



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**KAGAWARAN NG KAPALIGIRAN AT LIKAS YAMAN**



**MEMORANDUM**

**FOR** : **The Directors**  
Legal Affairs Service  
Policy and Planning Service  
Climate Change Service

**The Bureau Directors**  
Environmental Management Bureau  
Biodiversity Management Bureau  
Forest Management Bureau  
Land Management Bureau  
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau

**The Administrator**  
National Mapping and Resource Information Authority

**The Executive Directors**  
National Water Resources Board  
Manila Bay Coordinating Office  
River Basin Control Office

**The Officer-In-Charge**  
Mines and Geosciences Bureau

**All Regional Executive Directors**

**FROM** : **The Director**  
Legislative Liaison Office

**SUBJECT** : **INVITATION TO THE 1<sup>ST</sup> TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) MEETING ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITIES IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**DATE** : 10 November 2023

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In reference to the electronic letter dated 08 November 2023, the Committee on Public Works and Highways of the House of Representatives will be having its 1<sup>st</sup> Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on 15 November 2023, Wednesday, 1:00 PM at Speaker Villar Hall, South Wing Annex (SWA), House of Representatives to deliberate on the following legislative measures:

- **House Bill No. 2412 - "AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NATIONWIDE"** by Rep. Barba, Angelo M.;

- **House Bill No. 2553 - "AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW SUBDIVISIONS, CONDOMINIUM COMMUNITIES, MALLS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO CONSTRUCT RAIN HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"** by Rep. Momo, Romeo Sr. S.;
- **House Bill No. 2753 - "AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN METRO MANILA"** by Rep. Delos Santos, Alfred C.;
- **House Bill No. 3862 - "AN ACT REQUIRE ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TO HAVE RAIN HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"** by Rep. Tambunting, Gus S.;
- **House Bill No. 4441 - "AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND REGULATION OF A RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN METRO MANILA"** by Rep. Gatchalian Rex;
- **House Bill No. 4837 - "AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR"** by Rep. Barbers, Robert Ace S.;
- **House Bill No. 7786 - "AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR"** by Rep. Gomez, Richard I.;
- **House Bill No. 8148 - "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE JUNCTION LIMOOK-DANIT-JUNCTION BADJA ROAD IN THE CITY OF LAMITAN , PROVINCE OF BASILAN, FROM PROVINCIAL ROAD TO NATIONAL ROAD AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFORE"** by Rep. Hataman Mujiv S.;
- **House Bill No. 9353 - "AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND REGULATION OF A RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN METRO MANILA"** by Rep. Tulfo, Ralph Wendel P. ;
- **House Bill No. 5027 - "AN ACT RANTING INCENTIVES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND DEVELOPERS WHO WILL INCORPORATE RAINWATER HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY IN THEIR BUSINESSES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"** by Rep. Pancho, Augustina Dominique C.;
- **House Bill No. 8833 - "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER IMPOUNDING FACILITIES, FOR PURPOSES OF FLOOD CONTROL, POTABLE WATER SOURCES, AND IRRIGATION, IN EVERY CITY AND MUNICIPALITY IN THE COUNTRY"** by Rep. Haresco, Teodorico Jr.;

- **House Bill No. 8957 - "AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER IMPOUNDING SYSTEMS FACILITIES FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AN AREA OF FIVE (5) HECTARES OR MORE"** by Rep. Pancho, Augustina Dominique C.;
- **House Bill No. 1151 - "RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, INTO THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT 6716 WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WELLS AND RAINWATER COLLECTORS IN ALL BARANGAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES "** by Rep. Pleyto, Salvador A.; and
- **House Bill No. 906 - "RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS AND THE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY TO JOINTLY INQUIRE, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, INTO THE INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1989 LAW THAT MANDATES THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAINWATER COLLECTORS IN ALL BARANGAYS"** by Rep. Campos, Luis Jr. N.

In this regard, may we respectfully request for **comments and recommendations on the abovementioned bills, in anticipation of the Committee meeting**, as requested by the Committee. Kindly send them on or before **Tuesday, 14 November 2023, at 5 PM** via email at [denrlllo@denr.gov.ph](mailto:denrlllo@denr.gov.ph). Further, kindly inform us of the name/s of the representative/s from your office who will participate in the meeting so we may include him/her/them as resource person/s.

Attached herewith are the Letter Invitation, Agenda, and the House bills for your reference.

  
**ROMIROSE B. PADIN**

Cc: Undersecretary for Special Concerns and Legislative Affairs  
 Undersecretary for Integrated Environmental Science



# COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS

CTSS-I, Committee Affairs Department, House of Representatives  
3rd Floor, Ramon V. Mitra Building, Batasan Hills, Quezon City, Philippines 1126  
Telefax: 9310200, TrunkLine: 9315001 local 7135

**08 November 2023**

**HON. MANUEL M. BONOAN**

**Secretary**

Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)  
City of Manila

**HON. BENJAMIN E. DIOKNO**

**Secretary**

Department of Finance (DOF)  
City of Manila

**HON. AMENAH F. PANGANDAMAN**

**Secretary**

Department of Budget and Management (DBM)  
City of Manila

**HON. ROMEO D. LUMAGUI, JR.**

**Commissioner**

Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)  
Quezon City

**HON. BENJAMIN "BENHUR" ABALOS JR.**

**Secretary**

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)  
Quezon City

**HON. JOSE RIZALINO "JERRY" L. ACUZAR**

**Secretary**

Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)  
Quezon City

**HON. DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN**

**Senior Undersecretary**

Department of Agriculture (DA)  
Quezon City

**HON. MARIA ANTONIA YULO LOYZAGA**

**Secretary**

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
Quezon City

**HON. RENATO U. SOLIDUM, JR.**

**Secretary**

Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

Taguig City

**HON. VICENTE B. MALANO, Ph.D.**

**Administrator**

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)

Quezon City

**HON. EDUARDO EDDIE G. GUILLEN**

Acting Administrator

National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

Quezon City

**HON. SECRETARY MARK LLANDRO L. MENDOZA**

**Chief of the Presidential Legislative Liaison Office and Presidential Adviser on Legislative Affairs**

Presidential Legislative Liaison Office (PLLO)

Office of the President

City of Manila

**Your Honors:**

Please be informed that the Committee on Public Works and Highways will hold a Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting on the date, time, venue and agenda indicated hereunder:

**DATE:** 15 November 2023 (Wednesday)

**TIME:** 1:00 P.M.

**VENUE:** Speaker Villar Hall, South Wing Annex

House of Representatives Complex, Quezon City

**AGENDA:**

- **HBs 2412, 2553, 2753, 3862, 4441, 4837, 5640, 7786, 8148& 9353** – Mandating the establishment of rainwater harvesting facilities in all new institutional, commercial, industrial, and residential development projects (by Representatives Angelo Marcos Barba, Romeo S. Momo Sr., Alfred C. Delos Santos, Gus S. Tambunting, Rex Gatchalian, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Luis Raymund 'LRay' F. Villafuerte Jr., Richard I. Gomez, Lani Mercado-Revilla, Ralph Wendel P. Tulfo, Jocelyn P. Tulfo, Erwin T. Tulfo, Fernando T. Cabredo, Joseph Gilbert F. Violago, Noel "Bong" N. Rivera, Christopherson "Coco" M. Yap, Arthur F. Celeste, and Rosanna "Ria" V. Vergara)
- **HB 5027** – Granting incentives for commercial and industrial establishments, and developers who will incorporate rainwater harvesting technology in their businesses (by Reps. Augustina Dominique 'Ditse Tina' C. Pancho and Danny A. Domingo);
- **HB 8833** – Providing for the construction of water impounding facilities, for purposes of flood control, potable water sources, and irrigation, in every city and municipality in the country (by Reps. Teodoro T. Haresco, Jr. and Loreto B. Acharon);

- **HB 8957** – Mandating the establishment of water impounding systems facilities for establishments with an area of five (5) hectares or more (*by Rep. Augustina Dominique 'Ditse Tina' C. Pancho*);
- **HR 1151** – Directing the Committee on Public Works and Highways to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, into the status of the implementation of Republic Act 6716 which provides for the construction of water wells and rainwater collectors in all barangays in the Philippines (*by Rep. Salvador A. Pleyto*); and
- **HR 906** – Urging the Committee on Public Works and Highways and the Committee on Ecology to jointly inquire, in aid of legislation, into the inadequate implementation of the 1989 law that mandates the construction of rainwater collectors in all barangays (*by Rep. Luis N. Campos Jr.*).

In line with this, we would like to invite you or your duly authorized representative/s as our resource person/s during the said TWG meeting.

Your presence will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

**FOR THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN ROMEO S. MOMO SR.:**



**AILEEN UY DAPURAN**  
Committee Secretary



# **COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS**

CTSS-I, Committee Affairs Department House of Representatives  
3rd Floor, Ramon V. Mitra Building, Batasan Hills, Quezon City, Philippines 1126  
Telefax: 9310200, Trunk Line: 9315001 local 7135

**19<sup>th</sup> Congress  
2nd Regular Session**

**Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting**

**15 November 2023 (Wednesday), 1:00 P.M.  
Speaker Villar Hall, South Wing Annex  
House of Representatives, Quezon City**

## **AGENDA**

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. INVOCATION
- III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS/RESOURCE PERSONS
- IV. OPENING REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE TWG CHAIRPERSON, REP. ANGELO MARCOS BARBA
- V. 1<sup>ST</sup> TWG DELIBERATION ON THE FOLLOWING HOUSE MEASURES RE RAINWATER HARVESTING:
  1. **HBs 2412, 2553, 2753, 3862, 4441, 4837, 5640, 7786, 8148 & 9353** – Mandating the establishment of rainwater harvesting facilities in all new institutional, commercial, industrial, and residential development projects (by Representatives Angelo Marcos Barba, Romeo S. Momo Sr., Alfred C. Delos Santos, Gus S. Tambunting, Rex Gatchalian, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Luis Raymund 'LRay' F. Villafruerte Jr., Richard I. Gomez, Lani Mercado-Revilla, Ralph Wendel P. Tulfo, Jocelyn P. Tulfo, Erwin T. Tulfo, Fernando T. Cabredo, Joseph Gilbert F. Violago, Noel "Bong" N. Rivera, Christopherson "Coco" M. Yap, Arthur F. Celeste, and Rosanna "Ria" V. Vergara)
  2. **HB 5027** – Granting incentives for commercial and industrial establishments, and developers who will incorporate rainwater harvesting technology in their businesses (by Reps. Augustina Dominique 'Ditse Tina' C. Pancho and Danny A. Domingo);
  3. **HB 8833** – Providing for the construction of water impounding facilities, for purposes of flood control, potable water sources, and irrigation, in every city and municipality in the country (by Reps. Teodoro T. Haresco, Jr. and Loreto B. Acharon);
  4. **HB 8957** – Mandating the establishment of water impounding systems facilities for establishments with an area of five (5) hectares or more (by Rep. Augustina Dominique 'Ditse Tina' C. Pancho);

5. **HR 1151** – Directing the Committee on Public Works and Highways to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, into the status of the implementation of Republic Act 6716 which provides for the construction of water wells and rainwater collectors in all barangays in the Philippines (*by Rep. Salvador A. Pleyto*); and
6. **HR 906** – Urging the Committee on Public Works and Highways and the Committee on Ecology to jointly inquire, in aid of legislation, into the inadequate implementation of the 1989 law that mandates the construction of rainwater collectors in all barangays (*by Rep. Luis N. Campos Jr.*).

## VI. OTHER MATTERS

## VII. ADJOURNMENT

### **Invited Guests/Agencies/Stakeholders:**

Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)  
Department of Finance (DOF)  
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)  
Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)  
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)  
Department of Human settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)  
Department of Agriculture (DA)  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)  
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)  
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)  
National Irrigation Administration (NIA)  
Preside Legislative Liaison Office (PLLO)  
San Miguel Corporation (SMC)  
SM Prime Holdings (SMPH), Inc.  
Chamber of Real Estate and Builders Associations (CREBA), Inc.  
Subdivision and Housing Developers Association (SHDA), Inc.  
Philippine Constructors Association (PCA), Inc.



Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 2412



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Introduced by **Rep. ANGELO MARCOS BARBA**  
2<sup>nd</sup> District, Ilocos Norte

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### ***EXPLANATORY NOTE***

This bill seeks to mandate the establishment and maintenance of a rainwater harvesting facility in all new institutional, commercial, and residential development projects nationwide to reduce flooding, urge the conservation of potable water, and encourage active participation of the public and private sector in the flood mitigating efforts and initiatives of government.

Rainwater harvesting has many benefits. It is considered an important element to augment water supply in both urban and rural areas, prevent flooding and alleviate the impact of climate change.<sup>1</sup>

Rainwater can be used for non-drinking purposes, such as washing clothes, dishes, and vehicles, flushing toilets, and gardening<sup>2</sup>. In addition, rainwater harvesting reduces the demand on ground water, which may cause the collapse of the soil where water used to be<sup>3</sup>, thereby helping to curb escalating flooding problems, especially in low-lying and flood-prone areas in the country.

Finally, rainwater harvesting proves to be important in addressing climate change. It can reduce demands on public water network and subsidize irrigation at critical stages when deficit between water requirement for agriculture and rainfall occurs.<sup>4</sup>

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

  
**ANGELO MARCOS BARBA**

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<sup>1</sup> Al-Batsh, N., Al-Khatib, I.A., et. Al. (March 21, 2019). Assessment of Rainwater Harvesting Systems in Poor Rural Communities, A Case Study from Yatta Area, Palestine. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/11/3/585/pdf>

<sup>2</sup> 5 Advantages of Rainwater Harvesting. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from <https://www accurateteak.com/rainwater-harvesting/5-advantages-of-rainwater-harvesting/>

<sup>3</sup> 5 Advantages of Rainwater Harvesting. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from <https://www accurateteak.com/rainwater-harvesting/5-advantages-of-rainwater-harvesting/>

<sup>4</sup> Al-Batsh, N., Al-Khatib, I.A., et. Al. (March 21, 2019). Assessment of Rainwater Harvesting Systems in Poor Rural Communities, A Case Study from Yatta Area, Palestine. Retrieved on May 20, 2020 from <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/11/3/585/pdf>

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 2412

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Introduced by **Rep. ANGELO MARCOS BARBA**  
2<sup>nd</sup> District, Ilocos Norte

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**AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NATIONWIDE**

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

**SECTION 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as “Rainwater Harvesting Facility Act”.

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** – It is a declared policy of the State to protect and advance the rights of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Pursuant thereto, the State shall mandate the establishment of rainwater harvesting facilities to reduce flooding and devastating effects of typhoons and other weather disturbances. It shall urge the conservation of potable water and shall encourage active participation of the public and private sector in the flood mitigating efforts and initiatives of government.

To this end, the State shall mandate the construction of rainwater harvesting facilities in all new public and private institutional, commercial, and residential development projects nationwide. Owners and developers of these development projects requiring the issuance of building permits are likewise mandated to design and construct a rainwater harvesting facility to prevent or delay the release of rainwater and runoff water into the drainage systems, creeks, and natural waterways.

**SECTION 3. Definition of terms.** – As used in this Act:

- a. *Rainwater harvesting facility* refers to a flood control structure such as vertical detention tank, horizontal water tank, open retarding basin, and multi-use water catchment area, or an on-site regulation pond used to prevent or delay the release of rainwater into the public drainage system; and
- b. *Return period* refers to the average length of time in years for a rain-related natural disaster of given magnitude to be equaled or

exceeded by the length of time that a rainwater-related disaster may probably recur.

**SECTION 4. *Rainwater Harvesting Facility Requirement.*** – An owner or developer of a new commercial, institutional, and residential development project, with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters and requiring the issuance of building permit, shall reserve, develop, and maintain at least three percent (3%) of the total area, exclusive of roads, services, streets and alleys, as rainwater harvesting facility.

The owner or developer of an ongoing commercial, institutional, and residential development project that has no existing provision for rainwater harvesting facility shall build the facility within a period of three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act or suffer the penalty imposed on Section 8 hereof.

To conserve potable water, rainwater collected by a harvesting facility may be used for non-potable and suitable purposes, such as gardening, irrigation, and air-cooling processes.

**SECTION 5. *Design Approval.*** – The provision for a rainwater harvesting facility shall be required by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and local government units (LGUs) to be incorporated in the design of all new commercial, institutional, and residential development projects nationwide and no project design shall be approved for construction unless it includes such facility. The HLURB and the LGUs shall ensure that these facilities are built during the construction phase of the projects.

**SECTION 6. *Design Requirements.*** – The rainwater harvesting facility must be designed to cope with a pre-determined flood and rain return period and must have a storage capacity prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The design of the rainwater facility shall include the following:

- a. Size, shape, and physical characteristics of available space;
- b. Construction plans with specified material type including lining and coating requirements; and
- c. Detailed drawing on how the installation will drain into an outfall structure such as drywell or percolation chamber, storm drain system, drainage, channel, or natural wash.

**SECTION 7. *Building Permits.*** – If the design of a new commercial, institutional, and residential project with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters does not provide for a rainwater harvesting facility, the LGU concerned shall deny the request for issuance of a building permit for such project.

**SECTION 8. *Penalties.*** – The owner or developer of all new commercial, institutional, and residential development projects who fails to construct a

rainwater harvesting facility in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (PhP500,000.00), but not more than Two million pesos (PhP2,000,000.00) for every year of non-compliance.

In the case of a partnership, association, corporation, or any juridical person, the fine shall be imposed upon the President, Treasurer, or any other officer or person responsible for the violation.

If the offender is a foreigner, the foreigner shall be deported immediately without further proceedings after payment of fine.

The head of the government institution who violates Section 4 of this Act, or government officials, employees, and agents who issue licenses or permits in violation of this Act shall suffer the penalty of suspension of not less than ten (10) days, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after due notice and hearing in an appropriate administrative proceeding.

**SECTION 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Public Works and Highways shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Interior and Local Government, the Chief Executive Officer of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, and the Administrator of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, promulgate the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. The implementing rules and regulations shall include the standards and guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site selection and planning, site-specific considerations, and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting facility,

**SECTION 10. – *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in force and effect.

**SECTION 11. – *Repealing Clause.*** – All other laws, rules and regulations, orders, circulars, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

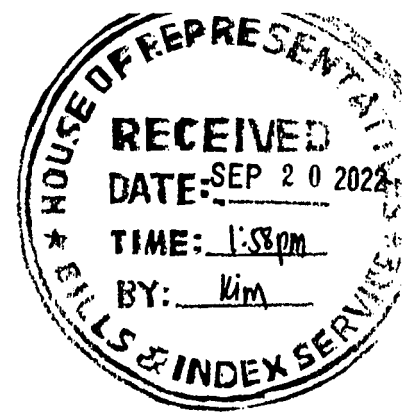
**SECTION 12. – *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 5027**



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Introduced by  
**REP. AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) technology presents a significant solution to water shortages and ground water depletion during the dry season, as well as in mitigating the effects of excessive rains during the wet season.

RWH refers to methods employed to collect rainwater through catchment systems, and then divert them through gutters to a storage tank to provide water for specific applications. At present, harvested rainwater is used mainly to supply the demand for non-potable water but through adequate research on existing treatment techniques, it is possible for rainwater harvesting technology to supplement public need for potable applications. Potable applications include drinking, cooking, bathing, and dishwashing. Non-potable applications include toilet flushing, fire suppression, household cleaning, gardening, laundry washing, pool/pond filling, and vehicle washing.

In comparison with the current public water system, RWH allows water to be supplied at the point of consumption thus, owners are in full control of the technology. Moreover, of all the sources of water, rainwater is among the cleanest. Its quality only diminishes depending on the quality of the atmosphere, the catchment and conveyance systems, and storage tank. RWH technology therefore breaks the consumer's reliance on a water supplier, and additionally, can also significantly reduce storm drainage load and excessive flooding.

In terms of environmental impacts, as compared to other sources, rainwater harvesting technology pose lesser or no damage at all for the environment since existing structures such as domestic houses will only be retrofitted. Its only disadvantage relies mainly on the randomness of the rainfall pattern thus the demand of the user will not always be met.

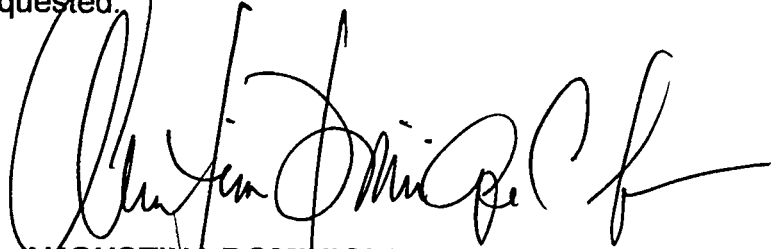
However, RWH technology is not that popular in Philippine context. To be able to promote the technology, we need to identify and supply the users with the advantages of the system over the current "lined system" of water distribution like the ease in terms of installation, operation, and maintenance with readily available construction materials.

Moreover, since commercial and industrial establishments pose as the primary consumers of water derived from our natural water systems, they need to be encouraged to install rainwater catchment facilities to reduce water extraction and save the remaining ground water for the next generation.

In this direction, this Bill seeks to provide an incentive scheme to encourage building owners and developers to embrace RWH technology in their businesses.

Primary to this incentive scheme will be the provision of tax incentives in the form of appropriate tax deductions, tax credits and tax reductions.

With urgency to encourage a collective action to preserve our natural environment and support sustainable development in our cities and municipalities, the immediate approval of this bill is strongly requested.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Augustina Dominique C. Pancho', written in a cursive style.

**AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**  
Representative, 2<sup>nd</sup> District of Bulacan

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 5027**

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Introduced by  
**REP. AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**

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**AN ACT GRANTING INCENTIVES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AND DEVELOPERS WHO WILL INCORPORATE RAINWATER HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY IN THEIR BUSINESSES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES THEREOF**

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

**SECTION 1. Short Title.** — *This Act shall be known as "Rainwater Harvesting Incentive Act of 2022".*

**SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.**

*(a) It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect and promote the rights of the people to health, a balanced and healthful ecology and instill health consciousness among them.*

*(b) The State shall pursue a policy of sustainable development, balancing progress, the protection of the environment, and the health and welfare of its people.*

*(c) The State shall promote a comprehensive system of environmental planning which seeks to conserve, rehabilitative and develop the physical environment and natural resources of the nation that translates into physical and spatial considerations policies on land capability, urbanization, agricultural development and natural resources development.*

*(d) Further it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State to safeguard life, health, property, and public welfare, consistent with the principles of environmental management and control.*

*(d) Towards this end, the State shall approve the granting of tax and other appropriate incentives to commercial and industrial establishments, and developers who will incorporate Rainwater harvesting Technologies in their respective businesses.*

**SECTION 3. Scope.** *This Act shall apply to commercial and industrial establishments, and private developers governed under Philippine laws.*

**SECTION 4. Incentive Mechanisms.** Incentives present a creative tool local governments can use to encourage the use of RWH technology and practices among commercial and industrial establishments within their purview. These incentives can be applied to both new developments and existing developments. For new development projects, incentives can be incorporated into the development processes, such as building and other related permits and other development codes and requirements, to creatively encourage the use of RWH technology and concepts. In already developed areas, incentives can be designed to encourage private property owners to retrofit their properties to include RWH infrastructure designs and practices.

(a) *Development Incentives:* Offered to developers during the process of applying for development permits. Development incentives apply to private developers that take initiative by using more sustainable site design and green building practices. These incentives are typically provided within the framework of existing land use or development regulations and often remove or decrease fees, requirements, or steps in the permit process.

(b) *Tax incentives.* Offered to the commercial and industrial sector in exchange for specific actions or investments supporting RWH technology and practices. Tax incentives which can be granted include Tax Deductions, Tax Credits, and Tax Reductions as may be provided by the Implementing Rules and Regulations of this Act.

**SECTION 5. Implementation.** – the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Local Government Units (LGUs) shall have the primary responsibility in the effort of implementing the provisions of this Act and its IRR. Respective LGUs shall also develop a strategic communications plan to duly advocate the use of RWH and communicate the incentive scheme under this Act to their respective constituencies.

**SECTION 6. Appropriations.** The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be charged against the current year's appropriation of the concerned government agencies. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of this Act shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 7. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** Within ninety (90) days after the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), together with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), in consultation with the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Joint Building and Environmental Planning Research and Standards Commission, shall promulgate the implementing rules and regulations governing this Act.

**SECTION 8. Separability Clause.** If for any reason, any provision of part hereof is declared invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 9. Repealing Clause.** – Any provision of the law, presidential decree, executive orders, rules and regulations contrary to the provision of this Act is hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 10. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes earlier.

Approved,





Republic of the Philippines  
House of Representatives  
Quezon City, Metro Manila



**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
*Second Regular Session*

House Bill No. 8833

---

**Introduced by Representative TEODORICO "NONONG" T. HARESCO, JR.**

---

**AN ACT**  
**PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER IMPOUNDING**  
**FACILITIES, FOR PURPOSES OF FLOOD CONTROL, POTABLE WATER**  
**SOURCES, AND IRRIGATION, IN EVERY CITY AND MUNICIPALITY**  
**IN THE COUNTRY**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Philippines is an agricultural nation heavily reliant on its natural resources for economic growth. Agriculture not only contributes significantly to the nation's GDP but also provides employment and livelihood opportunities for a substantial portion of the population. However, the sector faces challenges, such as irregular rainfall patterns, recurring droughts, and unreliable water supply, hindering its full potential.

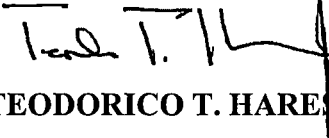
Water security is acknowledged to have fundamental importance especially in the Marcos administration. In June 2023, President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos, Jr. unveiled his administration's plan to build water impounding facilities for flood mitigation and irrigation for agricultural purposes. In his State of the Nation Address (SONA), President Marcos reiterated his commitment to ensuring water security through implementing infrastructure projects concerning this most precious resource.

Establishing water impounding facilities is an essential step towards ensuring sustainable agricultural development, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and promoting rural and urban development throughout the country. Thus, this bill seeks to address these challenges by mandating the construction of water impounding facilities, for purposes of flood control, potable water sources, and irrigation, in every city and municipality across the country.

The establishment of such facilities will lead to a myriad of benefits: supporting the agricultural sector by improving food security and agricultural productivity; promoting climate resilience, flood control, and disaster mitigation; and ensuring sufficient and potable water supply for urban and rural communities.

This proposed legislation is aligned with President Marcos' vision for a resilient, food-secure, and prosperous Philippines. By investing in water infrastructure and harnessing the potential of sustainable water management, the nation will be better equipped to face the challenges of the future and secure a brighter tomorrow for all Filipinos.

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

  
**TEODORICO T. HARESCO, JR**



House Bill No. 8833

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Introduced by Representative TEODORICO “NONONG” T. HARESCO, JR.

---

AN ACT  
PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER IMPOUNDING  
FACILITIES, FOR PURPOSES OF FLOOD CONTROL, POTABLE WATER  
SOURCES, AND IRRIGATION, IN EVERY CITY AND MUNICIPALITY  
IN THE COUNTRY

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

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title.*** – This Act shall be known as the “Water Impounding Facilities Act”

2  
3 **SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy.*** – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote  
4 the quality of life of every Filipino through the provision of adequate water impounding,  
5 potable water, and irrigation facilities made available to every city and municipality in the  
6 country, aimed at promoting agricultural productivity, water conservation, flood control,  
7 climate resilience, and inclusive economic development.

8  
9 **SECTION 3. *Water Impounding Facilities.*** – There shall be established at least one (1) water  
10 impounding facility for purposes of flood control, potable water sources, and irrigation, in such  
11 available and suitable public space in every city and municipality.

12  
13 The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) shall, within ninety (90) days after  
14 the approval of this Act, undertake construction and development of water impounding, potable  
15 water sources and irrigation facilities, and rehabilitation of existing water facilities, in all cities  
16 and municipalities in the Philippines in such number as may be needed and feasible, taking into  
17 consideration the population, hydrologic conditions, costs of project development and  
18 operations, financial and economic factors and institutional arrangements suitable for different  
19 areas in the country.

20  
21 **SECTION 4. *Operation and Maintenance.*** – In order to ensure the proper use of the water  
22 facilities herein provided, the local government units concerned shall be primarily responsible  
23 for the operation, supervision, and management of water facilities established under this Act.  
24 They are also hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations on their proper use and  
25 maintenance, in consultation with the DPWH and other concerned government agencies.  
26

27 The local sanggunian shall promulgate guidelines and procedures for the use and operation of  
28 the water facilities under its jurisdiction. The guidelines shall prescribe rules on the utilization  
29 of the water facilities as needed for local efforts on flood control, water resource development,  
30 potable water sources, and irrigation.

31  
32 **SECTION 5. *Submission of Report.*** – The DPWH shall, within one hundred eighty (180) days  
33 after the approval of this Act and every one hundred eighty (180) days thereafter, submit  
34 periodic reports to the respective Committees on Public Works and Highways of both Houses  
35 of the Congress of the Philippines for evaluation and consideration.

36  
37 **SECTION 6. *Funding.*** – The amount necessary for the initial implementation to fund the  
38 construction, rehabilitation, and repair of water impounding facilities for flood control, potable  
39 water source, and irrigation shall be charged under the DPWH. Thereafter, funds for this  
40 purpose shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act. The LGU concerned shall  
41 provide for the continued maintenance, operation and management of the facility.

42  
43 Additional funding for the construction of such facilities shall come from bilateral and  
44 multilateral official development assistance, grants, donations, collections and other forms of  
45 assistance from public or private entities, whether domestic or foreign: *Provided*, That the  
46 payback period matches public infrastructure investment returns.

47 **SECTION 7. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within sixty (60) days from the  
48 effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of the DPWH shall, in coordination with the Department  
49 of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Irrigation Authority, and other concerned  
50 agencies, with the participation of local government units, promulgate the rules and regulations  
51 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

52 **SECTION 8. *Non-Impairment Clause.*** – Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to diminish,  
53 impair, or repeal rights recognized, granted, or made available to disadvantaged, marginalized,  
54 or specific sectors under existing laws.

55  
56 **SECTION 9. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision is held invalid or unconstitutional, the  
57 remainder of the law or provision not otherwise affected shall remain valid and subsisting.

58  
59 **SECTION 10. *Repealing Clause.*** – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive order,  
60 letter of instruction, administrative order, rule, or regulation contrary to or inconsistent with  
61 the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

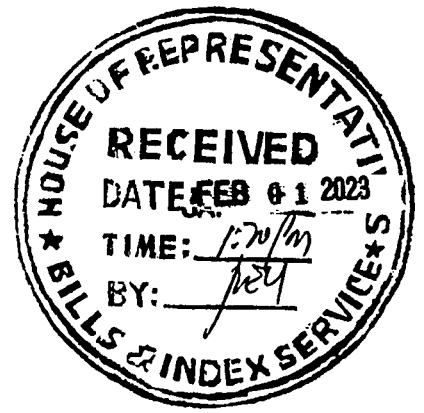
62  
63 **SECTION 11. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in  
64 the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

65  
66 *Approved,*

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7028



---

Introduced by **Representative JOEY SARTE SALCEDA**

---

**AN ACT  
AMENDING CHAPTER XVII OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293,  
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE  
OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS AMENDED**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Republic Act No. 8293 declares as its policy that “The State recognizes that an effective intellectual and industrial property system is vital to the development of domestic and creative activity, facilitates transfer of technology, attracts foreign investments, and ensures market access for our products.” This intellectual property system must constantly improve and evolve so as to meet the rapidly changing landscape of the internet.

Copyright-related industries account for around 7.3% of the country’s GDP. As such, protecting copyrights from infringement is essential to protecting the legal and taxpaying jobs and commercial activities created by such sectors. With content generation migrating dramatically to the digital space, the need for more dynamic and proactive enforcement of copyright laws has also become clearer.

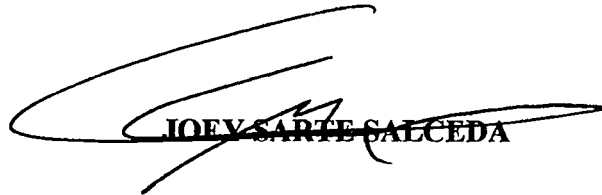
In 2020, at the start of the pandemic-induced lockdowns, online content piracy was estimated to have translated to P1 billion in potential revenue losses to local video producers, distributors and aggregators in 2020, according to a study by Media Partners Asia. Such losses were most felt during the 2020 Metro Manila Film Festival, which had to migrate to streaming due to COVID-19 restrictions.

As content has become more easily transmissible in the digital space, infringement has also become more prevalent in the online space. As such, a more dynamic and proactive manner to prevent such infringement is necessary, but is currently unclear or absent in current law. Particularly, there is a need for an explicit mandate and clear regulations and standards to allow Rights Holders to apply to the Intellectual Property Office to order the disabling of access to Infringing Piracy Services.

This measure aims to promote the development of the legal offering of digital works, and contains the procedures for identifying and eliminating infringements of copyright and related rights, howsoever committed, conducted on electronic communications networks.

Under this measure, the Intellectual Property Office's order to disable access to Infringing Piracy Services will comply with the principles of due process, proportionality and effectiveness.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is urgently sought.



JOEY SARTÉ SALCEDA

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7028

---

Introduced by **Representative JOEY SARTE SALCEDA**

---

**AN ACT**  
**AMENDING CHAPTER XVII OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293,**  
**OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE**  
**OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS AMENDED**

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

SECTION 1. Chapter XVII of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended by adding a new section to be denominated as Section 221A, to read as follows:

Section 221A. *Preventive action on online infringement.* – Unless otherwise provided by law, or unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate Court of law, the Intellectual Property Office shall have the power to disable access to an online location prevent further access to an online location whose primary purpose or primary effect of which is to infringe copyright or facilitate copyright infringement.

The Copyright Owner or the exclusive licensee of copyright, hereinafter referred to as the “Eligible Party,” may submit an application to the Intellectual Property Office to order the disabling of access to any Infringing Online Location identified in the application.

The application to the Intellectual Property Office shall be submitted by completing in its entirety the forms and documentation as requested by the Intellectual Property Office to allow the Intellectual Property Office to establish that the party filing the application is an Eligible Party, or is authorized to file the application on behalf of an Eligible Party and verify through evidence that the subject of the order applied for is an Infringing Online Location.

For purposes of this Chapter, “Online location” shall refer to any single or collection of related web pages accessible by a user through a domain, IP address, or uniform resource locator (URL), or a specific domain, IP address, or uniform resource locator (URL) which serves to operate, in whole or in part,

an application on the Internet.

SEC. 2. Chapter XVII of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended by adding a new section to be denominated as Section 221B, to read as follows:

Section 221B. Procedure of inquiry for preventive action. – The Intellectual Property Office shall formulate the procedure of inquiry for preventive action on online infringement, according to the following standards:

(a) Minimum requirements of the application for action by an Eligible Party. The application referred to in Section 84A shall indicate: the fact that, and the manner by which, the Infringing Online Location is accessible; and other matters which the Intellectual Property Office may take into account, including:

- (1) whether the Online Location makes available or contains directories, indexes or categories of the means to infringe, or facilitate an infringement of, copyright;
- (2) whether the owner or operator of the online location demonstrates a disregard for copyright generally; or
- (3) whether access to the online location has been disabled by orders from any court of another country or territory on the ground of or related to copyright infringement.

(b) One application may be submitted for multiple Infringing Online Locations, and the requirements of this Section must be met and set out in the application.

(c) The Applicant must notify the person who operates the online location of the making of an application under Section 1, but the Intellectual Property Office may dispense, on such terms as it sees fit, with the notice required to be sent to the person who operates the Online Location if the Intellectual Property Office is satisfied that the Applicant is unable, despite reasonable efforts, to determine the identity or address of the person who operates the online location, or to send notices to that person.

(d) Upon receipt of the application, the Intellectual Property Office shall review the same and determine whether the online location meets the requirements of subsection 1, and if so, shall within five (5) days, render an Order requiring Internet Service Providers to take reasonable steps to disable access to the Infringing Online Location. A copy of the said Order shall likewise be given to the Eligible Party.

(e) The Internet Service Providers must comply with the disabling orders within 48 hours of the issuance of the disabling order and must disable the identified Infringing Online Locations by implementing an Effective Technical Measure, or a measure undertaken by the Internet Service Provider to disable or prevent access to an Infringing Online Location, and may include



Domain Name System (DNS) blocking, IP blocking, URL blocking, Server Name Indicator blocking, or other means.

(f) The Intellectual Property Office may at any time during the operation of the Orders notify the Internet Service Providers should it become aware that any Infringing Online Location is accessed from an additional Online Location, including one that appears to be associated with any Infringing Online Location based on its name, branding or the identity of its operator, and make such different Online Location subject to the Orders.

SEC. 3. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Intellectual Property Office shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act.

SEC. 4. *Separability Clause.* – If any provisions of this Act are declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain valid.

SEC. 5. *Repealing Clause.* – All acts, executive orders, administrative orders, proclamations, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, are hereby expressly repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 6. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7028



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Introduced by Representative **JOEY SARTE SALCEDA**

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**AN ACT  
AMENDING CHAPTER XVII OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293,  
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE  
OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS AMENDED**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Republic Act No. 8293 declares as its policy that “The State recognizes that an effective intellectual and industrial property system is vital to the development of domestic and creative activity, facilitates transfer of technology, attracts foreign investments, and ensures market access for our products.” This intellectual property system must constantly improve and evolve so as to meet the rapidly changing landscape of the internet.

Copyright-related industries account for around 7.3% of the country’s GDP. As such, protecting copyrights from infringement is essential to protecting the legal and taxpaying jobs and commercial activities created by such sectors. With content generation migrating dramatically to the digital space, the need for more dynamic and proactive enforcement of copyright laws has also become clearer.

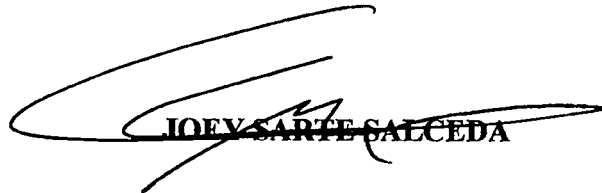
In 2020, at the start of the pandemic-induced lockdowns, online content piracy was estimated to have translated to P1 billion in potential revenue losses to local video producers, distributors and aggregators in 2020, according to a study by Media Partners Asia. Such losses were most felt during the 2020 Metro Manila Film Festival, which had to migrate to streaming due to COVID-19 restrictions.

As content has become more easily transmissible in the digital space, infringement has also become more prevalent in the online space. As such, a more dynamic and proactive manner to prevent such infringement is necessary, but is currently unclear or absent in current law. Particularly, there is a need for an explicit mandate and clear regulations and standards to allow Rights Holders to apply to the Intellectual Property Office to order the disabling of access to Infringing Piracy Services.

This measure aims to promote the development of the legal offering of digital works, and contains the procedures for identifying and eliminating infringements of copyright and related rights, howsoever committed, conducted on electronic communications networks.

Under this measure, the Intellectual Property Office's order to disable access to Infringing Piracy Services will comply with the principles of due process, proportionality and effectiveness.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is urgently sought.



JOEY SARTE SALCEDA

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

Nineteenth Congress  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7028

---

Introduced by **Representative JOEY SARTE SALCEDA**

---

**AN ACT**  
**AMENDING CHAPTER XVII OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293,**  
**OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE**  
**OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS AMENDED**

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

SECTION 1. Chapter XVII of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended by adding a new section to be denominated as Section 221A, to read as follows:

Section 221A. *Preventive action on online infringement.* – Unless otherwise provided by law, or unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate Court of law, the Intellectual Property Office shall have the power to disable access to an online location prevent further access to an online location whose primary purpose or primary effect of which is to infringe copyright or facilitate copyright infringement.

The Copyright Owner or the exclusive licensee of copyright, hereinafter referred to as the “Eligible Party,” may submit an application to the Intellectual Property Office to order the disabling of access to any Infringing Online Location identified in the application.

The application to the Intellectual Property Office shall be submitted by completing in its entirety the forms and documentation as requested by the Intellectual Property Office to allow the Intellectual Property Office to establish that the party filing the application is an Eligible Party, or is authorized to file the application on behalf of an Eligible Party and verify through evidence that the subject of the order applied for is an Infringing Online Location.

For purposes of this Chapter, “Online location” shall refer to any single or collection of related web pages accessible by a user through a domain, IP address, or uniform resource locator (URL), or a specific domain, IP address, or uniform resource locator (URL) which serves to operate, in whole or in part,

an application on the Internet.

SEC. 2. Chapter XVII of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended by adding a new section to be denominated as Section 221B, to read as follows:

Section 221B. Procedure of inquiry for preventive action. – The Intellectual Property Office shall formulate the procedure of inquiry for preventive action on online infringement, according to the following standards:

(a) Minimum requirements of the application for action by an Eligible Party. The application referred to in Section 84A shall indicate: the fact that, and the manner by which, the Infringing Online Location is accessible; and other matters which the Intellectual Property Office may take into account, including:

- (1) whether the Online Location makes available or contains directories, indexes or categories of the means to infringe, or facilitate an infringement of, copyright;
- (2) whether the owner or operator of the online location demonstrates a disregard for copyright generally; or
- (3) whether access to the online location has been disabled by orders from any court of another country or territory on the ground of or related to copyright infringement.

(b) One application may be submitted for multiple Infringing Online Locations, and the requirements of this Section must be met and set out in the application.

(c) The Applicant must notify the person who operates the online location of the making of an application under Section 1, but the Intellectual Property Office may dispense, on such terms as it sees fit, with the notice required to be sent to the person who operates the Online Location if the Intellectual Property Office is satisfied that the Applicant is unable, despite reasonable efforts, to determine the identity or address of the person who operates the online location, or to send notices to that person.

(d) Upon receipt of the application, the Intellectual Property Office shall review the same and determine whether the online location meets the requirements of subsection 1, and if so, shall within five (5) days, render an Order requiring Internet Service Providers to take reasonable steps to disable access to the Infringing Online Location. A copy of the said Order shall likewise be given to the Eligible Party.

(e) The Internet Service Providers must comply with the disabling orders within 48 hours of the issuance of the disabling order and must disable the identified Infringing Online Locations by implementing an Effective Technical Measure, or a measure undertaken by the Internet Service Provider to disable or prevent access to an Infringing Online Location, and may include

Domain Name System (DNS) blocking, IP blocking, URL blocking, Server Name Indicator blocking, or other means.

(f) The Intellectual Property Office may at any time during the operation of the Orders notify the Internet Service Providers should it become aware that any Infringing Online Location is accessed from an additional Online Location, including one that appears to be associated with any Infringing Online Location based on its name, branding or the identity of its operator, and make such different Online Location subject to the Orders.

SEC. 3. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Intellectual Property Office shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act.

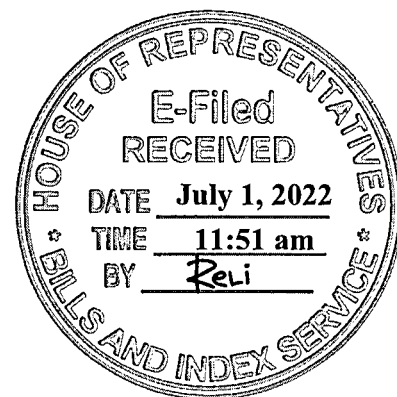
SEC. 4. *Separability Clause.* – If any provisions of this Act are declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain valid.

SEC. 5. *Repealing Clause.* – All acts, executive orders, administrative orders, proclamations, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, are hereby expressly repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 6. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect immediately upon its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,

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



**19TH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **888**

---

**Introduced by Representative Michael L. Romero**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The Republic of the Philippines recognizes that an effective intellectual and industrial property system is vital to the development of domestic and creative activity, facilitates transfer of technology, attracts foreign investments, and ensures market access for our products. It shall protect and secure the exclusive rights of scientists, inventors, artists and other gifted citizens to their intellectual property and creations, particularly when beneficial to the people, for such periods as provided in this Act.

The use of intellectual property bears a social function. To this end, the State shall promote the diffusion of knowledge and information for the promotion of national development and progress and the common good.

This House Bill seeks to streamline all administrative procedures of registering patents, trademarks and copyright, to liberalize the registration on the transfer of technology, and to enhance the enforcement of intellectual property rights in the Philippines.

Thus, the early passage of this bill is earnestly requested.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael L. Romero".

**MICHAEL L. ROMERO Ph.D.**

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

**19TH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 888

---

**Introduced by Representative Michael L. Romero**

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AN ACT  
AMENDING **REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293** OTHERWISE KNOWN  
AS THE “**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE OF THE  
PHILIPPINES**”, INCREASING ITS PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS,  
RATIONALIZING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, AND FOR OTHER  
PURPOSES

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the Philippines  
in congress assembled:*

**SECTION 1. Declaration of Policy**

Section 145, of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended to read:

*Section 145. Duration* - A certificate of registration shall remain in force for Fifteen **(15)** years:

Provided, That the registrant shall file a declaration of actual use and evidence to that effect, or shall show valid reasons based on the existence of obstacles to such use, as prescribed by the Regulations, within two **(2)** years from the fifth anniversary of the date of the registration of the mark.



Otherwise, the mark shall be removed from the Register by the Office. (Sec. 12, R.A. No. 166a)

## **SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy**

Section 146, of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended to read:

### *Section 146. Renewal –*

146.1. A certificate of registration may be renewed for periods of Fifteen **(15)** years at its expiration upon payment of the prescribed fee and upon filing of a request. The request shall contain the following indications:

- (a)** An indication that renewal is sought;
- (b)** The name and address of the registrant or his successor-in-interest, hereafter referred to as the "right holder";
- (c)** The registration number of the registration concerned;
- (d)** The filing date of the application which resulted in the registration concerned to be renewed;
- (e)** Where the right holder has a representative, the name and address of that representative;
- (f)** The names of the recorded goods or services for which the renewal is requested or the names of the recorded goods or services for which the renewal is not requested, grouped according to the classes of the Nice Classification to which that group of goods or services belongs and presented in the order of the classes of the said Classification; and
- (g)** A signature by the right holder or his representative.

146.2. Such request shall be in Filipino or English and may be made at any time within six (6) months before the expiration of the period for which the registration was issued or renewed, or it may be made

within six (6) months after such expiration on payment of the additional fee herein prescribed.

146.3. If the Office refuses to renew the registration, it shall notify the registrant of his refusal and the reasons, therefore.

146.4. An applicant for renewal not domiciled in the Philippines shall be subject to and comply with the requirements of this Act. (Sec. 15, R.A. No. 166a)

### **SECTION 3. Declaration of Policy**

Section 170, of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended to read:

*Section 170. Penalties* - Independent of the civil and administrative sanctions imposed by law, a criminal penalty of imprisonment of a minimum of three **(3)** years to six **(6)** years and a fine ranging from three hundred fifty thousand pesos **(P350,000.00)** to Five hundred thousand pesos **(P500,000.00)**, shall be imposed on any person who is found guilty of committing any of the acts mentioned in Section 155, Section 168 and Subsection 169.1. (Arts. 188 and 189, Revised Penal Code)

### **SECTION 4. Declaration of Policy**

Section 200, of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended to read:

*Section 200. Sale or Lease of Work* - In every sale or lease of an original work of painting or sculpture or of the original manuscript of a writer or composer, subsequent to the first disposition thereof by the author, the author or his heirs shall have an inalienable right to participate in the gross proceeds of the sale or lease to the extent of eight percent **(8%)**. This right shall exist during the lifetime of the author and for fifty (50) years after his death.

## **SECTION 5. Declaration of Policy**

Section 217, of Republic Act No. 8293 is hereby amended to read:

### *Section 217. Criminal Penalties –*

217.1. Any person infringing any right secured by provisions of Part IV of this Act or aiding or abetting such infringement shall be guilty of a crime punishable by:

**(a)** Imprisonment of three **(3)** years to six **(6)** years plus a fine ranging from two hundred fifty thousand pesos **(P250,000.00)** to Three hundred thousand pesos **(P300,000.00)** for the first offense.

**(b)** Imprisonment of a minimum of four **(4)** years and one (1) day to six **(6)** years plus a fine ranging from Three hundred thousand pesos **(P300,000.00)** to Five hundred thousand pesos **(P500,000.00)** for the second offense.

**(c)** Imprisonment of a minimum of six **(6)** years and one (1) day to twelve **(12)** years plus a fine ranging from five hundred thousand pesos **(P500,000.00)** to One million five hundred thousand pesos **(P1,500,000.00)** for the third and subsequent offenses.

**(d)** In all cases, subsidiary imprisonment in cases of insolvency.

217.2. In determining the number of years of imprisonment and the amount of fine, the court shall consider the value of the infringing materials that the defendant has produced or manufactured and the damage that the copyright owner has suffered by reason of the infringement.

217.3. Any person who at the time when copyright subsists in a work has in his possession an article which he knows, or ought to know, to be an infringing copy of the work for the purpose of:

**(a)** Selling, letting for hire, or by way of trade offering or exposing for sale, or hire, the article;

**(b)** Distributing the article for purpose of trade, or for any other purpose to an extent that will prejudice the rights of the copyright owner in the work; or

**(c)** Trade exhibit of the article in public, shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment and fine as above mentioned. (Sec. 29, P.D. No. 49a)

**SECTION 6. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE** - If any provision or section of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the other provisions or sections of this Act shall remain valid, and the application of such remaining provisions or sections to the other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

**SECTION 7. REPEALING CLAUSE** - All laws, executive orders, issuances, rules and regulations inconsistent with this Act are hereby amended, repealed or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 8. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved.

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
*Second Regular Session*

**HOUSE BILL NO. 8957**



---

Introduced by **HON. AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**

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#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Due to the harsh climate and topography of the Philippines, the country suffers frequent natural calamities, including droughts and floods, which cause enormous losses for our society.

This Bill directly supports the declared policy of the State to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology; and recognizes the role of the business sector as a partner for national development.

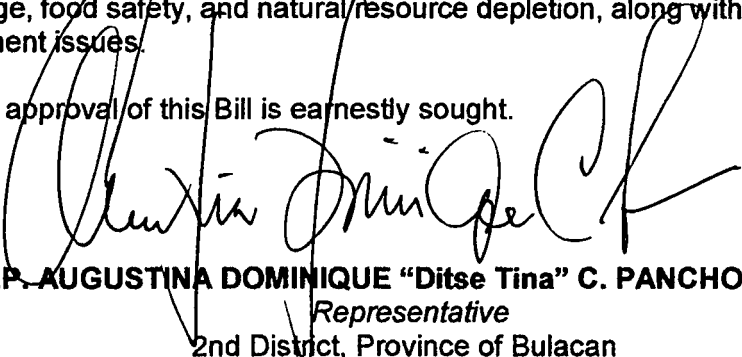
It seeks to make mandatory for establishments with a land area of five (5) hectares or more, to have water impounding systems and facilities and help solve the problem of flooding during the rainy season, and the need for stable and steady water supply requirements during annual droughts caused by the El Niño.

Currently, despite a considerable dedicated budget for flood control and other similar water management programs, government has not been able to optimize its gains in addressing both these threats to our people's security and well-being. Making water impounding facilities mandatory structures for establishments occupying such a large area, can significantly help resolve this problem by reducing flood damage, and providing irrigation for the agriculture sector during the dry season. This not only ensures the increase in agricultural productivity, but in the same light, also facilitates the imperative of business establishments to both focus toward sustainable viability alongside organizational return on investment (ROI).

Water impounding facilities have proven to be effective in terms of the reduction of flood damage and the efficient direction of water resources to applications such as irrigation in our rural farm communities where it is most needed. In turn this can considerably help relieve rural poverty, establish food security, and reconcile economic and social disparities between urban and rural areas.

Given this, water impounding systems and facilities as presented in this Bill, serve as doable mechanisms to resolve the escalating public and governmental concern about climate change, food safety, and natural resource depletion, along with other concomitant development issues.

With this in mind, the approval of this Bill is earnestly sought.



**REP. AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**  
*Representative*  
2nd District, Province of Bulacan

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
*Second Regular Session*

**HOUSE BILL NO. 8957**

---

Introduced by **HON. AUGUSTINA DOMINIQUE "Ditse Tina" C. PANCHO**

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**"AN ACT MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER IMPOUNDING  
SYSTEMS FACILITIES FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AN AREA OF FIVE (5)  
HECTARES OR MORE"**

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

**SECTION. 1. Declaration of Policy.** — It is the declared policy of the State to afford full protection and the advancement of the right of the people to a healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Further, the State has adopted the principle to strengthen, integrate, consolidate and institutionalize government initiatives with the private sector to achieve coordination in the implementation of plans and programs to address climate change in the context of sustainable development.

**SEC. 2. Scope.** — This Act shall apply to all owners of commercial and industrial establishments, subdivisions, and private developers governed under Philippine Laws with an area of five (5) or more hectares.

**SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.** — For purposes of this Act, the following shall have the corresponding meanings:

- (a) Commercial Establishment — refers to an establishment used for commercial purposes, such as a bar, restaurant, private office, fitness club, retail store, bank or other financial institution, supermarket, automobile or boat dealership, or any other establishment with a common business area;
- (b) Developer — refers to the person or entity who develops or improves the subdivision project or condominium project for and in behalf of the owner thereof.
- (c) Green Architecture — refers to the sustainable method of design and construction drawn from the key concepts of creating an energy efficient, environmentally friendly houses and buildings.
- (d) Industrial Establishment — refers to an establishment which is either

engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of goods or processing of raw materials into end products;

- (e) Subdivision Project - refers to a tract or a parcel of land registered under Act No. 496 which is partitioned primarily for residential purposes into individual lots with or without improvements thereon, and offered to the public for sale, in cash or in installment terms. It shall include all residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas, as well as open spaces and other community and public areas in the project.

**SEC. 4. *Implementation.*** — The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Local Government Units (LGUs) shall have the primary responsibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

**SEC. 5. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** — Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DENR, together with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and the Joint Building and Environmental Planning Research and Standards Commission, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

The implementing rules and regulations shall include accepted standards and guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site selection and planning, along with health, safety, and site-specific considerations of water impounding systems and facilities.

**SEC. 6. *Separability Clause.*** — If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.

**SEC. 7. *Repealing Clause.*** — All other laws, acts, presidential decrees, executive orders, issuances, presidential proclamations, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which are contrary to and inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

**SEC. 8. *Effectivity Clause.*** — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,



Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
Second Regular Session

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1151



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Introduced by: **REP. SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

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**A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, INTO THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REPUBLIC ACT 6716 WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WELLS AND RAINWATER COLLECTORS IN ALL BARANGAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES**

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act 6716, otherwise known as the Rainwater Collector and Springs Development Act was enacted in March 17, 1989 to provide for the construction of water wells and rainwater collectors in all barangays in the Philippines:

**WHEREAS**, RA 6716 further aims to prevent flooding and ensure the continuous provision of clean water during dry seasons;

**WHEREAS**, Section 2 of the law states that: "The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) shall, within thirty (30) days after the approval of this Act, undertake the construction of water wells, rainwater collectors, development of springs and rehabilitation of existing water wells in all barangays in the Philippines in such number as may be needed and feasible, taking into consideration the population, hydrologic conditions, costs of project development and operations, financial and economic factors and institutional arrangements."

**WHEREAS**, with the looming water crisis in Metro Manila and the threat of the El Niño phenomenon which is likely to develop in the last quarter of this year, the need of additional water resource is highly indispensable;

**WHEREAS**, rainwater harvesting offers a practical and immediate solution to the need for water resource, help alleviate water shortage and drought down to the barangay level;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED,** that the Committee on Public Works and Highways be directed to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, into the status of the implementation of Republic Act 6716.

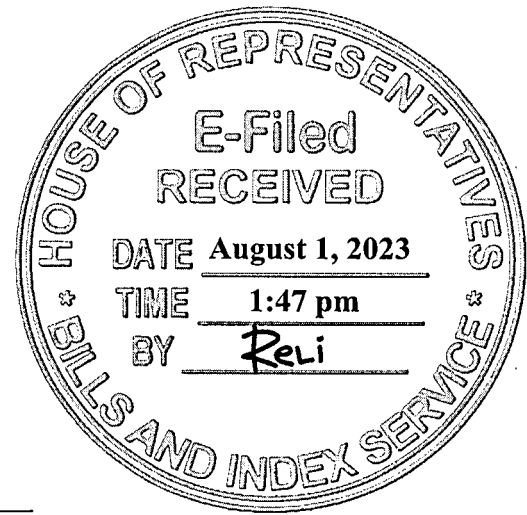
*Adopted,*

  
**SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
Second Regular Session

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1151



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Introduced by: **REP. SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

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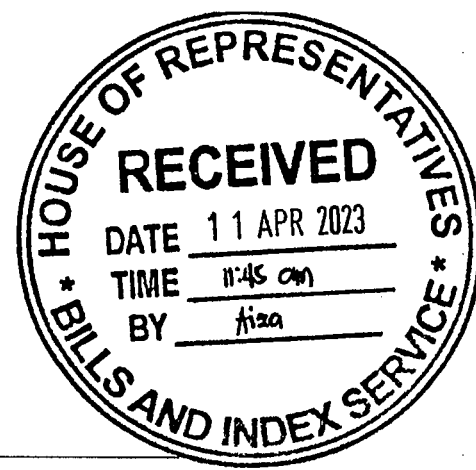
*Adopted,*

  
**SALVADOR A. PLEYTO, SR.**

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 906



INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE LUIS N. CAMPOS JR.

**RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS AND THE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY TO JOINTLY INQUIRE, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, INTO THE INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1989 LAW THAT MANDATES THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAINWATER COLLECTORS IN ALL BARANGAYS**

WHEREAS, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has warned of a looming El Niño event that will likely develop in the July-August-September 2023 season and may persist until 2024;

WHEREAS, when the Philippines endured a full-blown El Niño event in 2019, up to 61 percent of the country reeled from a harsh drought, which caused extensive farm damage and severe water shortages in Metro Manila and surrounding provinces, after dams and lakes that supply drinking as well as irrigation water experienced a massive decline in rainfall;

WHEREAS, Congress passed Republic Act No. 6716, or The Rainwater Collector and Springs Development Law of 1989, to give substance to the mandate of the 1987 Constitution for the State to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature;

WHEREAS, Section 2 of the 1989 law stipulates that: "*The Department of Public Works and Highways shall, within 30 days after the approval of this Act, undertake the construction of water wells, rainwater collectors, development of springs and rehabilitation of existing water wells in all barangays in the Philippines in such number as may be needed and feasible, taking into consideration the population, hydrologic conditions, costs of project development and operations, financial and economic factors and institutional arrangements.*";

WHEREAS, *environmental advocacy groups have questioned the poor implementation of the 34-year-old law, particularly the lack of publicly constructed rainwater collectors;*

WHEREAS, rainwater harvesting offers a practical way for communities to stockpile rainwater for use during dry spells, while potentially alleviating flooding during the wet season;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, that the Committee on Public Works and Highways and the Committee on Ecology jointly conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, into the inadequate execution of the law that requires the construction of rainwater collectors, with a view to recommending remedial measures.

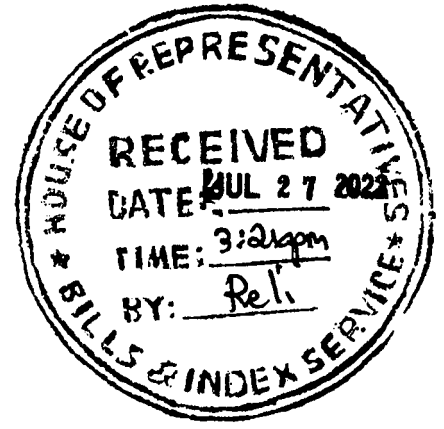
Adopted.

  
LUIS N. CAMPOS JR.

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2553



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Introduced by Rep. Romeo S. Momo, Sr.

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The serious impact of Climate Change is imminent and dangerous, including, but not limited to super-typhoons and severe flooding together with other rain-related disasters. This is further aggravated by the country's natural vulnerability to disasters.

It is a State policy to provide protection for the safety of life and limb of the Filipino people against natural and man-made calamities.

Thus, it is the intent of this measure to require all new subdivisions, condominium communities, malls, government institutions, central business districts, information technology parks, and other vital public establishments to construct rain harvesting facility to pre-empt floods caused by incessant and continuous heavy rains and storms on one hand, and to provide adequate source of household water on the other. With similar intent, spirit and purpose to the existing proposed measures, albeit limited to some areas only, this proposed measure intends to cover the entire Philippines so as to achieve maximum nationwide awareness and benefit.

The immediate passage of this bill is therefore most earnestly sought.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a horizontal line, is written over the printed name "ROMEO S. MOMO, SR." which is underlined.

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 2553**

---

**Introduced by Rep. Romeo S. Momo, Sr.**

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**AN ACT**  
**REQUIRING ALL NEW SUBDIVISIONS, CONDOMINIUM COMMUNITIES, MALLS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO CONSTRUCT RAIN HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

*Be it enacted Senate and the House of Representative of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

**SECTION 1. Title.** This Act shall be known as the 'Rain Water Harvesting Facility Act.'

**SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.** It is the policy of the State to protect lives and property in the event of floods. Pursuant thereto the State shall take necessary measures to capture rain-water to control flooding and provide safe and adequate supply of clean and unpolluted water for domestic purposes and for sanitation.

**SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.**

As used in this Act:

a. *Rainwater harvesting facility* refers to a flood control structure such as a vertical detention tank, horizontal water tank, open retarding basin, and multi-use water catchment area, or an on-site regulation pond used to prevent or delay the release of rainwater in to the public system; and

b. *Return period* refers to the average length of the time in years for a rain-related natural disaster of given magnitude to be equaled or exceeded by the length of time a rainwater-related disaster may probably recur.

**SEC. 4. Rain-water Harvesting Facility Requirement.** It is hereby prescribed that all new Subdivisions, Condominium Communities, Malls, Government Institutions, Central Business Districts and Information Technology Parks in the Philippines shall

incorporate in their design rain-water harvesting facility and facility for storage for flood mitigation and supply of clean water.

**SEC. 5. Design Requirements.** The rainwater harvesting facility must be designed to cope with a pre-determined flood and rain return period and must have a storage capacity prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The design of the rainwater harvesting facility shall include the following:

- a. Size, shape, and physical characteristic of available space;
- b. Construction plans with specified material type including lining and coating requirements; and
- c. Detailed drawing on how the installation will drain into an outfall structure such as drywell or percolation chamber, storm drain system, drainage channel, or natural wash.

**SEC. 6. Issuance of Building Permits.** Local Government Units shall not issue building permits pursuant to PD 1096 or the National Building Code of the Philippines of the Philippines to construction projects that do not incorporate rain-water harvesting and storage facilities in accordance with this Act.

**SEC. 7. Penalties.** Approval of designs without incorporating the rain-water harvesting and storage facilities shall incur penalty of a fine of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) or imprisonment of 6 months or both depending upon the discretion of the court. Likewise the non-construction of rain-harvesting and storage facilities that are actually incorporated in the design of the building shall incur the same penalty as the above.

The issuance of a building permit and/or occupancy permit for the construction without the incorporation of rain-harvesting and storage facilities shall incur the penalty, to the signatory of the permit, of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000) or imprisonment of 6 months depending upon the discretion of the Court.

**SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The Department of Public Works and Highways, the Housing Land Use Regulatory Board and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in consultation with Local Government Units shall issue within 90 days from the date of approval of this Act, the implementing rules and regulations for this Act.

**SEC. 9. Separability Clause.** Any portion or provision of this Act which may be declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions or provisions hereof.



**SEC. 10. Repealing Clause.** All other laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

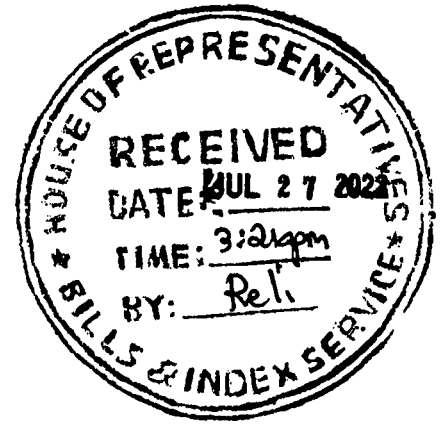
**SEC. 11. Effectivity.** This Act shall take effect 15 days after its publication in two (2) Newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved.*

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2553



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Introduced by Rep. Romeo S. Momo, Sr.

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The serious impact of Climate Change is imminent and dangerous, including, but not limited to super-typhoons and severe flooding together with other rain-related disasters. This is further aggravated by the country's natural vulnerability to disasters.

It is a State policy to provide protection for the safety of life and limb of the Filipino people against natural and man-made calamities.

Thus, it is the intent of this measure to require all new subdivisions, condominium communities, malls, government institutions, central business districts, information technology parks, and other vital public establishments to construct rain harvesting facility to pre-empt floods caused by incessant and continuous heavy rains and storms on one hand, and to provide adequate source of household water on the other. With similar intent, spirit and purpose to the existing proposed measures, albeit limited to some areas only, this proposed measure intends to cover the entire Philippines so as to achieve maximum nationwide awareness and benefit.

The immediate passage of this bill is therefore most earnestly sought.

ROMEO S. MOMO, SR.

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 2553**

---

**Introduced by Rep. Romeo S. Momo, Sr.**

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**AN ACT**  
**REQUIRING ALL NEW SUBDIVISIONS, CONDOMINIUM COMMUNITIES, MALLS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO CONSTRUCT RAIN HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

*Be it enacted Senate and the House of Representative of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

**SECTION 1. Title.** This Act shall be known as the 'Rain Water Harvesting Facility Act.'

**SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.** It is the policy of the State to protect lives and property in the event of floods. Pursuant thereto the State shall take necessary measures to capture rain-water to control flooding and provide safe and adequate supply of clean and unpolluted water for domestic purposes and for sanitation.

**SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.**

As used in this Act:

a. *Rainwater harvesting facility* refers to a flood control structure such as a vertical detention tank, horizontal water tank, open retarding basin, and multi-use water catchment area, or an on-site regulation pond used to prevent or delay the release of rainwater in to the public system; and

b. *Return period* refers to the average length of the time in years for a rain-related natural disaster of given magnitude to be equaled or exceeded by the length of time a rainwater-related disaster may probably recur.

**SEC. 4. Rain-water Harvesting Facility Requirement.** It is hereby prescribed that all new Subdivisions, Condominium Communities, Malls, Government Institutions, Central Business Districts and Information Technology Parks in the Philippines shall

incorporate in their design rain-water harvesting facility and facility for storage for flood mitigation and supply of clean water.

**SEC. 5. Design Requirements.** The rainwater harvesting facility must be designed to cope with a pre-determined flood and rain return period and must have a storage capacity prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The design of the rainwater harvesting facility shall include the following:

- a. Size, shape, and physical characteristic of available space;
- b. Construction plans with specified material type including lining and coating requirements; and
- c. Detailed drawing on how the installation will drain into an outfall structure such as drywell or percolation chamber, storm drain system, drainage channel, or natural wash.

**SEC. 6. Issuance of Building Permits.** Local Government Units shall not issue building permits pursuant to PD 1096 or the National Building Code of the Philippines of the Philippines to construction projects that do not incorporate rain-water harvesting and storage facilities in accordance with this Act.

**SEC. 7. Penalties.** Approval of designs without incorporating the rain-water harvesting and storage facilities shall incur penalty of a fine of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) or imprisonment of 6 months or both depending upon the discretion of the court. Likewise the non-construction of rain-harvesting and storage facilities that are actually incorporated in the design of the building shall incur the same penalty as the above.

The issuance of a building permit and/or occupancy permit for the construction without the incorporation of rain-harvesting and storage facilities shall incur the penalty, to the signatory of the permit, of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000) or imprisonment of 6 months depending upon the discretion of the Court.

**SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The Department of Public Works and Highways, the Housing Land Use Regulatory Board and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in consultation with Local Government Units shall issue within 90 days from the date of approval of this Act, the implementing rules and regulations for this Act.

**SEC. 9. Separability Clause.** Any portion or provision of this Act which may be declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions or provisions hereof.

**SEC. 10. Repealing Clause.** All other laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

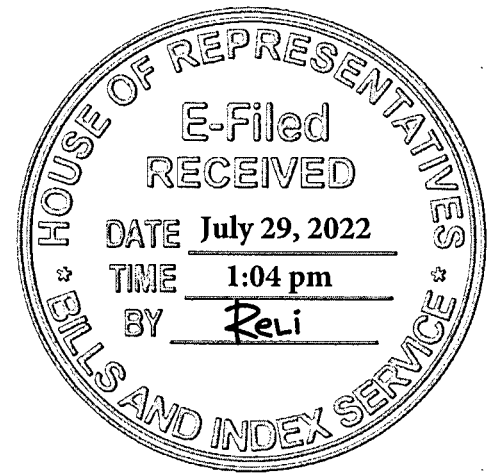
**SEC. 11. Effectivity.** This Act shall take effect 15 days after its publication in two (2) Newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved.*

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 2753**



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Introduced by **ANG PROBINSYANO**  
Party-List Representative Alfred Delos Santos

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

In 1989, Republic Act. No. 6713 ("An Act Providing For The Construction Of Water Wells, Rainwater Collectors, Development Of Springs And Rehabilitation Of Existing Water Wells In All Barangays In The Philippines") was enacted. Under Section 1 thereof, it became the "national policy to promote the quality of life of every Filipino through the provision of adequate social service including, but not limited to, the provision of adequate potable water supply made conveniently available to every barangay in the country." To carry out this policy, the Department of Public Works and Highways was charged with the following duties:

**SECTION 2.** Water Wells, Rainwater Collectors and Spring Development. — The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) shall, within thirty (30) days after the approval of this Act, undertake construction of water wells, rainwater collectors, development of springs and rehabilitation of existing water wells in all barangays in the Philippines in such number as may be needed and feasible, taking into consideration the population, hydrologic conditions, costs of project development and operations, financial and economic factors and institutional arrangements: Provided, however, That the DPWH shall deduct not more than five percent (5%) for supervision, engineering, technical and other overhead expenses or fees: Provided, further, That each barangay in the country shall have at least one additional potable water source.

**SECTION 3.** Operation and Maintenance. — In order to ensure the proper use of the water facilities herein provided, a Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association, herein referred to as BWSA, shall be formed and organized for the purpose of maintaining the water facilities: Provided, That pending the organization of the BWSA, the water facilities shall be operated and maintained by the barangay council.

The BWSA shall be composed of the member-consumers who shall administer, operate and maintain the completed water facility and shall be registered with the corresponding municipal or city council.

The BWSA may impose such minimal charges as may be necessary for the maintenance and normal repairs of said facility. Nothing herein shall

prevent any resident of the locality from using the water facility under the same terms and conditions as the member-consumers of the BWSA.

Organizing and training the recipient communities in the operation and maintenance of water systems shall be conducted by the DPWH prior to the turnover of such facilities to the BWSA subject to the guidelines to be formulated by the Department.

**SECTION 4.** Submission of Report. — The Department of Public Works and Highways shall, within ninety (90) days after the approval of this Act and every one hundred eighty (180) days thereafter, submit periodic reports to the respective Committees on Public Works and Highways of both Houses of the Congress of the Philippines for evaluation and consideration.

Then in 2017, to enforce R.A. No. 6713, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Memorandum Circular No. 76:

#### 5.1 Construction and Installation of Rainwater Collection Systems

5.1.1. All local government public infrastructure, whenever applicable, shall pursue the construction of [Rainwater Collection Systems (RWCS)] and the use of collected rainwater for non-potable purposes. The LGU shall seek the assistance of the DPWH District Offices in its construction, following DPWH prototype designs.

5.1.2. LGUs shall not issue building permits to applicants who qualify under Section 8 (Building Use/Occupancy Coverage and Application) of the Philippine Green Building Code of 2016 (PGBC) who, among others, fail to meet the requirements under Section 11 (Water Efficiency) of the same Code.

5.1.3. LGUs are encouraged to pass ordinances integrating RCWS in their environmental laws and subsequently granting benefits and incentives that may take the form of tax incentives to encourage compliance of establishments and infrastructures, specially those who adopt the same, though not required to do so, under Section 8 of the PGBC.

5.1.4. LGUs shall incorporate in their Climate Action Plans, and their Comprehensive Development Plans the promotion and establishment of RCWS technologies.

But even with these measure in place, the water and sanitation crisis in the country has yet to be abated:<sup>1</sup>

Out of 105 million people living in the Philippines, nearly seven million rely on unsafe and unsustainable water sources and 24 million lack access to improved sanitation. Despite its growing economy, the Philippines faces significant challenges in terms of water and sanitation access. The country is rapidly urbanizing, and its growing cities struggle to provide new residents with adequate water and sanitation services.

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<sup>1</sup> "Philippines' water and sanitation crisis," Water.org, available at <https://water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/philippines/>.

In 2010, the government of the Philippines developed a road map to achieve universal water and sanitation services coverage by 2028. Water.org is working to support this goal.

In the Philippines and around the world, people are navigating the COVID-19 pandemic, and millions are striving to endure this crisis with an added challenge. They lack access to life's most critical resource – water. Now more than ever access to safe water is critical to the health of families in the Philippines.

Just in 2019, Metro Manila underwent one of the worst spells of water shortage in its history:<sup>2</sup>

Since early March [2019], the Manila metropolitan region has been in the grips of a water shortage, as the El Nino phenomenon has contributed to a 60% decline in rainfall, compared the country's long-term average, across half the country's provinces in the first part of the year, according to the government.

In Manila, that has exposed shortfalls and delays in the region's water infrastructure.

At the peak of the shortage in March, supply was 30 percent lower than normal in the city's East Zone, according to Manila Water, the private company responsible for providing water to almost seven million people living in the zone.

While commercial centers and heavily touristed areas were largely unaffected, some of the city's more neglected areas had no running water for seven days or more, the company said.

This bill is offered as a solution to this continuing problem. This Bill aims to require an owner or developer of a new institutional, commercial or residential development project in Metro Manila, with an area of at least 1,500 square meters and is required to secure a building permit, to reserve, develop, and maintain at least 3% of the total area, exclusive of roads, service streets, and alleys, as rainwater harvesting facility.

It is for the foregoing premises that the approval of this Bill is earnestly sought.



**ALFRED C. DELOS SANTOS**

*Representative, Ang Probinsyano Party-List*

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<sup>2</sup> Matt Blomberg, "As rains fall short, Manila trickles into a water crisis," *Reliefweb*, May 17, 2019, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/rains-fall-short-manila-trickles-water-crisis>.



Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 2753**

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Introduced by **ANG PROBINSYANO**  
Party-List Representative Alfred Delos Santos

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**AN ACT**  
**MANDATING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A**  
**RAINWATER HARVESTING FACILITY IN ALL NEW INSTITUTIONAL,**  
**COMMERCIAL, AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN**  
**METRO MANILA**

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

**SECTION 1.** *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Rainwater Harvesting Facility Act.”

**SECTION 2.** *Declaration of Policy.* – It is declared the policy of the State to protect and advance the rights of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Pursuant thereto, the State shall mandate the establishment of rainwater harvesting facilities to reduce flooding and relieve the metropolis of the devastating effects of typhoons and other weather disturbances, shall urge the conservation of potable water, and shall engage the active participation of the public and private sector in the flood mitigation efforts and initiatives of the government.

The State recognizes Metro Manila as one of the densest areas in the country. To mitigate the adverse effects of the continuing growth in population and widening community developments, the State shall ensure that Metro Manila local governments are capacitated to respond to threats brought by natural calamities and disasters such as massive flooding. To this end, the State shall mandate the construction of rainwater harvesting facilities in all new public and private institutional, commercial, and residential development projects that will prevent or delay the release of rainwater and runoff water into the public drainage system, creeks, and natural waterways prior to the issuance of building permits.

**SECTION 3.** *Definition of Terms.* – For the purpose of this Act:

- a) Rainwater harvesting facility. – A flood control structure such as a vertical detention tank, horizontal water tank, open retarding basin, and multi-use water catchment area, or an o-site regulation pond used to prevent or delay the release of rainwater into the public drainage system; and
- b) Return period. – The average length of time in years for a rain-related natural disaster of given magnitude to be equaled or exceeded by the length of time that a rainwater-related disaster may probably recur.

**SECTION 4. *Rainwater Harvesting Facility Requirement.*** – An owner or developer of a new institutional, commercial, or residential development project in Metro Manila, with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters and is required to secure a building permit, shall reserve, develop, and maintain at least three percent (3%) of the total area, exclusive of roads, service streets, and alleys, as rainwater harvesting facility.

The owner or developer of an ongoing institutional, commercial, or residential development project in Metro Manila that has no existing provision for a rainwater harvesting facility shall build the facility within a period of three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act, or suffer the penalty imposed in Section 8.

To conserve potable water, rainwater collected by a harvesting facility may be used for non-potable and suitable purposes, such as gardening and air-cooling processes.

**SECTION 5. *Design Approval.*** – The provision for a rainwater harvesting facility shall be required by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and local government units (LGUs) to be incorporated in the design of all new institutional, commercial, and residential development projects in Metro Manila and no project design shall be approved for construction unless it includes such facility. The HLURB and the LGUs shall ensure that these facilities are built during the construction phase of the projects.

**SECTION 6. *Design Requirements.*** – The rainwater harvesting facility must be designed to cope with a predetermined flood and rain return period and must have a storage capacity prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The design of the rainwater harvesting facility shall include the following:

- a) Size, shape, and physical characteristics of available space;
- b) Construction plans with specified material type, including lining and coating requirements; and

- c) Detailed drawing on how the installation will drain into an outfall structure such as a dry well or percolation chamber, storm drain system, drainage channel, or natural wash.

**SECTION 7. *Building Permits.*** – If the design of a new institutional, commercial, or residential development project in Metro Manila with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters does not provide for a rainwater harvesting facility, the LGU concerned shall deny the request for issuance of a building permit for such project.

**SECTION 8. *Penalties.*** – The owner or developer of all new institutional, commercial, and residential development projects in Metro Manila who fails to construct a rainwater harvesting facility in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00), but not more than two million pesos (P2,000,000.00) for every year of non-compliance.

In the case of a partnership, association, corporation, or any juridical person, the fine shall be imposed upon the president, treasurer, or any other officer or person responsible for the violation.

If the offender is a foreigner, the foreigner shall be deported immediately without further proceedings after payment of a fine.

The head of the government institution who violates Section 4 of this Act, or government officials, employees, and agents who issue licenses or permits in violation of this Act, shall suffer the penalty of suspension of not less than ten (10) days, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after due notice and hearing in an appropriate administrative proceeding.

**SECTION 9. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Public Works and Highways shall, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government, the Chief Executive Officer of the HLURB, and the Administrator of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), promulgate the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. The implementing rules and regulations shall include the standards and guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site selection and planning, site-specific considerations, and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting facility.

**SECTION 10. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, such declaration shall not invalidate other parts thereof which shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 11. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees or issuances, letters of instruction, administrative

orders, rules, and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

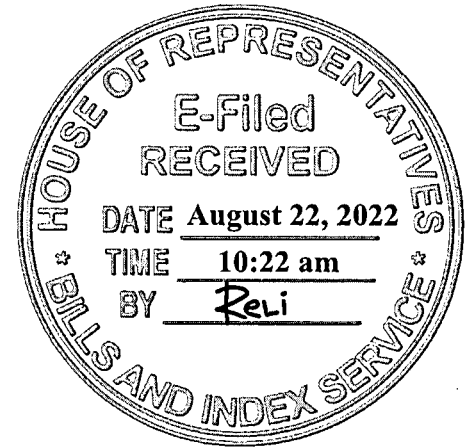
**SECTION 12.** *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,

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

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
**First Regular Session**

**HOUSE BILL NO. 3862**



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Introduced by **HON. GUSTAVO S. TAMBUNTING**

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**AN ACT  
TO REQUIRE ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TO HAVE RAIN  
HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Water is one of the basic elements for survival. We use it for various purposes such as drinking, cleaning, taking a bath, washing clothes, and a lot of other things. It is a very valuable resource that we have taken for granted over the years.

The advent of climate change has certainly affected the weather patterns not only in the Philippines but around the world. Polar ice caps are melting, heat indices have significantly increased and countries experience extreme weather conditions – from torrential rains that cause massive flooding, to dry spells that go on for months on end.

With our continuously growing population, our need for water will also increase. And with this in mind, the undersigned proposes this bill to help conserve water and to equip our buildings with facilities that will enable us to cope with the changing times. Especially in the mid-rise housing and relocation projects of the National Housing Authority, having rain harvesting facilities will greatly help lessen the problem of water sources at the same time help in conserving the environment.

It is for these reasons that the passage of this bill is being sought by the undersigned.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "GUSTAVO S. TAMBUNTING".

**REP. GUSTAVO S. TAMBUNTING**  
2nd District, Parañaque Ci

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

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
**First Regular Session**

**HOUSE BILL NO. 3862**

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Introduced by **HON. GUSTAVO S. TAMBUNTING**

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**AN ACT  
TO REQUIRE ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TO HAVE RAIN  
HARVESTING FACILITY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

**SECTION 1. Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “Rain Harvesting Facility for Government Building Act of 2022”.

**SECTION 2. Policy Statement.** – It is the policy of the State to provide an adequate supply of clean and unpolluted water for domestic purposes and for sanitation to reduce health risks. Pursuant thereto the State shall take necessary measures to capture rainwater and stave off a water crisis.

**SECTION 3. Rain-water harvesting facilities in all government and government-constructed buildings.** – It is hereby prescribed that all new government buildings shall incorporate in their design a rain-water harvesting facility and facility for storage. It is also prescribed that such rain-water harvesting and storage facilities shall be constructed in all old government buildings.

**SECTION 4. Approval of designs of public buildings.** – The Department of Public Works and Highways shall not approve designs of public buildings that do not contain rain-harvesting and storage facilities. The Department shall also ensure that these are included in the actual construction of buildings.

**SECTION 5. Issuance of building permit.** – Local Government Units shall not issue building permits to government building construction projects that do not incorporate rain-water harvesting and storage facilities.

**SECTION 6. Penalties.** – Approval of building designs without incorporating the design for rain-water harvesting and storage facilities shall incur a penalty of a fine of Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php200,000.00) or imprisonment of 6 months or both as the Court so decides. Likewise,

the non-construction of rain-harvesting and storage facilities that are incorporated in the design of the building shall incur the same penalty as the above.

The issuance of a building permit for the construction of government buildings without the incorporation of rain-harvesting and storage facilities shall incur the penalty, to the signatory of the permit, of Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php200,000.00) or imprisonment of 6 months or both as the Court so decides.

**SECTION 7. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – The DPWH in consultation with Local Government Units shall issue within 90 days from the date of approval of this Act, the implementing rules and regulations for this Act.

**SECTION 8. *Separability Clause.*** – Any portion or provision of this Act that may be declared unconstitutional or invalid shall not have the effect of nullifying other portions or provisions hereof.

**SECTION 9. *Repealing Clause.*** – All other laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

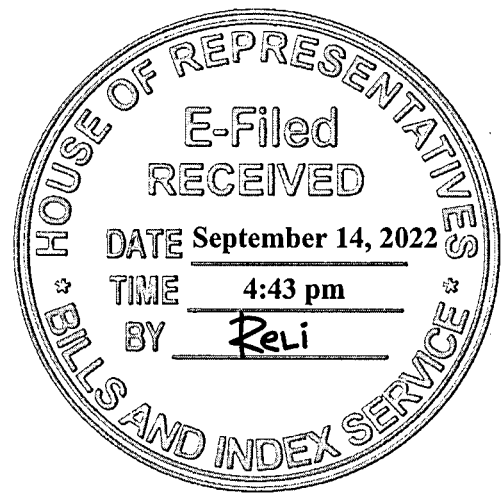
**SECTION 10. *Effectivity Clause.*** – This Act shall take effect immediately after its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved,*

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4837



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Introduced by Hon. Robert Ace S. Barbers

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**AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING  
PENALTIES THEREFOR**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Rainwater collection is the practice of accumulation and storage of rainwater for later use. This practice helps conserve water and save money. It is also beneficial to our environment as it reduces stormwater runoff which carries debris and other pollutants that can cause stress on local waterways and sewerage systems, thereby improve water quality in lakes and streams.

The concept is not new in the Philippines, particularly in rural areas with limited water supply, where pipes or diverters connected to big barrels are used to collect and store rainwater.

Urban areas, however, put little to no emphasis on rainwater collection due to the presence of service companies like Maynilad and Manila Water that provide stable and abundant water supply.

But as water levels of Angat Dam continue to decrease and cause water service interruptions, it is one's best interest to establish a sustainable rainwater supply system.

Lastly, rainwater collection will help mitigate the country's flooding problems brought about by severe weather conditions due to climate change.

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

  
**REP. ROBERT ACE S. BARBERS**  
2<sup>nd</sup> District, Surigao del Norte



Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4837

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Introduced by Hon. Robert Ace S. Barbers

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**AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING  
PENALTIES THEREFOR**

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as “Rainwater Collection Act of 2022.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to protect and advance the rights of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Pursuant thereto, the State shall mandate the installation of rainwater collection systems to promote sufficient water supply in times of calamities or weather disturbances brought about by climate change and to reduce the flooding problems in the country.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the term:

- a. *Rainwater* shall mean water that falls on a roof or other hard, impervious non-pedestrian, non-vehicular surface and is captured, filtered and stored.
- b. *Rainwater collection* shall mean the capture, diversion and storage of rainwater for a number of different purposes including, but not limited to, landscape irrigation;
- c. *Rainwater collection system (RCS)* shall mean a facility designed to capture, retain, and store rainwater flowing off a building, parking lot, or any other manmade, impervious surface, for subsequent onsite use;
- d. *Institutional building* shall mean civic building that can be funded privately or by the government. It also refers to any structure that fulfills a role related to healthcare, education, recreation, or public works. It shall include city, municipal and barangay halls, court houses, judicial centers, executive and legislative buildings, police headquarters, detention facilities, military bases, police and fire stations, transportation terminals, schools and universities, museums, art galleries, cultural centers and the like.

**SEC. 4. *Rainwater Collection System.*** – The owner or developer of a new residential, commercial and institutional building shall include in its building plan a rainwater collection system consistent with the purpose of this Act.

A Rainwater Collection System (RCS) installed pursuant to this section shall not be made with toxic materials and shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way as to exclude mosquitoes and other contaminants. The size of the container for the rainwater collection system shall be at least 10 cubic meter and its operation and maintenance shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or possessor of the building.

The rainwater collected by rainwater collection system may be used for non-potable and suitable purposes, such as cleaning, gardening and air-cooling processes.

**SEC. 5. *Design/Plan Approval.*** – The local government units (LGUs) and the Housing and Land use Regulatory Board (HLURB) shall require rain water collection facility/system to be incorporated in the design or plan of all new residential, commercial and institutional buildings; otherwise such building shall not be approved for construction by the concerned agency.

**SEC. 6. *Issuance of Building Permit.*** – If the design of a new residential, commercial and institutional building does not provide for a rainwater collection system, the LGU concerned shall deny the application for issuance of a building permit for such building.

**SEC. 7. *Rainwater Treatment Facility To New Government Institutional Buildings and Large Commercial Establishments.*** – The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), through its attached agencies, shall install a rainwater treatment facility to all new government institutional buildings. It shall supervise the filtration and purification processes to ensure that the rainwater is safe for drinking.

The rainwater treatment facility or device shall be regularly monitored and evaluated by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG ) through the LGUs concerned.

For all new private institutional buildings such as private schools and universities, including large commercial establishments like malls, supermarkets and companies, they are mandated to install rainwater filtration facilities connected to the rainwater collection systems so that the rainwater can be used as potable water.

**SEC. 8. *Penalties.*** – The owner or developer of a new residential, commercial and institutional building who fails to install a rainwater collection system in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall suffer the penalty of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) , but not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) for every year of non-compliance.

The same penalty shall be applied to those who fail to install a rainwater treatment facility in violation of the third paragraph of Section 7 of this Act.

The head of the government institution who violates Section 4 and Section 7 of this Act, or any government officer or employees who issues permits in violation of this Act shall suffer the penalty of suspension of not less than ten (10) days but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after due notice and hearing in an appropriate administrative proceeding.

SEC. 9. *Tax Incentives.* – To encourage the public to promote the installation of rainwater collection system, the owner of an existing residential or commercial building who install a rainwater collection system in his/her property shall be entitled to a tax credit of 10% but not exceeding ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) of the total real property tax of the said property for a period of two (2) years.

SEC. 10. *Issuance of Certification.* – The LGU concerned through its engineering office, after proper inspection, shall issue a certification that the owner of an existing residential and commercial building has installed a rainwater collection system in his/her property. Such certification can be used as proof for tax credit purposes.

SEC. 11. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – To ensure the effective implementation of this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local Government, the Chief Executive of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), and the Administrator of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, shall promulgate the rules and regulations within sixty (60) days from the its effectivity.

The above-mentioned regulations shall include guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site-selection and planning, including the maintenance of the rainwater collections system.

SEC. 12. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, orders, issuances, circulars, rules and regulations or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

SEC. 13. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

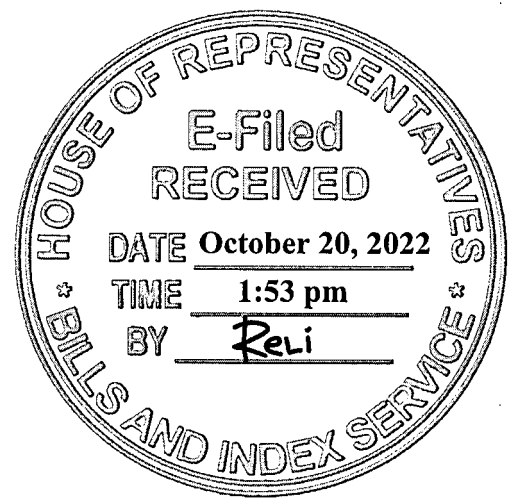
SEC. 14. *Effectivity Clause.* – The Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved.

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

**NINETEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 5640**



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Introduced by **HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.**

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Metro Manila is annually drenched with some 20,000 millimeters of rainwater. A significant part of the National Capital Region (NCR) and other major cities are unable to absorb the rainwater they receive. Instead of undergoing the earth's natural process of recycling rainwater through its aquifers, the rainwater proceeds to the sewers—polluting the surrounding bodies of water and flooding roads. It is lamentable that despite the incessant flooding of major thoroughfares resulting in heavy traffic, the State has failed to come up with measures to address the situation.

The bill hereby requires the installation of rainwater retention facilities in all new commercial, institutional, and residential infrastructure projects in Metro Manila and other major cities with the primary goal of preserving, restoring, or mimicking the natural hydrology of the soil. These rainwater retention facilities shall capture the rainwater, purify the same, and store it for non-potable uses thereby effectively reducing the amount of rainwater that submerges Metro Manila roads during the rainy season, as well as feeding the demand for water in the cities.

Places like Cebu, Baguio, and Nueva Ecija have already adapted measures to utilize rainwater for non-potable uses. Internationally, the state of California passed its own Rainwater Capture Act back in 2012 to address the widespread drought that its residents suffer during the dry season. In Australia, most buildings use captured rainwater for fountains and flush toilets.

Rainwater is a free, abundant, and regular natural resource that the Philippines is fortunate to receive year in and out. It is high time that we make of it for the general advantage of our people.

In consideration of the foregoing premises, the swift passage of this bill is sought.

  
**LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.**

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5640

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Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND “LRAY” F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.

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AN ACT  
REQUIRING NEW COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND RESIDENTIAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN METRO MANILA AND MAJOR CITIES IN  
THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER RETENTION FACILITIES, AND  
IMPOSING PENAL PROVISIONS IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS

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

**SECTION 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “*Rainwater Harvesting Facility Act.*”

**SECTION. 2. Declaration of Policy.** – It is the declared policy of the State to promote the health and welfare of its citizens, and exercise sufficient powers to preserve the natural ecology within its territory.

The State recognizes the urgent need to address the adverse effects of dramatic climate change, including typhoons of unprecedented strength, speed, and consequent damage. Flooding has become a regular occurrence in the busy roads of Metro Manila

**SECTION. 3. Definition of Terms.** – As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as:

- a) *Department* refers to the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
- b) *Green infrastructure* means any storm water management technique or practice employed with the primary goal of preserving, restoring, or mimicking natural hydrology;

- c) *Rainwater* means precipitation on any public or private parcel that has not entered an offsite storm drain system or channel, a flood control channel, or any other stream channel, and has not previously been put to beneficial use;
- d) *Rainwater harvesting facility* refers to a flood control structure such as a vertical detention tank, horizontal water tank, open retarding basin, and multi-use water catchment area, or an on-site regulation pond used to capture, retain, and store rainwater flowing off a building, parking lot, or any other manmade, impervious surface consequently preventing or delaying the release of rainwater into the public drainage system; and
- e) *Return period* refers to the average length of time in years for a rain-related natural disaster of given magnitude be equaled or exceeded by the length of time that a rainwater-related disaster may probably recur.

**SECTION. 4. *Rainwater Harvesting Facility Requirement.*** – An owner or developer of a new commercial, institutional and residential development project in Metro Manila and other major cities, with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters and requiring the issuance of building permit shall reserve, develop, and maintain at least three (3%) of the total area, exclusive roads, service streets and alleys, as a rainwater harvesting facility.

The owner or developer of an on-going commercial, institutional, and residential development project in Metro Manila and other major cities that has no existing provision for a rainwater facility shall build the facility within a period of three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act, or suffer the penalty imposed in Section 8 hereof.

To conserve potable water, rainwater collected by a harvesting facility may be used for non-potable and suitable purposes, such as gardening and air-cooling processes.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the use of rainwater for non-potable uses should not be constrained by standards for drinking water or recycled water but shall fully comply with water quality requirements.

**SECTION. 5. *Design Approval.*** – The provision for a rainwater harvesting facility shall be required by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and local

government units (LGUs) to be incorporated in the design of all new commercial, institutional, and residential development projects in Metro Manila and other major cities, and no project design shall be approved for construction unless it includes such facility. The HLURB and the LGUs shall ensure that these facilities are built during the construction phase of the projects.

**SECTION. 6. *Design Requirements.*** – The rainwater harvesting facility must be designed to cope with a pre-determined flood and rain return period and must have a storage capacity prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The design of the rainwater harvesting facility include the following:

- a) Size, shape and physical characteristics of available space;
- b) Construction plans with specified material type including lining and coating requirements;
- c) Detailed drawing on how the installation will drain into an outfall structure as a drywell or a percolation chamber, storm drain system, drainage channel, or natural wash; and
- d) Mechanism to exclude mosquitoes and not permit mosquito production.

**SECTION. 7. *Building Permits.*** – If the design of a new commercial, institutional, and residential project in Metro Manila and other major cities with an area of at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters does not provide for a rainwater harvesting facility, the LGU concerned shall deny the request for issuance of a building permit for such project.

**SECTION. 8. *Reportorial Requirements.*** – The DPWH shall require the owner or developer of all of all new commercials, institutional, and residential development projects covered under this Act to submit a compliance report within 12 months from the date of the completion of the project.

The DPWH shall henceforth require the building owners to submit an annual report of the performance of such rainwater retention facility which may include, but is not limited to information on the total volume of retained rainwater and its utilization.

**SECTION. 9. *Penalties.*** – The owner or developer of all new commercial, institutional, and residential development projects in Metro Manilla and other major cities who fails to construct a rainwater harvesting facility in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall suffer the penalty of a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P 50,000.00), but not more than Two million pesos (2,000,000.00) for every year of non-compliance.

In the case of a partnership, association, corporation or any juridical person, the fine shall be imposed upon the president, treasurer, or any officer or person responsible for the violation.

If the offender is a foreigner, the foreigner shall be deported immediately without further proceedings after payment of fine.

The head of the government institution who violates Section 4 of this Act, or government officials, employees, and agents who issue licenses or permits in violation of Section 8 of this Act, shall suffer the penalty of suspension of not less than ten (10) days, but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after due notice and hearing in an appropriate administrative proceeding.

**SECTION. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).*** – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), and the Administrator of the Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), promulgate the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act. The implementing rules and regulations shall include the standards and guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site selection and planning, site-specific considerations, and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting facility.

**SECTION. 11. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.



**SECTION. 12. *Repealing Clause.*** – All other laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

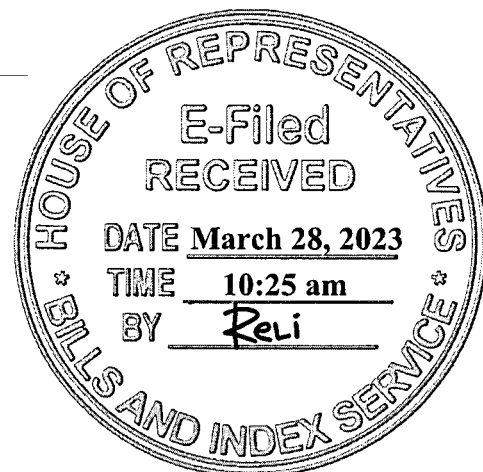
**SECTION. 13. *Effectivity Clause.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its publication in at least (2) newspapers of general circulation.

*Approved,*

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7786



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Introduced by Representative Richard I. Gomez

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Water, as succinctly pointed out by the United Nations Secretary General, is the most precious common good and needs to be at the center of the global political agenda. He further emphasized that all of humanity's hopes for the future depend in some way, on charting a new science-based course to bring the water action agenda to life.

We need to ensure access to safe water not only for drinking but for sanitation and other purposes as well. Globally, the water issue is even becoming a source of potential conflict between or among nations sharing limited water resource.

This bill aims to require all new residential, commercial and institutional buildings in the country to install rainwater collection system. Hopefully, this would promote our people's security for this most vital of resource which veritably is humanity's "lifeblood."

In view of the foregoing, the early approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



RICHARD I. GOMEZ, DPA

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 7786

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Introduced by Representative Richard I. Gomez

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**AN ACT REQUIRING ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES TO INSTALL RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM, AND PROVIDING  
PENALTIES THEREFOR**

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the "Rainwater Collection Act of 2023."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* - It is the policy of the State to protect and advance the rights of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Pursuant thereto, the State shall mandate the installation of rainwater collection systems to promote sufficient water supply in times of calamities or weather disturbances brought about by climate change and to reduce the flooding problems in the country.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - For purposes of this Act, the term:

- a. *Rainwater* shall mean water that falls on a roof or other hard, impervious non-pedestrian, non-vehicular surface and is captured, filtered and stored.
- b. *Rainwater collection* shall mean the capture, diversion and storage of rainwater for a number of different purposes including, but not limited to, landscape irrigation;
- c. *Rainwater collection system* (RCS) shall mean a facility designed to capture, retain, and store rainwater flowing off a building, parking lot, or any other manmade, impervious surface, for subsequent onsite use;
- d. *Institutional building* shall mean civic building that can be funded privately or by the government. It also refers to any structure that fulfills a role related to healthcare, education, recreation, or public works. It shall include city, municipal and barangay halls, court houses, judicial centers, executive and legislative buildings, police headquarters, detention facilities, military bases, police and fire stations, transportation terminals, schools and universities, museums, art galleries, cultural centers and the like.

**SEC. 4. *Rainwater Collection System.*** - The owner or developer of a new residential, commercial and institutional building shall include in its building plan a rainwater collection system consistent with the purpose of this Act.

A Rainwater Collection System (RCS) installed pursuant to this section shall not be made with toxic materials and shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way as to exclude mosquitoes and other contaminants. The size of the container for the rainwater collection system shall be at least 10 cubic meter and its operation and maintenance shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or possessor of the building.

The rainwater collected by rainwater collection system may be used for non-potable and suitable purposes, such as cleaning, gardening and air-cooling processes.

**SEC. 5. *Design/Plan Approval.*** - The local government units (LGUs) and the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) shall require rain water collection facility/system to be incorporated in the design or plan of all new residential, commercial and institutional buildings; otherwise such building shall not be approved for construction by the concerned agency.

**SEC. 6. *Issuance of Building Permit.*** - If the design of a new residential, commercial and institutional building does not provide for a rainwater collection system, the LGU concerned shall deny the application for issuance of a building permit for such building.

**SEC. 7. *Rainwater Treatment Facility To New Government Institutional Buildings and Large Commercial Establishments.*** - The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), through its attached agencies, shall install a rainwater treatment facility to all new government institutional buildings. It shall supervise the filtration and purification processes to ensure that the rainwater is safe for drinking.

The rainwater treatment facility or device shall be regularly monitored and evaluated by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the LGUs concerned.

For all new private institutional buildings such as private schools and universities, including large commercial establishments like malls, supermarkets and companies, they are mandated to install rainwater filtration facilities connected to the rainwater collection systems so that the rainwater can be used as potable water.

**SEC. 8. *Penalties.*** - The owner or developer of a new residential, commercial and institutional building who fails to install a rainwater collection system in violation of Section 4 of this Act shall suffer the penalty of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), but not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) for every year of non-compliance.

The same penalty shall be applied to those who fail to install a rainwater treatment facility in violation of the third paragraph of Section 7 of this Act.

The head of the government institution who violates Section 4 and Section 7 of this Act, or any government officer or employees who issues permits in violation of this Act shall suffer the penalty of suspension of not less than ten (10) days but not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after due notice and hearing in an appropriate administrative proceeding.

SEC. 9. *Tax Incentives.* - To encourage the public to promote the installation of rainwater collection system, the owner of an existing residential or commercial building who install a rainwater collection system in his/her property shall be entitled to a tax credit of 10% but not exceeding Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) of the total real property tax of the said property for a period of two (2) years.

SEC. 10. *Issuance of Certification.* - The LGU concerned through its engineering office, after proper inspection, shall issue a certification that the owner of an existing residential and commercial building has installed a rainwater collection system in his/her property. Such certification can be used as proof for tax credit purposes.

SEC. 11. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - To ensure the effective implementation of this Act, the Secretary of the DPWH, in coordination with the Secretary of the DILG, the Secretary of the DHSUD, and the Administrator of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), shall promulgate the rules and regulations within sixty (60) days from its effectivity.

The above-mentioned regulations shall include guidelines for the design, construction, installation, materials, site-selection and planning, including the maintenance of the rainwater collections system and the rainwater treatment facility.

SEC. 12. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, orders, issuances, circulars, rules and regulations or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

SEC. 13. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, other parts or provisions hereof not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 14. *Effectivity Clause.* - The Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved.