NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE) REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES) *Third Regular Session*)



SENATE

S. No. 2718

Introduced by Senator FRANCIS "CHIZ" G. ESCUDERO

AN ACT

INSTITUTING REFORMS IN THE ACQUISITION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND BY PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDERS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10752, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "RIGHT-OF-WAY ACT"

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The bill seeks to expedite the implementation of infrastructure projects in the country by expanding the application of the law to cover infrastructure projects undertaken by private entities, particularly those that are engaged in public services including, but not limited to: electricity distribution and transmission, petroleum pipeline transmission, water pipeline distribution, wastewater and sewerage management, internet and telecommunications, airport and seaport management, and irrigation project implementation. This allows covered private entities to acquire private lands needed for right-of-way or location for any private infrastructure projects through donation, negotiated sale, expropriation, or any other mode of acquisition as provided by law and the Constitution.

To facilitate the acquisition of land by implementing agencies and private entities, the bill proposes several amendments to the Right-of-Way Act. For land acquisition under negotiated sale, the bill provides that the market value of land, crops and trees, as well as the replacement cost of structures and improvement shall be reckoned against the schedule of market values as provided under Republic Act No. 12001, otherwise known as Real Property Valuation and Assessment Reform Act.

It also provides a price floor for determining the offer to be made in a negotiated sale, which shall not be lower than the purchase price or acquisition cost of the property concerned. It likewise increases the mandated initial payment to be made to the property owner upon the execution of the deed of sale from fifty percent (50%) to seventy percent (70%) of the negotiated price of affected lands, structures, improvements, crops and trees.

For land acquisition through expropriation proceedings, the bill requires that prior to the issuance of a writ of possession, the government agency or private entity concerned shall deposit to the court, in favor of the property owner, the amount equivalent to fifteen percent (15%) of the market value of land, crops and trees, as well as the replacement cost of structures and improvements.

Finally, the bill restricts to the Supreme Court the power to issue temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction or preliminary mandatory injunction on matters pertaining to the acquisition of right-of-way site or location by government agencies and private entities concerned.

Through these interventions, the proposed measure enhances the government capacity to realize its declared policy to ensure that owners of real property acquired for infrastructure projects are promptly paid just compensation for the expeditious acquisition of the required right-of-way for the projects.

Given the above premises, and in faithful compliance with the Constitutional directive to ensure that no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation, consideration and approval of this bill is respectfully requested.



NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES *Third Regular Session*



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S.B. No. 2718

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AN ACT

INSTITUTING REFORMS IN THE ACQUISITION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND BY PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDERS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10752, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ACT"

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 "Accelerated and Reformed
 Right-of-Way (ARROW) Act".

Sec. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to recognize the vital role of the private sector in the delivery of public services. Towards this end, the State shall pursue policies that encourage private enterprise and facilitate the easier acquisition of right-of-way, site or location for private infrastructure projects for public use to ensure a more efficient delivery of public services. The State affirms that private property shall not be taken for public use without

8 The State affirms that private property shall not be taken for public use without 9 just compensation. It shall ensure that owners of real property acquired for national 10 government infrastructure projects and private infrastructure projects for public use are 11 promptly paid just compensation, based on a nationally consistent real property valuation 12 for a more expeditious acquisition of the required right-of-way for the projects.

13 Sec. 3. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 10752 or "The Right-of-Way Act" is hereby 14 amended to read as follows: "SEC. 3. [*National Government Projects*] *COVERAGE*, – THIS ACT
 SHALL APPLY TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL
 GOVERNMENT OR A PRIVATE ENTITY THAT PROVIDES A PUBLIC
 SERVICE.

- 5 "(A) As used in this Act, the term "national government projects" shall refer 6 to all national government infrastructure projects and its public 7 service facilities, engineering works and service contracts, including 8 projects undertaken by government-owned and -controlled 9 corporations, all projects covered by Republic Act No. 6957, as 10 amended by Republic Act No. 7718, otherwise known as the "Build-Operate-and-Transfer Law", REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11966, 11 12 **OTHERWISE** KNOWN AS THE **"PUBLIC-PRIVATE** 13 **PARTNERSHIP (PPP) CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**", and other related and necessary activities, such as site acquisition, supply or 14 15 installation of equipment and materials, implementation, construction, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, 16 17 repair and rehabilitation, regardless of the source of funding.
- "(B) [Subject to t]The provisions of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise
 known as the "Local Government Code of 1991", [local government
 units (LGUs) may-also adopt the provisions of this Act for use in the
 acquisition of right of way for local government infrastructure
 projects] ON EMINENT DOMAIN SHALL CONTINUE TO HAVE
 FORCE AND EFFECT.

24 "(C) AS USED IN THIS ACT, THE TERM "PRIVATE ENTITY" SHALL
25 REFER TO AN ENTITY THAT HAS BEEN GRANTED THE RIGHT
26 OF EMINENT DOMAIN UNDER ITS FRANCHISE OR OTHER
27 LAWS AND OPERATES, MANAGES, OR CONTROLS ANY OF
28 THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC SERVICES:

29 (1) DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY;

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(2) TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY;

1 (3) PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PETROLEUM AND 2 **PIPELINE TRANSMISSIONS SYSTEMS;** 3 (4) WATER PIPELINE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND 4 WASTEWATER PIPELINE SYSTEMS, INCLUDING 5 **SEWERAGE PIPELINE SYSTEMS;** 6 (5) INTERNET CONNECTION, 7 **TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND CONNECTIVITY;** 8 (6) AIRPORTS; 9 (7) SEAPORTS; OR 10 (8) IRRIGATION PROJECTS." Sec. 4. Section 4 of Republic Act No. 10752 is hereby amended to read as follows: 11 12 "SEC. 4. Modes of Acquiring Real Property. - (A) The government 13 may acquire real property needed as right-of-way site or location for any national government infrastructure project, through donation, negotiated 14 sale, expropriation, or any other mode of acquisition as provided by law. 15 16 "In case of lands granted through Commonwealth Act No. 141, [as amended,] otherwise known as "The Public Land Act", AS AMENDED, the 17 18 implementing agency shall: (a) Follow the other modes of acquisition enumerated in this Act, if 19 the landowner is not the original patent holder and any previous 20 21 acquisition of said land is not through a gratuitous title; or 22 (b) Follow the provisions under Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, regarding acquisition of right-of-way on patent lands, 23 if the landowner is the original patent holder or the acquisition of 24 the land from the original patent holder is through a gratuitous 25 26 title. 27 "The implementing agency may utilize donation or similar mode of acquisition if the landowner is a government-owned or government-28 29 controlled corporation.

1 "When it is necessary to build, construct, or install on the subsurface or 2 subterranean portion of private and government lands owned, occupied, or 3 leased by other persons, such infrastructure as subways, tunnels, 4 underpasses, waterways, floodways, or utility facilities as part of the 5 government's infrastructure and development project, the government or 6 any of its authorized representatives shall not be prevented from entry into 7 and use of the subsurface or subterranean portions of such private and 8 government lands by surface owners or occupants, if such entry and use 9 are made more than fifty (50) meters from the surface.

10"(B) SUBJECT TO THE OWNERSHIP RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE11CONSTITUTION, A PRIVATE ENTITY MAY ACQUIRE PRIVATE LAND12FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY SITE OR LOCATION OF AN INFRASTRUCTURE13PROJECT, AS MAY BE REASONABLY NECESSARY FOR THE14EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC15SERVICE PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE ENTITY'S FRANCHISE OR16AUTHORITY TO OPERATE."

17 Sec. 5. Section 5 of Republic Act No. 10752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *Rules on Negotiated Sale*. – The implementing agency OR
 THE PRIVATE ENTITY may offer to acquire, through negotiated sale, the
 right-of-way site or location for a national government infrastructure project
 OR PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT, RESPECTIVELY, under

the following rules:

- 23 "(a) The implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall offer to
- 24 the property owner concerned, as compensation price, the sum of:
 - The [current] market value of the land;
- 26 (2) The replacement cost of structures and improvements therein;27 and
- 28 (3) The [current] market value of crops and trees therein.
- 29 [To determine the appropriate price offer, the implementing agency
 30 may engage the services of a government financial institution with adequate

experience in property appraisal, or an independent property appraiser
 accredited by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) or a professional
 association of appraisers recognized by the BSP to be procured by the
 implementing agency under the provisions of Republic Act No. 9184,
 otherwise known as the "Government Procurement Reform Act", and its
 implementing rules and regulations pertaining to consulting services.]

7 THE APPROPRIATE PRICE OFFER SHALL BE BASED ON THE 8 VALUATION SYSTEM AND SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES 9 ESTABLISHED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001, OTHERWISE 10 KNOWN AS THE "REAL PROPERTY VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT 11 REFORM ACT": *PROVIDED*, THAT THE PRICE OFFER SHALL IN NO 12 CASE BE LOWER THAN THE PROPERTY OWNER'S PURCHASE 13 PRICE OR ACQUISITION COST OF THE LAND.

14If the property owner does not accept the price offer, the15implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall initiate16expropriation proceedings pursuant to Section 6 hereof.

17 The property owner is given thirty (30) days to decide whether or 18 not to accept the offer as payment for his property. Upon refusal or failure 19 of the property owner to accept such **AN** offer or [fails and/or refuses] to 20 submit the documents necessary for payments, the implementing agency 21 **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall immediately initiate expropriation 22 proceedings as provided in Section 6 herein.

"(b) Subparagraph (a)(2) of Section 5 hereof shall also apply to all owners
of structures and improvements who do not have legally recognized rights
to the land, and who meet all of the following criteria:

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Must be a Filipino citizen;

27 (2) Must not own any real property or any other housing facility,
28 whether in an urban or rural area; and

(3) Must not be a professional squatter or a member of a squatting syndicate, as defined in Republic Act No. 7279, otherwise known as the "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992", AS AMENDED.
"(c) With regard to the taxes and fees relative to the transfer of title of the property to the Republic of the Philippines through negotiated sale, the implementing agency OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall pay, for the account of the seller, the capital gains tax, as well as the documentary stamp tax, transfer tax and registration fees, while the PROPERTY owner shall pay any unpaid real property tax.

"(d) If requested by the property owner, the implementing agency OR THE
 PRIVATE ENTITY shall remit to the LGU concerned the amount
 corresponding to any unpaid real property tax, subject to the deduction of
 this amount from the total negotiated price: *Provided, however,* That the
 said amount is not more than the negotiated price.

"(e) The property owner and the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall execute a deed of absolute sale: *Provided*, That the property owner has submitted to the implementing agency OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY the ORIGINAL OR Transfer Certificate of Title, Tax Declaration, Real Property Tax Certificate, and other documents necessary to transfer the title to the Republic of the Philippines. The implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall cause the annotation of the deed of absolute sale on the Transfer Certificate of Title.

"(f) Upon the execution of a deed of sale, the implementing agency OR
 THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall pay the property owner:

(1) [Fifty percent (50%)] SEVENTY PERCENT (70%) of the negotiated price of the affected land, exclusive of taxes remitted to the LGU concerned under subparagraph (d) herein; and

(2) Seventy percent (70%) of the negotiated price of the affected
structures, improvements, crops and trees, exclusive of unpaid taxes
remitted to the LGU concerned under subparagraph (d) herein.

1THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OR PRIVATE ENTITY SHALL2PROMPTLY PAY THE ABOVE SUMS UPON THE EXECUTION OF THE3DEED OF SALE OR NO LATER THAN THIRTY (30) DAYS4THEREAFTER.

"(g) The implementing agency OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall, at the
times stated hereunder, pay the property owner the remaining [fifty percent
(50%)] THIRTY PERCENT (30%) of the negotiated price of the affected
land[7] and [thirty percent (30%)] of the affected structures,
improvements, crops and trees, exclusive of unpaid taxes remitted to the
LGU concerned under subparagraph (d) herein: *Provided*, That the land is
already completely cleared of structures, improvements, crops and trees:

- 12 (1) At the time of the transfer of title in the name of the Republic of13 the Philippines, in cases where the land is wholly affected; or
- 14 (2) At the time of the annotation of a deed of sale on the title, in15 cases where the land is partially affected.

16THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OR PRIVATE ENTITY SHALL17PROMPTLY PAY THE REMAINING BALANCE NO LATER THAN SIXTY18(60) DAYS FROM THE TRANSFER OF TITLE OR ANNOTATION OF19THE DEED OF SALE THEREON.

The provisions of subparagraph (a) herein shall also apply to outstanding claims for right-of-way payments, except that the amount to be offered shall be the price at the time of taking of the property, including legal interest until fully paid."

24 Sec. 6. Section 6 of Republic Act No. 10752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. *Guidelines for Expropriation Proceedings.* – Whenever it is
necessary to acquire real property for the right-of-way site or location [for]
OF an[y national government] infrastructure PROJECT through
expropriation BY THE GOVERNMENT OR A PRIVATE ENTITY, the
appropriate implementing agency, through the Office of the Solicitor
General, the Office of the Government Corporate Counsel, [or] their

deputized government or private legal counsel, OR THE PRIVATE
 ENTITY, THROUGH ITS DESIGNATED LEGAL COUNSEL, shall initiate
 the expropriation proceedings before the proper court under the following
 guidelines:

5 "(a) Upon the filing of the complaint or at any time thereafter, and after
6 due notice to the [defendant] PROPERTY OWNER, the implementing
7 agency OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall immediately deposit to the court
8 in favor of the PROPERTY owner the amount equivalent to the sum of:

9 (1) [One-hundred-percent-(100%)] FIFTEEN PERCENT 10 (15%) of the [value of the land based on the current relevant zonal 11 valuation of the BIR, issued not-more than three (3) years prior to 12 the filing of the expropriation complaint subject to subparagraph (c) 13 of this section] MARKET VALUE PURSUANT TO THE 14 VALUATION SYSTEM AND SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES 15 ESTABLISHED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001:

16PROVIDED, THAT DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES17EXERCISING EMINENT DOMAIN SHALL DEPOSIT TO THE18COURT ONE HUNDRED PERCENT (100%) OF THE MARKET19VALUE OF THE LAND ESTABLISHED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT20NO. 12001.

21PROVIDED, FURTHER THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF22APPROVED AND UPDATED SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES23UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001, THE BIR ZONAL24VALUATION OF THE LAND SHALL, IN THE INTERIM, BE USED25AS BASIS FOR THE DEPOSIT.

26 (2) FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) OF [7]The replacement cost
27 at [current] market value of the improvements or structures [as
28 determined by:

(i) The implementing agency;

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(ii) A government financial institution with adequate experience in property appraisal; and

(iii) An independent property appraiser accredited by the BSP].

5 PURSUANT TO THE VALUATION SYSTEM AND 6 SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES ESTABLISHED UNDER 7 **REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001 FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT** 8 **INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND THIRTY PERCENT (30%)** 9 FOR PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS: PROVIDED, THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH APPROVED AND UPDATED 10 SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES, THE ASSESSED VALUE OF 11 12 THE IMPROVEMENTS OR STRUCTURES SHALL, IN THE 13 INTERIM, BE USED AS BASIS FOR THE DEPOSIT.

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(3) FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%) OF [7]The [current] market 14 value of crops and trees located within the property [as determined 15 by the government financial institution, or an independent property 16 17 appraiser to be selected as indicated in subparagraph (a) of Section 5 hereof] PURSUANT TO THE VALUATION SYSTEM AND 18 SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES ESTABLISHED UNDER 19 20 **REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001 FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT** 21 **INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND THIRTY PERCENT (30%)** 22 FOR PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS: PROVIDED, THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH APPROVED AND UPDATED 23 SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES, THE ASSESSED VALUE OF 24 25 THE CROPS AND TREES SHALL, IN THE INTERIM, BE USED 26 AS BASIS FOR THE DEPOSIT.

27 Upon compliance with the abovementioned guidelines, the court 28 shall immediately issue to the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE** 29 **ENTITY** an order to take possession of the property and start the 30 implementation of the project.

If, within seven (7) working days after the deposit to the court of the amount equivalent to the sum under subparagraphs (a)(1) to (a)(3) of this section, the court has not issued to the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** a writ of possession for the affected property, the counsel of the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall immediately seek from the court the issuance of the writ of possession. The court shall issue the writ of possession *ex parte;* no hearing shall be required.

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The court shall release the amount to the **PROPERTY** owner upon presentation of sufficient proof[s] of ownership.

"(b) In case the owner of the property cannot be found, IS unknown, or 11 12 deceased in cases where the estate has not been settled, after exerting due 13 diligence, or there are conflicting claims over the ownership of the property 14 and improvements and/or structures thereon, the implementing agency **OR** THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall deposit the amount equivalent to the sum 15 16 under subparagraphs (a)(1) to (a)(3) of this section to the court for the 17 benefit of the person to be adjudged in the same proceeding as entitled 18 thereto.

19 Upon compliance with the guidelines abovementioned, the court 20 shall immediately issue to the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE** 21 **ENTITY** an order to take possession of the property and start the 22 implementation of the project.

If, within seven (7) working days after the deposit with the court of the amount equivalent to the sum under subparagraphs (a)(1) to (a)(3) of this section, the court has not issued to the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** a writ of possession for the affected property, the counsel of the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall immediately seek with the court the issuance of the writ of possession.

The court shall release the said amount to the person adjudged in
the same expropriation proceeding as entitled thereto.

1 "(c) In provinces, cities, municipalities, and other areas where there is no 2 land classification, the city or municipal assessor is hereby mandated, within 3 the period of sixty (60) days from the date of filing of the expropriation 4 case, to come up with the required land classification and the corresponding 5 declaration of real property and improvement for the area. [In provinces, 6 cities, municipalities, and other areas where there is no zonal valuation, or 7 where the current zonal valuation has been in force for more than three (3) 8 years, the BIR is mandated, within the period of sixty (60) days from the 9 date of filing of the expropriation case, to conduct a zonal valuation of the area, based on the land classification done by the city or municipal 10 11 assessor.1

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12 "(d) With reference to subparagraph (a)(1) of this section, in case the 13 completion of a government infrastructure project is of utmost urgency and importance, and there is no land classification [or-no-existing zonal 14 valuation of the area concerned or the zonal valuation has been in force for 15 16 more than three (3) years,] the implementing agency OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall use the [BIR zonal] MARKET value PURSUANT TO THE 17 VALUATION SYSTEM AND SCHEDULE OF MARKET VALUES 18 ESTABLISHED UNDER REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12001 and land 19 classification of similar lands within the adjacent vicinity as the basis for the 20 21 valuation.

"(e) In any of the cases in subparagraphs (a) to (d) of this section, upon its
receipt of the writ of possession issued by the court, the implementing
agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** may take possession of the property
and start the implementation of the project.

"(f) In the event that the owner of the property contests the implementing
agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY**'s proffered value, the court shall
determine the just compensation to be paid the **PROPERTY** owner within
sixty (60) days from the date of filing of the expropriation case. When the
decision of the court becomes final and executory, the implementing agency

OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY shall pay the PROPERTY owner the difference
 between the amount already paid and the just compensation as determined
 by the court.

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"(g) With regard to the taxes and fees relative to the transfer of title of the
property to the Republic of the Philippines through expropriation
proceedings, the implementing agency **OR THE PRIVATE ENTITY** shall
pay the documentary stamp tax, transfer tax and registration fees, while
the **PROPERTY** owner shall pay the capital gains tax and any unpaid real
property tax."

10 Sec. 7. Section 12 of Republic Act No. 10752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11 "SEC. 12. *Sanctions.* – Violation of any provision of this Act shall 12 subject the government official or employee concerned to appropriate 13 administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions, including suspension or dismissal 14 from the government service and forfeiture of benefits in accordance with 15 the provisions of the law.

VIOLATION BY A PRIVATE ENTITY OF ANY PROVISION OF
 THIS ACT SHALL SUBJECT ITS PRESIDENT, MANAGER, DIRECTOR,
 TRUSTEE, OR RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS TO CIVIL OR CRIMINAL
 LIABILITY."

20 Sec. 8. A new Section 13 is hereby inserted after Section 12 of Republic Act No. 21 10752 and the subsequent sections shall be renumbered accordingly:

"SEC. 13. PROHIBITION AND PENAL SANCTION ON THE 22 OF TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS, 23 ISSUANCE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS OR PRELIMINARY MANDATORY 24 25 **INJUNCTIONS.** - NO COURT, EXCEPT THE SUPREME COURT, 26 ANY TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, SHALL ISSUE 27 PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION OR PRELIMINARY MANDATORY INJUNCTION ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ACQUISITION OF 28 29 **RIGHT-OF-WAY SITE OR LOCATION AGAINST:**

- 1 (a) THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, ANY OF ITS 2 SUBDIVISIONS AND OFFICIALS, OR ANY PERSON OR 3 ENTITY ACTING UNDER ITS AUTHORITY AND 4 **DIRECTION; AND**
- 5 6

(b) THE PRIVATE ENTITY, AS DEFINED UNDER THIS ACT OR ANY OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES.

7 IN ADDITION TO CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY UNDER 8 EXISTING LAWS, A JUDGE WHO ISSUES A TEMPORARY 9 RESTRAINING ORDER, PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, OR 10 PRELIMINARY MANDATORY INJUNCTION IN VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION SHALL SUFFER THE PENALTY OF SUSPENSION OF AT 11 12 LEAST SIXTY (60) DAYS WITHOUT PAY."

Sec. 9. *Transitory Clause*. – The provisions of this Act shall apply to all right-ofway transactions, except those which, as of the effectivity of this Act, the IA or the Private Entity and the property owner have reached a written agreement on the agreed amount of compensation.

17 Sec. 10. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within sixty (60) days upon the 18 effectivity of this Act, the Department of Public Works and Highways, in consultation with 19 other concerned government agencies and stakeholders, shall promulgate the necessary 20 implementing rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

21 Sec. 11 *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared 22 unconstitutional, the remainder thereof not otherwise affected shall remain in full force 23 and effect.

Sec. 12. *Repealing Clause*. – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, letters
of instruction, proclamations, or administrative regulations that are inconsistent with the
provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

Sec. 13. *Effectivity Clause*. – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days
 following its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.
 Approved,