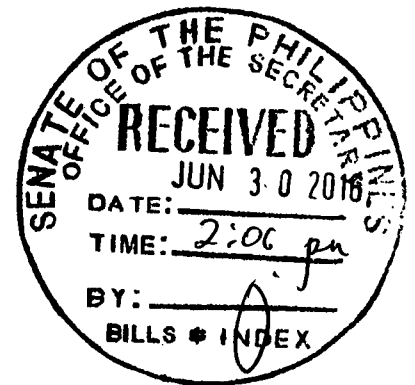


SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



SENATE

S.B. NO. 34

Introduced by SENATOR LOREN LEGARDA

AN ACT INSTITUTING A NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY, PROVIDING THE IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Explanatory Note

This bill seeks to institutionalize a national land use policy to ensure a rational, holistic, and just allocation, utilization, management and development of the country's land resources. According to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (1976), land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Private land ownership is also a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice; if unchecked, it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes. Social justice, urban renewal and development, the provision of decent dwellings and healthy conditions for the people can only be achieved if land is used in the interests of society as a whole.

In the Philippines, there are various laws passed to address the need for sound land use. The Forestry Reform Code of 1975, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (1988), Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997, and the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 have all been implemented through the years to ensure that the 30,001,563 hectares (2004) total land area of the country is utilized properly. However, due to the presence of different stakeholders in the use of land and the lack of a national land use policy framework, the use of land in our country remains chaotic and breeds environmental degradation.

The bill seeks to address those concerns by mandating the formulation of a National Framework for Physical Planning (NFPP) which shall serve as the general long-term framework for spatial development directions of the entire country and shall provide analytical parameters for planned allocation, use and management of the country's land and other physical resources. A centralized body called the Land Use Policy Council composed of various government agencies involved in land use shall be created to formulate, periodically update, and implement the said plan and to coordinate with, assist, and monitor the compliance of local government units (LGUs) in planning, developing, and implementing their respective comprehensive land use plan under this bill.

Under this proposed measure, land is classified according to use:

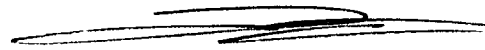
- 1.) Protection land use which shall refer to the use of land primarily for rehabilitation, conservation, and protection purpose, and the promotion of the country's ecological

and life-support system. Areas under this category are those under the coverage of Republic Act No. 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law and other coastal and marine protected areas; those areas outside NIPAS but nonetheless require protection because of their outstanding physical and aesthetic features, anthropological significance, and biological diversity; and those areas prone to natural hazards;

- 2.) Production land use which shall refer to the direct and indirect utilization of land resources for crop, fishery, livestock and poultry production, agroforestry, mining, industry, energy development, and tourism. Areas included in this category are agricultural lands, fishing grounds, fishponds, and fish cages, coastal and marine zones, production forest which comprise lands 18% to 50% in slope gradient such as: residual dipterocarps, rangelands for grazing purposes, industrial tree plantation/IFMA, community based agro-forestry areas, and other reforestation projects; mineral lands or mining areas and reservations, energy resource lands, industrial development areas, and tourism development areas where productive activities could be undertaken to meet the country's requirements for food security, economic growth and development;
- 3.) Settlements Development which shall refer to any improvement on existing settlements in urban and rural areas or any proposed development of certain areas for settlement purposes involving the spatial distribution of population, identification of roles and functions of key urban center; determination of relationships among settlement areas, and the provision of basic services and facilities to such settlement; and
- 4.) Infrastructure Development which seeks to provide basic services and foster economic and other forms of integration necessary for producing or obtaining the material requirements of Filipinos, in an efficient, responsive, safe and ecologically friendly built environment. It covers these sub-sectors: transportation, communications, indigenous energy exploration and development, water resources, and social infrastructure.

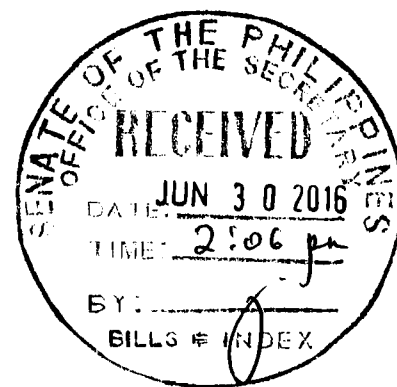
To ensure compliance with the national land use policy, incentives and awards shall be given to local government units that regularly update their comprehensive land use plan while fines and sanctions shall be imposed for violating certain provisions of this proposed measure.

In view of the foregoing, immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



LOREN LEGARDA
Senator

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



SENATE
S.B. NO. 34

Introduced by SENATOR LOREN LEGARDA

AN ACT INSTITUTING A NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY, PROVIDING THE IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

**CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS**

1 **SECTION 1. Title.** - This Act shall be known and cited as the "National Land Use
2 Act of the Philippines."
3

4 **SEC. 2. Declaration of Policies and Principles.** - It is the policy of the State to
5 provide for a rational, holistic, and just allocation, utilization, management, and
6 development of the country's land resources to ensure their optimum use
7 consistent with the principle of sustainable development.
8

9 Toward this end, the State shall institutionalize land use and physical planning
10 as a mechanism for identifying, determining, and evaluating alternative land use
11 and allocation patterns that promote and ensure:
12

- 13 a) Sustainable and just management and utilization of natural resources;
14 b) Maintenance and preservation of environmental integrity and stability;
15 c) Food security in basic food commodities with emphasis on self-sufficiency in
16 rice and corn production through efficient and sustainable use of land resources
17 consistent with the principles of sound agricultural development, natural
18 resources development, and agrarian reform;
19 d) Protection of prime agricultural lands for food production activities and highest
20 priority to the completion of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
21 (CARP);
22 e) Sustainable development and management of water resources towards water
23 security;
24 f) Rational population distribution and settlements development;
25 g) Spatial integration that links consumption and production areas to achieve
26 physical and economic integration through appropriate infrastructure systems;
27 h) Equitable and sustainable economic growth, and balanced and dispersed
28 industrial and tourism development guided by the principles of agrarian reform,
29 urban land reform, and rural development;
30 i) Private-public partnership where government provides the appropriate policy,
31 legal and institutional framework to guide the private sector's management of
32 resources;

- 1 j) Harmony between the rights and the varied interests of every Filipino within the
2 framework of people empowerment, decentralization, social justice, and equity;
3 k) Respect for and protection of the sustainable traditional resource right of the
4 Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) to their
5 ancestral domains to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being, as well
6 as recognition of the applicability of customary laws and sustainable traditional
7 resource use and management, knowledge, and practices in ancestral domains;
8 l) Protection of the right of basic sectors to equitable access to the country's land
9 and other resources through State regulation of land valuation to prevent
10 uncontrolled land speculation resulting in tremendous increase in land pricing;
11 m) Protection, conservation and preservation of the Filipino historical and cultural
12 heritage and resources for the deeper understanding of our history and culture as
13 a people;
14 n) Attainment of energy security or energy self-sufficiency through sustainable and
15 priority development of indigenous energy resources;
16 o) An integrated approach to the utilization, allocation, development, and
17 management of water as a limited resource to complement and support sustainable
18 land utilization; and
19 p) Market orientation where the interplay of market forces within the framework of
20 ecological and intergenerational factors is encouraged and adopted as the basic
21 parameter in achieving efficiency in land use and allocation.
22

23 It is also the policy of the State to ensure that local government units (LGUs) share
24 with the national government the responsibility of managing and maintaining
25 ecological balance within their territorial jurisdiction as stated in the Constitution
26 and the 1991 Local Government Code (RA 7160).
27

28 Guided by the principle that the use of land bears a social function and that all
29 economic agents shall contribute to the common good, landowners shall be held
30 responsible for developing and conserving their lands thereby making their lands
31 productive and supportive of environmental stability.
32

33 **SEC. 3. Scope.**-This Act shall apply to all lands whether public, private,
34 government-owned, and/ or in the possession of individuals, communities,
35 indigenous peoples, or groups of people, to guide and govern the use, allocation,
36 development and management of land resources including such activities that bear
37 impact on said resources.
38

39 **CHAPTER II** 40 **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

41
42 **SEC. 4. Definition of Terms.**-As used in and for purposes of this Act, the following
43 terms shall mean:
44

- 45 a) "Agricultural land" shall refer to lands devoted to or suitable for the cultivation
46 of the soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish
47 or aqua-culture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and
48 other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming
49 operations done by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law
50 as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, or industrial land;
51
52 b) "Agricultural land use conversion" shall refer to the undertaking of any
53 development activity which modifies or alters the physical characteristics of

1 agricultural lands to render them suitable for non-agricultural purposes with
2 an approved order of conversion issued exclusively by the Department of
3 Agrarian Reform (DAR);
4

5 c) "Alienable and disposable (A&D) lands" shall refer to lands of the public
6 domain which have been delineated, classified, and certified to by law or
7 pursuant to the Land Classification Program of the Department of Environment
8 and Natural Resources (DENR) as agricultural lands open to disposition under
9 the provisions of Commonwealth Act No.141, otherwise known as the "Public
10 Land Act," as amended;
11

12 d) "Ancestral domains" shall refer to all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs as
13 defined in Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as the "Indigenous Peoples
14 Rights Act (IPRA) of 1998;"
15

16 e) "Comprehensive land use plan (CLUP)" shall refer to a document embodying a
17 set of policies, accompanied by maps and similar illustrations, that serves as
18 principal basis for determining the future land use of lands and natural
19 resources within the territorial jurisdiction of the city or municipality. It
20 represents the community-desired pattern of population distribution and
21 proposes future allocation of land resources to various land-using activities. It
22 identifies the allocation, character, and extent of the areas of land resources to be
23 used for different purposes and includes the processes and the criteria employed
24 in the determination of the land use. It has a long-term perspective,
25 encompassing a minimum of three (3) terms of local elective officials.
26

27 f) "Coastal Area/Zone" shall refer to a band of dry land and the adjacent ocean
28 space (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses
29 directly affect oceanic processes and uses, and vice versa. Its geographic extent
30 may include areas within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline
31 at high tide to include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nip swamps,
32 estuarine rivers, sandy beaches and other areas within a seaward limit of 200
33 meters isobath to include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds, and other soft-
34 bottom areas. For purposes of initiating and implementing sustainable coastal
35 resources protection and management, it shall include foreshore lands;
36

37 g) "Critical watershed" shall refer to a watershed, supporting existing and
38 proposed hydro-electric power, and irrigation works needing immediate
39 rehabilitation as it is being subjected to fast denudation causing accelerated
40 erosion and destructive floods;
41

42 h) "Cultural heritage" shall refer to the totality of cultural properties preserved
43 and developed through time and passed on for posterity;
44

45 i) "Development plan" shall refer to a document that defines the activities or
46 measures that the national government or local government units (LGUs) intend
47 to implement in order to achieve a defined set of development goals. It integrates
48 the socio-economic and sectoral plans of the national government or its
49 instrumentality or a particular LGU with spatial plans such as land use or
50 physical framework plans. It may include an analysis of problems and resources,
51 definition of goals and objectives, policy guidelines, project and target
52 achievements, and an implementation mechanism which defines the roles and
53 contributions expected from the government and the private sector;
54

- 1 j) "Ecologically-fragile lands" shall refer to lands within the critical watershed,
2 brackish and freshwater wetlands, pasture lands, and croplands which require
3 rehabilitation and whose continued unsustainable use would adversely affect the
4 productivity of lowland agricultural areas and the stability of the upland system;
5
- 6 k) "Ecotourism" shall refer to sustainable tourism or travel to a given natural area
7 with exotic or threatened ecosystems or a heritage area to observe wildlife or to
8 help preserve nature, in the process providing for community participation;
9 protection and management of natural resources, culture and indigenous
10 knowledge systems and practices; environmental education and ethics; as well as
11 economic benefits fostered and pursued for the enrichment of host communities
12 and the satisfaction of visitors;
13
- 14 l) "Energy resource lands" shall refer to lands where naturally occurring or
15 indigenous energy resources exist;
16
- 17 m) "Energy resources" shall refer to surface or subsurface substances that serve
18 as energy sources. These are traditionally mineral fuel deposits such as coal,
19 petroleum, natural gas or renewable resources from geothermal, hydro reservoirs,
20 or non-conventional sources such as ocean waves, solar, wind, biomass, and
21 other similar resources which serve the same purpose;
22
- 23 n) "Environmentally critical areas" shall refer to areas declared by law as: (a)
24 areas for natural parks, watershed reserves, wildlife preserves, and sanctuaries;
25 (b) areas set aside as aesthetic potential tourist spots; (c) areas which constitute
26 the habitat of any endangered or threatened species or indigenous Philippine
27 wildlife (flora and fauna); (d) areas of unique historic, archaeological, or scientific
28 interests; (e) areas which are traditionally occupied by ICCs/IPs; (f) areas with
29 critical slopes; (g) areas frequently visited and/or hard hit by natural calamities
30 (geologic hazards, floods, typhoons and volcanic activities); (h) prime agricultural
31 lands; (i) recharge areas of aquifers; (j) water bodies; (k) mangrove areas; (l) coral
32 reefs; (m) mossy and virgin forests; (n) rivers and river banks; and (o) swamp
33 forest and marshlands; and (p) foreshore lands. This term shall also include other
34 terrestrial, aquatic and marine areas that need special protection and
35 conservation measures because they are ecologically fragile or they are needed for
36 food security and food self sufficiency as determined by concerned agencies and
37 LGUs in consultation with the concerned sectors;
38
- 39 o) "Exhausted mineral resources" shall refer to a situation where the mineral
40 resources in specific sites are no longer in sufficient quantity or quality to justify
41 additional expenditure for extraction or utilization;
42
- 43 p) "Food security" shall refer to the policy objective of meeting the food
44 availability, accessibility, and affordability requirements of the present and future
45 generations of Filipinos in a sustainable manner, through local production or
46 importation, only when there is shortage established based on a micro level
47 situation, or both, based on the country's existing and potential resource
48 endowments and related production advantages, and consistent with the overall
49 national development objectives and policies;
50
- 51 q) "Food self-sufficiency" shall refer to the policy objective of meeting the food
52 requirements through intensive local food production in a sustainable manner
53 based on the country's existing and potential resource endowments and related
54 production advantages;
55

- 1 r) "Forestlands" shall refer to lands of the public domain which have been
2 classified or declared as such and all unclassified lands of the public domain;
3
- 4 s) "Foreshore land" shall refer to a string of land margining a body of water, the
5 part of a seashore between the low-water line usually at the seaward margin of a
6 low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide usually marked by
7 a beach scarp or berm;
8
- 9 t) "Geo-hazards" shall refer to natural and man-induced geological processes that
10 have potential to cause destruction and pose a threat or risk to man's life and
11 property;
12
- 13 u) "Disaster-prone areas or geo-hazard areas" shall refer to areas frequently
14 visited and/or vulnerable or prone to experience weather/climatic, hydrologic,
15 geologic, and other natural calamities;
16
- 17 v) "Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICC.s/IPs)" shall refer
18 to groups of people or homogenous societies identified under the IPRA;
19
- 20 w) "Inland waters" shall refer to waters, which are not coastal and marine waters
21 not subject to acquisitive prescription consistent with the provisions of
22 Presidential Decree No. 1067, otherwise known as the "Water Code of the
23 Philippines";
24
- 25 x) "Integrated watershed management" shall refer to a planning strategy or
26 program for watershed areas that complement environmentally-sound soil and
27 water management practices with mechanisms for ensuring greater
28 responsibility, involvement, or participation of individuals, groups, communities
29 and other stakeholders benefiting from these areas and water-related
30 infrastructure;
31
- 32 y) "Land" shall refer to resources, both man-made and natural, found on the
33 surface, below, and above the ground including inland waters and the air therein;
34
- 35 z) "Land sub-classification" shall refer to the act of determining and assigning
36 specific uses of classified lands of the public domain, such as forest or timber
37 lands, alienable or disposable agricultural lands, national parks, and mineral
38 lands in accordance with existing laws and this Act;
39
- 40 aa) "Land use" shall refer to the manner of utilization of land, including its
41 allocation, development, and management;
42
- 43 bb) "Land use classification" shall refer to the act of delineating or allocating
44 lands according to protection land use, production land use, settlements
45 development, and infrastructure development as defined and provided for in this
46 Act;
47
- 48 cc) "Land Use Policy Council" shall refer to the administrative, policy-making,
49 regulatory, and quasi-judicial body created under Section 14 this Act;
50
- 51 dd) "Mandatory public hearings/consultations" shall refer to the mechanism to
52 ensure the involvement of affected sectors in land use planning from the local to
53 the national level. It involves giving notice of hearing/consultation to affected
54 sectors through publication, or posting in conspicuous places, conduct of a
55 reasonable number of hearings, and solicitation of positions and the public

1 presentation and validation of the planning results before the final adoption of
2 the plans;

3
4 ee) "Mineral exploration" shall refer to the systematic searching or prospecting for
5 mineral resources including energy resources;

6
7 ff) "Mineral lands" shall refer to lands where mineral resources are found;

8
9 gg) "Multiple use of land resources" shall refer to the utilization or management
10 strategy for forest lands, which allows any activity thereat, involving one or more
11 of its resources, depending on the result of prior evaluation on its numerous
12 beneficial uses, that will produce the optimum benefits to the development and
13 progress of the country and the public welfare without impairment; with the least
14 injury to its other resources;

15
16 hh) "Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-industrial Development
17 (NPAAAD)" shall refer to agricultural areas identified by the Department of
18 Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in
19 coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
20 (NAMRIA) in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and
21 agro-industrial development and promote sustainable growth. The NPAAAD covers
22 all irrigated areas; all irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects with
23 firm funding commitments; all alluvial plains; land highly suitable for agriculture
24 whether irrigated or not; agro-industrial croplands or lands planted to industrial
25 crops that support the validity of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-
26 based enterprises; highlands or areas located at an elevation of five hundred
27 (500) meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and
28 high value crops; all agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile the conversion
29 of which will result in serious environmental degradation; and all mangrove areas
30 and fish sanctuaries;

31
32 ii) "Physical framework plans" shall refer to the national, regional or provincial
33 indicative plans embodying both policies and strategies that are prepared by the
34 national, regional and provincial land use policy councils, respectively, to guide
35 the desired direction and growth and to promote and advance appropriate
36 resource utilization as a way of sustaining food security, promoting people's
37 welfare, protection of environment;

38
39 jj) "Premature or illegal conversion" shall refer to any activity that modifies or
40 alters the physical characteristics of agricultural lands to render them suitable
41 for non-agricultural purposes without an approved order of conversion from the
42 DAR Secretary;

43
44 kk) "Prime agricultural land" shall refer to all irrigated areas, all irrigable lands
45 already covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments; all alluvial
46 plain land highly suitable for agriculture whether irrigated or not; agro-industrial
47 croplands or lands presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability
48 of existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises, highlands, or
49 areas located at elevation of 500 meters or above and have the potential for
50 growing semi-temperature and high value crops; all agricultural lands that are
51 ecologically fragile, the conversion of which will result in serious environmental
52 degradation; and mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries;

53
54 ll) "Production land use" shall refer to the direct and indirect utilization of land to
55 generate outputs resulting from the following activities: agricultural, fish farming

1 or aquaculture, timber or agroforestry, grazing and pasture, mining, indigenous
2 energy resource development, industry, and tourism;

3
4 mm) "Protected areas" shall refer to portions of land set aside by reason of their
5 unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological
6 diversity, and protected against destructive human exploitation. For purposes of
7 this Act, it shall include agricultural lands identified and delineated under
8 Section 29 hereof;

9
10 nn) "Protection land use" shall refer to the use of land primarily for rehabilitation,
11 conservation, and protection purposes and the promotion of the country's
12 ecological and life-support systems;

13
14 oo) "Public domain" shall refer to lands that belong to the State which may be any
15 of the following: agricultural, forest or timber, mineral, or national park as
16 provided for in the Constitution;

17
18 pp) "Public lands" shall refer to lands which have not been subject to private
19 property rights or subject to sale or other modes of acquisition or concession
20 under the general laws, and are devoted to public use;

21
22 qq) "Reclassification of agricultural lands" shall refer to the act of specifying how
23 agricultural lands shall be utilized for non-agricultural uses such as residential,
24 industrial, or commercial purposes through the local planning and zoning
25 processes pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of
26 1991 and subject to the requirements and procedure for conversion. It is
27 equivalent to lam sub-classification for classified lands of the public domain and
28 also includes the reversion of nonagricultural lands to agricultural use;

29
30 rr) "Resettlement sites" shall refer to areas identified by the appropriate national
31 agency or by the local government unit, with respect to areas within its
32 jurisdiction, which shall be used for the relocation of the underprivileged and
33 homeless, as defined under Republic Act No. 7279 or the Urban Development and
34 Housing Act (UDHA);

35
36 ss) "Settlements" shall refer to communities or built-up environment areas where
37 people prefer to live in;

38
39 tt) "Settlements development" shall refer to any improvement on existing
40 settlements or any proposed development of certain areas for settlement
41 purposes. It also involves the spatial distribution of population, identification of
42 the roles and functions of key urban centers, determination of relationships
43 among settlement areas, and the provision of basic services and facilities of
44 identified major settlement areas or growth centers;

45
46 uu) "Shoreline" shall refer to a strip of land covering at least one (1) kilometer
47 from the point where sea water reaches during the highest high tide;

48
49 vv) "Socialized housing" shall refer to housing programs and projects undertaken
50 by the government or the private sector for the underprivileged and homeless
51 citizens which shall include sites and services development, long-term financing,
52 liberalized terms on interest payments, and such other benefits in accordance
53 with the UDHA;

54

- 1 ww) "Socialized housing zones" shall refer to lands identified and designated by
2 LGUs as sites for socialized housing pursuant to Article IV of the UDHA and its
3 implementing guidelines;
4
- 5 xx) "Sustainable development" shall refer to the development objective of meeting
6 the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future
7 generations to meet their own needs consistent with the principles of social
8 equity, efficiency, and environmental integrity;
9
- 10 yy) "Tourism development areas" shall refer to specific sites for tourism
11 development located in areas identified as priorities in the national and regional,
12 area specific tourism master plans and other sector plans such as eco-tourism
13 and agri-tourism sites, including those designated through legislative and
14 executive issuances i.e., tourist spots, tourist zones and tourism ecozones which
15 can be developed into tourism estates or integrated resort, leisure, and recreation
16 complexes, and other tourism related facilities;
17
- 18 zz) "Tourism estates" shall refer to large tracts of land with well-defined
19 boundaries in any area identified in the Philippine tourism master plan and
20 regional tourism master plan, by proclamation of the President and/or by an Act
21 of Congress including local legislation. Such land shall be suitable for the
22 development of an integrated tourism and resort complex including but not
23 limited to accommodation facilities, food and beverage outlets, convention and
24 meeting areas, sports, recreational and leisure centers and commercial outlets
25 among others. It shall be provided with roads, water supply facilities, power and
26 utilities like potable water, drainage sewerage disposal, solid waste disposal
27 system and other necessary infrastructure. The estate shall be under one unified
28 and continuous management;
29
- 30 aaa) "Tourism ecozone" shall refer to tourism development areas which have been
31 granted Special Economic Zone status, through PEZA registration and issuance
32 of the required Presidential Proclamation, with its metes and bounds delineated
33 by said Proclamation, pursuant to RA 7916, as amended;
34
- 35 bbb) "Tourist spot" shall refer to a particular area/site/spot, man-made or
36 natural, known for its unique tourist/visitor-drawing attributes and activities. It
37 may be classified according to its social, cultural, natural, historical, scientific,
38 religious, and recreational significance;
39
- 40 ccc) "Tourist zone" shall refer to a geographic area with well-defined boundaries
41 proclaimed as such by the President of the Philippines and/or by Acts of
42 Congress. No development projects for any purpose shall be initiated and
43 introduced within the zone prior to the formulation of a tourism master
44 development plan which shall be undertaken in coordination with the
45 Department of Tourism and the Philippine Tourism Authority. A tourism zone is
46 established for the enhancement and/or the conservation of cultural and
47 historical heritage and for the appreciation and enjoyment of the local population
48 and its visitors;
49
- 50 ddd) "Urban areas" shall refer to all cities regardless of their population density
51 and to municipalities with population density of at least five hundred (500)
52 persons per square kilometer;
53

1 eee) "Urbanizable areas" shall refer to sites and lands which, considering present
2 characteristics and prevailing conditions, display marked and great potential of
3 becoming urban areas within a period of five (5) years;

4
5 fff) "Urban forestry or green space" shall refer to the establishment or setting-up
6 of areas for mini-forest or small nature parks, lining roads and highways with
7 trees, shrubs, or ornamental plants, and ground landscaping of schools,
8 hospitals, and other government agencies in order to improve the environment in
9 urban areas;

10
11 ggg) "Water security" shall refer to the sufficient access throughout the year to
12 the minimum daily requirement of clean water to maintain a healthy life;

13
14 hhh) "Water use" shall refer to the appropriation of water for domestic, municipal,
15 irrigation, power generation, inland fisheries, poultry and livestock, industrial
16 and commercial, environmental, and recreational use;

17
18 iii) "Watershed" shall refer to a topographically delineated area of land from which
19 rainwater can drain as surface run-off vis-a-vis a specific stream or river system
20 to a common outlet point which may be a dam, irrigation system or urban water
21 supply take-off point, or where the stream discharges into a river, lake, or the
22 sea;

23
24 jjj) "Zoning" shall refer to the regulatory tool for delineating the specific uses of
25 lands in accordance with the approved CLUP within the territorial jurisdiction of
26 a city/municipality and specifying the conditions for their regulation; subject to
27 the limitations imposed by law and competent authority; and

28
29 kkk) "ZO or zoning ordinance" shall refer to a local law passed by the
30 sangguniang pambayan or panglungsod approving the development
31 control/zoning plan in accordance with an approved or adopted CLUP for the
32 city/municipality, and providing for the regulations and other conditions on the
33 uses of land including the limitation on the infrastructure that may be placed
34 thereon within the territorial jurisdiction of a city or municipality. It incorporates
35 the protected areas under Section 12(b) and the protected agricultural lands
36 under Section 29 hereof.

37
38 **CHAPTER III**
39 **PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK AND LAND USE PLANS**
40

41 **SEC. 5. National Framework for Physical Planning.**-The Land Use Policy
42 Council (LUPC) created in Section 14 herein, in consultation with the concerned
43 sectors through the mandatory conduct of public hearings, shall formulate,
44 periodically update and ensure the implementation of the National Framework for
45 Physical Planning (NFPP) that shall serve as the general long-term framework for
46 the spatial development directions of the entire country and provide the
47 analytical parameters for the planned allocation, use and management of the
48 country's land and other physical resources. The NFPP shall be the basis for
49 adopting land use and physical planning-related guidelines and standards,
50 including zoning and other land use control standards that will guide the
51 formulation of city/municipal zoning ordinances.

52
53 **SEC. 6. National Land Use Planning Process.**-The land use and physical
54 planning process shall be formulated following a combined bottom-up and top-
55 down approach. The NFPP, which guides the planning and management of the

1 country's land and other physical resources at the national and sub-national
2 levels, shall indicate broad spatial directions and policy guidelines on settlement
3 development, production land use, protection land use and infrastructure
4 development. The Regional Physical Framework Plans (RPFs) and, consequently,
5 the Provincial Physical Framework Plans (PPFPs) and Comprehensive Land Use
6 Plans (CLUPs), which cover the physical development of their respective
7 territories, shall be consistent with the NFPP; provided that the integration and
8 harmonization of physical framework plans at all levels shall be iterative to
9 ensure that the concerns of both top and bottom levels of government are
10 considered in the NFPP, RPFs, PPFPs and CLUPs. The physical and land use
11 plans prepared at all levels shall have internal consistency specifically on the
12 linkages of the major land use categories to ensure their complementation in the
13 utilization, development and management of resources.

14
15 **SEC. 7. City and Municipal Land Use Plans.**-The City/Municipal Planning and
16 Development Office, in consultation with concerned sectors through mandatory
17 conduct of public hearings, shall prepare the CLUP to determine the specific uses
18 of land and other physical resources therein including areas co-managed with the
19 national government and, as appropriate, the ancestral domain areas. Guided by
20 the PPFP, the CLUP shall embody the desired land use patterns and mixes of the
21 city or municipal territory and provide appropriate policies for each of the four
22 land use planning categories that shall guide and serve as framework for more
23 detailed development and sectoral planning: Provided, that, jointly with the DENR
24 and the Department of Agriculture (DA), barangays located within public
25 forestlands shall prepare a comprehensive barangay land use plan (BLUP), which
26 shall guide the local residents on the uses, management, development, and
27 accountability over areas determined in the plan as multiple-use zones for
28 settlements development, low impact agriculture, and agroforestry purposes,
29 including those areas that need community management and protection as
30 production forestlands or protection forests: Provided, however, that the
31 preparation of management plans for protected areas shall be in accordance with
32 the provisions of R.A. No. 7586 or the NIPAS Act or other laws establishing or
33 declaring a specific area as a permanent component of the NIPAS. The BLUPs for
34 areas within public forestlands shall be integrated in the CLUP, subject to
35 consultation with the concerned City/Municipal Land Use Planning Office.

36
37 The CLUP shall be translated into a zoning ordinance by the concerned
38 sanggunian to regulate the uses of land, including the limitations on height,
39 density and bulk of buildings and other infrastructure that may be placed
40 thereon.

41
42 **SEC. 8. Provincial Physical Framework Plans.**-In consultation with concerned
43 sectors, the Provincial Planning and Development Office shall prepare the PPFP to
44 determine the physical development of the entire provincial territory,
45 consolidating and harmonizing the land use plans of component cities and
46 municipalities, and defining the uses of land and other resources within the
47 province consistent with the policies in the RPF. It shall submit the PPFP to the
48 Provincial Land Use Policy Council, created under Section 20 of this Act, for
49 review and endorsement to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, which shall adopt the
50 same pursuant to Section 468 (2) (vii) of the LGC.

51
52 **SEC. 9. Regional Physical Framework Plans.**-In consultation with concerned
53 sectors, the Regional Land Use Policy Council (RLUPC) shall define the desired
54 spatial arrangement of land-using activities in the entire region, consolidating
55 and harmonizing the provincial physical framework plans of provinces and

1 independent cities within the territorial jurisdiction of the region. The RPPF,
2 which depicts an end-state scenario toward which efforts and activities are
3 directed, shall consist of spatially-based and area-focused policies, consistent
4 with those in the NFPP, to guide detailed physical, socio-economic, sectoral and
5 investment planning.

6
7 **CHAPTER IV**
8 **FRAMEWORK FOR LAND USE PLANNING**
9

10 **SEC. 10. Priorities in Land Use Allocation and Planning.**-In projecting spatial
11 allocation for different land uses, the LGUs shall first exclude areas under
12 protection land use of Section 13(A) hereof, national parks, energy resource
13 lands, and prime agricultural lands to ensure ecological integrity, energy supply,
14 and promote food security. Areas with prior rights and those with site-specific
15 resources for basic services, such as but not limited to, water and indigenous
16 energy resources, shall also be excluded. Spatial allocation and planning shall
17 then proceed in accordance with Sections 12 and 13 hereof with priorities given
18 to integrated watershed management areas, socialized housing sites, fisher folk
19 settlement in coastal areas, and waste disposal sites.

20
21 **SEC. 11. Adoption of Multiple Uses of Land Resources.**-The primary and
22 alternative uses of a specific land resource shall be determined and evaluated
23 prior to any decision for the assignment of its use. Areas feasible for sustainable
24 land resource use may be considered multiple-use zones wherein settlements,
25 tourism, agriculture, agro-forestry and extraction activities and other income-
26 generating or livelihood activities may be allowed: Provided, that multiple uses of
27 land resources shall be in accordance with priorities in land use allocation and
28 planning and that no reclassification shall be allowed.

29
30 **SEC. 12. Basic Land, Use Planning Considerations.**-In determining the various
31 land uses, the people and their productive activities and the need for functional
32 open spaces and preservation areas as well as the various interrelationships of
33 the physical characteristics of the land and other elements therein shall be
34 considered, among others, the following:

- 35
36 (a) Availability of natural resources including indigenous energy resources for
37 energy security and self-sufficiency;
38
39 (b) Geology, geomorphology, geologic hazard, climate, soil and slope;
40
41 (c) Economic, environmental, social and related development activities;
42
43 (d) Existing government policies on land and natural resources allocation,
44 utilization, management and disposition;
45
46 (e) Technological changes/ advancement;
47
48 (f) Existing customary rights for the protection of indigenous peoples and
49 vulnerable groups including women and urban poor;
50
51 (f) Inventory of prior and existing rights, to harmonize determination of land use.
52

53 **SEC. 13. Categories of Land Uses for Planning Purposes.**- In determining and
54 defining the NFPP, RPPFs, PPFs, and CLUPs, land uses shall be grouped into
55 four major functional uses as follows:

1
2 (a) Protection Land Use shall refer to the use of land primarily for rehabilitation,
3 conservation, and protection purposes and the promotion of the country's
4 ecological and life-support systems. Planning for protection land use intends to
5 achieve environmental stability and ecological integrity, ensure a balance
6 between resource use and the preservation of some areas with environmental,
7 aesthetic, educational, cultural and historical significance, aid protect people and
8 man-made structures from the ill effects of natural hazards. Areas under this
9 category are those under the coverage of Republic Act No. 7586 or the National
10 Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) law and other coastal and marine
11 protected areas; those areas outside NIPAS but nonetheless require protection
12 because of their outstanding physical and aesthetic features, anthropological
13 significance, and biological diversity; and those areas prone to natural hazards.
14 Areas outside the coverage of the NIPAS law include, but are not limited to the
15 following:

16
17 a.1. Reserved second growth forests above 1,000 meters in elevation and
18 those 50% in slope gradient;

19
20 a.2. Mangrove and fish sanctuaries, pursuant to Republic Act No. 8435
21 and Republic Act No. 8550;

22
23 a.3. Buffer zones or strips/easements, pursuant to P.D. No. 705 and P.D.
24 No. 1067;

25
26 a.4. Salvage zones along foreshore areas, freshwater swamps and marshes,
27 plazas and heritage/historic sites, pursuant to P.D. No. 2146;

28
29 a.5. Watersheds or sources of domestic supply;

30
31 a.6. Utility easement like transmission lines of power companies, oil and
32 gas facilities, cell sites, and domestic water lines; or

33
34 a.7. Amenity areas or those with high aesthetic values, pursuant to P.D.
35 No. 2146.

36
37 a.8. Natural and man-made areas/sites of cultural, historical and
38 anthropological significance, which are declared as such by internationally
39 recognized organizations and concerned national agencies.

40
41 (b) Production Land Use shall refer to the direct and indirect utilization of land
42 resources for crop, fishery, livestock and poultry production, agro-forestry,
43 mining, industry, energy development, and tourism. Planning for production land
44 shall determine the most efficient, sustainable, and equitable manner of utilizing,
45 developing and managing land for productive purposes. Areas included in this
46 category are agricultural lands, fishing grounds, fishponds, and fish cages,
47 coastal and marine zones, production forest which comprise lands 18% to 50% in
48 slope gradient such as: residual dipterocarps, rangelands for grazing purposes,
49 industrial tree plantation/IFMA, community based agroforestry areas and other
50 reforestation projects; mineral lands or mining areas and reservations, energy
51 resource lands, industrial development areas, and tourism development areas
52 where productive activities could be undertaken to meet the country's
53 requirements for food security, economic growth and development.

1 (c) Settlements Development shall refer to any improvement on existing
2 settlements in urban and rural areas or any proposed development of certain
3 areas for settlement purposes involving the spatial distribution of population,
4 identification of the roles and functions of key urban centers, determination of
5 relationships among settlement areas, and the provision of basic services and
6 facilities to such settlement. The settlement development plan ensure for the
7 present and future generation the following: i) effective integration of activities
8 within and among settlements, allowing efficient movement of people and
9 production of commodities through the provision of appropriate land,
10 infrastructure, and facilities; and ii) access of the population to housing,
11 education, health care, recreation, transportation and communication,
12 sanitation, and basic utilities such as water, power, waste disposal, and other
13 services.

14
15 (d) Infrastructure Development seeks to provide basic services and foster
16 economic and other forms of integration necessary for producing or obtaining the
17 material requirements of Filipinos, in an efficient, responsive, safe and
18 ecologically friendly built environment. It covers these sub-sectors:
19 transportation, communications, indigenous energy exploration and
20 development, water resources, and social infrastructure. Provided, That the
21 determination of functional uses of lands within ancestral domains shall consider
22 traditional resource and management systems that do not endanger the lives and
23 property of the local community and neighboring areas or increasethe
24 vulnerability of the natural environment to the effects of natural and man-
25 induced geological processes.

26
27 **CHAPTER V**
28 **IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM**

29
30 **Article 1**
31 **Land Use Policy Council**

32
33 **SEC. 14. Creation of the Land Use Policy Council (LUPC).**-The LUPC is hereby
34 created. It shall exercise the powers and responsibilities of the National Land Use
35 Committee (NLUC) and the powers and functions vested by law to the Housing
36 and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) pertaining to land use planning. The
37 LUPC shall act as the highest policy making body on land use and resolve land
38 use policy conflicts between or among agencies, branches, or levels of the
39 government. It shall integrate efforts, monitor developments relating to land use
40 and the evolution of policies, and regulate and direct land use planning
41 processes.

42
43 **SEC. 15. Composition of the LUPC.**-The LUPC shall be composed of sixteen (16)
44 members.

- 45
46 a) The Director-General of the National Economic Development Authority as
47 Chairperson;
48 b) The Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture as
49 Vice-Chairpersons;
50 c) The Secretaries of Agrarian Reform, Trade and Industry, Public Works and
51 Highways, Transportation and Communications, Tourism, Interior and
52 Local Government, Justice, Energy;
53 d) The Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating
54 Council; and

1 e) A representative each from four (4) basic sectors directly involved in
2 land use, namely: urban poor, peasants, fisherfolk, and indigenous
3 peoples who shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines based
4 on the nomination and recommendation of the respective sectoral
5 councils of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). Two sectoral
6 representatives shall be women.
7

8 A consultative body shall likewise be convened at least once a year or as often as
9 may be necessary. It shall be composed of representatives from the Leagues of
10 Municipalities, Cities, and Provinces, other government agencies not represented
11 in the LUPC, and from non-government sectors such as the private sector, NGOs
12 and POs, and the academic community.
13

14 **SEC. 16. Powers and Functions.**- The LUPC shall have the following powers and
15 functions:
16

17 a) Advise the President of the Philippines and the NEDA Board on all matters
18 concerning land use and physical planning;
19

20 b) Integrate and harmonize all laws and policies relevant to land use to come up
21 with a rational, cohesive, and comprehensive national land use framework;
22

23 c) Formulate policies and endorse land use and physical planning-related policies
24 that may be formulated by the RLUPC and concerned agencies as well as
25 promulgate zoning and other land use control standards and guidelines which
26 shall guide the formulation of land use plans and zoning ordinances by local
27 governments;
28

29 d) Prepare, periodically review and if necessary, update the NFPP and RPPF to
30 provide the general framework for the spatial development directions for the
31 entire country and sub-national levels;
32

33 e) Establish a National Land Resource Information and Management System that
34 shall integrate and process information on land use and allocation generated by
35 the various national government agencies; define information requirements at
36 various levels; and standardize information inputs and outputs including scales
37 and symbols used in territorial and sectoral maps;
38

39 f) Undertake the gathering of data, the conduct of studies pertaining to land use
40 planning including studies on the management of identified land uses and such
41 other studies not undertaken by other government agencies;
42

43 g) Recommend to the President of the Philippines the adoption, passage, or
44 amendment of laws to ensure that sectoral programs, plans, projects, and
45 activities, including local government initiatives affecting land use are consistent
46 with national development objectives;
47

48 h) Coordinate with and assist other government agencies and LGUs in planning,
49 developing, and implementing their land use classification programs, and
50 provide, to the extent possible, technical assistance and guidance;
51

52 i) Monitor and coordinate the activities of concerned agencies and entities of the
53 government, as well as LGUs, in the enforcement and implementation of policies
54 and regulations relating to land use and resource management and development;
55

- 1 j) Call on any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the
 2 government, and or private entities and organization for cooperation, support,
 3 and assistance in the performance of its functions;
 4
- 5 k) Assist the LGUs in the formation of local land use policy councils at the local
 6 levels;
 7
- 8 l) Design and implement, in coordination with the DILG, a long-term capability-
 9 building program for LGUs to enable them to undertake a participatory and
 10 effective land use planning;
 11
- 12 m) To prescribe, in consultation with the DILG and other concerned agencies, as
 13 applicable, the land valuation of the specific land use categories listed in Section
 14 13 hereof, to ensure the equitable access of the land to all sectors, taking into
 15 consideration that to keep basic services affordable to the public, land valuation
 16 where these services are located shall be kept to the minimum;
 17
- 18 n) Decide and resolve policy conflicts on land use between or among agencies,
 19 branches, or levels of the government and unresolved land use policy conflicts at
 20 the regional level:
 21
- 22 o) Adopt rules of procedures for the orderly and expeditious conduct of meetings
 23 and other business of the Council; and
 24
- 25 p) Perform such other acts and functions and exercise such other powers as may
 26 be necessarily implied, inherent, incident, or related to the foregoing.
 27

28 **SEC. 17. LUPC Technical Board (LUPC-TB).**- A Technical Board shall be
 29 created to provide technical support to the LUPC. It shall be composed of the ff:
 30

- 31 a. NEDA Deputy Director-General for Regional Development as
 32 Chairperson;
 33
- 34 b. Representatives of the member agencies/institutions of the LUPC, who
 35 shall have a rank not lower than Director level; and
 36
- 37 c. Representatives of the four (4) basic sectors as enumerated in Section
 38 15 (e) of this Act.
 39

40 **SEC. 18. Offices, Units and Staff Support.** -The NEDA Regional Development
 41 Office shall continue to provide core secretariat services to LUPC, its Technical
 42 Board and RLUPC. Other government agencies may also be called upon for staff
 43 support.
 44

45 **Article 2**
 46 **Local Development Councils as Local Land**
 47 **Use Policy Councils**
 48

49 **SEC. 19. City/ Municipal Development Councils.** -The City/Municipal
 50 Development Councils (C/MDCs), created under Section 106 of the LGC, shall act
 51 as the City/Municipal Land Use Policy Council that will tackle land use concerns
 52 whenever necessary.
 53

54 In addition to the functions enumerated in Section 109 of the LGC, the C/MDC
 55 shall:

1 a. Advise the Sangguniang Bayan or Sangguniang Panlungsod on all
2 matters pertaining to land use and physical planning;

3
4 b. Review and endorse to the Sangguniang Bayan or Sangguniang
5 Panlungsod for adoption, the CLUP prepared and periodically updated by
6 the City/Municipal Planning and Development Office and other land use
7 and physical planning-related policies; and

8
9 c. Decide and resolve conflicts regarding the violation of zoning ordinances
10 including opposition to applications for locational clearances, permits or
11 certificates.

12 shall:

13
14 For purposes of this Act, the City/Municipal Planning and Development
15 Coordinator (C/MPDC) shall (a) act on all applications for locational clearances
16 for all projects except those of vital and national economic or environmental
17 significance, and (b) monitor on-going/existing projects within their respective
18 jurisdictions and issue notices of violation to owners, developers, or managers of
19 projects that are violative of zoning ordinances.

20
21 The C/MDC may call upon any local official concerned such as C/MPDC,
22 City/Municipal Agriculturist, City/Municipal Environment and Natural
23 Resources Officer, City/Municipal Engineer, City/Municipal Assessor, or any
24 official of national agencies during discussions on land use and physical planning
25 concerns.

26
27 Local government units without operational C/MDCs as mandated by the 1991
28 LGC shall activate their respective Councils within six (6) months from the
29 effectivity of this Act.

30
31 **SEC. 20. Provincial Land Use Policy Council (PLUPC).** -The Provincial
32 Development Council (PDC), created under Section 106 of the LGC, shall act as
33 the Provincial Land Use Policy Council that will tackle land use concerns
34 whenever necessary.

35
36 In addition to the functions enumerated in Section 109 of the LGC, the PLUPC
37 shall:

38
39 a. Advise the Sangguniang Panlalawigan on all matters pertaining to land use and
40 physical planning;

41
42 b. Review and endorse to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for adoption, the PPF
43 prepared and periodically updated by the Provincial Planning and Development
44 Office and other land use and physical planning-related policies;

45
46 c. Assist the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in reviewing the CLUPs of component
47 cities/municipalities to ensure consistency with the PPF and compliance with
48 the limits prescribed under the 1991 LGC for reclassifying agricultural lands; and

49
50 d. Decide and resolve policy conflicts on land use planning, classification, and,
51 allocation that may arise between or among cities/municipalities and any
52 unresolved land use conflicts at the city/municipal level.

53
54 The PLUPC may call upon any local official concerned such as Provincial
55 Planning and Development Coordinator, Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial

1 Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Provincial Engineer, Provincial
2 Assessor, or any official of national agencies and other relevant agencies during
3 discussions on land use and physical planning concerns.
4

5 **SEC. 21. Regional Land Use Policy Council (RLUPC).**-At the regional level, the
6 RLUPC will be institutionalized, replicating the LUPC structure and composition.
7 The RLUPC shall have the following functions:
8

- 9 a. Adopt regional policies on land use and physical planning;
- 10
- 11 b. Prepare and periodically update the RPPF, taking into consideration national
12 polices and lower level plans;
- 13
- 14 c. Review, prior to adoption by respective Sanggunians, the PFFPs and CLUPs of
15 highly urbanized and independent component cities to ensure consistency
16 with the RPPF and national policies set forth by LUPC and compliance with
17 limits prescribed under the 1991 LGC for reclassifying agricultural lands;
- 18
- 19 d. Decide and resolve policy conflicts on land use planning, classification, and
20 allocation that may arise between or among regional line agencies, provinces
21 and cities/ municipalities;
- 22
- 23 e. Monitor changes in land use and other physical resources in the region;
- 24
- 25 f. Coordinate and monitor the land use activities of regional line agencies and
26 LGUs;
- 27
- 28 g. Evaluate consistency of major programs and projects with the RPPF and their
29 impact on land use and the environment;
- 30
- 31 h. Undertake the gathering of regional data for the Land Resource Information
32 and Management System; and
- 33
- 34 i. Perform other related functions as may be directed by the LUPC.
35

36 **Article 3**
37 **Adoption, Approval and Review of**
38 **Land Use Plans**
39

40 **SEC. 22. Component Cities and Municipalities.**- Component cities and
41 municipalities shall have the power and authority to adopt and approve their
42 respective CLUPs and ZOs through their respective sanggunians subject to the
43 power of review of their respective provinces only with respect to the consistency
44 of the CLUPs and ZOs with Section 6 hereof on the preparation of the PPPF.
45

46 **SEC. 23. Provinces and Independent and Highly Urbanized Cities.**- Provinces
47 and independent and highly urbanized cities shall have the power and authority
48 to adopt and approve their respective CLUPs, ZOs or PPPF, as the case may be,
49 through their respective sanggunian but subject to the review of the RLUPC as
50 provided in Section 21 hereof.
51
52
53
54
55

1 **Article 4**
2 **Responsibilities of the National Government**
3 **Agencies and LGUs**
4

5 **SEC. 24. National Base Mapping Program.**- A national mapping program shall
6 be implemented, coordinated, and monitored through the creation of an Inter-
7 agency Technical Committee (ITC) composed of the National Mapping and
8 Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), as the lead agency, the Bureau of
9 Soils and Water Management (BSWM), the Forest Management Bureau (FMB),
10 the Land Management Bureau (LMB), the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
11 (PAWB), the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), the Philippine Institute of
12 Volcanology And Seismology (PHIVOLCS), DAR, the National Water Resources
13 Board (NSRB), DOE, NEDA and other concerned government agencies/bureaus.
14 The ITC shall be constituted, and the mapping program initiated, within thirty
15 (30) days from the effectivity of this Act.

16
17 For purposes of uniformity and standardization, the LGUs, to be assisted by the
18 appropriate agencies of the national government, shall likewise prepare their
19 respective territorial maps using scales, symbols, and other indicators to be
20 prescribed in accordance with this Act: The completed maps shall be integrated
21 in the NFPP pursuant to Section 9 hereof.
22

23 **SEC. 25. National Geo-hazard Mapping Program.**- Within thirty (30) days from
24 the effectivity of this Act, a nationwide geo-hazard mapping program shall be
25 initiated jointly thru the LUPC by the PHIVOLCS, the Philippine Atmospheric
26 Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the NAMRIA,
27 the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), BSWM, and DOE, in coordination
28 with the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), the Regional Disaster
29 Coordinating Councils, and other concerned government agencies. The program
30 shall include the generation of indicative geo-hazard zoning maps that will
31 outline areas in the
32

33 Philippines which are prone to liquefaction, land slides, flooding, lahar, ground
34 rupturing, tsunami, river erosion, coastal erosion, sinkhole collapse, earthquake,
35 lava flow, pyroclastic flow, base surge, and other natural hazards.
36

37 For purposes of uniformity and standardization and in order to develop a safe-
38 built environment, the LGUs shall subsequently incorporate and integrate the
39 generated geo-hazard zoning maps in their respective CLUPs. Said geo-hazard
40 maps shall serve as guide for all the LGUs in the preparation of their own
41 hazards-constrained development plans. The NFPP, pursuant to Section 5 hereof,
42 shall incorporate these geo-hazard maps.
43

44 All infrastructure activities including real estate and subdivision projects and the
45 development of tourist spots requiring an Environmental Compliance Certificate
46 (ECC) shall be required to submit an Engineering Geological and Geo-hazard
47 Assessment Report (EGGAR).
48

49 **SEC. 26. Scope and Nature of Responsibilities of Other National Government**
50 **Agencies.**- All concerned national government agencies/ bodies shall periodically
51 report to the LUPC on the various activities and accomplishments relative to land
52 use. Likewise, they shall provide their respective sectoral/development plans and
53 render technical and administrative support if called upon by the LUPC relative
54 to the implementation of the provisions of this Act.
55

1 **SEC. 27. Submission of Annual Report on the Implementation of CLUPs.**-The
2 C/MDCs shall submit an annual report on the implementation of their land
3 useplans to the PLUPC, which shall integrate the same for submission to the
4 RLUPC, which shall in turn integrate the provincial reports for submission to the
5 LUPC.

6 7 **CHAPTER VI**

8 **Article 1**

9 **Agricultural Lands**

10
11 **SEC. 28. Priority Areas for Agricultural Development.**- Priority areas for
12 agricultural development are the CARP, CARPable areas, and the NPAAAD.

13
14 **SEC 29. Conversion of Agricultural Lands.**- Agricultural lands are deemed
15 converted to non-agricultural uses upon approval by the DLR of the application
16 for conversion. Prime agricultural lands and specific types of lands to the extent
17 necessary for attaining food self-sufficiency in rice and corn and food security in
18 other basic commodities, as determined by the DA, subject to mandatory
19 consultation: with the LGUs, the private sector, the NGOs, and POs, shall be
20 protected from conversion, which shall include but not limited to areas under the
21 NPAAAD: Provided, That all irrigated and irrigable lands, all lands developed or
22 possessing the potential for development of high value crops, and all agricultural
23 lands that are ecologically fragile and whose conversion will result in serious
24 environmental problems shall be given full protection from conversion, the areas
25 under which are subject to review every seven (7) years by the DA, with the
26 mandatory public consultations: Provided, further, That consistent with the State
27 policy on giving priority to the completion of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform
28 Program (CARP), all lands subject to CARP including those lands covered under
29 the notice of compulsory acquisition/voluntary offer to sell, production or profit-
30 sharing, or commercial farm deferment shall also be protected from conversion
31 pending the distribution and installation of the farmer beneficiaries, but
32 thereafter, Section 65 of Republic Act No. 6657 or the Comprehensive Agrarian
33 Reform Law (CARL) shall apply: Provided, finally, That the conversion of
34 agricultural lands for use of priority government projects for basic services such
35 as, but not limited to, irrigation and power shall be allowed only upon the
36 recommendation of the Secretaries of the DA and DAR.

37
38 Lands defined under Section 10 of R.A. No. 6657 shall remain exempted and
39 excluded from the coverage of CARP.

40
41 **SEC. 30. Sub-classification or Re-classification of Agricultural Lands by**
42 **LGUs.**- Sub-classification or re-classification of agricultural lands to other uses
43 under Section 20 of the LGC of 1991 shall exclude the protected agricultural
44 lands as stated in the preceding section. Moreover, such sub-
45 classification/reclassification is not synonymous to conversion. The DA and DLR
46 shall provide the LGUs with a complete list and maps of protected agricultural
47 lands within their territorial jurisdictions.

48 49 **Article 2**

50 **Forest Lands and Watershed Reservation**

51
52 **SEC. 31. Reversion of Alienable and Disposable Lands to Forestlands.**-Upon
53 the recommendation of the Secretary of the DENR, duly reviewed and endorsed
54 by the LUPC, and after due consultations with the concerned LGUs and affected

1 parties, Congress may authorize the reversion of alienable and disposable lands
2 of the public domain or portion thereof to forestlands.

3
4 **SEC. 32. Critical Watershed Areas.**-The DENR, in coordination with the DA,
5 LGUs, and other government agencies, including government-owned and-
6 controlled corporations, and with mandatory public consultations, shall identify
7 and delineate critical watershed areas that need to be protected, rehabilitated,
8 enhanced, and/or withdrawn from uses that contribute to their further
9 degradation.

10
11 **SEC. 33. Formulation and Implementation of Integrated Watershed**
12 **Management Plans.**-With the assistance of the DENR and upon
13 mandatory consultations with the concerned sectors, the LGUs through their local
14 land use committees shall prepare their watershed management plans which shall
15 be integrated with their respective CLUPs. The formulation and integration of the
16 plan shall be guided, among others, by the principle that the management and
17 development of inland water resources shall be at the watershed level.

18
19 In cases where the watershed areas transcend the boundaries of a particular
20 municipality, an inter-LGU committee composed of representatives from local
21 land use committees of the LGUs where the watershed area is located shall be
22 formed. With the assistance of the DENR and upon mandatory consultations with
23 the concerned sectors, the inter-LGU committee shall formulate the watershed
24 management plan for the said watershed area.

25
26 The DENR and the concerned LGUs shall jointly implement the watershed
27 management plan subject to regular consultations with and involvement of the
28 community and other stakeholders in the implementation of the plan.

29
30 **Article 3**
31 **Coastal Zones**

32
33 **SEC. 34. Criteria on the Allocation and Utilization of Lands within the**
34 **Coastal Zones.**-The allocation and utilization of lands within the coastal zones
35 shall be guided by the following:

- 36
37 a. Areas vegetated with mangrove species shall be preserved for mangrove
38 production and shall not be converted to other uses;
39
40 b. Areas that meet all accepted criteria on elevation, soil type, soil depth,
41 topography, supply for successful fishpond development, and are not
42 identified as mangrove protected areas, shall be utilized for aquaculture
43 purposes;
44
45 c. Areas sub-classified as mangrove and still suitable for use as such, or due to
46 environmental conditions need to be preserved as mangrove, but is devoid of
47 mangrove stands shall not be converted to other uses. The DENR shall ensure
48 that these lands shall be reforested within a given period of time;
49
50 d. Areas accessible to the sea and identified for fisherfolk settlement and housing
51 shall be allocated to traditional fisherfolk who are inhabitants of the coastal
52 communities and members of legitimate fisherfolk organizations and/ or
53 holders of stewardship lease contracts or titles to ancestral domains or any
54 form of property right arrangements who participate in coastal resource

1 management initiatives, subject to the usual census procedures of the
2 HUDCC.

- 3
- 4 e. Areas that are neither sub-classified as mangrove, fisherfolk settlement nor
5 fishpond may be devoted to recreational or tourism purposes: Provided, That
6 such undertaking will not result in environmental degradation and
7 displacement of small fishers;
- 8
- 9 f. Areas which are considered as traditional fishing grounds shall be used
10 primarily for such purpose;
- 11
- 12 g. Areas which have been allocated for small infrastructure needed by fisherfolk
13 shall be allowed; and
- 14
- 15 h. Areas which form part of foreshore lands as defined in this Act including those
16 that are under lease agreements or arrangements shall undergo zoning and
17 evaluation to determine their boundaries and actual sizes and corresponding
18 uses.

19

20 **SEC. 35. Coastal Land Zone Sub-classification.**-All public lands in the coastal
21 zones shall be sub-classified into any of the following: fishponds, mangroves,
22 protection from tidal surge, for preservation of biodiversity, habitats and
23 sanctuaries for endangered wildlife, fisherfolk settlement, or recreational/
24 tourism areas. . No sub-classification of coastal zones to different uses shall be
25 done without the following:

- 26
- 27 a) Conduct of a comprehensive resource and environmental assessment by
28 the DENR and respective LGUs and accredited NGOs and POs within their
29 jurisdiction; and
- 30
- 31 b) Prior consultation with local Fisheries and Aquatic Resource
32 Management Councils (FARMCs) formed under Republic Act No. 8550 or
33 the Fisheries Code.
- 34

35 **SEC. 36. Zoning of Foreshore Areas.**-Local government units, in coordination
36 with the DENR, shall conduct zoning of their respective foreshore areas to assist
37 government and community fishers identify priority areas for conservation and
38 development, and to enable them to set targets for mangrove reforestation and
39 rehabilitation.

40

41 **Article 4**
42 **Mineral Lands**

43

44 **SEC. 37. Criteria for the Utilization and Allocation of Land for Mining**
45 **Purposes.**- Consistent with Section 5 of this Act and the provisions of Republic
46 ActNo. 7942 or the Mining Act of 1995, and to ensure that the objectives of
47 maintaining ecological balance and maximizing economic returns to mining
48 operations are realized, the allocation and utilization of lands for mining
49 purposes shall be guided by the following:

- 50
- 51 a) The principles of sustainable development and responsible mining;
- 52
- 53 b) In case of small-scale mining, adequate and acceptable safeguards shall
54 be instituted by the holders of mining rights or permits to prevent
55 environmental degradation of the mining sites and adjacent areas;

- 1 c) Mineral reservations which have become non-operational for more than
2 ten (10) years as determined by the MGB shall be placed under
3 appropriate surface management by the DENR; and
4
5 d) Consistent with the Mining Act of 1995, areas closed to mining
6 operations shall be periodically reviewed through mineral exploration to
7 be undertaken by the DENR for the purpose of determining whether or
8 not their continued closure is consistent with the national interest and,
9 if warranted, recommend their reclassification as mineral lands.
10

11 **SEC.38. Reversion of Mineral Lands.** - All mineral lands with exhausted
12 mineral resources, as determined by the MGB upon the recommendation of the
13 DENR, shall revert to its original land classification, that is, as forest land or
14 agricultural land. In the case of forestlands, the DENR may classify such areas
15 for other purposes in consultation with concerned LGUs, the DOT, and other
16 national government agencies.
17

18 **Article 5**
19 **Energy Resource Lands**
20

21 **SEC. 39. Guidelines for the Utilization and Allocation of Lands for Energy**
22 **Resource Exploration, Development, Production, Utilization, and**
23 **Distribution Purposes.**- To ensure that the objectives of maintaining ecological
24 balance and maximizing the power potential from indigenous energy resources in
25 the most economical and environmentally-acceptable means are realized, the
26 allocation and utilization of lands for said purposes shall be guided by the
27 following, consistent with existing regulations and laws on energy resources:
28

- 29 a. Indigenous energy resource exploration and development for the
30 purpose of a National Energy Resource Inventory and Data Base as well
31 as EnergyResource Block Map shall be allowed subject to the
32 implementation of complementary watershed and other land
33 management plans;
34
35 b. Indigenous energy resource exploration, development, production,
36 utilization, and distribution shall be subject to the appropriate
37 requirements and processes of the Philippine Environmental Impact
38 Statement (EIS) system. Each project shall secure an Environmental
39 Compliance Certificate (ECC) prior to project implementation to ensure
40 adequate and appropriate environmental management measures and
41 optimum methods for resource access and recovery are utilized; and
42
43 c. Energy reservations or portions thereof which have become or have
44 been established to be non-economically viable to operate or are no
45 longer used for energy purposes shall be released to give way to other
46 land uses, subject to existing laws covering energy reservations.
47

48 **SEC. 40. Reversion of Energy Resource Lands.**-All exhausted indigenous
49 energy resource lands not covered by proclamation shall automatically revert to
50 the category of forestlands or agricultural lands open to disposition, whichever is
51 appropriate. Exhausted energy resource lands shall refer to specific energy
52 resource sites whose energy reserves of the desired type/s are no longer in
53 sufficient quantity or quality to justify additional expenditure for their extraction
54 and utilization.
55

**CHAPTER VII
SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT**

SEC. 41. Town, City, and Settlements Development.-The development of town, city, and settlements through the zoning ordinances of cities and municipalities shall be guided by urban zoning standards designed to maximize existing urban spaces.

SEC. 42. Settlements within Geo-hazard Areas.-Settlements within geo-hazard areas may be allowed provided that mitigating and/or protective measures are adopted to address the potential danger or risk to lives and property within such settlements. In coordination with the concerned agencies of the government, the LUPC shall provide assistance to concerned LGUs and settlers in instituting safety and corrective measures to address the potential danger or risk.

SEC. 43. Designation of Waste Disposal Site.-Each city or municipality shall identify, designate and allocate an area within their territorial jurisdiction to serve as waste disposal site within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act. The LGUs, in coordination with the DENR or any other competent authority, shall identify solid waste disposal sites in order to fast-track the conduct of environmental impact assessment study and to facilitate processing of the environmental compliance certificate. The site or area shall be identified in the city or municipality's CLUP. For this purpose, cities and municipalities shall establish their solid waste management program. Likewise, as provided under Section 33 of the LGC, cities and municipalities may, through appropriate ordinances, bind themselves towards the establishment of a common solid waste management program.

Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DENR, in coordination with concerned agencies, shall promulgate the necessary guidelines and standards for the formulation and establishment of solid waste management programs by cities and municipalities, and shall submit the same to the LUPC for review and approval.

SEC. 44. Designation and Zoning of Socialized Housing Zones.- Each city or municipality in urban, urbanizable and rural areas shall designate lands for socialized housing and resettlement areas for the immediate and future needs of the underprivileged and homeless in their territory, pursuant to existing laws and regulations.

The designated sites for socialized housing shall be located in residential zones, and shall be zoned as socialized housing zones that are integrated in the city or municipality's zoning ordinance, pursuant to existing laws and regulations.

Fisherfolk settlements and housing in coastal municipalities shall be zoned near the sea for easy access to their livelihood as provided under Section 35 (d) of this Act.

SEC. 45. Urban Forest or Green Space.-Each city or highly urbanizing municipality shall identify, designate, and allocate lands owned by the city or municipality as urban forest or green space based on the guidelines and standards to be issued by the DENR and approved by the LUPC.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

CHAPTER VIII
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

SEC. 46. Criteria for Designating Industrial Development Areas.-The identification and establishment of industrial development areas shall conform to the provisions of Republic Act No.7916, otherwise known as the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) Law; the CARL, IPRA, UDHA, and the AFMA, taking into consideration the following:

- 27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
- a) Identified network of areas for agricultural development and protected agricultural areas pursuant to the AFMA;
 - b) National policies on the regional dispersal of industries and agri-based industrial development;
 - c) Identified growth areas and corridors in the National Development Plan;
 - d) National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) and non-NIPAS areas that require protection;
 - e) National and Urban Development and Housing Framework;
 - f) Identified Socialized Housing Zones;
 - g) NFPP and other existing national programs and policies.

The designated industrial development areas shall become an integral part of the land use plan and zoning ordinance of the city or municipality where these, areas are located.

CHAPTER IX
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREAS

SEC. 47. Criteria for Designating Tourism Development Areas.-The identification, selection, and development of tourism development areas and tourism estates shall be done in consultation and coordination with the concerned LGUs, national government agencies, the private sector, and the affected communities.

Tourism development areas shall likewise include those covered by legislative and executive issuances as tourist spots, tourist zones and tourism eco-zones which can be developed into tourism estates or integrated resort, leisure and recreation complexes and other tourism-related facilities as well as those identified in the national; regional tourism, and area specific tourism master plans and other sector plans: such as ecotourism and agri-tourism sites.

Designated areas for tourism development shall become part of the CLUPs of the cities or municipalities where these are located.

SEC. 48. Identification and Declaration of Areas for Protection, Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Heritage.- The National Historical Institute (NHJ) and/or the National Museum in coordination with other concerned agencies, local communities, and the private sector, shall identify declared areas and structures which shall be protected and/or preserved as part of the Philippine cultural heritage.

1 The LGUs in coordination with the NHJ, the National Commission for Culture
2 and Arts (NCCA) and the Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) shall designate
3 historical zones to protect the historical integrity of said geographical areas and
4 cultural space of intangible cultural properties, which are significant to a city/
5 municipality and the community.

6
7 **CHAPTER X**
8 **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**
9

10 **SEC. 49. Allocation and Use of Land for Infrastructure Development.-** Land,
11 whether public or private, shall be allocated and utilized for priority
12 infrastructure projects that are supportive of national or local development
13 objectives. The NEDA, in consultation with the concerned national government
14 agencies, LGUs, and the private sector shall identify and periodically review,
15 update and/or revise the list of priority infrastructure projects subject to Sections
16 5 and 29 hereof, and Section 47 of the AFMA.

17 In determining and evaluating the list of priority infrastructure projects,
18 consideration shall be given to those that:

19
20 (a) Respond to immediate and vital requirements of the national economy
21 with priority on improving rural infrastructure and the development of the
22 agriculture and fisheries sectors;

23
24 (b) Upgrade existing facilities to international standards;

25
26 (c) Address the need for sustainable settlements development; and

27
28 (d) Help mitigate the destructive effects of natural disaster-causing
29 phenomena or those that shall serve as alternatives to existing
30 infrastructures found in natural hazard-prone areas:

31
32 Provided, That the provision and implementation of infrastructure support shall
33 be made compatible with existing environmental conditions and the physical,
34 whether natural or man-made, and cultural character of the area. Mandatory
35 public consultations pursuant to existing laws and regulations shall be held prior
36 to the conduct of all infrastructure projects that will necessarily involve
37 dislocation or displacement of people in the area: Provided, further, That the
38 proponent of the infrastructure project shall follow the rules on just and humane
39 eviction or demolition under Section 28 of the UPHA, notwithstanding the
40 provisions of Republic Act No. 8975, prohibiting lower courts from issuing
41 temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, or preliminary mandatory
42 injunctions, and proponent shall follow IPRA,: Provided \$nu&, that national
43 government infrastructure projects shall allocate budget for the adequate
44 relocation of displaced communities.

45
46 **SEC. 50. Infrastructure Projects within Geo-hazard Areas.-**Construction of
47 priority infrastructure projects within hazard-prone areas shall be allowed.
48 Provided, That mitigating and/or preventive measures are adopted to address the
49 potential adverse economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts that will
50 emanate from these infrastructure projects, subject to the findings and
51 recommendations of a feasibility study/environmental impact assessment in
52 accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1586 and Republic Act No. 4846.

53
54 Existing projects that did not go through the process of an environmental impact
55 assessment and pose threats to the environment, integrity of historic,

1 archeological, or scientifically significant areas; or are impinging on critical
2 ecosystems, may be: (a) terminated immediately, (b) required to implement an
3 Environmental Management Plan; (c) gradually phased-out and relocated, or (d)
4 maintained up to their life span, subject, however, to mitigating measures:
5 Provided, That the rules on mandatory public consultations and just and
6 humane eviction or demolition shall also be observed prior to the termination,
7 gradual phase-out, or relocation of projects that will necessarily involve
8 dislocation or displacement of people in the area.

9
10 **CHAPTER XI**
11 **TRAINING, EDUCATION AND**
12 **VALUES FORMATION**
13

14 **SEC. 51. Values Formation.**-In order to create a well-informed, responsible and
15 committed citizenry who values the protection, conservation and development of
16 the country's limited land, and other physical resources, the State shall mandate
17 the inclusion of sustainable land use education or any subject related thereto in
18 the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

19
20 **SEC. 52. Information and Education Campaign.**-The LUPC shall undertake a
21 nationwide education information campaign in land use and physical planning to
22 be implemented by local and national government agencies. The DILG and
23 concerned agencies shall formulate and implement a land use management
24 capability-building program for national and local government officials,
25 community leaders, NGOs, POs, religious sector, and the general public.

26
27 **CHAPTER XII**
28 **INCENTIVES, SANCTIONS, AND PENALTIES**
29 **Article 1**
30 **Incentives and Awards**
31

32 **SEC. 53. Formulation of a System of Incentives and Awards.**-The LUPC shall
33 come out with a system of incentives and awards to LGUs that regularly update
34 their CLUPs within the prescribed period, as follows:

- 35
36 (a) Provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities, and Independent Component Cities -
37 once every nine (9) years; and
38
39 (b) Component cities and municipalities once every nine (9) years.
40

41 **SEC. 54. Priority in Giving Technical Assistance to LGUs.**-In providing
42 technical assistance and other forms of support related to land use management
43 and the implementation of development plans, national government agencies
44 shall give priority to cities and municipalities with approved CLUPs.
45

46 **Article 2**
47 **Sanctions and Penalties**
48

49 **SEC. 55. Fine for Non-Completion and Non-Commencement of Development**
50 **of Agricultural Lands with Approved Order of Conversion.**- A landowner
51 and his/her designated developer or duly authorized representative who fails to
52 commence and/or complete the development of agricultural lands with approved
53 order of conversion shall be penalized, jointly or severally, with any of the
54 following fines based on the zonal value of the land at the time the fine is
55 imposed:

1 a. On failure to commence within one year from the date of conversion
2 order:

3
4 (1) Six percent (6%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the first
5 three (3) hectares,

6
7 (2) Fifteen percent (15%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the
8 next three hectares, and

9
10 (3) Thirty percent (30%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the
11 remaining area.
12

13 Provided, That the order of conversion shall be deemed revoked
14 automatically and the land shall revert to its original agricultural use and
15 covered by the DAR through compulsory acquisition for distribution to
16 qualified beneficiaries.
17

18 b. On failure to complete fifty percent (50%) of the approved conversion
19 plan within a specified time frame: Fifty percent (50%) of the zonal value of
20 the subject land and the revocation of the conversion plan on the
21 undeveloped portion which shall automatically revert to its original use as
22 agricultural land. The same shall be covered under the CARP and
23 processed for land distribution as soon as possible.
24

25 **SEC. 56. Authority to Impose Fine.**-The DLR shall impose the penalty provided
26 for under the preceding section.
27

28 **SEC. 57. Withdrawal of Local Development Permits or Licenses.**-Upon receipt
29 of notice from the DLR, the concerned agencies and the city or municipality shall
30 withdraw or revoke any development permit and other licenses that may be
31 necessary to develop the agricultural land subject of conversion.
32

33 **SEC. 58. Utilization of Fines.**-The fines collected under Sections 55, 60, 61, and
34 62 hereof shall automatically accrue to the Agrarian Reform Fund consistent with
35 the provisions of the CARL, as amended.
36

37 **SEC. 59. Failure to Formulate, Enforce, and/or Implement the CLUPs.**-
38 Consistent with due process, the DILG shall investigate, review, and
39 recommend appropriate action regarding local chief executives and other local
40 officials and employees responsible for the formulation, enforcement, and/or
41 implementation of the CLUPs in case of any of the following:
42

- 43 (a) Failure to implement and enforce the CLUP due to negligence of duty;
44 (b) Failure to provide appropriate budgetary allocation to effect its
45 implementation; and
46 (c)
47 (d) Failure to complete the preparation of the CLUP despite the availability
48 of funds, resources, and support by the Sanggunian concerned.
49

50 Any public official or employee, regardless of whether elected or appointed or
51 holding office or employment in a casual, temporary, holdover, permanent, or
52 regular capacity, found to be responsible for any of the foregoing acts, after due
53 notice and hearing by the appropriate body or agency, shall be punished with
54 forfeiture of salaries and allowances and suspension from:
55

1 1. Six (6) to nine (9) months, in case of non-implementation of CLUP; or

2
3 2. Three (3) to six (6) months, in case of non-completion of the CLUP.
4

5 **SEC. 60. Person(s) Abetting Illegal Conversion.**-Any person initiating, causing,
6 inducing, or abetting illegal conversion shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned
7 from seven (7) to twelve (12) years and imposed a fine of not less than one,
8 hundred thousand (100,000.00) pesos, or both at the discretion of the court:
9 Provided, That if the offender is a public official or employee, whether elected or
10 appointed, the penalty shall, in addition thereto, include dismissal through
11 permanent separation from the service and forfeiture of all benefits and
12 entitlements accruing to the public position and perpetual disqualification to run
13 or apply for any elective or appointive public office: Provided, further, That if the
14 offender is a juridical person, the penalty of imprisonment shall be imposed on
15 the president, chief executive officer, manager, the Chairperson and all the
16 members of the board, and other responsible officers thereof, and the fine shall
17 be equivalent to the zonal value of the land or forty percent (40%) of the
18 shareholders equity, as determined at the time of judgment whichever is higher,
19 plus forfeiture of the land in favor of the State for sale through public auction, the
20 proceeds of which shall automatically accrue to the agrarian reform fund as
21 provided for in Section 58 of this Act.
22

23 **SEC. 61. Penalty for Reclassification of Protected Agricultural Lands and**
24 **Exceeding the Limit of Areas Allowed for Reclassification.**-Any person
25 initiating, causing, inducing, or abetting the reclassification of protected
26 agricultural areas into non-agricultural uses and exceeding the limits set forth
27 under Section 20 of the Local Government Code of 1991, shall be penalized with
28 imprisonment of twelve (12) years and a fine of not less than One hundred
29 thousand (P100,000) pesos, or both at the discretion of the Court:
30

31 Provided, That if the offender is a public official or employee, the penalty shall, in
32 addition thereto, include dismissal through permanent separation from the
33 service whether elected or appointed and forfeiture of entitlements accruing to
34 the public position, and perpetual disqualification to run or apply for any elective
35 or appointive public position: Provided, further, That if the offender is a juridical
36 person, the penalty shall be imposed on the president, chief executive officer,
37 manager, the Chairperson and all the members of the board, and other
38 responsible officers thereof.
39

40 **SEC. 62. Payment of Disturbance Compensation.**-Following the order of
41 priority such as agricultural lessees and share tenants, regular farm workers,
42 seasonal farm workers, other farm workers, actual tillers or occupants of public
43 lands, collective, or cooperative of the above beneficiaries, and others directly
44 working on, the land affected by agricultural land use conversion shall be entitled
45 to the payment of disturbance compensation equivalent to five (5) times the
46 average of the gross harvests on the landholding during the last five (5) preceding
47 calendar years or a certain percentage of the converted land, whichever is higher,
48 as determined by the DAR.
49

50 **CHAPTER XII**
51 **TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS**
52

53 **SEC. 63. Convening of the LUPC.**-Within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of
54 this Act, the Director-General of the National Economic Development Authority
55 shall convene the LUPC.

1
2 **SEC. 64. Implementing Rules and Regulations.**-Within sixty (60) days from the
3 effectivity of this Act, the LUPC shall promulgate the rules and regulations to
4 implement the provisions of this Act. Said rules and regulations shall be
5 submitted to the Congressional Oversight Committee for approval.
6

7 **SEC. 65. Congressional Oversight Committee on the Land Use Act.**-There is
8 hereby created a Congressional Oversight Committee composed of seven (7)
9 members from the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
10 and seven (7) members from the House of Representatives Committees on Natural
11 Resources and Housing and Urban Development. The members from the Senate
12 shall be appointed by the Senate President based on proportional representation
13 of the parties or coalitions therein with at least two (2) senators representing the
14 minority. The members from the House of Representatives shall be appointed by
15 the Speaker also based on proportional representation of the parties or coalitions
16 therein with at least two (2) members representing the minority.
17

18 The secretariat of the Oversight Committee shall be drawn from the existing
19 secretariat personnel of the committees comprising the oversight and the funding
20 shall be taken from the appropriations of both the House of Representatives and
21 the Senate.
22

23 **SEC. 66. Transfer of Powers and Functions.**-The functions of the HLURB on
24 land use planning as provided for under Section 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, and 5f of
25 Executive Order No. 648 and EO No. 72, series of 1991, shall be transferred to
26 the LUPC and its appropriate sub-national/LGU structures. The NLUC shall also
27 transfer all its powers and functions to the LUPC and shall cease to exercise such
28 functions.
29

30 **SEC. 67. Retirement/Separation from the Service and Reemployment.**-
31 Employees of the HLURB whose positions are declared redundant as a result of
32 the implementation of this Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other
33 benefits provided for under Sections 10.1 to 10.3 and 13 of Executive Order No.
34 366 dated October 4, 2004.
35

36 Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, government personnel who
37 are separated as a result of the implementation of this Act shall immediately
38 qualify for reemployment to other agencies or branches of the government
39 including Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs),
40 Government Financial Institutions (GFIs), or local government units.
41

42 **SEC. 68. Appropriations.**-The appropriations for the National Land Use
43 Committee under the National Economic and Development Authority under the
44 current General Appropriations Act shall be used to carry out the initial
45 operations of the Land Use Policy Council. Thereafter, additional sums as may be
46 necessary for the full implementation of LUPC's functions shall be included in the
47 annual General Appropriations Act.
48

49 **SEC. 69. Review of Existing Land Use Plans.**-Provinces, cities, and
50 municipalities with existing land use plans shall review, revise, reconcile, and
51 harmonize the same with the guidelines and standards set forth under this Act
52 within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act.
53

1 **SEC. 70. Repealing Clause.-** All republic acts, executive orders, rules and
2 regulations, and other issuances, or parts thereof, that are inconsistent with the
3 provisions of this Republic Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
4

5 **SEC. 71. Non-impairment Clause.-** Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to
6 diminish, impair, or repeal rights recognized, granted, or available to
7 marginalized or basic sectors under existing laws including but not limited to
8 Republic Act Nos. 7279, 6657, 8371, and 8550.
9

10 **SEC. 72. Separability Clause.-** If for any reason or reasons, any part or
11 provision of this Act shall be declared or held to be unconstitutional or invalid,
12 other parts or provisions hereof which are not affected thereby shall continue to
13 be in full force and effect.
14

15 **SEC. 73. Effectivity Clause.-** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
16 publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of
17 general circulation.
18

19 Approved,