REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Quezon City

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS First Regular Session

House Bill No. 1145

Introduced by MAGDALO Party-List Representative HON. GARY C. ALEJANO

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) was created in 1987 by virtue of Executive Order No. 192. NAMRIA is the government's central mapping agency, depository and distribution facility for natural resources data of the country. The agency is responsible for the establishment of a nationwide geodetic network of control points that serves as common reference system for all surveys in the country. The research being conducted by the agency is instrumental for development planning, environment and natural resource management, and delineation of maritime territories.

The importance of the realization of the mandates of NAMRIA has been more evident during the amendment of the Philippine Archipelagic Baselines in 2009. NAMRIA undertook the Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys of the proposed basepoints. The agency submitted several baseline configurations for Congress to consider. The new baselines law, Republic Act No. 9522, was eventually passed in March 2009. The RA 9522 is consistent with the UNCLOS and serves as the country's maritime jurisdiction and a means to establish maritime boundaries with neighboring Coastal States.

More recently, NAMRIA spearheaded the Philippine Extended Continental Shelf in the Benham Rise Region in cooperation with other several government agencies and personalities. The extension claim in the Benham Rise Region was approved on 12 April 2012 by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) of the United Nations. The CLCS approval has effectively added to the Philippine maritime jurisdiction 135,506 square kilometers of seabed area for the exclusive management, exploitation, and benefit of the Filipino nation.

In order for the NAMRIA to realize their mandate as the central surveying and mapping agency of the Republic of the Philippines, and provide the government and the private sector with reliable geospatial information, this proposed measure pushes for the modernization of the NAMRIA for them to effectively contribute to the planning and implementation of development programs of the country.

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

HON. GARYAC. ALEJANO

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AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY (NAMRIA), AMENDING CERTAIN PORTIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 192, SECTION 22(a) AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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 "NAMRIA Modernization Act."

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SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to ensure the prosperity of the nation and free the people from poverty by adopting policies and programs that will ensure national security, and provide adequate social services, stimulate and improve the efficiency of economic activities, empower the people to raise their standard of living, and increase their resiliency against climate change, and natural and man-made disasters.

The State recognizes the importance of accurate geospatial information in the planning and implementation of economic development programs. The State shall therefore promote and pursue technology-based infrastructure and facilities for data acquisition, production, integration, sharing and widest dissemination of geospatial information. This shall be achieved through the modernization of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) to enable the agency to effectively and fully perform its mandate to act as the central surveying and mapping agency of the Republic of the Philippines, and provide the government and the private sector with reliable geospatial information.

- SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. -For purposes of this Act, the following terms are thus defined:
- a) Aerial Photograph refers to a photograph of the earth's surface taken from an aircraft in flight.

b) Base map - refers to a map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overlaid.

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- c) Elevation refers to the vertical distance of a feature of the earth's surface from a reference level such as sea level.
- d) Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) Datasets refers to datasets on specific characteristics of land and water areas such as land cover and land use, as well as their legal and regulatory status such as protected areas, national parks, mineral reservations, etc.
- e) Geospatial- refers to the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on, above, or below the earth's surface; esp. referring to data that is geographic and spatial in nature.
- f) Geospatial Information is information describing the location and names of natural and cultural features beneath, on or above, or below the earth's surface. It includes the basic information found on a topographic map, but also includes different locationrelated datasets combined into complex layers that show information such as land use and population density.
- g) Geodetic network refers to a network or system of points selected in a definite manner, marked on the ground and accurately surveyed, serving as control points for topographical surveying and geodetic measurements on the ground.
- h) Geodetic survey refers to the type of surveying which considers the size and shape of the earth. This type of survey covers a large area and intends primarily to establish a reference system from which all other surveys are referred to.
- i) Geodetic reference system refers to a coordinate system and a set of reference points, used to locate points or objects on the Earth.
- j) Geographic information system (GIS) refers to a computer-based technology for capturing, storing, editing, manipulating, analyzing and displaying geographic information. The system provides rapid access and exchange of information. Data inputs include maps, remotely sensed data and statistics.

1 k) Geodetic coordinates - refers to the three-dimensional coordinates on the earth's surface as expressed in latitude, longitude and height above mean sea level measured 2 3 on the spherical earth. 4 5 Geophysical - refers to the structural and physical properties of the earth. 6 7 m) Hydrographic survey - refers to a survey having for its principal purpose the determination of data relating to bodies of water to include: depth of water; nature 8 and configuration of bottom; tidal phenomena; and location of fixed objects for 9 survey and navigational purposes. 10 11 n) Land classification - refers to a system of determining and segregating which part of 12 the unclassified lands of the public domain are to be declared as forestland and those 13 as alienable or disposable lands. 14 o) Mapping - refers to the representation on a plane surface, at a given scale, of the 15 physical features (natural or artificial) of a part or the whole of Earth's surface, by 16 means of signs and symbols. 17 18 19 p) Nautical charting - refers to the process of compiling, constructing and reproducing a special purpose map (called a chart) for marine navigation or other particular 20 purposes. 21 22 q) Nautical chart - refers to a special purpose map portraying water bodies in relation to 23 land indicating depths of water, dangers and aid to navigation and other information 24 necessary for safe marine navigation and other practical purposes. 25 26 r) Physical oceanographic survey - refers to the measurement of tides (sea level), waves 27 and currents, salinity, temperature, density, turbidity, nutrient contents, etc. at various 28 positions, depths and time; an expedition for the purpose of gathering water sample 29 and measuring the above data. 30 31

s) Satellite Imageries - refers to imageries of the earth's surface taken from an artificial

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satellite in orbit.

1	t)	Surveying - refers to the orderly process of determining data relating to any
2		physical characteristics of the Earth such as the location or boundaries of land or
3		bodies of water.
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5	u)	Topographic map- refers to a graphic representation of the earth's surface showing
6		the relative size, position of features, and relief at a given scale.
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8	v)	Topographic Survey- refers to the surveys made to determine the configuration of the
9		Earth's surface and to locate natural and cultural features on it.
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11	SEC. 4. Objectives of the NAMRIA Modernization Program The NAMRIA	
12	moderniz	ation program shall be implemented in accordance with the following objectives:
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14	(a) To enhance and modernize its present capabilities to undertake programs and	
15		projects in furtherance of its mandate as the central surveying, mapping and resource
16		information agency of the government;
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18	(b) To implement a modern data acquisition program and to upgrade its capabilities in	
19	the conduct of geodetic, geophysical, topographic, hydrographic, oceanographic and	
20		land classification and related surveys;
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22	(c) To improve and accelerate the production and management of analog and digital	
23	geospatial products and services;	
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25	(d) To establish a national geospatial data infrastructure that will ensure inter-operability	
26	of geospatial data, and facilitate the integration, sharing, and dissemination o	
27		geospatial data produced by different agencies and organizations; and
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29	(6	e) To implement a continuing human resource development and management program
30		for its personnel, as well as to reorganize, revitalize and restructure its organizational
31		set-up, as needed, in order to meet the demands of its modernization program.
32		The NAMRIA
33		SEC. 5. Components of the NAMRIA Modernization Program The NAMRIA
34	moderni	zation program shall consist of the following components:
35		The program involves the continuing
36	((a) National Topographic Base Mapping Program. The program involves the continuing

acquisition of high-resolution imageries of the earth's surface (such as satellite

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imageries and aerial photographs), high-resolution elevation data, as well as digital map production systems to provide nationwide map coverage and periodic updating thereof.

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- (b) National Geodetic Network Development. The program involves development and maintenance of a globally consistent geodetic reference system that will serve as reference for all surveying and mapping activities in the country.
- (c) Hydrographic, Oceanographic and Nautical Charting Program. The program involves the measurement of the physical features of the oceans and seas for the production of nautical charts for safety of navigation within Philippine waters and sustainable use of the country's coastal and marine resources.
- (d) Environment and Natural Resources Mapping Program. The program involves the production of up-to-date environment and natural resources datasets and maps for use of government agencies, local government units, business and the general public.
- (e) Philippine Geospatial Data Infrastructure. The program involves the establishment and management of an online access facility to enable integration and sharing of geospatial data generated by government agencies, the academe and other organizations using a common set of standard topographic base maps.
- (f) Human Resource Development The program includes upgrading the skills of NAMRIA's personnel, both civilian, commissioned and enlisted services; develop, implement and institutionalize a program designed to optimize personnel capabilities through sustained trainings.
- (g) Research, Development and Extension. The program involves the assessment of existing and development of new systems and procedures to enhance the delivery of NAMRIA products and services, and support the development of the geospatial information industry in the country.
- SEC. 6. All government agencies, Local Government Units, State Universities and Colleges, Government Owned and Controlled Corporations, and other Government Instrumentalities are mandated to coordinate their geospatial information activities with NAMRIA to avoid duplication of efforts and optimize the use of geospatial resources.

1	SEC. 7. Appropriations The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall	
2	be included in the annual General Appropriations Act	
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4	SEC. 8. Use of Income The NAMRIA is hereby authorized to utilize any income	
5	derived from its products and services in furtherance of the objectives of this Act.	
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7	SEC. 9. Reporting Requirements Within the first quarter of the succeeding year, the	
8	Administrator of the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority through the	
9	Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall submit to the House	
10	Committee on Appropriation, the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Committees on Science	
11	and Technology of both Houses of Congress, a detailed report on the utilization of prior year's	
12	expended balances/savings in appropriations to implement the NAMRIA's modernization	
13	program.	
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15	SEC. 10. Transitory Provision All existing laws, rules and regulations governing the	
16	NAMRIA shall continue to be in effect until repealed, revised, or amended.	
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18	SEC. 11. Repealing Clause All laws, executive orders, rules and regulations	
19	inconsistent with or contrary to this Act are hereby deemed repealed or amended.	
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21	SEC. 12. Separability Clause If any provision of this Act shall be unconstitutional or	
22	invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.	
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24	SEC. 13. Effectivity Clause This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from its	
25	publication in at least two (2) newspapers of national circulation.	