



COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT PLAN

Tubbataha Management Office

2012

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park & World Heritage Site

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AO	Administrative Order
DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DAR	Daily Accomplishment Report
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JBR	Jessie Beazley Reef
LGU	Local government unit
MPR	Marine park ranger
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCSD	Palawan Council on Sustainable Development
PN	Philippine Navy
PNP	Philippine National Police
POIC	Petty Officer-In-Charge
PPO	Provincial Prosecutors’ Office
RON	Rest overnight
TAB	Tubbataha Adjudication Board
TMO	Tubbataha Management Office
TPAMB	Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board
TRNP	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park

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I. BACKGROUND

The Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP) is located 92nm southeast of Puerto Princesa City in the middle of the Sulu Sea. It is composed of the uninhabited North and South Atolls and the Jessie Beazley Reef. The park comprises of 10,000 has of coral reefs and surrounding waters and falls under the political jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cagayancillo which is located 80 nm northeast.

Tubbataha harbors 80 of the 111 known coral genera in the world. It is home to more than 600 species of fish, 13 species of cetaceans, 19 species of rays and sharks, two species of marine turtles and at least seven resident species of seabirds. Close to 200 species of marine life in the park have a conservation status ranging from vulnerable to critically endangered.

The park is primarily managed to maintain its ecological value of enriching fisheries in surrounding waters thereby sustaining the livelihoods of millions of Filipinos. Established as a no-take zone and therefore banned from extractive uses, the only activities allowed are tourism and research.

The legal basis for managing TRNP is Republic Act 10067, otherwise known as the TRNP Act of 2009. The Act mandates the Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board (TPAMB) to formulate policies for the conservation of the park (Sec 10) and the Tubbataha Management Office (TMO) to carry out these policies (Sec 14 & 40). TMO is thereby charged with the day-to-day operations in the park, including law enforcement.

II. INTRODUCTION

Protecting natural resources into the long term depends upon good governance, good governance is contingent upon the rule of law, and the rule of law depends upon compliance. Experts have proven that good governance, the rule of law and compliance are inextricably linked and are critical to sustainable development. Enforcement is essential to compliance, as

“20 percent of the regulated population will automatically comply with any regulation, 5 percent will attempt to evade it, and the remaining 75 percent will comply as long as they think that the 5 percent will be caught and punished.” (Bowles 1971 in INECE 2009:118)

experience worldwide has demonstrated, because there will always be those who will violate laws unless there are consequences for noncompliance.

In achieving the objectives for the establishment of the TRNP, therefore, it is important that guidance is provided to law enforcers to ensure effective compliance and fair enforcement of laws and regulations to protect public amenity. In the context of this paper, compliance is defined as a state in which regulated communities act in accordance with established authorities and environmental requirements. Enforcement, on the other hand, is the set of actions undertaken by the government to impose compliance with the law. According to WildAid (2010), the enforcement

chain begins with educating the stakeholders and comprises of the conduct of patrols and surveillance, detection, detention, and prosecution of violators, and ends with the imposition of sanctions against the offenders. The chain is only as strong as its weakest link, therefore effort is being taken to ensure efficient enforcement in the field and timely resolution of cases either at the level of the TPAMB or of the judiciary.

Legal and Institutional Framework for Enforcement

Republic Act 10067 (Annex 1) otherwise known as the TRNP Act provides the vision, scope and institutional authority for the management of the Tubbataha Reefs. The statute clearly defines the authority of the TPAMB to impose sanctions against violators. The Act is further elucidated through its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) (Annex 2) which was issued by the TPAMB on October 2010. The IRR provides, among other things, the details of the function, composition and other guidelines pertaining to the Tubbataha Adjudication Board (TAB), the quasi-judicial body of the TPAMB established in accordance with Section 13 (I) of the Act to hear and resolve administrative cases.

The TPAMB has a certain degree of autonomy in that the TRNP Act gives it the freedom to produce its own regulations within the statutory bounds of the law. The TPAMB has issued regulations and guidelines that are essentially more detailed interpretations of the TRNP Act. These regulations were recently presented in the form of an Administrative Order (AO) (Annex 3), a document that provides a coherent approach towards offenders of regulations that carry administrative liability. Further, it spells out the activities that are allowed within the park, procedures for access in TRNP, the penalties for noncompliance. The TPAMB likewise issues general permits to all users of TRNP which are founded on the criteria set forth in TPAMB AO No. 1 Series of 2012.

The Tubbataha Management Plan consists of four major programs: Conservation Management, Conservation Awareness, Ecosystem Research and Monitoring, and Sustainable Resource Management. Enforcement is one of the major strategies identified under the conservation management program and represents the bulk of management expenditure.

TRNP Enforcement Philosophy

By the very nature of its being a protected area, the use of TRNP is regulated. This is to ensure that the vision of maintaining its ecological integrity in order to contribute to the equitable distribution of benefits and sustained socio-economic development for this and future generations is achieved. Thereby laws and regulations have been enacted to safeguard the values of the park. It is common knowledge, however, that the enactment of laws and regulations does not guarantee the achievement of the desired environmental quality or protection of public amenity. These laws need to be enforced with the ultimate goal of changing human behavior to achieve compliance. Enforcement likewise deprives violators of any significant benefit gained from a violation, deters future violators and levels the playing field for all concerned.

It is therefore vital that the law and the TPAMB as its enforcing agency are taken seriously. Having enacted the law and issued regulations but dedicating neither the resources nor political

will to enforce them will diminish the credibility of efforts to protect TRNP and the legal system that supports it. The TPAMB acknowledges that a credible law and enforcement agency is the principal foundation of any enforcement program and continues adapt its enforcement program to evolving challenges. The TPAMB appreciates the role of public perception in creating deterrence as critical to the achievement of enforcement goals. To this end, the TPAMB therefore has endeavoured to:

- Formulate laws and regulations in a participatory manner;
- Apply the law consistently to all, including the enforcers and managers;
- Promote and encourage voluntary compliance;
- Employ judicial means as a tool of last resort.

The Regulated Communities

Established as a no-take zone, the park is off limits to resource extraction and many uses. The only allowed uses of TRNP are tourism and research. Hence, all other users comprise the regulated community. Fishing is prohibited within park boundaries; thereby fishers represent one of the regulated communities within TRNP. The boundaries of the park are illustrated in the most recent large-scale maps of Tubbataha produced by NAMRIA in 2010. Navigation within park boundaries is prohibited without a permit thereby binding mariners under the same regulation. Although tourism and research are the only permitted activities in TRNP, these are strictly regulated to ensure the maintenance of environmental quality, thereby these groups are also part of the regulated community. Together, these communities are the targets of the compliance and enforcement program of the TMO.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

This plan aims to contribute to the achievement of the vision of maintaining the integrity of TRNP through compliance and enforcement. It provides guidance as to the enforcement functions of marine park rangers (MPRs) and TMO staff, determines resource requirements for effective enforcement, and provides for protocols in the performance of these functions.

Realizing that environmental enforcement programs cannot identify, anticipate and correct every violation, this document is prepared with the iterative and incremental approach to planning in mind.

IV. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND FUNCTIONS

Law Enforcement Agencies

The TRNP Act details in Section 35 (Enforcement of this Act, other Laws, Rules and Regulations within the TRNP) the various agencies responsible for implementing it. Most of these agencies have enforcement powers vested upon them by the Philippine government for specific concerns;

in addition to their primary mandate, they were tasked under RA 10067 to enforce the TRNP Act. They are the:

1. Philippine Navy (PN), Armed Forces of the Philippines
2. Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of Interior and Local Government
3. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Department of Transportation and Communication
4. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
5. Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR)
6. Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
7. Local government units (LGU) and their enforcement officers
8. Members and officers of the TPAMB
9. Protected Area Superintendent and staff (PASu)
10. Other deputized environment and natural resources officers

Tubbataha Management Office (TMO)

The role of the TMO is to enable effective enforcement by mobilizing resources, organizing necessary trainings, and coordinating with other enforcement agencies and partners. It is tasked with ensuring that the human and financial resources for executing the enforcement plan are in place. Another major role of TMO in enforcement is ensuring positive morale amongst the enforcers. The comprehensive training for MPRs aims, among other things, to communicate to the law enforcement personnel the vision and mission for TRNP so that the knowledge may serve as a unifying element between the various agency representatives. It is viewed that clarifying and giving value to the role of MPRs in the park would increase appreciation of their contributions to conservation and thereby boost morale. There is great potential for discord amongst personnel from sundry institutions, especially when left in isolation. TMO therefore exerts effort to eliminate irritants to avoid loss of morale by providing adequate supplies and equipment, and through simple acts such as greeting MPRs, especially birthday celebrants, over commercial radio.

In order to maintain communication lines between field and office personnel open and to maintain continuous flow of information critical to management decision-making, pre-departure briefings and debriefings are conducted before and after each tour of duty. Field personnel are reminded of their roles and informed of new developments in the management of Tubbataha. The debriefings open the stage for MPRs to give feedback and recommendations on improvements or changes in logistics, guidelines, enforcement practice, etc. It is also an opportunity to validate MPR reports and is an informal way of showing office staff realities in the field. Conversely, this provides office staff with an understanding of the needs in the field.

TMO, together with the PN, serve as the first point of contact of MPRs to the mainland, especially in the occurrence of unusual incidents. Reporting enforcement incidents to TMO promptly eliminates the prospect for MPRs to 'settle' issues directly with violators. The PASu acts as the complainant in illegal use cases in TRNP except, when other agencies are competent to enforce the same law, e.g., poaching, in which case, BFAR would serve as a co-complainant.

Marine Park Rangers (MPRs)

Marine park rangers are operationally under the office of the PASu, although they come from several agencies. The composite team of 10 to 12 marine park rangers enforces the TRNP Act in the park and make up the first line of authority. Generally, this is composed of:

- Four personnel from the PN
- Two from the PCG
- Two from the LGU of the Municipality of Cagayancillo
- Two from TMO

Aside from the major task of enforcing laws and regulations, MPRs perform a wide array of functions in TRNP. These include visitor management, conduct of research and other environmental management activities such as marine surveys, data gathering and surface/coastal cleanups, and administration and logistics functions such as the preparation of reports and maintenance of equipment (Annex 4). Their foremost enforcement functions include:

- Conduct of patrols/surveillance
- Conduct of inspections
- Preparation of documents in support of enforcement cases
- Act as witnesses against violators

1. Conduct of patrols/surveillance. The purpose of patrols is to increase the probability of detecting violators. When intelligence reports are received, targeted patrols are to be undertaken to validate reports and effect arrests, when necessary. A minimum of eight patrols per week is required. Patrols to Jessie Beasley Reef (JBR) shall be conducted at least twice a month, weather permitting. However, during inclement weather conditions, rather than risk life and property, minimum patrol requirements may not be achieved, but must be exceeded during fair weather conditions. A composite team shall conduct all the patrols. Radar is to be used for wider scale surveillance and to reduce fuel and other costs attendant to seaborne patrols. Surveillance through radar is to be undertaken at least every three (3) hours, or as power supply allows. A record of water craft sighted within the range of the radar, including passing ships, shall be kept and submitted to TMO upon completion of tour of duty.

Rest overnight (RON), is to be conducted in South Islet at least once a month to provide more stringent detection capability, specifically since there appears to exist a radar blind spot west of South Atoll.

2. Conduct of inspections. Inspections of dive boats are conducted regularly to confirm self-reported data submitted by boat operators to TMO thereby determining the compliance status of the tourism community. Inspections also help demonstrate the TPAMB's commitment to compliance by establishing enforcement presence in TRNP. These are to coincide with the presence of tourists on the vessels, either before or after dives, to provide tourists opportunity to interact with MPRs and vice versa. A report of violation shall be made to TMO immediate, where appropriate.

Inspections are also conducted on other vessels entering TRNP without a permit to determine if other regulations, aside from illegal entry, have been violated.

3. Preparation of documents in support of enforcement cases. MPRs are to prepare supporting documents for the filing of either administrative or judicial cases against violators. Incident reports are to be transmitted to TMO and PN through radio immediately upon

occurrence of a violation. Subsequent documentation such as, sworn statements, apprehension reports, boarding and other receipts must be ready before leaving the TRNP for Puerto Princesa. A surfeit of photographs is preferred over a shortage of images to support any case.

4. **Witness against violators.** As apprehending officers, MPRs are expected to testify against violators. MPRs from the PN and PCG who have been reassigned outside of Palawan at the time of hearing, are replaced by other apprehending officers, with the approval of the court. Those reassigned outside Puerto Princesa are provided with allowances when called upon to testify in court. This is the rationale behind the composite nature of patrols, to buffer against a deficit of witnesses.

In the case of harassment suits filed against MPRs by violators, TPAMB Resolution 02-01 provides for financial and technical assistance to be extended to all MPRs.

The Petty-Officer-In-Charge (POIC), with the assistance of his team, shall prepare the Daily Accomplishment Report (DAR) (Annex 5) for submission to TMO. The DAR shall serve as supporting document in the processing of claims for allowances of all MPRs. A report in pictures shall be prepared by MPRs for presentation during the debriefing.

V. PROCEDURES

General Protocols

1. All vessels entering TRNP shall be boarded to ensure compliance with regulations. Denying MPRs or TMO staff entry into a vessel while in TRNP shall constitute a violation of Sec. 27 (Obstruction of Law Enforcement Officer) of AO No. 1.
2. When transacting with legal or illegal users, MPRs shall be professional and firm but courteous at all times.
3. The use of proper uniform is a requisite when dealing with users so that MPRs may be easily identified thereby assuring users that they are dealing with the appropriate authority.
4. All violations shall be communicated to TMO promptly.
5. The TPAMB shall prioritize the adjudication of cases, where practicable.

GENERAL ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

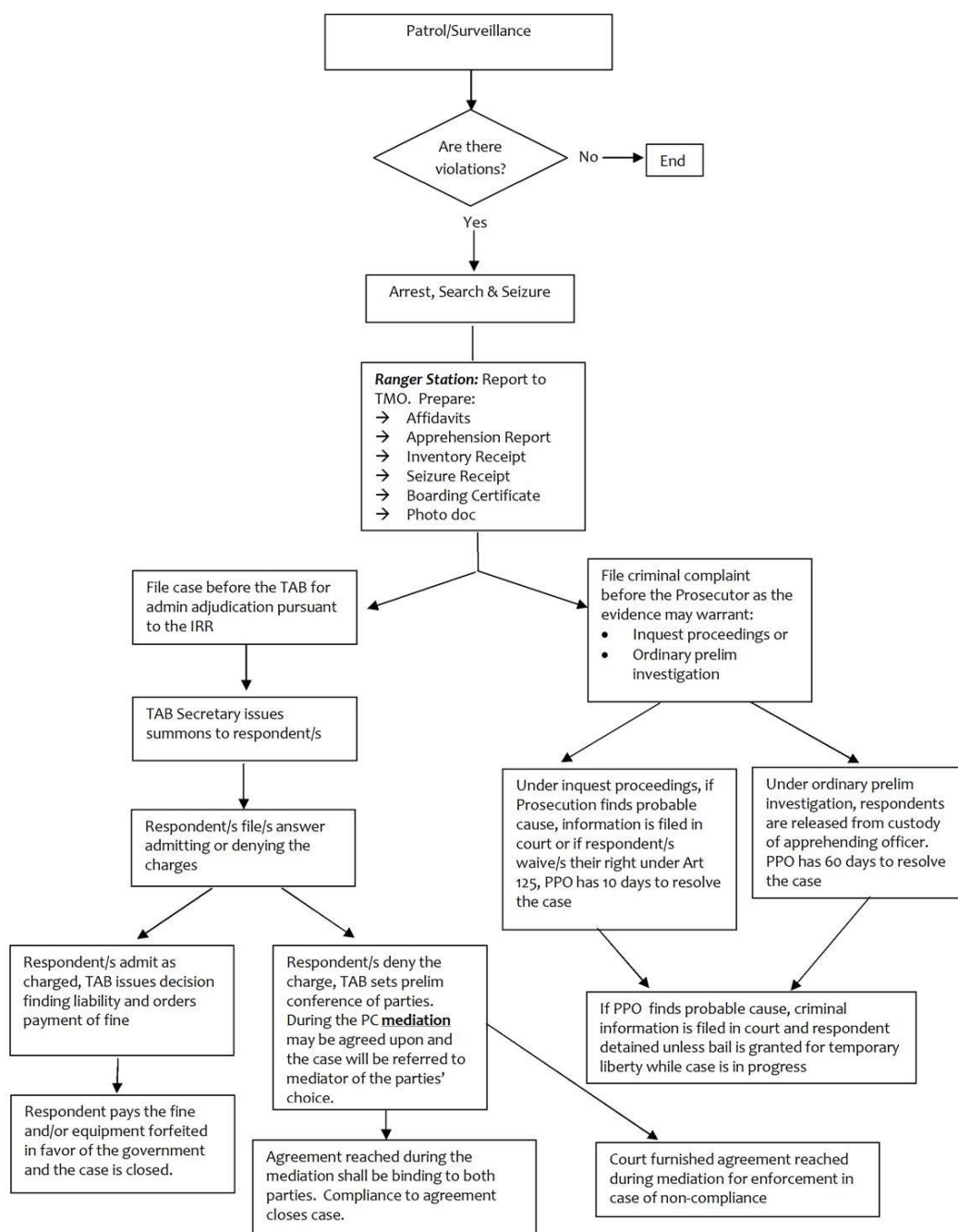


Figure 1. General Enforcement Procedures in TRNP

In some cases, as in the non-payment of conservation fees, the violator may waive proceedings before the TAB by paying the administrative fines, as provided for in Sec. 17 of AO No. 1. In the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases which took effect in 2010, the Supreme Court of the Philippines prioritizes the adjudication of environmental cases and encourages the employment of alternative means of dispute resolution (Rule 3, Sec. 6, Rule 3, Sec. 10, and Rule 4, Sec.5). The TPAMB applies these rules in the conduct of enforcement in TRNP.

A document detailing the procedure for the conduct of inspections and arrests and enumerating the steps towards building a strong enforcement case, which was formulated with local and national enforcement agencies (Annex 6) and in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases is currently in force. The procedure detailed in the document is emphasized during the MPR training.

Equipment. The TRNP patrol boat shall be used MPRs the conduct of inspections. At no time shall MPRs utilize the vessel of park users to conduct inspections to ensure autonomy in the performance of functions. A GPS, handheld marine band radio and weapons are requisite equipment in the conduct of patrols, inspections, arrests or while escorting violators to Puerto Princesa.

During arrests, TMO rangers are primarily charged with the establishment of coordinates and photo documentation, while PN and PCG rangers secure the apprehended individuals and the enforcement team. No bodily harm shall be inflicted on the accused for any reason. The enforcement team shall be secured from the threat of retaliation or attempted escape of the accused. While rangers are provided with guidance as to their primary responsibilities during arrests, POIC may make independent judgments depending on his assessment of the individual capacities of his men.

Resources. The minimum number of personnel required is ten (10). With this number, even during arrests and removal of four (4) MPRs for Puerto Princesa for the filing of cases, a skeletal force of six (6) will remain in TRNP to conduct enforcement activities. However, it will be ill-advised to maintain only six personnel in TRNP for an extended period, hence, MPRs who filed cases in court shall return to the station at the earliest possible time.

Two is the minimum number of patrol boats required for efficient and safe enforcement. Redundant equipment is critical to ensuring the safety of personnel at sea. To eliminate the possibility of equipment malfunction while on patrols, outboard engines are to be replaced every three (3) years. Twin-engine patrol boats are preferable because in cases of emergency, i.e., equipment malfunction while on patrol, one of the engines could be relied upon to power the boat back to the station.

In the conduct of arrests, at least one handheld radio shall be made available for use of MPRs who serve as prize crew to enable unhampered communication between the ranger station, patrol boat crew and prize crew.

Trainings. All personnel shall undergo the comprehensive training (Annex 7) prior to assignment to TRNP. The objective of the training is to standardize the understanding of the MPRs of their role in the park. A foundation in basic ecology is established to generate appreciation of the resources to be conserved. The management plan is elucidated to allow MPRs to perceive their place in the general scheme of things. Finally, enforcement procedures are highlighted to ensure there is no uncertainty as to the conduct of boarding, arrests and seizures and the preparation of documents for prosecution. Emphasis is also given to interpersonal relationships through a separate session. It is aimed to result in effective internal

communication among the sundry personnel while in the field for two months. The comprehensive training is conducted once a year to maintain the manpower pool of PN and PCG personnel in response to attrition due to retirement or reassignment outside of Palawan.

Periodic enforcement clinics need to be conducted to intensify lessons learned in actual enforcement situations. Clinics provide opportunity for MPRs to receive critique from legal practitioners such as prosecutors and lawyers.

Schedule. As indicated in Section IV, the schedule of standard enforcement activities is as follows:

Activity	Frequency	Verification
Patrols to North Atoll	4 x per week	DAR/Photodoc
Patrols to South Atoll	4 x per week	DAR/Photodoc
Patrols to JBR	Twice per month	DAR/Photodoc
RON	Once a month	DAR/Photodoc
Radar	Every 3 hours	Logbook
Inspection/Boarding	All vessels	DAR/Photodoc

Table 1. Schedule of Regular Enforcement Activities

VI. COMPLIANCE PROMOTION

The TRNP Act provides the foundation for imposing enforcement sanctions against violators. Empirical evidence, however, shows that enforcement alone lacks the effectiveness of combined compliance promotion and enforcement action or the ‘carrot and the stick’ approach. As compliance promotion would not deter illegal conduct in the absence of a credible threat of sanctions, the optimal mix of the two strategies needs to be found.

Engendering voluntary compliance through education and awareness activities is embedded in the TRNP Management Plan. However, when the TMO was first established in 2001 minimal allocations were made towards compliance promotion. In the succeeding years, financial allocations were made to encourage compliance but mainly amongst tourists. The enforcement priorities of the TMO in its early years were to establish presence in TRNP, provide adequate equipment, strengthen collaboration with other enforcement agencies and train MPRs.

Only when intrusions by illegal fishers begun in 2005 did it become apparent that there was a greater need to promote compliance among the other regulated communities as mere enforcement presence evidently did not suffice to discourage illegal use. A major enforcement issue arose which begun in 2006 and escalated in 2007 involved the nocturnal collection of topshells (*Trochus niloticus*) in TRNP by fishers from mainland Palawan. Studies by Dolorosa, et.al. (2010) showed that topshells collected from TRNP in 2006, which had an approximate monetary value of PhP61,000 increased to PhP950,000 by 2007. A population decline of 75% was observed in only three years.

Financial requirements for surveillance, arrest and prosecution of violators increased exponentially in response to the increase in incursions. Despite financial constraints, the TPAMB was compelled to mobilize resources to cover the cost of prosecution, first and foremost to maintain the integrity of TRNP and highlight the threat of prosecution to serve as deterrence. A

substantial amount was spent on pursuing illegal use cases against violators, including, in some cases, the travel cost of provincial prosecutors.

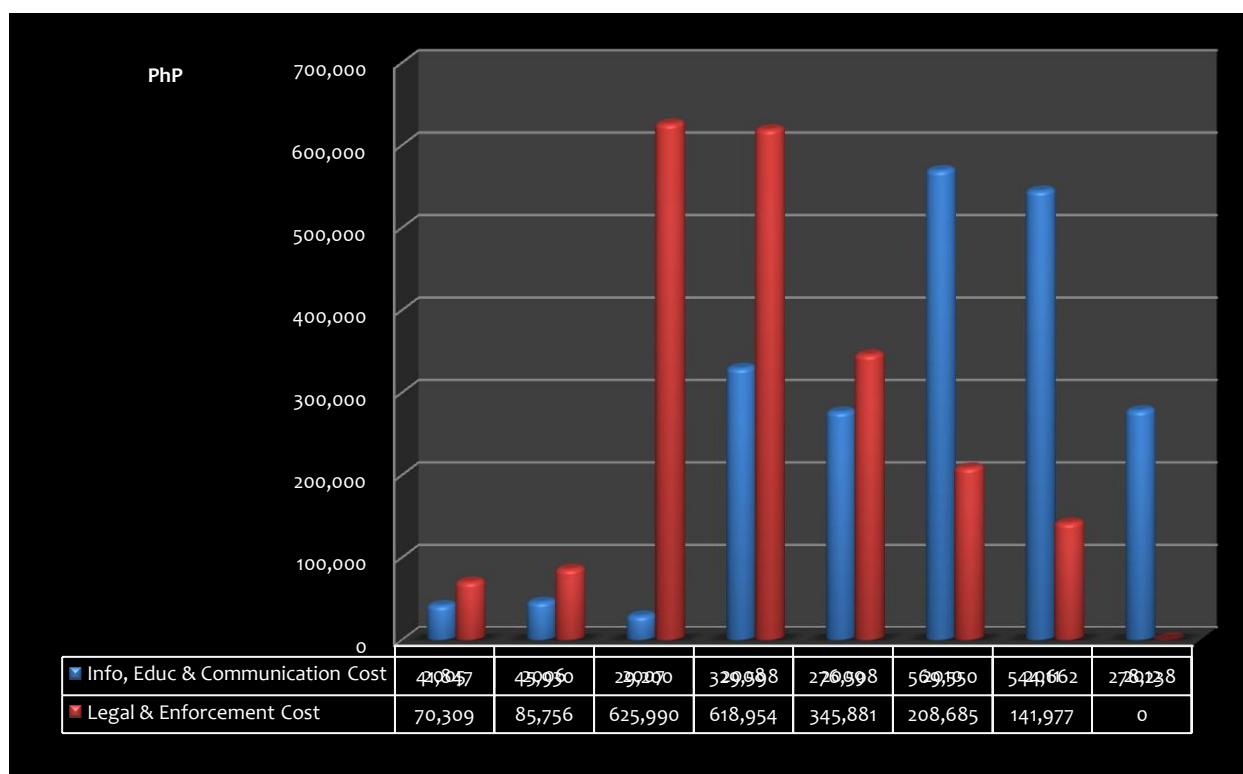


Figure 2. Budget allocation for education activities and cost of enforcement from 2005 to date

Figure 2 shows that as expenditure for information and education activities increased, enforcement costs decreased. However, it could not be categorically concluded that compliance promotion alone resulted in the decrease in incursions. Other factors at play are worth considering. These include:

- The arrest of numerous illegal fishers and confiscation of vessels by the lower court;
- The progression of the lawsuits; from the resolution of the minor cases filed at the lower courts in 2007 to the hearing of major cases filed at the higher court by 2009. The higher court imposes more severe sanctions.

Nevertheless, the contribution of compliance promotion through information dissemination in coastal villages could not be discounted. These visits built public support as evidenced by intelligence reports on potential incursions received from community members. The reliability of these intelligence reports was proven by the number of arrests it produced. The visits also provided opportunity to publicize enforcement success, demonstrate that the threat of sanctions is genuine and send a deterrence message to the communities.

Whilst it has been challenging to promote compliance among the fishing communities as they are dispersed across a wider geographical scale, promoting compliance among the tourism community has been a more straightforward affair as the TMO deals with a 'captive' audience. Orientations are provided on board dive boats prior to departure for TRNP to highlight the value of the park and of the regulations that apply. Nevertheless, as incursions by fishers are more

difficult to detect, this community is larger than other regulated communities and could be an incessant source of threat. Thereby, efforts to encourage and promote voluntary compliance shall to be sustained.

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ANNEX 1. RA 10067, TRNP Act of 2009

ANNEX 2. Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10067



IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT 10067 OR AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE TUBBATAHA REEFS NATURAL PARK (TRNP) IN THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN AS A PROTECTED AREA UNDER THE NIPAS ACT (RA 7586) AND THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (SEP) FOR PALAWAN ACT(RA 7611), PROVIDING FOR ITS MANAGEMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PART 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS AND APPLICATION

Rule 1. Title. This Resolution shall be known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park (TRNP) Act of 2009.

Rule 2. Management of Buffer Zone. The Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board (TPAMB), shall exercise authority over the buffer zone, which shall include management prescriptions pertaining to the buffer zone in its management plan. The TRNP buffer zone is established to protect the Park from direct or indirect impacts resulting in the conduct of activities in its periphery, such as, but not limited to, energy exploration and navigation.

The TPAMB shall indicate the allowable uses within the buffer zone in the TRNP Management Plan. The same shall be communicated to relevant agencies, such as, but not limited to, the NAMRIA, MARINA, DOE, DFA, etc.

Rule 3. Other Management Zones. Aside from the buffer zone, other management zones and their uses, which may be established by the TPAMB, shall form an integral part of the TRNP Management Plan.

Part 2 – MANAGEMENT OF THE TRNP

Rule 4. The Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board (TPAMB).

Rule 4.1. Designation of Regular Members. Each member as enumerated under Section 10 of the Act shall designate a duly authorized representative who shall sit in person as regular member of the TPAMB.

Rule 4.2. Permanent Alternate. A permanent alternate may be designated by a regular member to sit in the TPAMB in the absence of the latter. The permanent alternate shall have the authority to bind the regular member and the agency represented.

Rule 4.3. NGO Representation. There shall be one (1) representative each from three (3) NGOs that are involved in the conservation and management of TRNP. Should there be more than three (3) qualified NGOs, the TMO shall convene a meeting of the NGOs to select who shall sit in the TPAMB following the guidelines on selection to be formulated by the Executive Committee (ExeCom) and approved by the TPAMB. Representatives of NGOs shall be endorsed by their respective heads of organizations.

Rule 4.4. PO Representation. There shall be one (1) representative each from two (2) POs based in the municipality of Cagayancillo that are engaged in the conservation and management of TRNP. Should there be more than two (2) qualified POs, the same procedure in Rule 4.3 shall apply.

Rule 4.5. Representation of Academic Institutions. There shall be one (1) representative each from two (2) academic institutions based in the Province of Palawan that offer courses on natural resources management. Should there be more than two (2) such academic institutions, the same procedure in Rule 4.3 shall apply.

Rule 4.6. Entry into Office. Each member shall take an oath of office before any public officer authorized to administer oath prior to entry into office.

Rule 4.7. Notice of Meetings. Written notices to regular meetings shall be provided by the Secretariat at least three (3) days before the scheduled meeting. It shall include the agenda, time and venue of the meeting. When necessary, the TPAMB may hold more than one (1) regular meeting in one quarter. In case of urgency, the PASu may initiate a special meeting with the approval of any of the Chairs. Notices shall be served at least one day before the scheduled meeting indicating agenda, time, date and venue, and may be in any form, e.g., text, telephone, e-mail, or other expeditious means.

Rule 4.8. Quorum. A simple majority shall constitute a quorum for the TPAMB and the ExeCom to conduct business.

Rule 4.9. Disciplinary Measures. Habitual absences in regular TPAMB meetings constitute negligence of duty pursuant to the Uniform Rules on Administrative Cases in the Civil Service. Three (3) absences in a year constitute habitual absenteeism. The TPAMB shall call the attention of habitual absentee members and the agency or organization they represent in the form of a resolution without prejudice to the filing of appropriate administrative cases.

Rule 4.10. Removal from the TPAMB. The following grounds shall be cause for removal of representatives from the TPAMB:

- a. More than three (3) absences during scheduled meetings of the TPAMB
- b. Commission of acts prejudicial to the management of protected areas
- c. Dissolution of the agency or organization being represented

The concerned agency shall replace its representative not later than the succeeding TPAMB meeting.

Rule 5. The Executive Committee (ExeCom)- The TPAMB may delegate some of its powers and functions to the Executive Committee.

Rule 5.1. Composition. The following shall constitute the Executive Committee:

- a. Philippine Navy
- b. Philippine Coast Guard
- c. DENR
- d. PCSD
- e. WWF-Philippines
- f. Saguda-Palawan
- g. Local Government of Cagayancillo
- h. CI-Philippines
- i. Office of the Governor

Representatives of the DENR or PCSD shall co-chair the ExeCom. In the absence of both, the body shall choose a presiding officer from among themselves.

Rule 5.2. Meetings. The ExeCom shall meet once a month or as often as may be necessary. Regular member shall attend the ExeCom meetings. In the absence of the regular member, the designated permanent alternate may attend the ExeCom meetings.

Rule 5.3. Powers and Functions. The following powers and functions are delegated to the ExeCom:

- a. Review all proposals and plans emanating from the TMO
- b. Endorse to the TPAMB operational guidelines, proposals and work plans
- c. Disburse restricted funds in accordance with the provisions of the grant agreement
- d. Authorize bridge financing from the Trust Fund not exceeding One Million Pesos (PhP1M)
- e. Exercise supervision of the TMO
- f. Evaluate the performance of the TMO annually
- g. Perform other powers and functions as the TPAMB may delegate from time to time

Rule 6. The TPAMB Adjudication Board TAB. The TPAMB shall formulate the guidelines for the exercise of the quasi-judicial function of the TPAMB.

Rule 6.1. Composition of the TPAMB Quasi-Judicial Body to be known as TAB. The TAB shall be composed of the following members:

- a. DENR representative
- b. PCSD representative

- c. NGO representative
- d. BFAR representative
- e. PN representative
- f. PCG representative
- g. Academe representative

Regular members may constitute the TAB, or in their absence, the permanent alternates. They shall select a chairman from among themselves.

In the event that the membership of a TAB member in the TPAMB expires, or is vacated, the TPAMB shall designate any regular member as a member of the TAB, until such time as the successor to the vacated post is duly admitted as TPAMB member.

Rule 6.3. Quorum. The majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the TAB to conduct business.

Rule 6.4. Procedural Guidelines for Adjudication of Administrative Cases. The procedural guidelines for adjudication of administrative cases filed before the TAB shall be in conformity to the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases (A.M. No. 09-6-8-SC).

Rule 6.4.1 Scope of Application. These guidelines shall apply to all cases involving the violation of RA No. 10067 and other TPAMB policies that may be adopted for the effective implementation of RA No. 10067, otherwise known as the Tubbataha Reefs Act of 2009.

Rule 6.4.2. Technical Rules in Administrative Proceedings. Administrative proceedings before the TAB shall be summary in nature, as herein provided for the conduct thereof, without necessarily adhering to technical rules of procedure applicable to judicial proceedings.

Rule 6.4.3. Original Jurisdiction. The TAB shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction over all complaints pertaining to violations of RA No. 10067 and other policies of the TPAMB.

Rule 6.4.4. Prohibited Pleadings or Motions. The following pleadings or motions shall not be allowed:

- a. Motion to dismiss the complaint;
- b. Motion for a bill of particulars;
- c. Motion for extension of time to file pleadings, except to file Answer, the extension not to exceed fifteen (15) days;
- d. Motion to declare the defendant in default;
- e. Reply and rejoinder; and
- f. Third party complaint

Rule 6.4.5. Verified Complaint. The complaint shall contain the names of the parties, their addresses, the cause of action, and the reliefs prayed for.

All evidence proving or supporting the cause of action consisting of the affidavits of witnesses, documentary evidence and if possible, object evidence. The affidavits shall be in question and answer form.

Rule 6.4.6. Who May File a Complaint. Any person who has personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances constituting a violation of RA No. 10067 and other policies of the TPAMB may file a complaint against any person or persons, natural or juridical, involved in such violation/s. And, in case a juridical person is thus charged, then its president, manager or head of office shall also be impleaded in his/her official capacity. In the absence of personal knowledge on the part of the complainant, the complaint must be supported by an affidavit under oath of the person/s who has personal knowledge of the violation.

Rule 6.4.7. Manner of Filing. The complaint together with the affidavit/s and other supporting documents may be filed in the Tubbataha Management Office (TMO). However, the complaint shall be deemed filed upon receipt by the Board Secretariat as provided under Rule 6.4.11 hereof.

The complaint and the supporting documents must be filed in nine (9) copies. Additional copies equivalent to the number of respondents shall be required when the number of respondents as indicated in the complaints is more than one.

Rule 6.4.8. Docket Fees. No docket fees shall be imposed in filing a complaint.

Rule 6.4.9. Number of Copies of all Pleadings before the Board. All pleadings before the Board must be filed in nine (9) copies and must show proof of service thereof to the adverse party.

Rule 6.4.10. Assistance of Counsel. The respondent may be assisted by counsel of choice for purposes of the proceedings before the TAB. However, a party may be authorized to litigate his own action, claim or defense before the TAB.

Rule 6.4.11. Recording of the Complaint. The receiving officer or staff of the TAB Secretariat shall record the receipt of any complaint and shall immediately forward the same to the TAB Secretary, docket the complaint, and assign a specific identification number for reference purposes.

Rule 6.4.12. Summons. The TAB Secretary shall immediately issue the corresponding summons to the respondent/s named in the complaint, attaching therewith a copy of the complaint and other supporting documents, if there are any. The summons shall serve as notice of violation and should therefore state the following:

- a. names of the parties to the action;
- b. the specific alleged violation/s;
- c. the specific provision of the rules or order allegedly violated;
- d. the applicable penalty, and;
- e. a direction that the respondent must answer within the time fixed by these rules and that failure to answer would constitute a waiver of his/her right to refute the allegations in the complaint and the case shall be decided based on the documents submitted by the complainant.

Rule 6.4.13. Answer. The respondent/s shall file an answer or counter affidavit within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the summons.

The respondent/s shall furnish the complainant with a copy of his/her answer or counter affidavit, together with supporting documents. Proof of Service in the form of an affidavit of service of such copy to the complainant shall be filed prior to or simultaneous with the filing of such answer or counter affidavit to the TAB Secretary. Said copy shall be served through registered mail with registry return card if personal service cannot be effected.

Rule 6.4.14. Failure to File Answer; Waiver. If no answer is filed within the period provided under the immediately preceding section, the respondent shall be considered to have waived his right to answer and to present evidence. *Moto proprio* or on motion of the complainant, the TAB shall render judgment as may be warranted by the facts alleged in the complaint and limited to what is prayed for therein.

Rule 6.4.15. Consolidation. Cases involving a common cause of action and involving the same respondent/s may be consolidated to avoid unnecessary costs and delay.

Rule 6.4.16. Preliminary Conference. Not later than fifteen (15) days upon receipt of the answer, the preliminary conference may be held before the TAB, which shall be scheduled on the second Thursday of the month or any day as may be directed by the TAB. The Preliminary Conference shall consider the following:

- a. For the parties to consider and agree on the admission or stipulation of facts and of documents, simplification of issues, the necessity or desirability of amendment to the pleadings, identification and marking of evidence and such other matters as may aid in the prompt and just resolution of the case;
- b. Whether the parties are amenable to submitting the case for resolution on the basis of the complaint, answer, evidence on record and such other evidence, pleadings, position paper or memorandum as may be submitted during or after the preliminary conference;
- c. Whether there is a need for clarificatory hearings or dispensing with the cross-examination of the complainant, respondent, or their witnesses;
- d. Hearing dates; and
- e. Whether the parties are amenable to submit the case for Alternative Dispute Resolution or Mediation. For this purpose, the TAB shall refer the case to a third

party Mediator who is acceptable to the parties or any party may nominate a Mediator for the concurrence of the other party.

Exhibits not marked during the preliminary conference shall not be allowed to be presented as evidence. Affidavits of witnesses shall be in question and answer form and shall constitute the direct examination of the witness.

When the case is referred for Mediation, the designated Mediator shall submit within thirty (30) days a Mediation Report. The report shall state whether the mediation was successful or not. When the mediation succeeds, copy of the Agreement reached by the parties shall be attached to the report. Such Agreement may be deposited in Court. When the Mediation of the case fails, the preliminary conference of the parties shall resume.

During the scheduled preliminary conference, no motion for postponement may be filed. After the preliminary conference of parties, the TAB shall issue a preliminary conference order indicating therein the matters taken up, admissions made by the parties and issues for resolution.

The order shall also direct the parties to simultaneously submit, within fifteen (15) days from the receipt of said order, their respective position papers, which shall be limited to a discussion of the issues as defined in the order.

In case of failure to appear, the TAB may direct the parties to file their respective position papers and the TAB shall consider the case submitted for resolution.

Rule 6.4.17. Hearing before the TAB. After all the issues have been joined, the TAB shall determine whether or not there is a need for a hearing for the purpose of cross-examination of the affiant/s. If the TAB finds no necessity for conducting a hearing, it shall issue an order to that effect and shall state basis thereof. Then the case shall automatically be deemed submitted for decision.

The affidavits of the parties and their witnesses shall take the place of their direct testimony. In cases where the TAB deems it necessary to allow the parties to conduct cross-examination, the case shall be set for hearing.

In case hearings are held, only those witnesses who have submitted their affidavits on or before the preliminary conference or specified date shall be allowed to testify. The affidavit of any witness shall constitute his direct testimony, subject to cross-examination by the other party. In the cross-examination of witnesses, only relevant, pertinent and material questions necessary to enlighten the TAB shall be allowed.

Rule 6.4.18. Resolution. Within fifteen (15) days after receipt of position paper or after the expiration of the period to file position paper or after the last hearing, the TAB shall render its decision in writing, stating therein the facts and the law upon which the same is based as well as the evidentiary bases thereof.

The Resolution of the TAB shall become final and executory fifteen (15) days after receipt of a copy thereof by the parties and no motion for reconsideration is received or filed.

Rule 6.4.19. Motion for Reconsideration. Any party may file a motion for reconsideration, furnishing copy to the opposing party, within fifteen (15) days upon receipt of a copy of the TAB Resolution. Only one motion for reconsideration shall be allowed.

Rule 6.4.20. Resolution on the Motion for Reconsideration. The TAB shall resolve the motion for reconsideration within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the motion for reconsideration. It may maintain or reverse its previous resolution.

Rule 6.4.21. Appeal to the TPAMB En Banc. Any party not satisfied with the resolution of the TAB on the motion for reconsideration may file an appeal before the TPAMB En Banc. The TPAMB En Banc may deny the appeal or reverse the resolution of the TAB and shall decide within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of the appeal. The TPAMB en banc shall entertain only one appeal from the resolution of the TAB.

Rule 6.4.22. Finality of the Decision. The decision of the TPAMB *en banc* shall be final. The said decision shall become executory fifteen (15) days following the receipt of a copy thereof by the appellant and no further appeal is filed before the regular court.

Rule 6.4.23. Execution of the Decision. When the decision becomes final and executory, the TAB or the TPAMB *en banc*, in case of an appeal, shall issue an order directing the party concerned to comply with the decision within fifteen (15) days from receipt of such order. Failure of the respondent to comply with the said executory decision shall render the respondent liable for contempt.

Rule 6.4.24. Penalties. The TAB shall impose the appropriate penalties provided for under RA No. 10067 and/or other TPAMB policies violated.

Rule 6.4.25. Notices. All parties before the TAB or the TPAMB *en banc* shall be furnished copies of all orders, issuances or processes from the said bodies personally or by registered mail.

Rule 6.5. Board Secretariat. The TMO shall organize the TAB Secretariat under the technical supervision of a lawyer. The head of the Secretariat shall serve as the Secretary of the TAB.

Rule 6.6. Prosecution of Administrative Cases. The TPAMB shall organize its prosecutorial arm to represent the complainant of the cases within the jurisdiction of the TAB.

Rule 6.7. Place of Hearing. All hearings before the TAB shall be held in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan or at any place as may be designated by the TAB.

Rule 7. Restricted Funds. Restricted funds shall refer to financial support coming from sources other than the TRNP trust fund that have been earmarked for specific activities, items or projects by the donors/grantors. The PASu shall be the designated signatory for contracts and agreements involving grants and donations for specific activities or projects amounting to not more than Php5M.

Rule 8. Conservation Fee.

Rule 8.1.Amount of Conservation Fee For Visitors. The conservation fee shall be Php3,000 per person per entry, subject to amendment or revision as the TPAMB may deem necessary. Repeat visitors within the same year shall be entitled to a 50% discount. Conservation fee for divemasters hired to provide diving services shall be Two Hundred Fifty Pesos (Php 250).

Rule 8.2.Amount of Conservation Fee For Vessels. The conservation fee for vessels shall be as follows:

Vessel Entry Fees:

100 GT and below	Php3,000.00
101-200 GT	Php4,500.00
201 and above	Php6,000.00

Rule 9.Budget Proposals. The TPAMB shall submit budget proposals to the PCSD and the DENR for inclusion in their respective annual budgets.

(Sgd.) **GOV. ABRAHAM KAHLIL B. MITRA**
Co-Chairman, TPAMB

ANNEX 3. Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2012

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES IN THE TUBBATAHA REEFS NATURAL PARK (TRNP), DEFINING THE ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE TPAMB ADJUDICATION BOARD (TAB) AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR.

Pursuant to Section 13 (a), (e) and (l) of Republic Act No. 10067 or the TRNP Act of 2009 and with reference to Rule 6 of Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board TPAMB Resolution No. 10-004 or its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), and other pertinent laws, the guidelines in the conduct of allowable activities, and the administrative violations to be adjudicated by the TPAMB Adjudication Board (TAB) and its penalties are hereby identified and issued for the information, guidance and compliance of all concerned.

CHAPTER I BASIC POLICY, OBJECTIVES AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1. Basic Policy. It is the policy of the TPAMB to protect and conserve the globally significant economic, biological and socio-cultural values of Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park into perpetuity for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Section 2. Objective. This Order is promulgated to set the guidelines on the conduct of allowable activities inside TRNP, and to identify the administrative violations to be covered by the TAB and imposing the penalties thereof.

Section 3. Definition of Terms. As used in this Order, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a. "Bioprospecting" refers to research, collection and utilization of biological and genetic resources for purposes of applying the knowledge derived therefrom solely for commercial purposes;
- b. "Boat Operator/Owner" shall refer to a person, either natural or juridical, who owns, charters, or rents a vessel and conducts tourism or other activities within TRNP;
- c. "Boat Manager" shall refer to a person who oversees the activities of a vessel while conducting activities inside the Park;
- d. "Commercial tourism operations" refers to operations involving delivery of tourism services to either local or foreign tourists for profit;
- e. "Commercial filming and photography" refers to digital or film recording of a visual image or sound recording, or the use of photographic equipment to capture images by a person, business, or entity for a market audience, such as but not limited to a documentary, television or feature film, advertisement, or similar project.
- f. "Conservation Fees" refer to fees collected from authorized users of the TRNP;
- g. "Corals" refers to all bottom dwelling animals under the phylum Cnidaria, which are a major part of the reef community. The definition includes four types of corals, 1) those that produce a hard skeleton out of calcium carbonate such as all scleractinian corals, the hydrozoan corals (firecorals), and the blue and red corals under the genera *Heliopora* and *Tubipora*; 2) the antipatharian or black corals with a rigid, chitinous skeleton; 3) the gorgonians with a horny and/or calcareous axis; and 4) the soft bodied anthozoans such as sea anemones, and the soft corals under the systematical group of *Alcyonaria* or *Octocorallia*;
- h. "Emergency" refers to an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare, property, the environment or to security.
- i. "Entrants" shall refer to any person, either natural or juridical, or vessel entering TRNP, with or without a permit and further classified as follows:
 - i. "Visitors" shall refer to any person entering TRNP for purposes of tourism, research, or other activities or official business allowed by the TPAMB;
 - ii. "Crew" shall refer to all employees of the boat who man the vessel;

- iii. "Dive masters" shall refer to scuba diving professionals employed by a boat operator/owner who conducts commercial tourism operations in TRNP.
- j. "Exotic Species" refer to species or subspecies that do not naturally occur within the biogeographic region of the TRNP at present or in historical time;
- k. "Fishing" means the taking of fishery species from their wild state or habitat, with or without the use of fishing vessels. The mere casting or deployment of fishing gear consummates "fishing," whether or not any fishery species are actually caught;
- l. "Gear" refers to any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking, catching, gathering, killing, hunting, destroying, disturbing, removing or possessing resources within the TRNP;
- m. "Holding Tank" refers to a closed container mounted in the sewage system on board a vessel which collects toilet waste products for treatment or discharge.
- n. "Littering" refers to the disposal of small amounts of non-biodegradable solid waste materials, such as, but not limited to, cigarette butts, candy wrappers, plastic materials, bottles and glasses in the TRNP;
- o. "Monitoring" shall refer to activities aimed at examining the progress of ongoing management interventions *vis a vis* pre-determined objectives and performance targets for the TRNP.
- p. "Moorings" refers to fixtures on the sea bottom installed by the TPAMB to provide sea crafts and vessels a steady position on which to tie to avoid damaging corals and drifting. "Moorings" shall include ropes, chains, buoys, and all other attendant components attached to the concrete blocks or drilled pins necessarily used by the boats for tying;
- q. "Protected Species" refer to any plant or animal declared protected under Philippine laws, rules and regulations. These shall include all species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna and all its Annexes, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, those specified under the red-list categories of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, or any plant or animal which the Tubbataha Protected Area Management Board (TPAMB) or any government agency may deem necessary for conservation and preservation in the TRNP;
- r. "Repeat Offender" shall refer to a person, either natural or juridical, who has previously violated this Order, or has a pending case with, or has been finally sanctioned, adjudicated or penalized by the TPAMB, TMO, or TPAMB Adjudication Board (TAB), or by a court of law for any violations involving this Order, TRNP Act, NIPAS Act, SEP Law, the Philippine Fisheries Code, the Wildlife Act or other pertinent laws, committed within TRNP;
- s. "Research" refers to any gathering of data, information or facts for the advancement of knowledge with or without the intent of publishing its results.
- t. "Resources" refer to all natural endowments, whether aquatic or terrestrial, living or non-living, found in the TRNP;
- u. "Resource Provider" refers to the TPAMB from where the biological resources are to be collected;
- v. "Resource User" refers to the local or foreign individual, company, organization, institution, or entity, either public or private that will utilize biological resources in TRNP for bioprospecting purposes on the basis of a Bioprospecting Undertaking entered into with the TPAMB;
- w. "Superlight" refers to a type of light using halogen or metal halide bulb which may be located above the sea surface or submerged in the water. It consists of a ballast, regulator, electric cable and socket. The source of energy comes from a generator, battery or dynamo coupled with the main engine.
- x. "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft, including non-displacement crafts and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. It shall include everything found therein, except personal effects;
- y. "Waste" refers to discarded items of solid, liquid, contained gaseous or semi-solid form, from whatever source, which

may cause or contribute to the deterioration of the resources or habitats in the TRNP.

CHAPTER II GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 4. Scope and Coverage. This Order shall cover all acts of persons or entities within the TRNP and/or to matters over which the TPAMB has jurisdiction. The TPAMB Adjudication Board (TAB) shall exercise quasi-judicial power in adjudicating administrative cases as provided for under RA 10067 (TRNP Act of 2009) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, and all other pertinent guidelines, rules and regulations to be issued by the TPAMB.

Section 5. Jurisdiction. The TAB shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all administrative complaints pertaining to violations of this Order and other policies of the TPAMB.

Section 6. Power of the TAB. Pursuant to Section 13 (l) of the RA 10067, the TAB shall exercise its power in accordance with the guidelines set under Rule 6 of TPAMB Resolution No. 10-004.

CHAPTER III ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES

Section 7. Conduct of Activities. Only activities allowed by the TPAMB, as the sole policy-making and permit-granting body of the TRNP, shall be conducted inside the Park which includes but is not limited to the activities set in this Chapter and as may be subsequently determined by the TPAMB.

Section 8. Tourism. Tourism activities such as scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking, bird watching, and the like may be allowed in TRNP. Entry and conduct of tourism activities inside the Park shall be allowed only upon issuance of the necessary permit by the Tubbataha Management Office (TMO), subject to the requirements and procedures set forth in the following subsections.

Section 8.1. Commercial tourism operations. Any person or entity who shall conduct commercial tour operations in TRNP should secure a Permit to Operate (PO) from the TMO two (2) months prior to the first scheduled entry.

Section 8.1.1 Requirements. The following shall be submitted to TMO for the issuance of a PO:

- a. Completed Application Form
- b. Vessel/s Profile
 - i. Certificate of Vessel Registry
 - ii. Passenger Ship Safety Certificate
 - iii. Minimum Safe Manning Certificate

Section 8.1.2. Procedure.

- a. A completed application form and a copy of all requirements shall be submitted to TMO;
- b. The TMO shall process only applications with complete documentary requirements within five (5) business days;
- c. Permits may be issued in person or online.

Section 8.1.3. Validity. The Permit to Operate shall be valid for one year.

Section 8.2. Non-commercial tourism activities. Any person or entity entering TRNP for the conduct of non-commercial tourism activities shall secure an entry permit from the TMO prior to such entry subject to the compliance of the requirements set in Section 8.3 herein.

Section 8.3. Issuance of Entry Permit. All entrants must secure a Vessel Entry Permit and/or Visitor Entry Permit before entering TRNP. Failure to secure the necessary permit shall constitute a violation of this Order and of the TRNP Act of 2009.

Section 8.3.1. Requirements for Vessel Entry.

- a. For Local-Registered Vessels:
 - i. Fully accomplished Vessel Entry Form
 - ii. Certificate of Vessel Registry

- iii. Passenger Ship Safety Certificate
- iv. Minimum Safe Manning Certificate
- v. Payment of Fees

b. For Foreign-Registered Vessels:

- i. Fully accomplished Vessel Entry Form
- ii. Boat Registration
- iii. Last Port Clearance, if originated from foreign country
- iv. Crew list
- v. Record of Vessel Boarded /Custom Clearance issued by Bureau of Customs
- vi. Payment of Fees

Section 8.3.2. Requirements for Visitor/Crew/Divemasters.

- i. Fully accomplished Visitor Entry Form
- ii. List of boat crew and dive masters employed as certified by the boat owner or boat operator
- iii. Photocopy of current diving certification of all employed divemasters
- iv. Special Working Permit (SWP) or Alien Employment Card (AEC) for foreign crew and dive masters employed by boat operators or boat owner
- v. Payment of Fees

Section 8.3.3. Procedure.

- a. A completed application form and a copy of all requirements shall be submitted to TMO;
- b. The TMO shall process only applications with complete documentary requirements within five (5) business days;
- c. Payment of conservation fees;
- d. Permits may be issued in person or online.

Section 9. Research and Monitoring. Any person or entity who shall conduct research and monitoring activities in TRNP must first secure a Research/Monitoring Permit.

Section 9.1 Requirements.

- a. A research or monitoring proposal specifying the following:
 - i. objectives of the research or monitoring activities,
 - ii. the institutions and the people involved, including profile of lead researchers,
 - iii. the proposed date,
 - iv. duration,
 - v. methodology, and
 - vi. particular sites where the activities will be undertaken;
- b. Both scientific and common names of all the organisms subject of the research shall be indicated in the proposal;
- c. If collection of samples will be required, a subsequent local transport permit shall be obtained from PCSD pursuant to RA 9147. The proposal must include the names of organisms or objects to be sampled, the quantity and specific collection sites of the specimens and the final disposition of the said specimens in the proposal.

Section 9.2. Procedure.

- a. Complete requirements shall be submitted to the TMO.
- b. The TMO shall initiate the assessment of the proposal based on the impact on the environment, e.g., introduction of alien species or use of chemicals;
- c. The TMO shall make the appropriate recommendations to the TPAMB Executive Committee. Research and monitoring proposals which contributes to Management Effectiveness Evaluation as indicated in the Management Plan may be approved at the level of the PASu.

- d. The implementation of approved proposals shall be properly coordinated with the TMO to ensure that the following measures are observed:
 - i. The proponent registers with the Tubbataha Management Office and secures the necessary vessel and visitor entry permits prior to entry into the Park;
 - ii. The proponent informs the TMO of any changes in the research (i.e. sites, number of samples, methodology, etc.);
 - iii. The TMO assigns a counterpart staff to assist in the activities of the applicants within TRNP and to facilitate transfer of skills, technology and learning experiences to Park staff for the benefit of management;
 - iv. The proponent provides the TPAMB with a copy of any written or electronic materials and pictures that may emanate from the research conducted in TRNP;
 - v. The proponent includes people and institutions involved in the conduct of the research in the acknowledgements of the written materials.

Section 9.3. Suspension or Revocation of Permit. The TPAMB may withdraw, suspend or revoke the Research Permit in case of violations of this Order, without prejudice to the filing of criminal and/or civil action/s, should it be warranted.

Section 10. Bioprospecting. Any commercial scientific researches to be conducted inside TRNP by any person or entity shall be governed by the provisions of DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative Order No. 01. The TPAMB shall be the sole Resource Provider for any bioprospecting activities inside TRNP and from whom the Resource User shall secure a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Certificate which shall constitute a permit from the TPAMB. As provided for in Section 21.1 of the said Order, mutually exclusive commitments entered into by the TPAMB and the Resource User shall be executed in a contract. Any infractions therein shall constitute a violation of this Order without prejudice to the filing of criminal and/or civil actions.

Section 11. Commercial Filming and Photography. A Special Permit must be obtained to cover commercial filming and photography activities in TRNP. No filming may restrict or interfere with operations in the Park.

Section 11.1. Requirements. Applicants must submit to the TMO a letter of intent specifying the following:

- a. Objectives
- b. Nature of activities
- c. Equipment to be used
- d. Schedule of activities
- e. Institution and persons involved

Section 11.2. Procedure.

- a. Letter of Intent shall be submitted to PASu;
- b. Upon approval of the PASu, a Special Permit shall be issued and an agreement/contract executed;
- c. The applicants shall also comply with the requirements provided in Section 8.3 herein.

Section 12. Conservation Fees. Applications for an entry permit must be accurately completed and conservation fees for vessels and visitors paid prior to the issuance of a permit to enter the Park. Fees must be paid in Philippine currency. The rates of conservation fees shall be as follows:

Section 12.1. Vessel Entry. A Vessel Entry Permit must be secured by the boat owner/operator/captain or his/her representative prior to entry. Vessel entry fees are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| a. 100 gross tons and below | ₱3,000.00 |
| b. 101-200 gross tons | ₱4,500.00 |
| c. 201 gross tons and above | ₱6,000.00 |

Section 12.2. Visitor Entry. Entrants to the park must secure a Visitor Entry Permit and pay the corresponding conservation fees before entering TRNP. Minors aged 12 years old and below, and boat crew are exempt from the payment of conservation fees. Visitors returning within the same year shall be entitled to a 50% discount. Visitor entry fees are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. Visitors | ₱3,000.00/person |
| b. Divemaster | ₱250.00/person |

Section 12.3. Refundability. Conservation fees paid by boat owners/operators or visitors for trips that have been aborted before entry into the Park may be reimbursed, provided that only 80% of the conservation fees may be refunded.

Section 13. Protocol and Standards. The following shall be observed while inside the Park:

- a. Upon entry of the vessel to the Park, the captain or boat manager or his/her representative must register with the Ranger Station by radio. If this is not possible, they must report in person;
- b. All vessels shall use mooring buoys provided within TRNP. No vessel shall be allowed to tie to a moored boat.
- c. Vessels 200 gross tons and above shall tie to mooring buoys at their own risk and are required to untie during rough weather. The TPAMB shall not be responsible for any loss or damage that may result in the use of mooring buoys. Users are therefore required to check all lines and accessories prior to use;
- d. The following shall constitute negligence on the part of the user:
 - i. Running over or dragging rope and marker buoy; and
 - ii. Other similar acts resulting to damage of moorings;
- e. The Ranger Station shall be informed of the buoy used prior to mooring and upon disengaging. Data on buoys, the time and date of use shall be recorded on the vessel logbook;
- f. TMO representatives reserve the right to board and inspect vessels within TRNP at any time;
- g. All vessels must have the necessary first aid and emergency equipment, including but not limited to an adequate amount of oxygen to transport patients to Puerto Princesa, Safety of Life and Property at Sea (SOLAS) equipment, trained and certified first aid personnel, and an emergency response plan;
- h. There shall always be a divemaster to act as group leader during all dives. The diver-divemaster ratio shall be 8:1 at most;
- i. Vessels used for commercial tourism operations shall be at least 25 gross tons;
- j. By 2013, all vessels entering TRNP must have a holding tank. Disposal from the holding tank may be allowed beyond one (1) nautical mile distance away from the reef, but not along the channel between the South and North Atolls.
- k. All vessels must have the necessary first aid equipment including adequate amount of oxygen to transport divers to Puerto Princesa City, and trained and currently certified personnel.
- l. In the conduct of entry level courses, a ratio of one instructor per student for Discover Scuba Diving and one instructor per two students for Open Water Course shall be observed. Marine park rangers shall be duly advised of the conduct of the said course. The identification of the site for the conduct of the activity is in the discretion of the dive operators provided that no damage to the reef shall occur as a result.

Section 14. Liability. The TPAMB and TMO shall not be liable for any passenger accidents/incidents for the negligence of the boat operator/owner. It is the responsibility of the boat operators/owners and/or managers to ensure that all visitors and crew are cognizant of the rules set herein.

Section 15. Limitations in the Conduct of Allowed Activities in the Park. The following acts are not allowed in the conduct of activities under this Chapter:

- a. Tying to a moored vessel. This prohibition shall not be applicable to service boats such as, dinghies, zodiacs, rubber boats and the like, used by park management/personnel for enforcement and boarding operations, and by vessels to transfer divers or visitors from the main vessel to the dive or research sites. Such watercraft is allowed to tie to larger vessels during the course of their operations. Boat owners/operators and boat managers of both vessels shall be liable.
- b. Not stowing fishing gear. All fishing gear, whether in their assembled form or separated into parts, shall be stowed in a locked container prior to entry to TRNP. Each fishing gear, component or accessory found not stowed shall constitute a distinct violation and it shall be forfeited in favor of the TRNP.
- c. Use of motorized sports equipment aside from service boats used to ferry passengers;
- d. Constructing or installing any kind of structure, fence or enclosure, except if authorized by the TPAMB;

- e. Cruising less than 100 meters around South or North Islets and without obtaining clearance from marine park rangers;
- f. Landing a boat or setting foot on the North Islet, South Islet or the emergent cay in Jessie Beazley, except if authorized by the TPAMB;
- g. Swimming, snorkeling or diving around North or South Islets or in the lagoons, except if authorized by the TPAMB;
- h. Use of gloves while diving;
- i. Vandalism in any form.
- j. Decompression dives without prior certification, training and equipment;
- k. Handling, touching, feeding, chasing resources during the conduct of any of the allowed activities under this Chapter;
- l. Use of superlights.

CHAPTER IV PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

Section 16. Damage to the Reef. Damage to the reef shall subject the responsible person or entity to the payment of administrative fines set by the TPAMB based on the current valuation standards, which shall not be less than Twelve Thousand Pesos (Php12,000.00) per square meter. The violators shall be also liable for the payment of the cost of restoration which shall not be less than 12,000.00 per square meter, or as may be determined by the TAB.

Section 17. Non-payment of Conservation Fees. Any person or entity that shall enjoy or utilize the TRNP and its resources without payment of the conservation fees shall, in addition to the payment of the conservation fee, pay the administrative fine which shall be double the amount of the conservation fee set by the TPAMB for the activity undertaken. The violator may opt to immediately pay the administrative fine which shall constitute a waiver of the proceedings before the TAB.

Section 18. Anchoring. Any person or entity who shall hold fast or secure a vessel in place either by using an anchor or by tying on to any part of the reef shall be penalized with an administrative fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) and not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) without prejudice to the payment of the cost of the damage under Section 16.

Section 19. Dumping of Waste. An administrative fine of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) and not more than Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱300,000.00), and an order to clean up the waste or to pay for the clean-up shall be imposed upon any person or entity who shall be found liable for dumping of waste. In determining the fine, the maximum amount shall be imposed whenever the following wastes are involved:

- a. Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants (POL) products
- b. All noxious substances
- c. Any other chemical substances

Section 20. Littering. Any person or entity found liable for littering shall be penalized with an administrative fine of Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00). The maximum amount of fine to be imposed shall depend on the following:

- a. Volume
- b. Kind
- c. Repetition of offense

Section 21. Bioprospecting without Permit. It shall be unlawful to conduct bioprospecting within the TRNP without a permit from the TPAMB and other concerned agencies. An administrative fine ranging from Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00), and confiscation or forfeiture of the resources subject of the offense, equipment, gears and vessels shall be imposed.

Section 22. Introduction of Exotic Species. Any person or entity who shall introduce exotic species of plants or animals into the TRNP shall be penalized with an administrative fine of Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱200,000.00) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00); and confiscation or forfeiture of the resources subject of the offense, equipment, gears and vessels. Maximum penalty shall be imposed when:

- a. The act may result in the colonization or massive outbreak of the introduced species;
- b. The introduced species acts in competition with endemics resulting in scarcity or extirpation of the latter.

Section 23. Hunting, Catching, Fishing, Killing, Taking, Gathering, Removing, Destroying, Disturbing or Possessing Resources. It shall be unlawful for any person to actually or attempt to hunt, catch, fish, kill, take, gather, remove, destroy, disturb, or possess any resource, whether living or nonliving, or products derived therefrom. The unauthorized entry of a vessel in the TRNP shall be prima facie evidence of violation of this Section.

Violations of this Section shall be punished as follows:

(a) Where the offender uses explosives, noxious or poisonous substances, the TPAMB shall impose an administrative fine ranging from Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱300,000.00) to Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00), and confiscation and forfeiture of the resources subject of the offense, equipment, gears and vessels.

(b) Where the offender merely possesses explosive, noxious or poisonous substances, within the TRNP, the TPAMB shall impose an administrative fine ranging from One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱300,000.00), and confiscation and forfeiture of the resources subject of the offense, equipment, gears and vessels.

(c) Where the offender takes, removes, fishes, gathers, kills, destroys or possesses corals, except for scientific or research purposes authorized by the TPAMB, an administrative fine ranging from One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) to Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱250,000.00) shall be imposed. In addition, the corals subject of the offense, equipment, gears and vessels shall be confiscated and forfeited in favor of the government.

(d) Where the offender uses any fishing gear or method that destroys coral reefs, seagrass beds, or other marine life habitats as determined under the TRNP Act, the operator, boat captain, master fisherman, and recruiter or organizer of fishworkers involved shall be administratively fined from Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱400,000.00) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00). Confiscation and forfeiture of catch, fishing equipment, gears and vessels shall also be imposed.

(e) Where the offender gathers or removes pebbles, stones, rocks, sand or other materials or otherwise engages in the quarrying or dredging of any portion of the TRNP, an administrative fine shall be imposed ranging from One Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱100,000.00) to Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱750,000.00). The substance taken, and equipment and vessels used in the commission of the violation confiscated and forfeited.

(f) Where the subject of the offense are protected species as defined in the TRNP Act, an administrative fine shall be imposed ranging from Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000.00) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00) for every threatened or endangered organism subject of the offense. Confiscation and forfeiture of catch, equipment, gears and vessels shall also be imposed.

Where the classification of the protected species subject of this offense is threatened under IUCN, or higher under the Philippine Wildlife Act or other government rules and regulations, the maximum fine shall be imposed.

(g) Where the violations of this Section are not covered by the preceding paragraphs, an administrative fine ranging from Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱300,000.00) to One Million Pesos (₱1,000,000.00), and confiscation and forfeiture of catch, equipment, gears and vessels shall be imposed.

Section 24. Poaching by Foreigners. Any foreign person, foreign corporation or foreign entity who shall fish, gather and/or purchase or possess any fishery products within the TRNP, or operating any foreign fishing vessel therein shall be fined administratively of not less than Fifty Thousand US Dollars (US\$50,000.00), but not more than Two Hundred Thousand US Dollars (US\$200,000.00) or its equivalent in Philippine Currency, in addition to the confiscation and forfeiture of the fish catch, fishing equipment and fishing vessel. The violators may be required to post a bond for the vessel which shall not be less than one hundred thousand US Dollars (US\$100,000.00) to ensure appearance of the accused in court proceedings and presentation of the vessel upon order of the TAB. Failure to appear and present the vessel shall be grounds for forfeiture of the bond.

Section 25. Violation of Environmental Impact Assessment System. The TPAMB shall adjudicate violations of laws and rules on

Environmental Impact Assessment System. An administrative fine of One Hundred Thousand (₱100,000.00) shall be imposed for every day each violation subsists. The TPAMB shall further order the violator to rehabilitate the affected area or to pay the amount equivalent thereto; and confiscate and forfeit the vessels, structures, effects, materials and equipment used, and the products of such violation.

Section 26. Violation of Standards. The owner, operator and top three (3) officers of any vessel violating the standards such as, but not limited to, safety and sanitation standards as set forth under Section 13 of this Order, shall suffer administrative penalty of fine ranging from Twenty Thousand Pesos (₱20,000.00) to Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00) for every day each violation subsists, and from suspension of three (3) months to cancellation of permit to operate in the TRNP. The maximum penalty shall be imposed when violation causes injury or death to passengers of the vessel.

Section 27. Obstruction of Law Enforcement Officer. The boat owner, master, operator, officer, or any person acting on his/her behalf, of any vessel who evades, obstructs or hinders any law enforcement officer in the TRNP to perform his/her duty, shall be administratively fined Fifty Thousand Pesos (₱50,000.00). In addition, the TAB shall recommend the cancellation by the issuing agency of the registration, permit and/or license of the vessel including the license of the officers thereof.

Section 28. Unauthorized Entry, Enjoyment or Use. Any person or entity who shall enter, use or enjoy any portion of TRNP and the resources therein for whatever purposes without permission from the TPAMB as set herein shall be fined the amount of not less than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (100,000.00) but not more than Three Hundred Thousand Pesos (P300,000.00).

Section 29. Violation of the Limitations in Chapter III. Any person or entity who shall violate the provisions under Section 15 of this Order shall be fined the amount of not less than Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) but not more than One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) per violation, exclusive of the value of damage and required rehabilitation or restoration costs as determined under Section 16. The maximum penalty shall be imposed when the act involves repeated offenses.

Section 30. Misrepresentation. Any person or entity that submits false statements or misrepresents his application for entry permit, submits fraudulent certificates or documents shall be fined in the amount of not less than Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) but not more than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) per violation.

Section 31. Aggravating Circumstances. In determining imposable fines within the given range, the maximum fine shall be imposed as may be applicable under the following circumstances:

- a. Multiple violations that result from an unlawful act
- b. Repeat offender
- c. Attempt to flee at the time of apprehension
- d. Possession of unlicensed firearms
- e. Use of force or intimidation against TRNP enforcement officers

CHAPTER V COMMON PENAL PROVISIONS

Section 32. Solidary Liability. Boat owners/operators/charterers and boat managers of the vessel shall all be solidarily liable for the payment of fines.

Section 33. Additional Penalties. The TAB may impose the following additional penalties as they may deem appropriate:

- a. Cancellation of permit to operate for commercial tourism operators;
- b. Prohibition from operating within TRNP for one (1) year from the date of the imposition of the penalty for repeated violations;
- c. Non-renewal of permit to commercial tourism operators with a record of violations in other marine parks/reserves, upon the endorsement of DENR or a resolution from marine parks/reserves management board; and/or
- d. Banning of individuals for acts such as repeated violations, acts affecting endangered species, and/or willful disregard of TAB notices or orders.

CHAPTER VI
FINAL PROVISION

Section 34. Separability Clause. If, for any reason, any part or provision of this Order is declared as unconstitutional, other parts or provisions thereof not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 35. Repealing Clause. All orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this order are hereby deemed repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

Section 36. Effectivity. This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in a local newspaper of general circulation. Copies of the same shall likewise be deposited at the Office of the National Administrative Registrar at the UP Law Center, Diliman, Quezon City.

ISSUED this 16th day of January 2012 in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan.

So ordered.

ANNEX 4. Functions of Marine Park Rangers

FUNCTIONS OF MARINE PARK RANGERS Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park

SAFETY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ALWAYS COMES FIRST

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1. Patrols to the South and North Islets are to be conducted at least once a week.
2. Rest Overnight (RON) at South Islet is to be conducted bi-monthly.
3. TRNP shall be monitored through radar every three hours.
4. Arrests, searches and seizures of illegal Park users shall be conducted according to the Procedural Guidelines for the Enforcement of the TRNP Act.
5. Radio communications shall be established at least twice a day and radio protocol observed. The radio is to be used only for official communication with NFW Headquarters or TMO.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES:

1. The composite team shall conduct monthly distance counts and quarterly direct counts of seabirds in the South and North Islets.
2. The composite team shall gather other data required for the conduct of research, e.g., rainfall, marine turtles, cetaceans, etc.
3. Coastal and surface water clean-ups shall be conducted at least bi-monthly.
4. The team shall conduct such other activities as may be required by the TPAMB and/or the Armed Forces of the Philippines relative to the conservation and protection of the Tubbataha Reefs.

VISITORS MANAGEMENT:

1. The composite team shall validate entry permits and monitor park visitors at all times.
2. Park rangers shall ensure that the rules and regulations, as expressed in the TRNP Act and Administrative Order No. 1 are strictly adhered to.
3. Park personnel shall provide accurate data to visitors.
4. MPRs shall readily provide assistance to dive operators to ensure smooth and safe diving operations within the bounds of the law.

ADMINISTRATION:

1. A daily accomplishment report (DAR) shall be submitted to the Tubbataha Management Office (TMO) after every tour of duty.
2. In case of damage or malfunction of any equipment, a written report explaining the cause/s and recommendation shall be submitted to the TMO immediately.

LOGISTICS:

1. Materials and equipment shall be maintained in proper working condition. Request for parts or services must be made to the TMO promptly.
2. MPRs are allowed to fish for subsistence and consumption within TRNP, provided that no endangered species are harvested. This privilege is exclusive to MPRs currently on duty in TRNP.
3. A POL report shall be submitted to TMO after every tour of duty.
4. The Inventory of Supplies and Materials shall be kept updated.
5. The Team Leader (POIC) shall be accountable for the safekeeping of materials and shall maintain an updated inventory of the same.

ANNEX 5. Daily Accomplishment Report



DAILY ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park & World Heritage Site

Duration TOD

From: _____

To: _____

Law Enforcement (Patrols/Apprehensions)

Date	Location	Date	Location	Date	Location	Date	Location
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total # of hrs: _____

Distance covered: _____ miles

List of Intruders

BOAT NAME	ORIGIN	#/GT OF BOATS	FISHING TYPE	POSITION	DATE	STATUS/REMARKS

Environmental Activities

COTs Removal:

Date	Location	Qty	Date	Location	Qty	Date	Location	Qty
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Coastal/Surface clean-up (Non-biodegradable only)

Date	Place	Classification	Estimated
Weight			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Cetacean Sightings:

Date	Time	Species	# of Indivs	# of Calves	Location	Coordinates
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Equipment Derangement/Maintenance

Date	Equipment	Activity/Cause
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Materials / Equipment Transported

Date	Materials/Equipment	Description	From	To	c/o (Personnel Name)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Fuel/Oil Inventory

Beginning Balance: Gasoline: _____ ltrs. Oil: _____ ltrs.
In: Gasoline: _____ ltrs. Oil: _____ ltrs.
Total consumption: Gasoline: _____ ltrs. Oil: _____ ltrs.
Ending Balance: Gasoline: _____ ltrs. Oil: _____ ltrs.

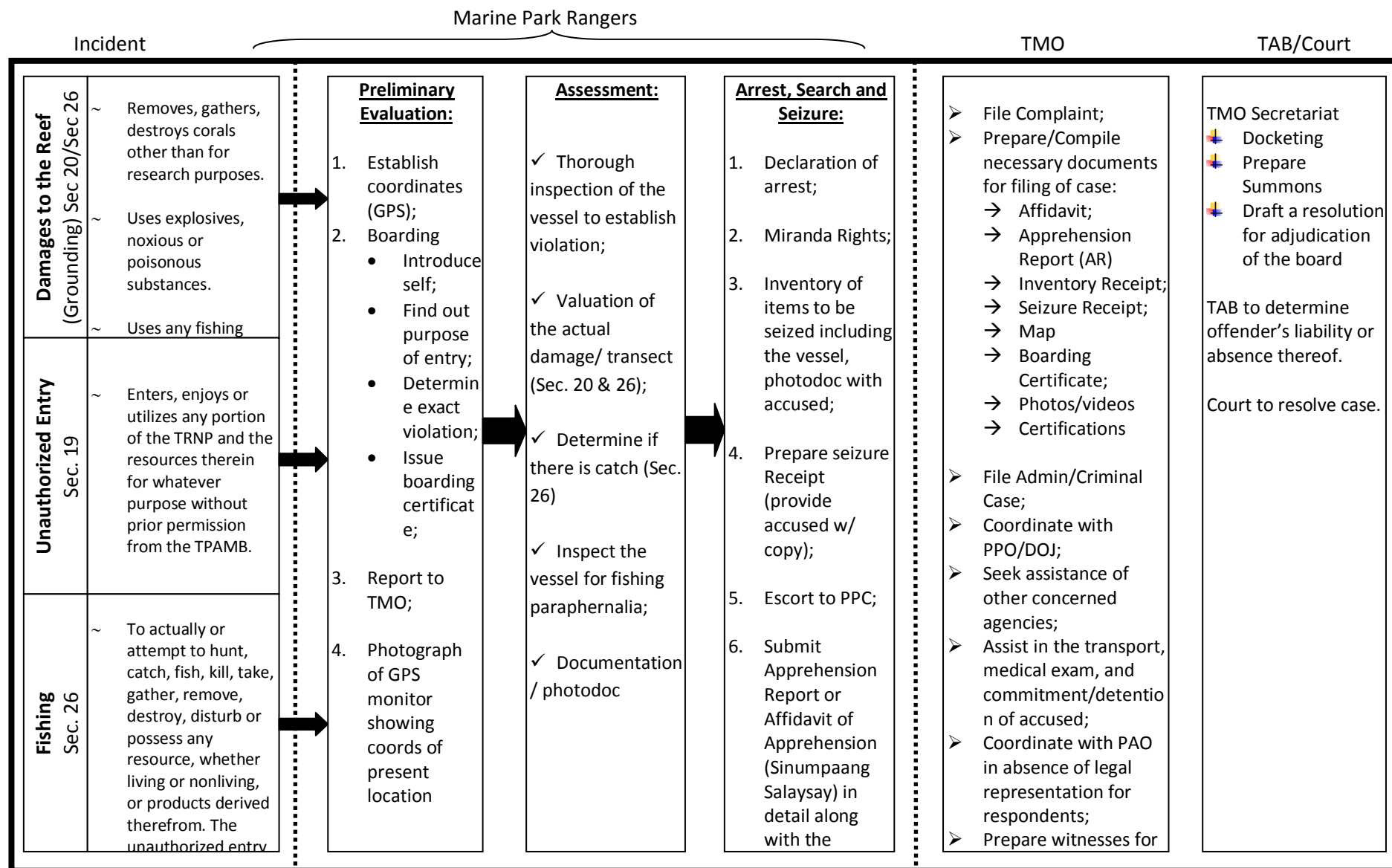
Remarks/Recommendations

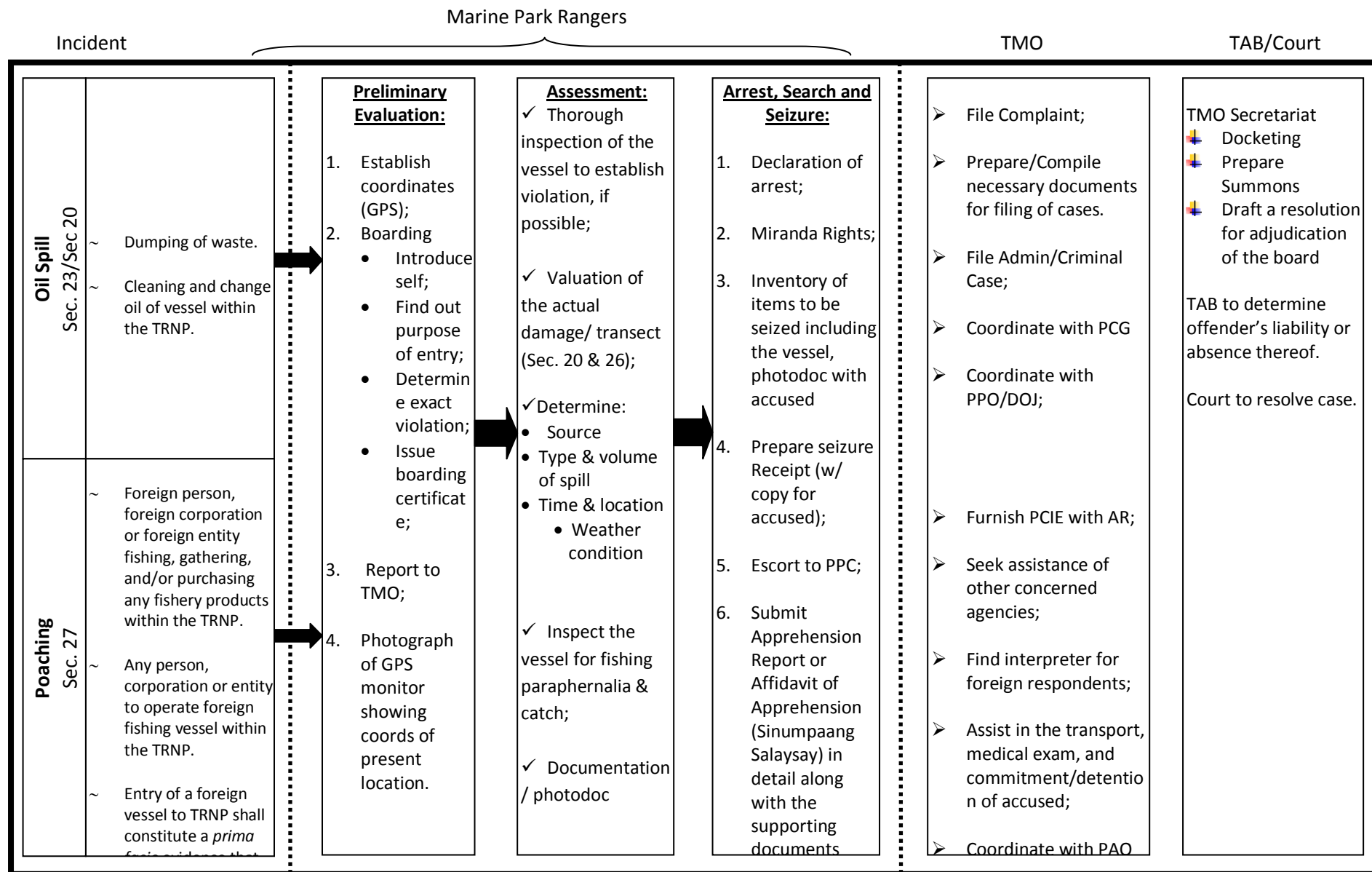
Marine Park Rangers Names and Signatures

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Date Submitted: _____

ANNEX 6. Procedural Guidelines for the Enforcement of the TRNP Act of 2009 (RA 10067)





ANNEX 7. Session Guide, Comprehensive Training for Marine Park Rangers

Session 1. The Ecosystems and their Interrelationships

- Objectives: At the end of the session, participants will be able to:
- Describe the different ecosystems
 - Identify the relationships between the various ecosystems
 - Enumerate the 7 Principles of the Environment
- Time: 1½ hours

Session 2. Biological Diversity and its Importance

- Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will be able to:
- Explain the meaning of biological diversity
 - Enumerate the importance of biological diversity
 - Enumerate the natural resources found in TRNP
- Time: 1½ hours

Session 3. Conservation of the Marine Environment

- Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will be able to:
- Describe the components of the marine environment and their value;
 - Explain the various reef formations;
 - Identify threats to the marine environment
 - Identify tools for marine conservation
- Time: 1½ hours

Session 4. The Environmental Laws

- Objectives: After the session, the participants will be able to:
- Describe the hierarchy of laws
 - Identify the laws promulgated to protect the environment;
- Time: 2 hours

Session 5. Affidavit-Making, Arrests, Searches and Seizures

- Objectives: At the end of the session, participants will be able to:
- Articulate the proper conduct of arrests, searches and seizures
 - Draft affidavits
 - Explain the proper procedure & documentation requirements in the conduct of apprehensions in TRNP
- Time: 8 hours

Session 6. Crisis Management Concepts

- Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will be able to:
- Identify the difference between a crisis and emergency situations
 - Articulate actions that need to be taken in crisis or emergency situations

- Discuss the role of rangers in the field and of Command Headquarters during these situations
- Draft a contingency plan to be implemented in the field

Time: 1 hour

Session 7. Management Strategies for TRNP

Objectives: At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Explain the TRNP management structure and their functions
- Enumerate the strategies for the conservation of TRNP
- Explain the need for marine park rangers in the field

Time: 1½ hours

Session 8. Operational Guidelines for TRNP

Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Enumerate the functions of marine park rangers in TRNP;
- Provide inputs to improve the Operational Guidelines.

Time: 1 hour

Session 9. Solving the People Puzzle

Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Develop an understanding of the various personalities of people
- Improve people skills, especially in the field

Methodologies: Lecture, discussion, structured learning exercise (SLE), group activities, role-playing, practicum

Materials & Equipment: LCD, laptop, overhead projector, screen, tape, whiteboard & marker, handouts, pen and paper, prizes

Evaluation Methods: Quizzes, games

SLEs: Building a Bridge, Connect the Dots, Human Ladder, 6 Dots,