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of dated the \_\_\_\_\_ September, 2010)  
Government of India**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the .....September, 2010

S.O. \_\_\_\_\_(E).- WHEREAS the Central Government vide its notification number S.O.114(E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Order dated 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1993 in Writ Petition No.664 of 1993, directed the Central Government and the coastal States that 'there is 6000 km long coastline of India and it is the responsibility of coastal States and Union territories in which these stretches exists to see that both the notifications are complied with and enforced';

AND WHEREAS, in compliance to the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the coastal States and Union territory, prepared the Coastal Zone Management Plans which were approved with condition and modifications dated the 27<sup>th</sup> September, 1996;

AND WHEREAS, the said notification was amended, from time to time, based on recommendations of various committees, judicial pronouncements, representations from State Governments, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, and the general public, consistent with the basic objective of the said notification;

AND WHEREAS, perceiving the continuing difficulties posed by the said notification in its effective implementation for the sustainable development of coastal regions as well as conservation of coastal resources, the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan, with experts in the areas of environmental law, marine biodiversity, marine geology, environmental economics, socio-economic, remote sensing, coastal engineering, urban planning and marine fisheries, to carry out a comprehensive review of the said notification (including all its amendments) in the light of findings and recommendations of previous committees, judicial pronouncements, representations of various stakeholders, and to suggest suitable amendments, if necessary, to make the coastal regulatory framework consistent with well established scientific principles of coastal zone management;

AND WHEREAS, the above referred Expert Committee had submitted its report to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2005 containing specific recommendations to build on the strengths of existing regulations and institutional structures and fill gaps for conservation and improving the management of the coastal resources by enhancing the living and non-living resources of the coastal zone; by ensuring protection to coastal populations and structures from risk of inundation from extreme weather and geological events; and by ensuring that the livelihood security of populations living in islands are strengthened;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued a draft notification on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2008 vide number S.O.1761(E), under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) inviting suggestions and objections from the public likely to be affected thereby;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) received large number of suggestions and objections on the draft notification which were examined by an Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan;

AND WHEREAS, the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan after detailed examination of the comments received on the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 (hereinafter referred to as the CMZ Notification, 2008) and consultations with the stakeholders submitted the Report titled “Final Frontier” on the 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 and this Report recommended to let the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 lapse and to strengthen the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ Notification) 1991. The Ministry of Environment and Forests accepted the recommendations of this Report and let the draft CMZ Notification, 2008 lapse;

AND WHEREAS, the Expert Committee further noted that, the Indian coast is doubly vulnerable today. On one hand, it is facing unprecedented pressures because of industrial and urban development; on the other, it will be threatened by climate change-related devastation – from growing intensities of cyclonic storms to sea surges and eventual sea level rise. All this requires increased attention and vigilance for the protection of the coasts and the people who live there. It is also clear that coastal areas are the habitats of fishing communities. These communities are in double danger as well – ironically, from conservation on one hand and development on the other. Future policies for coastal area management must reverse these trends and find approaches to conserve and protect vulnerable ecosystems and secure the livelihoods

and habitats of its people. This is the challenge. Further, the Committee made several recommendations for strengthening the coastal zone management approach in the country;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government, undertook consultations with the fishermen communities, local communities and NGOs from August, 2009-March, 2010 and these consultations were organized by Centre of Environmental Education (hereinafter referred to as the CEE), who submitted the Report of the consultation process in 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2010;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government after taking into account the Report titled “Final Frontier” and the report submitted by CEE regarding special consideration to be given to some of the areas in the coastal region in-view of the demographic pressure, geographical and ecological uniqueness brought out a pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 on 31<sup>st</sup> April, 2010 which was put on the MoEF website in nine coastal local languages, Gujarati, Konkani, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, Oriya and Bengali including Hindi and English. Further, a period of thirty days was given to seek comments on pre draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010;

AND WHEREAS, as the Central Government received several comments on the pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 from public, NGOs etc., including Central and State Governments;

AND WHEREAS, the Central Government, taking into account the outcome of the above consultation process held by Centre of Environmental Education and the recommendations made in the “Final Frontier”, 2009, comments received on pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010, proposes to make the following proposal 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, number S.O.114(E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> February, 1991, in so far as it relate to the conservation and protection of the coastal stretches of the country, and the same is published for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft proposal shall be taken into consideration by the Central Government on and after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date of publication of the this notification in the Official Gazette;

AND WHEREAS, any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the draft proposal may forward the same in writing within the period so specified to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003, or at e-mail address: [secy@menf.nic.in](mailto:secy@menf.nic.in).

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 conservation and protection of 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(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. .

2. Now therefore in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and all powers vesting in its behalf, the Central Government hereby declares the following areas as CRZ 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 CRZ:-

- (i) the land area from High Tide Line (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 (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 and includes seas,

bays, estuaries, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, holding ponds connected to the sea or creek etc.

- (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. Hazard line means the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) through Survey of India (SoI) taking into account tides, waves and sea level rise and shoreline changes.
- (iv) land area between HTL and Low Tide Line (LTL) which will be termed as the intertidal zone.
- (v) the water area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, in case of tidal influenced water bodies.

2.1 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 or authorities so authorized by the Central Government in accordance with the general guidelines issued at Annexure-I. High Tide Line 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 Coastal Regulation Zone,-

(i) 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 the clause 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 etc.;

(b) projects of Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) non-polluting industries in the field of Information Technology and other service industries in the CRZ of Special Economic Zone (SEZ);

(d) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and setting up of desalination plants in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i);

(e) development of green field Airport at Navi Mumbai.

(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 28<sup>th</sup> July 1989, S.O.No.966(E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> November, 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 (LNG) in the areas not classified as CRZ-I(i) subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests and subject to further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures in relation to environment as may be stipulated by Government of India in Ministry of Environment and Forests.

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 etc., 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 (excluding hatchery and natural fish drying in permitted areas):

Provided that the existing (prior to 19.2.1991) fish processing units for modernisation purposes may utilise 25% additional plinth area required for additional equipment and pollution control measures only subject to existing Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio norms and subject to the condition that additional plinth area shall not be towards seaward side of existing (prior to 19.2.1991) unit and also subject to approval of State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC);

- (iv) 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 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 and beach resorts located in CRZ areas other than CRZ-I and disposal of treated wastes and effluents;
- (v) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements, schemes shall be implemented by the concerned authorities for phasing out existing practices, if any, within a time period not exceeding two years from the date of commencement of this notification.
- (vi) Dumping of city or town waste including construction debris, industrial solid waste, fly ash for the purpose of land filling or otherwise; any existing practice, if any, shall be phased out within a period of one year from date of commencement of this notification.
- (vii) The State Government and Union territory Administration shall prepare an Action Plan for sub-paragraphs (v) and (vi) of paragraph 3 and allocate adequate budget to deal with pollution of coastal areas and waters in a time bound manner and an action in this regard shall be submitted to MoEF within six months from date of issue of this notification for approval.
- (viii) The Action Plans referred to-in sub-paragraph (vii) shall be implemented by the State or Union Territory Government in a time bound manner.
- (ix) MoEF or Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall monitor the implementation of the Action Plan.
- (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, sealinks, roads on stilts, coastal police station and helipad 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 studies including Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as the EIA) studies
  - (c) maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on scientific studies including 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 scientific studies including EIA studies carried out by reputed national agencies
- (xi)(a) MoEF through reputed scientific institution shall undertake a study to determine the coastal stretch that are undergoing shoreline changes, and classify such coastal stretches as 'high eroding sites', 'medium eroding sites' and 'low or stable sites'. MoEF with State Authorities or Government Departments and scientific institutions shall identify the causes of such shoreline changes and take necessary measures to minimise such erosion within a stipulated period of time not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this notification.
- (b) Till issue of this notification no port projects shall be permitted in the high eroding sites.
  - (c) These classifications of the stretches indicating the shoreline changes shall be mapped on the Coastal Zone Management Plans.
- (xii) Reclamation for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) (a) Drawal of groundwater and construction of mechanisms therefore, within 200mts of HTL; except in the areas which are inhabited by the local communities.
- (b) In the area between 200mts-500mts zone it shall be permitted only when done manually through ordinary wells for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries:



Provided that the drawal of groundwater is permitted where no other source of water is available and when done manually through ordinary wells or hand pumps, for drinking and domestic purposes, in the zone between 500metres to 200metres from HTL in case of sea, bays and estuaries and within 200m or the CRZ, whichever is less, from HTL in case of estuaries, creeks and backwaters subject to such restrictions, as may be deemed necessary, in areas affected by seawater intrusion, that may be imposed by an Authority designated by the State Government or Union Territory Administration;

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

(xvi) Any construction activity between LTL and HTL except facilities for carrying treated effluents and wastewater discharges into the sea, facilities for carrying seawater for cooling purposes, oil , gas and similar pipelines and facilities essential for activities permitted under this notification.

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

4. Regulation of permissible activities in CRZ area.- The following are the regulation of permissible activities (all other activities except those prohibited in paragraph-3 above will be regulated as under),-

(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 Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> 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).

(ii) following activities shall require clearance from MoEF, Government of India, namely,-

(a) 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.

- (b) the projects referred to in item (a) shall be considered by a separate procedure which shall be notified by the Ministry.
  - (c) 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;
  - (d) the clearance granted shall be valid for a period of five years for the commencement of construction or operation;
  - (e) construction and operation for ports and harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, shipyards and ship construction yards;
  - (f) construction and operation of breakwaters, groynes, erosion control measures;
  - (g) construction, operation of lighthouses;
  - (h) laying of pipelines, conveying systems, transmission line;
  - (i) exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;<sup>2</sup>
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) Housing schemes in Coastal Regulation Zone as specified in paragraph 8 of this notification;
- (v) Mining of rare minerals;
- (vi) Specified activities or facilities in SEZ subject to one time approval by Government of India in the MoEF to such activities based on Master Plan of SEZ, special distribution of projects to be located in CRZ and such other information as may be required for the purpose;
- (vii) Facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy resources, desalination plants and weather radars;
- (viii) Demolition and reconstruction of (a) buildings of archaeological and historical importance, (ii) heritage buildings; and buildings under public use.

(ix) Public use buildings shall include building for the purposes of worship, education, medical care and cultural activities;

(x) Construction more than 20,000sq mts built-up area shall be approved 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 planning authorities in accordance with this notification after obtaining recommendations from the concerned CZMA.

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

(i) The project authorities shall submit the following application seeking prior clearance from CRZ Notification to the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority,-

(a) Form-1 (Annexure-IV of the Notification);

(b) rapid EIA Report including marine and terrestrial EIA. Comprehensive EIA for port and foreshore requiring projects as per guidelines issued by MoEF from time to time;

(c) Disaster Management Report and Risk Management Report;

(d) CRZ map indicating HTL and LTL demarcated by an authorized agency (1:4000 scale);

(e) Project layout superimposed on the above map indicated at (d) above;

(f) The CRZ map shall cover 7km radius around the project site.

(g) The CRZ map shall indicate the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas;

(h) No Objection Certificate from the concerned Pollution Control Boards or Committees for the projects which envisage discharge of effluents, solid wastes, sewage etc.;

(ii) The concerned CZMA shall examine the above documents in accordance with the approved CZMP and CRZ notification and make recommendations within a period of forty five days from date of receipt of above document to,-

(a) SEAC or EAC in case of the project attracting EIA notification, 2006;

(b) MoEF or State Government for the project attracting CRZ notification;

(iii) MoEF or State Government shall consider such projects for clearance based on the recommendations of the concerned CZMA within a period of sixty days.

- (vi) Validity of the project,- The clearance accorded to the projects under CRZ notification shall be valid for the period of five years from date of issue of the clearance.
- (v) Post clearance monitoring,- (a) it shall be mandatory for the project management to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated prior environmental clearance terms and conditions in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority concerned, on 1<sup>st</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> December of each calendar year;
  - (b) all such compliance reports submitted by the project management shall be public documents;
  - (c) copies of the same shall be given to any person on application to the concerned regulatory authority;
  - (d) the latest such compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.
- (vi) Transparency of clearance procedure,- 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 agendas, minutes, decision taken, clearance letters, violations, action taken, court cases etc., including the CZMPs.

#### 5. Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as the CZMPs).

- (i) It shall be the responsibility of the MoEF to get the CZMPs prepared through reputed National scientific institution including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) of MoEF in consultation with the respective State or Union territory Governments and other stakeholders. MoEF shall provide the technical and financial support for preparing the CZMPs.
- (ii) The hazard line shall be mapped by MoEF through Survey of India 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 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 scale land use planning and also on 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for local level mapping.
- (v) The coastal States and Union Territory shall prepare within a period of one year from the date of this notification, 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.
- (vi) The hazard line shall be taken into consideration while preparing the land use plan of the coastal areas.
- (vii) The draft CZMPs shall be submitted to the concerned CZMA who shall give wide publicity and invite comments from stakeholders to the draft CZMPs in accordance with the procedure laid down in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (viii) The State/Union Territory shall prepare the final Coastal Zone Management Plan within period of six months and obtain approval from the Central Government in MoEF.
- (ix) MoEF shall consider and approve the CZMPs within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the final CZMPs;
- (x) Within the framework of such approved plans, all development and activities listed in this notification shall be regulated by the State Government, Union Territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned CZMA as the case may be in accordance with provisions of this notification;
- (xi) Based on the request received by MoEF from the concerned State or Union Territory, the CZMPs can be revised after five years from date of finalization.
- (xii) Till such time the new CZMPs in accordance with CRZ, 2010 are approved, the approved CZMPs under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 shall be adhered to.

#### **6. Enforcement of the notification -**

- (i) Violations under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991,-
  - (a) the State or Union territory CZMA shall identify the violations of CRZ Notification, 1991 within a period of three months from date of issue of this notification and take necessary action in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 within a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification;

- (b) all violations of the CRZ Notification, 1991 which have been identified shall be acted upon by the respective State or Union Territory CZMAs within a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification;
  - (c) details of all violations of CRZ Notification, 1991 and action taken shall be listed on the website of the concerned CZMA and MoEF specially created for Coastal Zone Management.
- (ii) Enforcement of CRZ, Notification, 2010-
- (a) the MoEF, Delhi, Environment Departments of the concerned State Government or Union territory or the concerned departments or agencies in the State Government or Union territory level dealing with CRZ shall be responsible for implementing the CRZ Notification, 2010;
  - (b) the Central Government for the purpose of monitoring and enforcement of the CRZ shall notify the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) and State Government or Union Territory CZMA in all the 13 States and Union territories in accordance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No.664 of 1993.
  - (c) notwithstanding contained in any other notification issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the NCZMA, the State or Union territory CZMA, constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall be responsible for enforcing and monitoring the CRZ Notification, 2010;
  - (d) the NCZMA and the SCZMA shall be adequately empowered with the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to take action against violations of CRZ Notification, 2010;
  - (e) the agencies or authorities indicated at items (a) and (b) of paragraph 6.2 shall in exercise of its power and performance of its functions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 issue directions to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with such directions;
  - (f) in case where the MoEF, National Coastal Zone Management Authority and State or Union territory CZMA is of the opinion that in view of the likelihood of a great injury to the coastal environment, it is not expedient to provide an opportunity to file

objections against the proposed directions, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, issue directions without providing such an opportunity.

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 area of 50meters 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; and

C. The areas prone for inundation due to sea level rise,-

(ii) CRZ-II,-

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

*Explanation.-* For the purposes of Item A, B, and C the expression “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;

(iii) CRZ-III,-

Areas that are relatively undisturbed and those do not belong to either Category-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. CRZ area falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai;

B. the CRZ areas of Kerala including the backwaters and backwater islands;

C. the Sunderbans region of West Bengal;

D. CRZ areas of Goa.

8. Norms for regulation of activities,-

(i) It shall be ensured that adequate safety measures are in-built or provided for such projects which are proposed to be located in the hazard zone.

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

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 roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.
  - (f) development of green field airport at Navi Mumbai shall be undertaken subject to detailed scientific study for incorporating adequate environmental safeguard measures required for neutralizing damage to coastal environment as may be appropriate to the Navi Mumbai region;
- (ii) Between LTL and HTL in areas which are not ecologically sensitive and important the following may be permitted, 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 roads proposed in the approved CZMP of the area) or on the landward side of existing

authorized structures or on the landward side of the hazard line if, there are no existing authorized structures abutting the plot.

- (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' (existing means as existed on 19.2.1991) 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 (except proposed in the approved CZMP) which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road:

Provided further that the above restrictions on construction, based on existing roads/authorized structures, roads proposed in the approved CZMP, new roads shall not apply to the housing schemes of State Urban development Authorities implemented in phases for which construction activity was commenced prior to 19.2.1991 in atleast one phase and all relevant approvals from State or local authorities were obtained prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> February, 1991; in all such cases specific approval of the MoEF would be necessary on a case to case basis;

- (ii) reconstruction of authorized building to be permitted subject with the existing Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio Norms and without change in existing use;
- (iii) the design and construction of buildings shall be consistent with the surrounding, landscape and local architectural style;
- (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 2;
- (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 is to be earmarked as “No Development Zone”,-

- (i) the No Development Zone shall not be applicable in such area falling within any notified port limits or any notified Special Economic Zones;
- (ii) No construction shall be permitted within this zone 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;
- (iv) however, the activities relating to agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, forestry may be permitted in this zone;
- (v) projects relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
- (vi) mining of rare minerals;
- (vii) salt manufacture from seawater;
- (viii) facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II;
- (ix) facilities for regasification of liquefied natural gas subject to conditions as mentioned in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 2;
- (x) facilities for generating power by non conventional energy sources;
- (xi) setting up of desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (xii) weather radars;
- (xiii) 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 Central Government or CZMA;
- (xiv) construction of units or auxiliary thereto for domestic sewage, treatment and disposal with the approval of the concerned Pollution Control Board or Committee;

- (xv) 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 etc.

B. Area between 200mts to 500mts,-

- (i) development of vacant plot between 200 and 500 mts of HTL is designated areas of CRZ-III with (prior approval of MoEF permitted for construction of hotels or beach resorts for temporary occupation of 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 2;
- (iv) storage of non-hazardous cargo such as, edible oil, fertilizers, food grain in notified ports;
- (v) desalination plants and associated facilities;
- (vi) facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources;
- (vii) construction or reconstruction of dwelling units permitted so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages and goathans.
- (viii) building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to the condition that 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% of the plot size; the overall height of construction shall not exceed 9mts and construction shall not be more than two floors (ground + one floor);
- (ix) construction is allowed for permissible activities under the notification including facilities essential for such activities;
- (x) an authority designated by the State Government or Union territory Administration may permit construction of public rain shelters, community toilets, water supply drainage, sewerage, roads and bridges and the said Authority 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;

(x) reconstruction or alteration of existing authorised building permitted subject to sub-paragraph (vii), (viii) and (ix);

(xi) in notified Special Economic Zone construction of non polluting industries in the field of Information Technology and other service industries, desalination plants, beach resorts and related recreational facilities essential for promotion of Special Economic Zone as approved in its Master Plan by SEZ Authority may be permitted;

(xii) development of green field airport and related activities at Navi Mumbai.

(IV) In CRZ-IV areas,-

(a) No untreated sewage, effluents or solid waste shall be let of or dumped.

(b) A comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the city shall be formulated within a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification and be implemented within two years thereafter.

(c) There shall be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities.

**V. Areas requiring special consideration,-**

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

(i) Keeping in view 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 and the need to provide decent housing to the poor section of the people, the Ministry hereby provides special regulation for the CRZ areas of the Greater Mumbai.

(ii) All developmental activities in the CRZ area of the Greater Mumbai shall be regulated as follows, namely:-

A. 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.

- (b) Twice the number of mangroves destroyed/cut during the construction process shall be replanted.
- (c) Within one year of the date of issue of the notification
  - (1) 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.
  - (2) Solid waste disposal sites shall be identified outside the CRZ area and thereafter within one year the existing convention solid waste sites shall be relocated outside the CRZ area.
  - (3) An action plan to protect the habitations and structures located on the seaward side of the hazard line shall be launched.

**(iii) In CRZ-II areas-**

- (a) The development or redevelopment shall continue to be 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 19.2.1991, unless specified otherwise in the instant 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 etc. because the slums come up in an unplanned and congested manner.
- (2) 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.
- (3) To provide a safe and decent dwelling to the slum dwellers, the State Government may implement slum redevelopment schemes 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) etc.:

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 (1) 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:** 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. Therefore there is an urgent need for the redevelopment or reconstruction of these identified buildings. These projects shall be taken up subject to the following conditions and safeguards:
- (1) Such redevelopment or reconstruction projects 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.
  - (2) 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.

(3) 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 (1) above.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in the instant 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 measures, wherever applicable;-

1. Applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005 to all redevelopment or reconstruction projects granted clearance by the Competent Authorities.
2. Performance and fiscal auditing by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. Setting up of a High Level Oversight Committee for periodic review by the Government of Maharashtra 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.

(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'. However Floor Space Index upto 15% shall be allowed restricted to construction of civic amenities, stadium, gymnasium, etc., meant for recreational or sports related activities. Residential or commercial use of such open spaces shall not be permissible.

(f) 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.

## 2. CRZ for Kerala

- (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 CRZ area from the High Tide Line on the landward side.
- (iii) Within 50mts from the HTL existing dwelling units of local communities can be repaired or reconstructed and no new constructions shall be carried out.
- (iv) Beyond 50mts from the HTL on the landward side, dwelling units of local communities can be constructed with the permission of the local 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 etc., can be taken up within 0-50mts.

### 3. CRZ of Goa.-

- (i) The Government of Goa shall survey and map the fishing villages all along the Goa coast. 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 shall be provided.
- (ii) Reconstruction, repair works of the structures of local communities shall be permissible in CRZ.
- (iii) The eco sensitive low lying areas which are influenced by tidal action known khazan lands shall be mapped.
- (iv) The mangroves along such 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.
- (v) Sand dunes, beach stretches along the bays and creeks shall be surveyed and mapped. No activity shall be permitted on such sand dune areas.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) No developmental activities shall be permitted in the turtle breeding areas referred to in sub-paragraph (vi).

4. CRZ for Sunderbans and other ecologically important areas.-

- (a) The entire Sunderbans Bio-sphere and other identified ecologically important areas such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutchchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri, in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Bhaitarkanika in Orissa, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be declared as Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA).
- (b) An integrated management plan shall be drawn up within a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification keeping in view conservation and management of the mangroves, needs of local communities such as, dispensaries, schools, public rain shelters, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage and the impact of sea level rise.
- (c) The Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for Sunderbans and for other ecologically important areas shall be approved and notified by the Ministry after obtaining the views of the public in accordance with the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (d) The notified IMP shall be implemented in a time bound manner for which assistance shall be provided by the State Government and Central Government.
- (e) Till such time the IMP 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.

[File No.....-IA-III]

**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 Zone (NCSCZ).
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 Central Government.
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) 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 Maps.
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-III 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, etc., shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps.
8. 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.
9. The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.
10. The water area shall be demarcated indicating the pollution levels as per Central Pollution Control Board standards on water quality.
11. 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.
12. The existing authorized developments on the sea ward side shall be clearly demarcated.
13. 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 etc.

### **III. 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 Zone 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.
3. Keeping in view the dynamic nature of the coast the CZM Maps shall be revised once in five years.

### **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.

- 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 etc.

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**Annexure-II****[See paragraph 3(ii)(b)]**

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

- (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.

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**Annexure-III****Guidelines for development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of CRZ-III and CRZ-II for temporary 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 SPCZ-II and III for temporary 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 etc., 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, etc.)

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 MoEF?		
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 form 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		

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		
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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		

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		

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)		

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