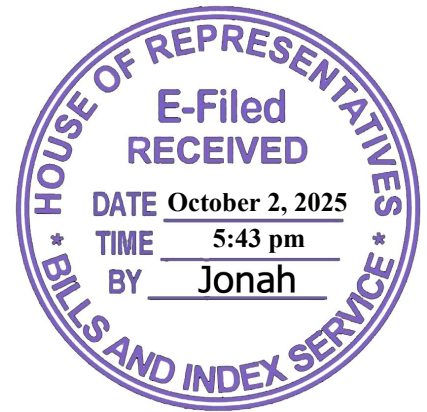


Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**TWENTIETH CONGRESS**  
*First Regular Session*

HOUSE BILL NO. 5110



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Introduced by **REPRESENTATIVE AUDREY KAY T. ZUBIRI**

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

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Philippines faces urgent challenges in land governance, with increasing urbanization, environmental degradation, and food insecurity driven by unregulated land conversion and fragmented planning. Between 2012 and 2022, over 620,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural land were converted to non-agricultural uses<sup>1</sup>, threatening food self-sufficiency and rural livelihoods. Urban sprawl and infrastructure expansion continue to encroach on ecologically sensitive areas, while local government units struggle with inconsistent zoning enforcement and overlapping mandates.

The proposed National Land Use Act seeks to institutionalize a unified framework for land use classification, planning, and management, anchored on four functional categories: protection, production, settlements, and infrastructure. It establishes the Land Use Policy Council (LUPC) to harmonize national and local efforts, resolve policy conflicts, and ensure participatory planning.

The bill also protects prime agricultural lands, ancestral domains, and critical ecosystems from premature conversion, while empowering LGUs through technical support and capacity-building. By aligning land use with national development goals and ecological integrity, this Act will foster inclusive growth, climate resilience, and equitable access to land resources.

In summary, this landmark legislation will transform how we manage land - turning a fragmented system into a strategic, equitable, and sustainable foundation for national progress. Its passage is not only timely; it is imperative. The future of our communities, our environment, and our economy depends on it.

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<sup>1</sup> [‘PHL converts 600K hectares of irrigated lands’ | Cai U. Ordinario](#)

This measure was also previously filed and approved on third reading during the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress.

In view of the foregoing, the urgent passage of this measure is earnestly sought.



**AUDREY KAY T. ZUBIRI**  
*Representative, 3<sup>rd</sup> District of Bukidnon*

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

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

3

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

8

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

- 12           a) Sustainable and just management and utilization of natural resources;  
13           b) Maintenance and preservation of environmental integrity and stability;  
14           c) Food security in basic food commodities with emphasis on self-sufficiency in rice  
15           and corn production through efficient and sustainable use of land resources  
16           consistent with the principles of sound agricultural development, natural resources  
17           development, and agrarian reform;

- 1 d) Protection of prime agricultural lands for food production activities and highest  
2 priority to the completion of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program  
3 (CARP);
- 4 e) Sustainable development and management of water resources towards water  
5 security;
- 6 f) Rational population distribution and settlements development;
- 7 g) Spatial integration that links consumption and production areas to achieve physical  
8 and economic integration through appropriate infrastructure systems;
- 9 h) Equitable and sustainable economic growth and balanced and dispersed industrial  
10 and tourism development guided by the principles of agrarian reform, urban land  
11 reform, and rural development;
- 12 i) Private-public partnership where government provides the appropriate policy, legal  
13 and institutional framework to guide the private sector's management of resources;
- 14 j) Harmony between the rights and the varied interests of every Filipino within the  
15 framework of people empowerment, decentralization, social justice, and equity;
- 16 k) Respect for and protection of the sustainable traditional resource right of the  
17 Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) to their ancestral  
18 domains to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being as well as  
19 recognition of the applicability of customary laws and sustainable traditional  
20 resource use and management, knowledge, and practices in ancestral domains;
- 21 l) Protection of the right of basic sectors to equitable access to the country's land and  
22 other resources through State regulation of land valuation to prevent uncontrolled  
23 land speculation resulting in tremendous increase in land pricing;
- 24 m) Protection, conservation and preservation of the Filipino historical and cultural  
25 heritage and resources for the deeper understanding of our history and culture as a  
26 people;
- 27 n) Attainment of energy security or energy self-sufficiency through sustainable and  
28 priority development of indigenous energy resources;
- 29 o) An integrated approach to the utilization, allocation, development and management  
30 of water as a limited resource to complement and support sustainable land  
31 utilization; and
- 32 p) Market orientation where the interplay of market forces within the framework of  
33 ecological and intergenerational factors is encouraged and adopted as the basic  
34 parameter in achieving efficiency in land use and allocation.

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

5  
6 Guided by the principle that the use of land bears a social function and that all economic  
7 agents shall contribute to the common good, landowners shall be held responsible for  
8 developing and conserving their lands thereby making their lands productive and supportive of  
9 environmental stability.

10  
11 **SEC. 3. Scope.** - This Act shall apply to all lands whether public, private, government-  
12 owned, and/ or in the possession of individuals, communities, indigenous peoples, or groups  
13 of people, to guide and govern the use, allocation, development and management of land  
14 resources including such activities that bear impact on said resources.

15  
16 **CHAPTER II**  
17 **DEFINITIONS**

18  
19 **SEC. 4. Definitions.** - As used in and for purposes of this Act, the following terms shall  
20 mean:

- 21 a) Agricultural land - shall refer to lands devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of  
22 the soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish  
23 or aqua-culture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and  
24 other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming  
25 operations done by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law as  
26 mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, or industrial land;
- 27 b) Agricultural land use conversion - shall refer to the undertaking of any development  
28 activity which modifies or alters the physical characteristics of agricultural lands to  
29 render them suitable for non-agricultural purposes with an approved order of  
30 conversion issued exclusively by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR);
- 31 c) Alienable and disposable (A&D) lands - shall refer to lands of the public domain  
32 which have been delineated, classified, and certified to by law or pursuant to the  
33 Land Classification Program of the Department of Environment and Natural  
34 Resources (DENR) as agricultural lands open to disposition under the provisions of

1 Commonwealth Act No. 141, otherwise known as the "Public Land Act," as  
2 amended;

3 d) Ancestral domains - shall refer to all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs as  
4 defined in Republic Act No. 8371, otherwise known as the "Indigenous Peoples  
5 Rights Act (IPRA) of 1998”;

6 e) Comprehensive land use plan (CLUP) - shall refer to a document embodying a set  
7 of policies, accompanied by maps and similar illustrations, that serves as principal  
8 basis for determining the future land use of lands and natural resources within the  
9 territorial jurisdiction of the city or municipality. It represents the community-  
10 desired pattern of population distribution and proposes future allocation of land  
11 resources to various land-using activities. It identifies the allocation, character, and  
12 extent of the areas of land resources to be used for different purposes and includes  
13 the processes and the criteria employed in the determination of the land use. It has  
14 a long-term perspective, encompassing a minimum of three (3) terms of local  
15 elective officials.

16 f) Coastal Area/Zone - shall refer to a band of dry land and the adjacent ocean space  
17 (water and submerged land) in which terrestrial processes and uses directly affect  
18 oceanic processes and uses, and vice versa. Its geographic extent may include areas  
19 within a landmark limit of one (1) kilometer from the shoreline at high tide to  
20 include mangrove swamps, brackish water ponds, nip swamps, estuarine rivers,  
21 sandy beaches and other areas within a seaward limit of 200 meters isobaths to  
22 include coral reefs, algal flats, seagrass beds, and other softbottom areas. For  
23 purposes of initiating and implementing sustainable coastal resources protection  
24 and management, it shall include foreshore lands;

25 g) Critical watershed - shall refer to a watershed supporting existing and proposed  
26 hydro-electric power and irrigation works needing immediate rehabilitation as it is  
27 being subjected to fast denudation causing accelerated erosion and destructive  
28 floods;

29 h) Cultural heritage - shall refer to the totality of cultural properties preserved and  
30 developed through time and passed on for posterity;

31 i) Development plan - shall refer to a document that defines the activities or measures  
32 that the national government or local government units (LGU's) intend to  
33 implement in order to achieve a defined set of development goals. It integrates the  
34 socio-economic and sectoral plans of the national government or its instrumentality

1 or a particular LGU with spatial plans such as land use or physical framework plans.  
2 It may include an analysis of problems and resources, definition of goals and  
3 objectives, policy guidelines, project and target achievements, and an  
4 implementation mechanism which defines the roles and contributions expected  
5 from the government and the private sector;

- 6 j) Ecologically-fragile lands - shall refer to lands within the critical watershed,  
7 brackish and freshwater wetlands, pasture lands, and croplands which require  
8 rehabilitation and whose continued unsustainable use would adversely affect the  
9 productivity of lowland agricultural areas and the stability of the upland system;
- 10 k) Ecotourism - shall refer to sustainable tourism or travel to a given natural area with  
11 exotic or threatened ecosystems or a heritage area to observe wildlife or to help  
12 preserve nature, in the process providing for community participation; protection  
13 and management of natural resources, culture and indigenous knowledge systems  
14 and practices; environmental education and ethics; as well as economic benefits  
15 fostered and pursued for the enrichment of host communities and the satisfaction of  
16 visitors;
- 17 l) Energy resource lands - shall refer to lands where naturally occurring or indigenous  
18 energy resources exist;
- 19 m) Energy resources - shall refer to surface or subsurface substances that serve as  
20 energy sources. These are traditionally mineral fuel deposits such as coal,  
21 petroleum, natural gas or renewable resources from geothermal, hydro reservoirs,  
22 or non-conventional sources such as ocean waves, solar, wind, biomass, and other  
23 similar resources which serve the same purpose;
- 24 n) Environmentally critical areas - shall refer to areas declared by law as:
- 25 1. areas for natural parks, watershed reserves, wildlife preserves, and sanctuaries;
  - 26 2. areas set aside as aesthetic potential tourist spots;
  - 27 3. areas which constitute the habitat of any endangered or threatened species or  
28 indigenous Philippine wildlife (flora and fauna);
  - 29 4. areas of unique historic, archaeological, or scientific interests;
  - 30 5. areas which are traditionally occupied by ICCs/IPs;
  - 31 6. areas with critical slopes;
  - 32 7. areas frequently visited and/or hard hit by natural calamities (geologic hazards,  
33 floods, typhoons and volcanic activities);
  - 34 8. prime agricultural lands;

- 1 9. recharge areas of aquifers;
- 2 10. water bodies;
- 3 11. mangrove areas;
- 4 12. coral reefs;
- 5 13. mossy and virgin forests;
- 6 14. rivers and river banks; and
- 7 15. swamp forest and marshlands; and
- 8 16. foreshore lands.

9  
10 This term shall also include other terrestrial, aquatic and marine areas that need special  
11 protection and conservation measures because they are ecologically fragile or they are needed  
12 for food security and food self-sufficiency as determined by concerned agencies and LGU's in  
13 consultation with the concerned sectors;

- 14 o) Exhausted mineral resources - shall refer to a situation where the mineral resources  
15 in specific sites are no longer in sufficient quantity or quality to justify additional  
16 expenditure for extraction or utilization;
- 17 p) Food security - shall refer to the policy objective of meeting the food availability,  
18 accessibility, and affordability requirements of the present and future generations  
19 of Filipinos in a sustainable manner, through local production or importation, only  
20 when there is shortage established based on a micro level situation, or both, based  
21 on the country's existing and potential resource endowments and related production  
22 advantages, and consistent with the overall national development objectives and  
23 policies;
- 24 q) Food self-sufficiency - shall refer to the policy objective of meeting the food  
25 requirements through intensive local food production in a sustainable manner based  
26 on the country's existing and potential resource endowments and related production  
27 advantages;
- 28 r) Forestlands - shall refer to lands of the public domain which have been classified  
29 or declared as such and all unclassified lands of the public domain;
- 30 s) Foreshore land - shall refer to a string of land margining a body of water, the part  
31 of a seashore between the low-water line usually at the seaward margin of a low  
32 tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide usually marked by a beach  
33 scarp or berm;

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

- 1 ee) Mineral exploration - shall refer to the systematic searching or prospecting for  
2 mineral resources including energy resources;
- 3 ff) Mineral lands - shall refer to lands where mineral resources are found;
- 4 gg) Multiple use of land resources - shall refer to the utilization or management strategy  
5 for forest lands, which allows any activity thereat, involving one or more of its  
6 resources, depending on the result of prior evaluation on its numerous beneficial  
7 uses, that will produce the optimum benefits to the development and progress of the  
8 country and the public welfare without impairment or with the least injury to its  
9 other resources;
- 10 hh) Network of Protected Areas for Agriculture and Agro-industrial Development  
11 (NPAAAD) - shall refer to agricultural areas identified by the Department of  
12 Agriculture through the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in  
13 coordination with the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority  
14 (NAMRIA) in order to ensure the efficient utilization of land for agriculture and  
15 agro-industrial development and promote sustainable growth. The NPAAAD  
16 covers all irrigated areas; all irrigable lands already covered by irrigation projects  
17 with firm funding commitments; all alluvial plains; land highly suitable for  
18 agriculture whether irrigated or not; agro-industrial croplands or lands planted to  
19 industrial crops that support the validity of existing agricultural infrastructure and  
20 agro-based enterprises; highlands or areas located at an elevation of Five hundred  
21 (500) meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-temperate and high  
22 value crops; all agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile the conversion of  
23 which will result in serious environmental degradation; and all mangrove areas and  
24 fish sanctuaries;
- 25 ii) Physical framework plans - shall refer to the national, regional or provincial  
26 indicative plans embodying both policies and strategies that are prepared by the  
27 national, regional and provincial land use policy councils, respectively, to guide the  
28 desired direction and growth and to promote and advance appropriate resource  
29 utilization as a way of sustaining food security, promoting people's welfare,  
30 protection of environment;
- 31 jj) Premature or illegal conversion - shall refer to any activity that modifies or alters  
32 the physical characteristics of agricultural lands to render them suitable for non-  
33 agricultural purposes without an approved order of conversion from the DLR  
34 Secretary;

- 1           kk) Prime agricultural land - shall refer to all irrigated areas, all irrigable lands already  
2           covered by irrigation projects with firm funding commitments; all alluvial plain  
3           land highly suitable for agriculture whether irrigated or not; agro-industrial  
4           croplands or lands presently planted to industrial crops that support the viability of  
5           existing agricultural infrastructure and agro-based enterprises, highlands, or areas  
6           located at elevation of 500 meters or above and have the potential for growing semi-  
7           temperature and high value crops; all agricultural lands that are ecologically fragile,  
8           the conversion of which will result in serious environmental degradation; and  
9           mangrove areas and fish sanctuaries;
- 10          ll) Production land use - shall refer to the direct and indirect utilization of land to  
11          generate outputs resulting from the following activities: agricultural, fish farming  
12          or aquaculture, timber or agro-forestry, grazing and pasture, mining, indigenous  
13          energy resource development, industry, and tourism;
- 14          mm) Protected areas - shall refer to portions of land set aside by reason of their unique  
15          physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity, and  
16          protected against destructive human exploitation. For purposes of this Act, it shall  
17          include agricultural lands identified and delineated under Section hereof;
- 18          nn) Protection land use - shall refer to the use of land primarily for rehabilitation,  
19          conservation, and protection purposes and the promotion of the country's ecological  
20          and life-support systems;
- 21          oo) Public domain - shall refer to lands that belong to the State which may be any of  
22          the following: agricultural, forest or timber, mineral, or national park as provided  
23          for in the Constitution;
- 24          pp) Public lands - shall refer to lands which have not been subject to private property  
25          rights or subject to sale or other modes of acquisition or concession under the  
26          general laws, and are devoted to public use;
- 27          qq) Reclassification of agricultural lands - shall refer to the act of specifying how  
28          agricultural lands shall be utilized for non-agricultural uses such as residential,  
29          industrial, or commercial purposes through the local planning and zoning processes  
30          pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 and  
31          subject to the requirements and procedure for conversion. It is equivalent to lam  
32          sub-classification for classified lands of the public domain and also includes the  
33          reversion of non-agricultural lands to agricultural use;

- 1 rr) Resettlement sites - shall refer to areas identified by the appropriate national agency  
2 or by the local government unit, with respect to areas within its jurisdiction, which  
3 shall be used for the relocation of the underprivileged and homeless, as defined  
4 under Republic Act No. 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA);
- 5 ss) Settlements - shall refer to communities or built-up environment areas where people  
6 prefer to live in;
- 7 tt) Settlements development - shall refer to any improvement on existing settlements  
8 or any proposed development of certain areas for settlement purposes. It also  
9 involves the spatial distribution of population, identification of the roles and  
10 functions of key urban centers, determination of relationships among settlement  
11 areas, and the provision of basic services and facilities of identified major settlement  
12 areas or growth centers;
- 13 uu) Shoreline - shall refer to a strip of land covering at least one (1) kilometer from the  
14 point where sea water reaches during the highest high tide;
- 15 vv) Socialized housing - shall refer to housing programs and projects undertaken by the  
16 government or the private sector for the underprivileged and homeless citizens  
17 which shall include sites and services development, long-term financing, liberalized  
18 terms on interest payments, and such other benefits in accordance with the UDHA;
- 19 ww) Socialized housing zones - shall refer to lands identified and designated by  
20 LGUs as sites for socialized housing pursuant to Article IV of the UDHA and its  
21 implementing guidelines;
- 22 xx) Sustainable development - shall refer to the development objective of meeting the  
23 needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future  
24 generations to meet their own needs consistent with the principles of social equity,  
25 efficiency, and environmental integrity;
- 26 yy) Tourism development areas - shall refer to specific sites for tourism development  
27 located in areas identified as priorities in the national and regional, area specific  
28 tourism master plans and other sector plans such as eco-tourism and agri-tourism  
29 sites, including those designated through legislative and executive issuances i.e.,  
30 tourist spots, tourist zones and tourism ecozones which can be developed into  
31 tourism estates or integrated resort, leisure, and recreation complexes, and other  
32 tourism related facilities;
- 33 zz) Tourism estates - shall refer to large tracts of land with well-defined boundaries in  
34 any area identified in the Philippine tourism master plan and regional tourism

1 master plan, by proclamation of the President and/or by an Act of Congress  
2 including local legislation. Such land shall be suitable for the development of an  
3 integrated tourism and resort complex including but not limited to accommodation  
4 facilities, food and beverage outlets, convention and meeting areas, sports,  
5 recreational and leisure centers and commercial outlets among others. It shall be  
6 provided with roads, water supply facilities, power and utilities like potable water,  
7 drainage sewerage disposal, solid waste disposal system and other necessary  
8 infrastructure. The estate shall be under one unified and continuous management;

9 aaa) Tourism Enterprise Zone - shall refer to tourism development areas which have  
10 been designated by the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority  
11 (TIEZA) as such in accordance with the provisions of RA 9593 or the Tourism Act  
12 of 2009;

13 bbb) Tourist spot - shall refer to a particular area/site/spot, man-made or natural,  
14 known for its unique tourist/visitor-drawing attributes and activities. It may be  
15 classified according to its social, cultural, natural, historical, scientific, religious,  
16 and recreational significance;

17 ccc) Tourist zone - shall refer to a geographic area with well-defined boundaries  
18 proclaimed as such by the President of the Philippines and/or by Acts of Congress.  
19 No development projects for any purpose shall be initiated and introduced within  
20 the zone prior to the formulation of a tourism master development plan which shall  
21 be undertaken in coordination with the Department of Tourism and TIEZA. A  
22 tourist zone is established for the enhancement and/or the conservation of cultural  
23 and historical heritage and for the appreciation and enjoyment of the local  
24 population and its visitors;

25 ddd) Urban areas - shall refer to all cities regardless of their population density and  
26 to municipalities with population density of at least Five hundred (500) persons per  
27 square kilometer;

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

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

- 1 ggg) Water security - shall refer to the sufficient access throughout the year to the  
2 minimum daily requirement of clean water to maintain a healthy life;
- 3 hhh) Water use - shall refer to the appropriation of water for domestic, municipal,  
4 irrigation, power generation, inland fisheries, poultry and livestock, industrial and  
5 commercial, environmental, and recreational use;
- 6 iii) Watershed - shall refer to a topographically delineated area of land from which  
7 rainwater can drain as surface run-off vis-a-vis a specific stream or river system to  
8 a common outlet point which may be a dam, irrigation system or urban water supply  
9 take-off point, or where the stream discharges into a river, lake, or the sea;
- 10 jjj) Zoning - shall refer to the regulatory tool for delineating the specific uses of lands  
11 in accordance with the approved CLUP within the territorial jurisdiction of a  
12 city/municipality and specifying the conditions for their regulation; subject to the  
13 limitations imposed by law and competent authority; and,
- 14 kkk) ZO or zoning ordinance - shall refer to a local law passed by the Sangguniang  
15 Pambayan or Panglunsod approving the development control/zoning plan in  
16 accordance with an approved or adopted CLUP for the city/municipality, and  
17 providing for the regulations and other conditions on the uses of land including the  
18 limitation on the infrastructure that may be placed thereon within the territorial  
19 jurisdiction of a city or municipality. It incorporates the protected areas under  
20 Section 12(b) and the protected agricultural lands under Section 29 hereof.

## 22 CHAPTER III

### 23 PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK AND LAND USE PLANS

24

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

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

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



1           **SEC. 11. Adoption of Multiple Uses of Land Resources.** - The primary and  
2 alternative uses of a specific land resource shall be determined and evaluated prior to any  
3 decision for the assignment of its use. Areas feasible for sustainable land resource use may be  
4 considered multiple-use zones wherein settlements, tourism, agriculture, agro-forestry and  
5 extraction activities and other income-generating or livelihood activities may be allowed:  
6 Provided, That multiple uses of land resources shall be in accordance with priorities in land use  
7 allocation and planning and that no reclassification shall be allowed.

8  
9           **SEC. 12. Basic Land, Use Planning Considerations.** - In determining the various land  
10 uses, the people and their productive activities and the need for functional open spaces and  
11 preservation areas as well as the various interrelationships of the physical characteristics of the  
12 land and other elements therein shall be considered, among others, the following:

- 13           a) Availability of natural resources including indigenous energy resources for energy  
14           security and self-sufficiency;
- 15           b) Geology, geomorphology, geologic hazard, climate, soil and slope;
- 16           c) Economic, environmental, social and related development activities;
- 17           d) Existing government policies on land and natural resources allocation, utilization,  
18           management and disposition;
- 19           e) Technological changes/ advancement;
- 20           f) Existing customary rights for the protection of indigenous peoples and vulnerable  
21           groups including women and urban poor;
- 22           g) Inventory of prior and existing rights, to harmonize determination of land use.

23  
24           **SEC. 13. Categories of Land Uses for Planning Purposes.** - In determining and  
25 defining the NFPP, RPPFs, PPFs, and CLUPs, land uses shall be grouped into four major  
26 functional uses as follows:

- 27  
28           a) Protection Land Use shall refer to the use of land primarily for rehabilitation,  
29           conservation, and protection purposes and the promotion of the country's ecological  
30           and life-support systems. Planning for protection land use Intends to achieve  
31           environmental stability and ecological integrity, ensure a balance between resource  
32           use and the preservation of some areas with environmental, aesthetic, educational,  
33           cultural and historical significance, aid protect people and man-made structures  
34           from the ill-effects of natural hazards. Areas under this category are those under the

1 coverage of Republic Act No. 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas  
2 System (NIPAS) law and other coastal and marine protected areas; those areas  
3 outside NIPAS but nonetheless require protection because of their outstanding  
4 physical and aesthetic features, anthropological significance, and biological  
5 diversity; and those areas prone to natural hazards. Areas outside the coverage of  
6 the NIPAS law include, but are not limited to the following:

- 7 1. Reserved second growth forests above 1,000 meters in elevation and those 50%  
8 in slope gradient;
- 9 2. Mangrove and fish sanctuaries, pursuant to Republic Act No. 8435 and  
10 Republic Act No. 8550;
- 11 3. Buffer zones or strips/easements, pursuant to P.D. No. 705 and P.D. No.1067;
- 12 4. Salvage zones along foreshore areas, freshwater swamps and marshes, plazas  
13 and heritage/historic sites, pursuant to P.D. No. 2146;
- 14 5. Watersheds or sources of domestic supply;
- 15 6. Utility easement like transmission lines of power companies, oil and gas  
16 facilities, cell sites, and domestic water lines; or
- 17 7. Amenity areas or those with high aesthetic values, pursuant to P.D. No. 2146.
- 18 8. Natural and man-made areas/sites of cultural, historical and anthropological  
19 significance, which are declared as such by internationally recognized  
20 organizations and concerned national agencies.

21  
22 b) Production Land Use shall refer to the direct and indirect utilization of land  
23 resources for crop, fishery, livestock and poultry production, agroforestry, mining,  
24 industry, energy development, and tourism. Planning for production land shall  
25 determine the most efficient, sustainable, and equitable manner of utilizing,  
26 developing and managing land for productive purposes. Areas included in this  
27 category are agricultural lands, fishing grounds, fishponds, and fish cages, coastal  
28 and marine zones, production forest which comprise lands 18% to 50% in slope  
29 gradient such as: residual dipterocarps, rangelands for grazing purposes, industrial  
30 tree plantation/IFMA, community based agro-forestry areas and other reforestation  
31 projects; mineral lands or mining areas and reservations, energy resource lands,  
32 industrial development areas, and tourism development areas where productive  
33 activities could be undertaken to meet the country's requirements for food security,  
34 economic growth and development.

- 1 c) Settlements Development shall refer to any improvement on existing settlements in  
2 urban and rural areas or any proposed development of certain areas for settlement  
3 purposes involving the spatial distribution of population, identification of the roles  
4 and functions of key urban centers, determination of relationships among settlement  
5 areas, and the provision of basic services and facilities to such settlement. The  
6 settlement development plan ensures for the present and future generation the  
7 following: i) effective integration of activities within and among settlements,  
8 allowing efficient movement of people and production of commodities through the  
9 provision of appropriate land, infrastructure, and facilities; and ii) access of the  
10 population to housing, education, health care, recreation, transportation and  
11 communication, sanitation, and basic utilities such as water, power, waste disposal,  
12 and other services.
- 13 d) Infrastructure Development seeks to provide basic services and foster economic and  
14 other forms of integration necessary for producing or obtaining the material  
15 requirements of Filipinos, in an efficient, responsive, safe and ecologically friendly  
16 built environment. It covers these sub-sectors: transportation, communications,  
17 indigenous energy exploration and development, water resources, and social  
18 infrastructure. Provided, That the determination of functional uses of lands within  
19 ancestral domains shall consider traditional resource and management systems that  
20 do not endanger the lives and property of the local community and neighboring  
21 areas or increase I the vulnerability of the natural environment to the effects of  
22 natural and man-induced geological processes.

## 23 CHAPTER V

### 24 IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE AND MECHANISM

#### 25 Article 1

#### 26 Land Use Policy Council

27  
28  
29 **SEC. 14. Creation of the Land Use Policy Council (LUPC).** - The LUPC is hereby  
30 created. It shall exercise the powers and responsibilities of the National Land Use Committee  
31 (NLUC) and the powers and functions vested by law to the Human Settlements Adjudication  
32 Commission (HSAC) pertaining to land use planning. The LUPC shall act as the highest policy  
33 making body on land use and resolve land use policy conflicts between or among agencies,

1 branches, or levels of the government. It shall integrate efforts, monitor developments relating  
2 to land use and the evolution of policies, and regulate and direct land use planning processes.

3  
4 **SEC. 15. Composition of the LUPC.** - The LUPC shall be composed of sixteen (16)  
5 members.

- 6  
7 a) The Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning as Chairperson;  
8 b) The Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture as Vice-  
9 Chairpersons;  
10 c) The Secretaries of Land Reform, Trade and Industry, Public Works and Highways,  
11 Transportation and Communications, Tourism, Interior and Local Government, Justice,  
12 Transportation and Communication and Energy;  
13 d) The Secretary of the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development  
14 (DHSUD); and  
15 e) A representative each from four (4) basic sectors directly involved in land use, namely:  
16 urban poor, peasants, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples who shall be appointed by the  
17 President of the Philippines based on the nomination and recommendation of the  
18 respective sectoral councils of the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). Two  
19 sectoral representatives shall be women.

20  
21 A consultative body shall likewise be convened at least once a year or as often as may be  
22 necessary. It shall be composed of representatives from the Leagues of Municipalities, Cities,  
23 and Provinces, other government agencies not represented in the LUPC, and from non-  
24 government sectors such as the private sector, NGOs and POs, and the academic community.

25  
26 **SEC. 16. Powers and Functions.** - The LUPC shall have the following powers and  
27 functions:

- 28  
29 a) Advise the President of the Philippines and the Economy and Development Council  
30 (ED Council) on all matters concerning land use and physical planning;  
31 b) Integrate and harmonize all laws and policies relevant to land use to come up with a  
32 rational, cohesive, and comprehensive national land use framework;  
33 c) Formulate policies and endorse land use and physical planning-related policies that may  
34 be formulated by the RLUPC and concerned agencies as well as promulgate zoning and

1 other land use control standards and guidelines which shall guide the formulation of  
2 land use plans and zoning ordinances by local governments;

- 3 d) Prepare, periodically review and if necessary, update the NFPP and RPPF to provide  
4 the general framework for the spatial development directions for the entire country and  
5 sub-national levels;
- 6 e) Establish a National Land Resource Information and Management System that shall  
7 integrate and process information on land use and allocation generated by the various  
8 national government agencies; define information requirements at various levels; and  
9 standardize information inputs and outputs including scales and symbols used in  
10 territorial and sectoral maps;
- 11 f) Undertake the gathering of data, the conduct of studies pertaining to land use planning  
12 including studies on the management of identified land uses and such other studies not  
13 undertaken by other government agencies;
- 14 g) Recommend to the President of the Philippines the adoption, passage, or amendment  
15 of laws to ensure that sectoral programs, plans, projects, and activities, including local  
16 government initiatives affecting land use are consistent with national development  
17 objectives;
- 18 h) Coordinate with and assist other government agencies and LGUs in planning,  
19 developing, and implementing their land use classification programs, and provide, to  
20 the extent possible, technical assistance and guidance;
- 21 i) Monitor and coordinate the activities of concerned agencies and entities of the  
22 government, as well as LGUs, in the enforcement and implementation of policies and  
23 regulations relating to land use and resource management and development;
- 24 j) Call on any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the government,  
25 and or private entities and organization for cooperation, support, and assistance in the  
26 performance of its functions;
- 27 k) Assist the LGUs in the formation of local land use policy councils at the local levels;
- 28 l) Design and implement, in coordination with the DILG, a long-term capability building  
29 program for LGUs to enable them to undertake a participatory and effective land use  
30 planning;
- 31 m) To prescribe, in consultation with the DILG and other concerned agencies, as  
32 applicable, the land valuation of the specific land use categories listed in Section 13  
33 hereof, to ensure the equitable access of the land to all sectors, taking into consideration

1 that to keep basic services affordable to the public, land valuation where these services  
2 are located shall be kept to the minimum;

- 3 n) Decide and resolve policy conflicts on land use between or among agencies, branches,  
4 or levels of the government and unresolved land use policy conflicts at the regional  
5 level;
- 6 o) Adopt rules of procedures for the orderly and expeditious conduct of meetings and other  
7 business of the Council; and
- 8 p) Perform such other acts and functions and exercise such other powers as may be  
9 necessarily implied, inherent, incident, or related to the foregoing.

10  
11 **SEC. 17. LUPC Technical Board (LUPC-TB).** - A Technical Board shall be created to  
12 provide technical support to the LUPC. It shall be composed of:

- 13  
14 a) Department of Economy, Planning and Development (DEPDev) Undersecretary for  
15 Regional Development as Chairperson;
- 16 b) Representatives of the member agencies/institutions of the LUPC, who shall have a  
17 rank not lower than Director level; and
- 18 c) The representatives of the four (4) basic sectors as enumerated in Section 15(e) of this  
19 Act.

20  
21 **SEC. 18. Offices, Units and Staff Support.** - The DEPDev Regional Development Office  
22 shall continue to provide core secretariat services to LUPC, its Technical Board and RLUPC.  
23 Other government agencies may also be called upon for staff support.

24  
25 **Article 2**

26 **Local Development Councils as Local Land Use Policy Councils**

27  
28 **SEC. 19. City/Municipal Development Councils.** - The City/Municipal Development  
29 Councils (C/MDCs), created under Section 106 of the LGC, shall act as the City/Municipal  
30 Land Use Policy Council that will tackle land use concerns whenever necessary.

31  
32 In addition to the functions enumerated in Section 109 of the LGC, the C/MDC shall:

- 33 a) Advise the Sangguniang Bayan or Sangguniang Panlungsod on all matters pertaining  
34 to land use and physical planning;

- 1        b) Review and endorse to the Sangguniang Bayan or Sangguniang Panlungsod for  
2            adoption, the CLUP prepared and periodically updated by the City/Municipal Planning  
3            and Development Office and other land use and physical planning related policies; and  
4        c) Decide and resolve conflicts regarding the violation of zoning ordinances including  
5            opposition to applications for locational clearances, permits or certificates.  
6

7        For purposes of this Act, the City/Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator  
8        (C/MPDC) shall (a) act on all applications for locational clearances for all projects except those  
9        of vital and national economic or environmental significance, and (b) monitor on-  
10       ongoing/existing projects within their respective jurisdictions and issue notices of violation to  
11       owners, developers, or managers of projects that are violative of zoning ordinances.  
12

13       The C/MDC may call upon any local official concerned such as C/MPDC, City/Municipal  
14       Agriculturist, City/Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer, City/Municipal  
15       Engineer, City/Municipal Assessor, or any official of national agencies during discussions on  
16       land use and physical planning concerns.  
17

18       Local government units without operational C/MDCs as mandated by the 1991 LGC shall  
19       activate their respective Councils within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act.  
20

21       **SEC. 20. Provincial Land Use Policy Council (PLUPC).** - The Provincial  
22       Development Council (PDC), created under Section 106 of the LGC, shall act as the Provincial  
23       Land Use Policy Council that will tackle land use concerns whenever necessary.  
24

25       In addition to the functions enumerated in Section 109 of the LGC, the PLUPC shall:

- 26       a) Advise the Sangguniang Panlalawigan on all matters pertaining to land use and  
27            physical planning;  
28       b) Review and endorse to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for adoption, the PPFPP prepared  
29            and periodically updated by the Provincial Planning and Development Office and other  
30            land use and physical planning-related policies;  
31       c) Assist the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in reviewing the CLUPs of component  
32            cities/municipalities to ensure consistency with the PPFPP and compliance with the  
33            limits prescribed under the 1991 LGC for reclassifying agricultural lands; and

- 1 d) Decide and resolve policy conflicts on land use planning, classification, and, allocation  
2 that may arise between or among cities/municipalities and any unresolved land use  
3 conflicts at the city/municipal level.  
4

5 The PLUPC may call upon any local official concerned such as Provincial Planning and  
6 Development Coordinator, Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial Environment and Natural  
7 Resources Officer, Provincial Engineer, Provincial Assessor, or any official of national  
8 agencies and other relevant agencies during discussions on land use and physical planning  
9 concerns.  
10

11 **SEC. 21. Regional Land Use Policy Council (RLUPC).** - At the regional level, the  
12 RLUPC will be institutionalized, replicating the LUPC structure and composition. The RLUPC  
13 shall have the following functions:  
14

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

1 **Article 3**

2 **Adoption, Approval and Review of Land Use Plans**

3  
4 SEC. 22. Component Cities and Municipalities. - Component cities and municipalities  
5 shall have the power and authority to adopt and approve their respective CLUPs and through  
6 their respective Sanggunian subject to the power of review of their respective provinces only  
7 with respect to the consistency of the CLUPs and Zos with Section 6 hereof on the preparation  
8 of the PFPF.

9  
10 SEC. 23. Provinces and Independent and Highly Urbanized Cities. – Provinces and  
11 independent and highly urbanized cities shall have the power and authority to adopt and  
12 approve their respective CLUPs, ZOs or PFPF, as the case may be, through their respective  
13 Sanggunian but subject to the review of the RLUPC as provided in Section 21 hereof.

14  
15 **Article 4**

16 **Responsibilities of the National Government Agencies and LGUs**

17  
18 **SEC. 24. National Base Mapping Program.** - A national mapping program shall be  
19 implemented, coordinated, and monitored through the creation of an Inter-agency Technical  
20 Committee (ITC) composed of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority  
21 (NAMRIA), as the lead agency, the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), the  
22 Forest Management Bureau (FMB), the Land Management Bureau (LMB), the Protected Areas  
23 and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), the Philippine  
24 Institute of Volcanology And Seismology (PHIVOLCS), DLR, the National Water Resources  
25 Board (NSWRB), DOE, DEPDev and other concerned government agencies/bureaus. The ITC  
26 shall be constituted, and the mapping program initiated, within thirty (30) days from the  
27 effectivity of this Act.

28  
29 For purposes of uniformity and standardization, the LGUs, to be assisted by the  
30 appropriate agencies of the national government, shall likewise prepare their respective  
31 territorial maps using scales, symbols, and other indicators to be prescribed in accordance with  
32 this Act: The completed maps shall be integrated in the NFPP pursuant to Section 9 hereof.

33

1           **SEC. 25. National Geo-hazard Mapping Program.** - Within thirty (30) days from the  
2 effectivity of this Act, a nationwide geo-hazard mapping program shall be initiated jointly thru  
3 the LUPC by the PHIVOLCS, the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical  
4 Services Administration (PAGASA), the NAMRIA, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau  
5 (MGB), BSWM, and DOE, in coordination with the National Disaster Coordinating Council  
6 (NDCC), the Regional Disaster Coordinating Councils, and other concerned government  
7 agencies. The program shall include the generation of indicative geo-hazard zoning maps that  
8 will outline areas in the Philippines which are prone to liquefaction, landslides, flooding, lahar,  
9 ground rupturing, tsunami, river erosion, coastal erosion, sinkhole collapse, earthquake, lava  
10 flow, pyroclastic flow, base surge, and other natural hazards.

11  
12           For purposes of uniformity and standardization and in order to develop a safe-built  
13 environment, the LGUs shall subsequently incorporate and integrate the generated geo-hazard  
14 zoning maps in their respective CLUPs. Said geo-hazard maps shall serve as guide for all the  
15 LGUs in the preparation of their own hazards-constrained development plans. The NFPP,  
16 pursuant to Section 5 hereof, shall incorporate these geo-hazard maps.

17  
18           All infrastructure activities including real estate and subdivision projects and the  
19 development of tourist spots requiring an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) shall  
20 be required to submit an Engineering Geological and Geo-hazard Assessment Report  
21 (EGGAR).

22  
23           **SEC. 26. Scope and Nature of Responsibilities of Other National Government**  
24 **Agencies.** - All concerned national government agencies/ bodies shall periodically report to the  
25 LUPC on the various activities and accomplishments relative to land use. Likewise, they shall  
26 provide their respective sectoral/development plans and render technical and administrative  
27 support if called upon by the LUPC relative to the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

28  
29           **SEC. 27. Submission of Annual Report on the Implementation of CLUPs.** - The  
30 C/MDCs shall submit an annual report on the implementation of their land use plans to the  
31 PLUPC, which shall integrate the same for submission to the RLUPC, which shall in turn  
32 integrate the provincial reports for submission to the LUPC.

33  
34

1 **CHAPTER VI**  
2 **SPECIAL AREAS OF CONCERN**

3 **Article 1**

4 **Agricultural Lands**

5  
6 **SEC. 28. Priority Areas for Agricultural Development** - Priority areas for  
7 agricultural development are the CARP, CARPable areas, and the NPAAAD.

8  
9 **SEC. 29. Conversion of Agricultural Lands.** - Agricultural lands are deemed  
10 converted to non-agricultural uses upon approval by the DLR of the application for conversion.  
11 Prime agricultural lands and specific types of lands to the extent necessary for attaining food  
12 self-sufficiency in rice and corn and food security in other basic commodities, as determined  
13 by the DA, subject to mandatory consultation with the LGUs, the private sector, the NGOs,  
14 and POs, shall be protected from conversion, which shall include but not limited to areas under  
15 the NPAAAD: Provided, That all irrigated and irrigable lands, all lands developed or  
16 possessing the potential for development of high value, crops, and all agricultural lands that  
17 are ecologically fragile and whose conversion will result in serious environmental problems  
18 shall be given full protection from conversion, the areas under which are subject to review  
19 every seven (7) years by the DA, with the mandatory public consultations: Provided, further,  
20 That consistent with the State policy on giving priority to the completion of the Comprehensive  
21 Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), all lands subject to CARP including those lands covered  
22 under the notice of compulsory acquisition/voluntary offer to sell, production or profit-sharing,  
23 or commercial farm deferment shall also be protected from conversion pending the distribution  
24 and installation of the farmer beneficiaries, but thereafter, Section 65 of Republic Act No. 6657  
25 or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) shall apply:

26  
27 Provided, finally, That the conversion of agricultural lands for use of priority  
28 government projects for basic services such as, but not limited to, irrigation and power shall be  
29 allowed only upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of the DA and DLR.

30  
31 Lands defined under Section 10 of R.A. No. 6657 shall remain exempted and excluded  
32 from the coverage of CARP.

33



1 inter-LGU committee shall formulate the watershed management plan for the said watershed  
2 area.

3

4 The DENR and the concerned LGUs shall jointly implement the watershed  
5 management plan subject to regular consultations with and involvement of the community and  
6 other stakeholders in the implementation of the plan.

7

8

### Article 3

9

### Coastal Zones

10

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

14 a) Areas vegetated with mangrove species shall be preserved for mangrove production  
15 and shall not be converted to other uses;

16 b) Areas that meet all accepted criteria on elevation, soil type, soil depth, topography,  
17 supply for successful fishpond development, and are not identified as mangrove  
18 protected areas, shall be utilized for aquaculture purposes;

19 c) Areas sub-classified as mangrove and still suitable for use as such, or due to  
20 environmental conditions need to be preserved as mangrove but is devoid of  
21 mangrove stands shall not be converted to other uses. The DENR shall ensure that  
22 these lands shall be reforested within a given period of time;

23 d) Areas accessible to the sea and identified for fisherfolk settlement and housing shall  
24 be allocated to traditional fisherfolk who are inhabitants of the coastal communities  
25 and members of legitimate fisherfolk organizations and/ or holders of stewardship  
26 lease contracts or titles to ancestral domains or any form of property right  
27 arrangements who participate in coastal resource management initiatives, subject to  
28 the usual census procedures of the DHSUD.

29 e) Areas that are neither sub-classified as mangrove, fisherfolk settlement nor  
30 fishpond may be devoted to recreational or tourism purposes: Provided, That such  
31 undertaking will not result in environmental degradation and displacement of small  
32 fishers;

33 f) Areas which are considered as traditional fishing grounds shall be used primarily  
34 for such purpose;

1 g) Areas which have been allocated for small infrastructure needed by fisherfolk shall  
2 be allowed; and

3 h) Areas which form part of foreshore lands as defined in this Act including those that  
4 are under lease agreements or arrangements shall undergo zoning and evaluation to  
5 determine their boundaries and actual sizes and corresponding uses.  
6

7 **SEC. 35. Coastal Land Zone Sub-classification.** - All public lands in the coastal zones  
8 shall be subclassified into any of the following: fishponds, mangroves, protection from tidal  
9 surge, for preservation of biodiversity, habitats and sanctuaries for endangered wildlife,  
10 fisherfolk settlement, or recreational/ tourism areas. No sub-classification of coastal zones to  
11 different uses shall be done without the following:  
12

13 A) Conduct of a comprehensive resource and environmental assessment by the DENR  
14 and respective LGUs and accredited NGOs and POs within their jurisdiction; and

15 B) Prior consultation with local Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils  
16 (FARMCs) formed under Republic Act No. 8550 or the Fisheries Code.  
17

18 **SEC. 36. Zoning of Foreshore Areas.** - Local government units, in coordination with  
19 the DENR, shall conduct zoning of their respective foreshore areas to assist government and  
20 community fishers identify priority areas for conservation and development, and to enable them  
21 to set targets for mangrove reforestation and rehabilitation.  
22

## 23 **Article 4**

### 24 **Mineral Lands**

25  
26 **SEC. 37. Criteria for the Utilization and Allocation of Land for Mining Purposes.** -  
27 Consistent with Section 5 of this Act and the provisions of Republic Act No. 7942 or the Mining  
28 Act of 1995, and to ensure that the objectives of maintaining ecological balance and  
29 maximizing economic returns to mining operations are realized, the allocation and utilization  
30 of lands for mining purposes shall be guided by the following:

31 A) The principles of sustainable development and responsible mining;

32 B) In case of small-scale mining, adequate and acceptable safeguards shall be instituted by  
33 the holders of mining rights or permits to prevent environmental degradation of the  
34 mining sites and adjacent areas;

1 C) Mineral reservations which have become non-operational for more than ten (10) years  
2 as determined by the MGB shall be placed under appropriate surface management by  
3 the DENR; and

4 D) Consistent with the Mining Act of 1995, areas closed to mining operations shall be  
5 periodically reviewed through mineral exploration to be undertaken by the DENR for  
6 the purpose of determining whether or not their continued closure is consistent with the  
7 national interest and, if warranted, recommend their reclassification as mineral lands.  
8

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

## 15 **Article 5**

### 16 **Energy Resource Lands**

17  
18 **SEC. 39. Guidelines for the Utilization and Allocation of Lands for Energy Resource**  
19 **Exploration, Development, Production, Utilization, and Distribution Purposes.** - To  
20 ensure that the objectives of maintaining ecological balance and maximizing the lower  
21 potential from indigenous energy resources in the most economical and environmentally-  
22 acceptable means are realized, the allocation and utilization of lands for said purposes shall be  
23 guided by the following, consistent with existing regulations and laws on energy resources:  
24

25 A) Indigenous energy resource exploration and development for the purpose of a National  
26 Energy Resource Inventory and Data Base as well as Energy Resource Block Map shall  
27 be allowed subject to the implementation of complementary watershed and other land  
28 management plans;

29 B) Indigenous energy resource exploration, development, production, utilization, and  
30 distribution shall be subject to the appropriate requirements and processes of the  
31 Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) system. Each project shall secure an  
32 Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) prior to project implementation to ensure  
33 adequate and appropriate environmental management measures and optimum methods  
34 for resource access and recovery are utilized; and

1 C) Energy reservations or portions thereof which have become or have been established to  
2 be non-economically viable to operate or are no longer used for energy purposes shall  
3 be released to give way to other land uses, subject to existing laws covering energy  
4 reservations.  
5

6 **SEC. 40. Reversion of Energy Resource Lands.** - All exhausted indigenous energy  
7 resource lands not covered by proclamations shall automatically revert to the category of  
8 forestlands or agricultural lands open to disposition, whichever is appropriate. Exhausted  
9 energy resource lands shall refer to specific energy resource sites whose energy reserves of the  
10 desired type/s are no longer in sufficient quantity or quality to justify additional expenditure  
11 for their extraction and utilization.  
12

13 **CHAPTER VII**  
14 **SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT.**  
15

16 **SEC. 41. Town, City, and Settlements Development** - The development of town, city,  
17 and settlements through the zoning ordinances of cities and municipalities shall be guided by  
18 urban zoning standards designed to maximize existing urban spaces.  
19

20 **SEC. 42. Settlements within Geo-hazard Areas.** - Settlements within geo-hazard  
21 areas may be allowed provided that mitigating and/or protective measures are adopted to  
22 address the potential danger or risk to lives and property within such settlements. In  
23 coordination with the concerned agencies of the government, the LUPC shall provide  
24 assistance to concerned LGUs and settlers in instituting safety and corrective measures to  
25 address the potential danger or risk.  
26

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

1 and municipalities may, through appropriate ordinances, bind themselves towards the  
2 establishment of a common solid waste management program.

3  
4 Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DENR, in coordination  
5 with concerned agencies, shall promulgate the necessary guidelines and standards for the  
6 formulation and establishment of solid waste management programs by cities and  
7 municipalities, and shall submit the same to the LUPC for review and approval.

8  
9 **SEC. 44. Designation and Zoning of Socialized Housing Zones.** - Each city or  
10 municipality in urban, urbanizable and rural areas shall designate lands for socialized housing  
11 and resettlement areas for the immediate and future needs of the underprivileged and homeless  
12 in their territory, pursuant to existing laws and regulations.

13  
14 The designated sites for socialized housing shall be located in residential zones, and  
15 shall be zoned as socialized housing zones that are integrated in the city or municipality's  
16 zoning ordinance, pursuant to existing laws and regulations.

17  
18 Fisherfolk settlements and housing in coastal municipalities shall be zoned near the sea  
19 for easy access to their livelihood as provided under Section 35 (d) of this Act.

20  
21 **SEC. 45. Urban Forest or Green Space.** - Each city or highly urbanizing municipality  
22 shall identify, designate, and allocate lands owned by the city or municipality as urban forest  
23 or green space based on the guidelines and standards to be issued by the DENR and approved  
24 by the LUPC.

25  
26 **CHAPTER VIII**  
27 **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

28  
29 **SEC. 46. Criteria for Designating Industrial Development Areas.** - The  
30 identification and establishment of industrial development areas shall conform to the  
31 provisions of Republic Act No.7916, otherwise known as the Philippine Economic Zone  
32 Authority (PEZA) Law; the CARL, IPRA, UDHA, and the AFMA, taking into consideration  
33 the following:

- 1 a) Identified network of areas for agricultural development and protected agricultural
- 2 areas pursuant to the AFMA;
- 3 b) National policies on the regional dispersal of industries and agri-based industrial
- 4 development
- 5 c) Identified growth areas and corridors in the National Development Plan;
- 6 d) National Protected Areas System (NIPAS) and non-NIPAS areas that require
- 7 protection;
- 8 e) National and Urban Development and Housing Framework;
- 9 f) Identified Socialized Housing Zones;
- 10 g) NFPP and other existing national programs and policies.

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

## 13

### 14 CHAPTER IX

### 15 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREAS

## 16

17 **SEC. 47. Criteria for Designating Tourism Development Areas.** - The identification,  
18 selection, and development of tourism development areas and tourism estates shall be done in  
19 consultation and coordination with the concerned LGUs, national government agencies, the  
20 private sector, and the affected communities. Tourism development areas shall likewise include  
21 those covered by legislative and executive issuances as tourist spots, tourist zones and tourism  
22 enterprise zones which can be developed into tourism estates or integrated resort, leisure and  
23 recreation complexes and other tourism-related facilities as well as those identified in the  
24 national; regional tourism, and area specific tourism master plans and other sector plans: such  
25 as ecotourism and agri-tourism sites.

26  
27 Designated areas for tourism development shall become part of the CLUPs of the cities  
28 or municipalities where these are located.

29  
30 **SEC. 48. Identification and Declaration of Areas for Protection, Conservation and**  
31 **Preservation of Cultural Heritage.** - The National Historical Commission of the Philippines  
32 (NHCP) and/or the National Museum in coordination with other concerned agencies, local  
33 communities, and the private sector, shall identify declared areas and structures which shall be  
34 protected and/or preserved as part of the Philippine cultural heritage.

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

5  
6 **CHAPTER X**  
7 **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**  
8

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

- 16  
17 A) Respond to immediate and vital requirements of the national economy with priority  
18 on improving rural infrastructure and the development of the agriculture and  
19 fisheries sectors;  
20 B) Upgrade existing facilities to international standards;  
21 C) Address the need for sustainable settlements development; and,  
22 D) Help mitigate the destructive effects of natural disaster-causing phenomena or those  
23 that shall serve as alternatives to existing infrastructures found in natural hazard-  
24 prone areas:  
25

26 *Provided,* That the provision and implementation of infrastructure support shall be  
27 made compatible with existing environmental conditions and the physical, whether natural or  
28 man-made, and cultural character of the area. Mandatory public consultations pursuant to  
29 existing laws and regulations shall be held prior to the conduct of all infrastructure projects that  
30 will necessarily involve dislocation or displacement of people in the area: *Provided,* further,  
31 That the proponent of the infrastructure project shall follow the rules on just and humane  
32 eviction or demolition under Section 28 of the UPHA, notwithstanding the provisions of  
33 Republic Act No. 8975, prohibiting lower courts from issuing temporary restraining orders,  
34 preliminary injunctions, or preliminary mandatory injunctions, and proponent shall follow

1 IPRA,; Provided, finally, that national government infrastructure projects shall allocate budget  
2 for the adequate relocation of displaced communities.

3  
4 **SEC. 50. Infrastructure Projects Within Geo-hazard Areas.** - Construction of  
5 priority infrastructure projects within hazard-prone areas shall be allowed: Provided, That  
6 mitigating and/or preventive measures are adopted to address the potential adverse economic,  
7 socio-cultural, and environmental impacts that will emanate from these infrastructure projects,  
8 subject to the findings and recommendations of a feasibility study/environmental impact  
9 assessment in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1586 and Republic Act No. 4846.

10  
11 Existing projects that did not go through the process of an environmental impact  
12 assessment and pose threats to the environment, integrity of historic, archeological, or  
13 scientifically significant areas; or are impinging on critical ecosystems, may be: (a) terminated  
14 immediately, (b) required to implement an Environmental Management Plan; (c) gradually  
15 phased-out and relocated, or (d) maintained up to their life span, subject, however, to mitigating  
16 measures: Provided, That the rules on mandatory public consultations and just and humane  
17 eviction or demolition shall also be observed prior to the termination, gradual phase-out, or  
18 relocation of projects that will necessarily involve dislocation or displacement of people in the  
19 area.

20  
21 **CHAPTER XI**  
22 **TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND VALUE FORMATION**

23  
24 **SEC. 51. Value Formation.** - In order to create a well-informed, responsible and  
25 committed citizenry who values the protection, conservation and development of the country's  
26 limited land, and other physical resources, the State shall mandate the inclusion of sustainable  
27 land use education or any subject related thereto in the curricula of primary, secondary and  
28 tertiary education.

29  
30 **SEC. 52. Information and Education Campaign.** - The LUPC shall undertake a  
31 nationwide education information campaign in land use and physical planning to be  
32 implemented by local and national government agencies. The DILG and concerned agencies  
33 shall formulate and implement a land use management capability-building program for national

1 and local government officials, community leaders, NGOs, POs, religious sector, and the  
2 general public.

3  
4 **CHAPTER XII**  
5 **INCENTIVES, SANCTIONS, AND PENALTIES**

6  
7 **Article 1**  
8 **Incentives and Awards**

9  
10 **SEC. 53. Formulation of a System of Incentives and Awards.** - The LUPC shall  
11 come out with a system of incentives and awards to LGUs that regularly update their CLUPs  
12 within the prescribed period, as follows:

- 13  
14 a) Provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities, and Independent Component Cities – once  
15 every nine (9) years; and  
16 b) Component cities and municipalities once every nine (9) years.

17  
18 **SEC. 54. Priority in Giving Technical Assistance to LGUs.** - In providing technical  
19 assistance and other forms of support related to land use management and the implementation  
20 of development plans, national government agencies shall give priority to cities and  
21 municipalities with approved CLUPs.

22  
23 **Article 2**  
24 **Sanctions and Penalties**

25  
26 **SEC. 55. Fine for Non-Completion and Non-Commencement of Development of**  
27 **Agricultural Lands with Approved Order of Conversion.** - A landowner and his/her  
28 designated developer or duly authorized representative who fails to commence and/or complete  
29 the development of agricultural lands with approved order of conversion shall be penalized,  
30 jointly or severally, with any of the following fines based on the zonal value of the land at the  
31 time the fine is imposed:

- 32  
33 A) On failure to commence within one year from the date of conversion order:

- 1           1. Six percent (6%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the first three (3)
- 2           hectares,
- 3           2. Fifteen percent (15%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the next three
- 4           hectares, and
- 5           3. Thirty percent (30%) of the zonal value of the subject land for the remaining
- 6           area.

7           Provided, That the order of conversion shall be deemed revoked automatically

8           and the land shall revert to its original agricultural use and covered by the DLR

9           through compulsory acquisition for distribution to qualified beneficiaries.

- 10          B) On failure to complete fifty percent (50%) of the approved conversion plan within
- 11          a specified time frame: Fifty percent (50%) of the zonal value of the subject land
- 12          and the revocation of the conversion plan on the undeveloped portion which shall
- 13          automatically revert to its original use as agricultural land. The same shall be
- 14          covered under the CARP and processed for land distribution as soon as possible.

15

16           **SEC. 56. Authority to Impose Fine.** - The DAR shall impose the penalty provided for

17          under the preceding section.

18

19           **SEC. 57. Withdrawal of Local Development Permits or Licenses.** - Upon receipt of

20          notice from the DAR, the concerned agencies and the city or municipality shall withdraw or

21          revoke any development permit and other licenses that may be necessary to develop the

22          agricultural land subject of conversion.

23

24           **SEC. 58. Utilization of Fines.** - The fines collected under Sections 55, 60, 61, and 62

25          hereof shall automatically accrue to the Agrarian Reform Fund consistent with the provisions

26          of the CARL, as amended.

27

28           **SEC. 59. Failure to Formulate, Enforce, and/or Implement the CLUPs.** - Consistent

29          with due process, the DILG shall investigate, review, and recommend appropriate action

30          regarding local chief executives and other local officials and employees responsible for the

31          formulation, enforcement, and/or implementation of the CLUPs in case of any of the following:

- 32           A) Failure to implement and enforce the CLUP due to negligence of duty;
- 33           B) Failure to provide appropriate budgetary allocation to effect its implementation;
- 34           and,

1 C) Failure to complete the preparation of the CLUP despite the availability of funds,  
2 resources, and support by the Sanggunian concerned.  
3

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

- 9 1. Six (6) to nine (9) months, in case of non-implementation of CLUP; or
  - 10 2. Three (3) to six (6) months, in case of non-completion of the CLUP.
- 11

12 **SEC. 60. Person(s) Abetting Illegal Conversion.** - Any person initiating, causing,  
13 inducing, or abetting illegal conversion shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned from seven (7)  
14 to twelve (12) years and imposed a fine of not less than One hundred thousand (100,000.00)  
15 pesos, or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, That if the offender is a public official  
16 or employee, whether elected or appointed, the penalty shall, in addition thereto, include  
17 dismissal through permanent separation from the service and forfeiture of all benefits and  
18 entitlements accruing to the public position and perpetual disqualification to run or apply for  
19 any elective or appointive public office: *Provided, further,* That if the offender is a juridical  
20 person, the penalty of imprisonment shall be imposed on the president, chief executive officer,  
21 manager, the Chairperson and all the members of the board, and other responsible officers  
22 thereof, and the fine shall be equivalent to the zonal value of the land or forty percent (40%) of  
23 the shareholders equity, as determined at the time of judgment whichever is higher, plus  
24 forfeiture of the land in favor of the State for sale through public auction, the proceeds of which  
25 shall automatically accrue to the agrarian reform fund as provided for in Section 58 of this Act.  
26

27 **SEC. 61. Penalty for Reclassification of Protected Agricultural Lands and**  
28 **Exceeding the Limit of Areas Allowed for Reclassification.** - Any person initiating, causing,  
29 inducing, or abetting the reclassification of protected agricultural areas into non-agricultural  
30 uses and exceeding the limits set forth under Section 20 of the LGC of 1991, shall be penalized  
31 with imprisonment of twelve (12) years and a fine of not less than One hundred thousand pesos  
32 (P100,000.00) or both at the discretion of the Court: *Provided,* That if the offender is a public  
33 official or employee, the penalty shall, in addition thereto, include dismissal through permanent  
34 separation from the service whether elected or appointed and forfeiture of entitlements accruing

1 to the public position, and perpetual disqualification to run or apply for any elective or  
2 appointive public position: *Provided, further,* That if the offender is a juridical person, the  
3 penalty shall be imposed on the president, chief executive officer, manager, the Chairperson  
4 and all the members of the board, and other responsible officers thereof.

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

13  
14 **CHAPTER XIII**  
15 **TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS**  
16

17 **SEC. 63. Convening of the LUPC.** - Within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of  
18 this Act, the Secretary of DEPDev shall convene the LUPC.

19  
20 **SEC. 64. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** - Within sixty (60) days from the  
21 effectivity of this Act, the LUPC shall promulgate the rules and regulations to implement the  
22 provisions of this Act. Said rules and regulations shall be submitted to the Congressional  
23 Oversight Committee for approval.

24  
25 **SEC. 65. Congressional Oversight Committee on the Land Use Act.** - There is  
26 hereby created a Congressional Oversight Committee composed of seven (7) members from  
27 the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and seven (7) members from the  
28 House of Representatives Committees on Natural Resources and Housing and Urban  
29 Development. The members from the Senate shall be appointed by the Senate President based  
30 on proportional representation of the parties or coalitions therein with at least two (2) senators  
31 representing the minority. The members from the House of Representatives shall be appointed  
32 by the Speaker also based on proportional representation of the parties or coalitions therein  
33 with at least two (2) members representing the minority.

1           The secretariat of the Oversight Committee shall be drawn from the existing secretariat  
2 personnel of the committees comprising the oversight and the funding shall be taken from the  
3 appropriations of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.  
4

5           **SEC. 66. Transfer of Powers and Functions.** - The functions of the HLURB on land  
6 use planning as provided for under Section 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, and 5f of Executive Order No.  
7 648 and EO No. 72, series of 1991, shall be transferred to the LUPC and its appropriate sub-  
8 national/LGU structures. The NLUC shall also transfer all its powers and functions to the  
9 LUPC and shall cease to exercise such functions.  
10

11           **SEC. 67. Retirement/Separation from the Service and Reemployment** - Employees  
12 of the HSAC whose positions are declared redundant as a result of the implementation of this  
13 Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other benefits provided for under Sections 10.1 to  
14 10.3 and 13 of Executive Order No. 366 dated October 4, 2004.  
15

- 16           a) Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, government personnel who  
17 are separated as a result of the implementation of this Act shall immediately qualify  
18 for reemployment to other agencies or branches of the government including  
19 Government-Owned and/or - Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Government  
20 Financial Institutions (GFIs), or local government units.  
21

22           **SEC. 68. Appropriations.** - The appropriations for the National Land Use Committee  
23 under the DEPDev under the current General Appropriations Act shall be used to carry out the  
24 initial operations of the Land Use Policy Council. Thereafter, additional sums as may be  
25 necessary for the full implementation of LUPC's functions shall be included in the annual  
26 General Appropriations Act.  
27

28           **SEC. 69. Review of Existing Land Use Plans.** - Provinces, cities, and municipalities  
29 with existing land use plans shall review, revise, reconcile, and harmonize the same with the  
30 guidelines and standards set forth under this Act within one (1) year from the effectivity of this  
31 Act.  
32

1           **SEC. 70. Repealing Clause.** - All republic acts, executive orders, rules and regulations,  
2 and other issuances, or parts thereof, that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Republic  
3 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 marginalized or basic  
7 sectors under existing laws including but not limited to Republic Act Nos. 7279, 6657, 8371  
8 and 8550.

9  
10           **SEC. 72. Separability Clause.** - If for any reason or reasons, any part or provision of  
11 this Act shall be declared or held to be unconstitutional or invalid other parts or provisions  
12 hereof, which are not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

13  
14           **SEC. 73. Effectivity Clause.** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
15 publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general  
16 circulation.

17  
18           *Approved,*