. Sand nourishment using 4,50,000 m³ of sand between northern and southern reef along the Coastline of Pondichery Town and Gandhi Statue

79. The above project has been adopted in Puducherry for which CRZ Clearance has been granted.

80. The executive summary in the report of the NIOT is as follows:-

“Many beaches along East coast of India are subjected to erosion, which threatens habitat, property, public infrastructure, and the tourist industry. Loss of sand can be attributed natural changes (sea level rise, storms, and more recently persistent low pressures due to climate change) and man-made activities (harbors, jetties, seawalls, groins, dredging of tidal inlets and damning of rivers). Pondicherry coast is not exceptional and after construction of Pondicherry harbour, coast north of harbour is subjected to sea erosion. Initially, sand bypassing was carried out by harbour authorities to prevent down drift erosion and to maintain channel free from siltation. Later, discontinuing of sand bypassing due to various technical reasons, lead to erosion on Pondicherry city. UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu State Government resorted to short term measures to protect the coast from erosion. Seawall of length 6 Km was constructed by UT Pondicherry, which covers city of Pondicherry and the coastal stretch (2 km) from Sodhanaikuppam to Thanthriyankuppam was protected groin field combined with seawall by Tamil Nadu government. The erosion problem shifted further north, Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi is experiencing increased erosion and many buildings were lost to sea. Highly eroding fishing hamlet, north of Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, and Chinnakalapettai village in UT Pondicherry were also protected by seawall. As on date, 8 km length of the coast was protected by seawall and groin field along Pondicherry coast by UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The above solutions could protect the coast under threat but the authorities and stake holders need an integrated long-term solution for protection of coast and restoration of natural beach.

Since, the available information on Pondicherry coast is not sufficient for working out suitable strategies; NIOT was consulted by both UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu government to work out long

term/ short term strategies for management of coast from erosion and impact of cyclones. NIOT has initiated studies to evolve strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast under the project "Demonstration of Shore Protection Measures through Pilot project", with financial support from Ministry of Earth Sciences. NIOT has taken p task of developing strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast with objectives: 1) Assessment of status of existing protection measures and its performance 2) To Understanding the processes responsible for shoreline changes through monitoring waves, tides, currents, sediment characteristics and coastal morphology 3) Analysis of long/short term trends of shoreline along Pondicherry coast and 4) Development of shore protection measures through numerical models. The first three activities were completed and documented in the present report. The final report with strategies for protection of coast will be arrived at based on the discussion with the governments of Tamil Nadu and UT Pondicherry and stake holders.

The study aims at understanding various dynamical aspects of coast (water level variations, currents & circulation, tides, waves, bathymetric variations, sediment transport, shoreline changes etc.) to develop hind cast, now cast and forecast models on shoreline changes in priority areas for identification of vulnerable areas of erosion/ accretion to arrive at remedial measures for protection of coastline from natural and human perturbations. The strategy proposed in the present study aims at obtaining a comprehensive picture on shoreline changes along Pondicherry coast and to take remedial measures for shoreline management along the stretch.

The study area with coastline length of 18 km was divided into four distinct zones, namely 1) Pondicherry harbour and adjoining areas, 2 km 2) Pondicherry city, protected by seawall, 6 km 3) Groin field, 2 km and 4) Open coast, 8 km. The shoreline changes in these four zones were analyzed using remote sensing data and field measurements. The result indicate that the average rate of erosion and accretion is 4m/yr and 5m/yr respectively and the coast needs immediate attention for its protection from natural causes or man-made activities. The estimated rate of net drift would be in the order of 0.28 -0.30 million cum, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring.

Coastal processes responsible for shoreline changes were monitored during 2012, where data on winds, waves, tides, currents, sediments, bathymetry etc. were collected between Pondicherry Port and Kalapettai village, covering a coastline of 18 km. Seasonal variations on water levels, wave climate, currents and circulation sediment transport, shoreline changes etc. were studied. The measurements made indicated that the tide propagates from south to north. Currents measured upto a depth of 20 m were found to be seasonal, northerly during SW monsoon and southerly during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow pattern of coastal Currents In Tamil Nadu coast, which is added

advantage in developing shore protection measures. Wave climate indicate that 70% of the waves approach the coast from SE direction and the remaining 30% from NE direction.

Pondicherry, known for tourism/recreation, has lost its natural beach due to construction of seawall. **It is advisable to restore natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. Initial estimates indicate that sand to extent of 3.0 million cum need to be placed north of harbour for length of 600 m near the Gandhi statue. The above option not only helps in gaining natural beach but also helps in controlling the erosion of northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked based on the discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining of sand and also to restore ecological functions of the coast.**

Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these solutions have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.

A long-term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.”

81. Summary and recommendations in the report are as follows:-

“Summary and Recommendations

The coast along Pondicherry and the adjacent areas of the Villupuram district has been experiencing severe erosion for the past 20 years. Natural causes interception of littoral drift by the harbour at Ariyankuppam village, Pondicherry constructed in 1990 and the subsequent construction of coastal defence structures such as seawalls and groins caused erosion in this and groins regions. Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu governments made several attempts to protect the coast under threat using options like seawalls and groins. Though these protection measures have offered some relief to the coast under threat, adjacent parts of coast areas are eroding, more unstable and are constantly under threat.

There is a need for a well-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner. This can be achieved by a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), which considers the issues at a reasonable scale and focuses on restoring the natural sandy beaches. Policy makers, engineers and stakeholders seek a long term solution to restore the sandy beaches of this entire affected region. The basic questions which need to be answered and understood before attempting any such coastal restoration scheme are following:

1. *Present status of coast (geomorphic setting and functional performance of already implemented protection measures)*
2. *Coastal processes along this coast in relation to proposed coastal restoration schemes.*
3. *Priorities of policy makers and stakeholders*
4. *Requirements of stakeholders*
5. *Economical, environmental and social sustainability of proposed restoration measures.*

Considering the above, the overall objective of the coastal restoration project should be to address the coastal restoration needs through the implementation of economically viable restoration works using environmental and socially appropriate solutions. This report describes the present status of the coast and the performance of existing coastal protection schemes. The data on sea bathymetry, land topography, hydrodynamics (tides, waves, currents and sediment characteristics) and shoreline changes was collected for analyzing the coastal processes. A joint meeting with Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments is required to draw strategies for coastal restoration measures where various technical alternatives can be analysed in relation to the priorities of the government keeping in view that the solution adopted should be sustainable, long term and permanent without affecting the coastline located further north.

The analysis of long-term shoreline change data indicate that the average rate of Shoreline recession and progression over a period of 30 years is in order of 4 m/yr and 5 7yr respectively. However, localized shoreline change rates. recession specifically, of 50 1n in a season were observed. However, the rate of shoreline change and/or erosion is dependent on gradient of sediment transport along the coast, which is dependent on Configuration of the coast, near shore current and availability of the sediments.

The 18 km length of coastline of Pondicherry was divided into four zones for analysis. The first zone (Zone A) covering a length of 3.5 km represents the zone of direct influence of the Pondichery harbour. The sand has accumulated up to the tip of the south breakwater with maximum accretion of 180 m and the sediment started bypassing to the north. The northern side of the harbour is protected by a seawall and sediment deposition is noticed, during the NE monsoon due to the southerly drift. The maximum erosion is about 40 m at distance of 600 m from north breakwater from 1991 to 2000. The second zone (Zone B- 4 km), which is part of Pondicherry township is protected by a seawall. Securing at the foot of the seawall is noticed during active monsoon. The third zone (Zone C- 2.5 km) is protected by a series of disjointed groins. These groins were constructed during 2005-2007 and. accretion to an extent of 90 m is noticed at northern longest groin located at Thathiriyankuppam. The accretion at all groin compartments indicate availability of sediments along the Pondicherry coast during both monsoons.

The CWPRS (1978) has reported that the net drift was estimated to be about 500,000 cu.m. at the time of design of Pondicherry Harbour but the present estimated rate of net drift by us would be in the order of 2,00,000 - 2,80,000 cu m, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring. The coast north of longest groin at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi village has experienced increased erosion and shoreline recession during 2008 to an extent of 70 m. South of this coast regained some lost material during 2012 due to southerly drift and bypassing of sediments from the groin with a net accretion of 20 m. The Zone D with a length of 8 km is not protected by major scheme and maximum erosion observed 1991-2010 is around 25m. A sea wall of length 165 m was constructed at village Chinnakalapettai to protect the coast from erosion.

The following are major observations for arriving at coastal restoration strategies for both the Pondicherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast.

- *Pondicherry has been known as a beautiful beach town. The beaches here, particularly along the famous beach road were used for all kinds of activities by a large cross-section of people. Children chased crabs and looked for interesting shells. The famous Masi Magam festival of Pondicherry relied on the big beach where the chariots of all the gods from all the temples near and far would come. With the beach almost gone and the rocky sea wall, all these little everyday pleasures of each and every resident of Pondicherry and all those who throng to its shores, have been snatched away.*
- *The basic objective of shore restoration projects moderate the long-term average erosion rate and shoreline change from man-made causes, which can be achieved only if the natural dynamics of the coast is well understood.*
- *The medium term analysis of shoreline change data from 1991 -2012, indicate that this region needs immediate attention.*
- *Protection schemes till date have been implemented in isolation both in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, a common phenomenon even in developed countries. This has happened because of various constraints like scientific/engineering understanding of nature, economics of the scheme to be implemented, institutional issues, lack of interstate coordination and acceptance by stakeholders. It is recommended that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total by Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and*

integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared.

- *Pondicherry harbour is causing a deficit in sediment supply to the northern coast. Sand bypassing carried out by harbour authorities for certain period could maintain the beach north of the harbour. Later, discontinuing the sand bypassing resulted in loss of beaches in the northern coast. The recent analysis of satellite data suggests that parts of the littoral sediments are bypassed naturally to northern coast. While designing the shore restoration scheme for Pondicherry coast, the configuration of harbour and its relation to natural bypassing of sand at harbour should be studied.*
- *Pondicherry wave climate is influenced by both the SE and NE waves With occasional cyclonic storms crossing the coast. The maximum surge level observed above tide is 0.7m with a tidal range of 1.2 m. The waves approaches from SE direction from April September with mean direction 135 deg, while during NE monsoon. the direction is 90 deg. The coastal currents are seasonal, directed to north during SW monsoon and south during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5 m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow similar pattern like coastal currents in Tamil Nadu coast, which is an added advantage in developing Common shore restoration measures. A detailed study conducted at Vellar estuary and Ennore shows shoreline change governed by wave climate and tidal influence is insignificant. Low pressure systems like events of 2007 can cause significant damage to coast and some of its changes could be permanent. The coastal protection scheme seawall built along the Pondicherry town for length of 6 km need to be assed carefully to avoid further damage during cyclone or low pressure periods.*
- *Pondicherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable to restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. At Ennore, sand dredged from harbour to an extent of 3.5 million cum was placed. on, north of harbour to prevent down drift erosion. The performance of beach nourishment was assessed based on long-term data at Ennore which shows nourishment has supplied sand to northern coast for period of 5 years and coastline was stable even after the construction of harbour. Initial estimates indicate that sand to the extent: of 3.0 million cum needs to be placed north of the harbor for length of 600m near the Gandhi statue. The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft*

engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast.

- *A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Governments jointly work towards a common; long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.*
- *Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.*
- *Worldwide there is now increasing examples of replacement of hard structures like seawalls with softer options Such as beach nouishment, Sand bypassing, dune planting and offshore submerged reefs. Thus, the general principle of "working with nature" Would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Pondicherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained.*
- *All Shore protection schemes should be monitored scientifically under technical guidance of expert institutes by Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments for improvement in its performance. The crest of berm data collected by Tamil Nadu PWD do not cover any location along Pondicherry coast. The closest locations considered for analyzing the data along this coast are Devanampattinam and Oyyalikuppam at south and north of Pondicherry respectively.*
- *Given the social and economical importance of the Pondicherry beaches, the coastal restoration option should consider the protection of land, buildings, groundwater, ecology, livelihoods and public and private infrastructure against future loss and damage caused by erosion and storms.*
- *The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Pondicherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches. No One expected that waves due to monsoon or cyclone take away the natural beach."*

Reply of MoEF&CC

82. Reply of the MoEF&CC dated 02.02.2021 deals with the status of updation/revision of CZMPs as follows:-

“2. That in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) and Clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with clause (d) of the sub-rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forest had notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 on 19th February, 1991, which, inter-alia, provided classification of Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as CRZ) areas and norms for regulating developmental activities therein. This Notification was subsequently amended from time to time.

*3. That it is submitted that in supersession of the **CRZ Notification, 1991, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 was notified on 6 January, 2011 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches.***

4. The validity of the Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as CZMPs) approved under CRZ Notification, 1991 was extended from time to time, the last such extension being upto 31.07.2018, pending preparation and subsequent approval of fresh CZMPs under the CRZ Notification, 2011. All the developmental activities in the CRZ areas of coastal States were required to be regulated as per the above mentioned notifications and within the framework of approved CZMPs.

5. It is humbly submitted that the CZMPs of all coastal States except State of Goa has been approved under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011.

6. That it is submitted that in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 2011, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 was notified on 18th January, 2019 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, specifically focused on conservation and management plans of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) which did not feature in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

7. It is humbly submitted that the High Tide Line (HTL) has been mapped out and standardized for the entire coast of the country unlike the HTL earlier allowed to be demarcated by one of the seven authorized agencies, that too only for identified stretches/sites, and

thereby bringing in standardization and authenticity and removing arbitrariness.

8. It is submitted that the Hazard Line for the entire coast of the country has also been mapped and is required to be incorporated in CZMPs of the coastal States or Union territories.

9. It is humbly submitted that the CRZ Notification, 2019 shall, however, come in force only after the respective CZMP framed to the CRZ Notification, 2011 have been revised/updated by the States/UTs, as per the provisions of the new CRZ Notification and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. Para 6 (i) of CRZ Notification, 2019 inter alia states as under:

"All coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects."

Before finalizing the CZMP concerned State/ Union Territories/ Coastal Zone Management Authorities are required to adopt due procedure in preparation of CZMPs as stipulated in Para 6 (ii) of CRZ Notification, 2019 which includes public consultation. Para 6 (iii) of said notification inter alia states as under:

"The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV to this notification, which involve public consultation."

A true copy of CRZ Notification, 2019 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-R/ 1.

10. It is humbly submitted that the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as NCSCM) made a presentation on the status of the updation/revision of CZMPs prepared based on provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019, in the 40 meeting of National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) held on 28.08.2020, as under:

S.No.	State/UT	Status of Approved CZMP2011	Status of Draft CZMP 2019	Agency preparing CZMP-2019	Time Required to Complete
1.	Maharashtra	Approved	COMPLETED <u>Public hearing completed</u> in all districts other than Palghar and Sindhudurg districts	NCSCM	COMPLETED
2.	Odisha	Approved	COMPLETED <u>Public hearing completed</u>	ORSAC/SAC	COMPLETED
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Approved	80% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	4 MONTHS-DEC 2020
4.	Karnataka	Approved	50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	4 MONTHS-DEC 2020
5.	Puducherry	Approved	30% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	3 MONTHS-NOV 2020
6.	Daman&Diu	Approved	50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	3 MONTHS-NOV 2020
7.	Tamil Nadu	Approved	20% work completed	NCSCM	5 MONTHS-JAN 2021
8.	Gujarat	Approved	20% work completed	NCSCM	6 MONTHS-FEB 2021
9.	Kerala	Approved	In progress Being monitored by Kerala High Court	NCSCM	Status to be obtained from NCESS
10.	West Bengal	Approved	Pending. Status not known	IESWM	Status to be obtained from IESWM
11.	Goa	Draft published in website for public hearing. Revision based on amendments, in	Pending	Not Known	Amendments to CRZ Notification 2011 notified on 1 st May 2020

		progress (NCSCM)			
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	ICRZ plans:9 Islands IIM Plans:5 Islands Approved	ICRZ Plans of Great Nicobar & Little Andaman Islands completed and submitted to ANCZMA for public hearing	NCSCM	6 MONTHS-FEB 2021
13.	Lakshadweep Islands	Approved	Revision of IIMPs of Suheli, Kadamat & Minicoy Islands in progress	NCSCM	6 MONTHS-FEB 2021

11. It is humbly submitted that the answering Ministry is yet to receive the draft CZMPs updated/ revised as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019 from all the coastal State Governments for further consideration and approval.
12. It is further humbly submitted that the CRZ Regulations are to be implemented and monitored including violations thereof by the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority in accordance with the proved CZMPs of the respective region of the coastal state.”

Consideration of the Issue, finding and Directions

83. We have given due consideration to the issue of protection of the beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. It is a fact that these hard structures may prevent erosion at the said stretch temporarily but the adverse impact of such measures are felt upstream or downstream where erosion starts. Thereby such hard measures only transfer the problem of shoreline change until and unless a holistic study is undertaken keeping in view that sediment cells and appropriate scientific measures taking into consideration both soft and hard. The problem exhaustively highlighted by the applicant, noted above raises substantial question of environment. We are satisfied that the same needs to be addressed by all coastal States/UTs for protection of beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. We find that

Puducherry model of SMP based on report of NIOT submitted in March 2015 addresses the issue comprehensively and can be adopted subject to any suitable change based on further study in terms of the recommendations in the said report. As suggested in the report, there is need to replace hard structures like seawalls, Groynes etc. with softer options such as beach nourishment, sand bypassing, dune planting, offshore submerged reefs, etc. Thus, the general principle of “working with nature” would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. There is no objection to the said model by any of the appearing parties. Further, the Tribunal also notes that depiction of high, Medium and low erosion stretches along the coast line is mandatory in the CZMPs. The CRZ Notification, 2019 regulates foreshore developmental activities based on these parameters as well. Like ports and harbours are prohibited in high erosion stretches. We also note that inspite of the CRZ Notification being issued in Jan, 2019, the CZMPs have not been finalized and approved for 11 State/UT. This is gross violation of Hon’ble Supreme Court judgment in *Indian Council For Enviro Legal ... vs Union of India & Ors.*, (1996) 5 SSC 281. Accordingly, we direct Chief Secretaries of the Coastal State/UT to finalise the CZMP and get them approved by MoEF within 2 months. The approved CZMP shall contain the parameters as listed in the CRZ 2019 Notification including High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for such erosion prone areas. SMP shall be prepared as illustrated by NIOT for such erosion prone areas. We further direct preparation/updation of their SMPs for such identified eroding stretches shown in the CZMPs within six months. Pending preparation/updation of such SMPs by the Coastal States/UTs, no further hard structures for erosion control be raised or constructed.

The application is disposed of.

A copy of this order be forwarded to all the Coastal States/UTs and MoEF&CC for compliance by e-mail.

Appeal No. 18/2017 (SZ)

84. As noted earlier challenge in the appeal is to the proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tuluk of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu by the Public Works Department (WRD). The main ground challenge of the CRZ Clearance is that construction of groynes in coastal area has adverse impact by obstructing littoral drift. The impugned clearance ignores this aspect. The impugned CRZ clearance itself mentions that the same is subject to further orders in O.A. 04/2013 which was pending on the date when CRZ Clearance was granted.

85. While dealing with the O.A. No. 4/2013 (SZ), we have approved the report of the NIOT recommending preparation of SMP which should be environmentally compatible, in the manner suggested and discussed above. We have also directed all the Coastal States/UTs in the Country to prepare their respective SMPs accordingly. The impugned CRZ Clearance is not sustainable in view of above discussion. The same is accordingly set aside without prejudice to fresh clearance being granted in accordance with the approved SMP.

The appeal is allowed in above terms.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

April 11, 2022
O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)
With Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)
A

ANNEXURE-VIII**Urgent**
NGT Matter

F.No: 3-65-2017-IA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
IA-III Section(CRZ)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
 Jor Bagh Road,
 New Delhi-110 003
 Tele: 011-20819371
 E-mail:h.kharkwal@nic.in
Dated:8th September, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

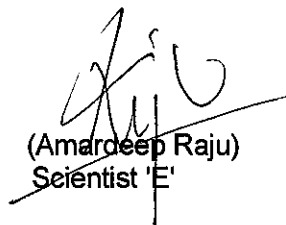
Sub: Original Application Number 04 of 2013 with Appeal Number 18 of 2017 titled as C.H Balamohan Versus Union of India and Ors. in the Special Bench, National Green Tribunal, Southern Zone, Chennai- reg.

This is regarding order of Hon'ble NGT dated 11.04.2022 in Original Application Number 04 of 2013 with Appeal Number 18 of 2017 titled as C.H Balamohan Versus Union of India and Ors. before the Special Bench, National Green Tribunal, Southern Zone, Chennai. The matters involve common issue of protection of stretches of coastal line affected by the human induced erosion caused by hard structures.

2. As per the (enclosed) order dated 11.04.2022, Hon'ble Tribunal has *inter-alia* directed Chief Secretaries of the Costal States/ UTs to finalise the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and get them approved by MoEF within 2 months. The approved CZMP shall contain the parameters as listed in the CRZ 2019 Notification including High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for such erosion prone areas.

3. A copy of the above-said order dated 11.4.2022 is enclosed for perusal and necessary action.

4. This issues with the approval of competent authority.


 (Amardeep Raju)
 Scientist 'E'

Encl.: As above

To,

1. Chief Secretaries of the Costal States/UTs.

2. The Director, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
3. The Director, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Copy for information to:

1. Sr. PPS to JS(SKB)
2. Office file / Guard file.


(Amardeep Raju)
Scientist 'E'

328

245



Naveen Kumar <naveenkraor@gmail.com>

Advance Service in the matter of O.A.657 of 2024, of the Counter Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No.1 and 2, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)

1 message

Naveen Kumar <naveenkraor@gmail.com>

19 May 2026 at 10:51

To: Madhuri Reddy <reddymadhuri09@gmail.com>, director@ncscm.res.in, purvaja@ncscm.res.in, dste.pon@nic.in, mspcc_dmn@pccdaman.info, acsenvwb@gmail.com, tndoe@nic.in, kczmasandtd@gmail.com, secyenv.fee@karnataka.gov.in, goacoastalzone@gmail.com, czm-fed@gujarat.gov.in, gigicgeorge.adv42@yahoo.in, Abhimanyu Garg <abhimanyu.legal@gmail.com>, Barrister Prabhu G <prabhu.ijs@gmail.com>

Sir,

Please find attached a copy of the Counter Affidavit in the captioned matter

Regards**Naveen Kumar**

Advocate -On- Record

Supreme Court of India

D-374, Ground Floor, Defence Colony,

New Delhi, Pin Code -110024,

Phone No.9899697779,

Tel.:011-40813322, 40817755

E-mail: naveenkraor@gmail.com**Counter Affidavit OA 657 of 2024.pdf**

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