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### SEVENTEEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

SENATE s.b. **1060** 

REALER

### **Introduced by Senator Poe**

### AN ACT

# PENALIZING THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENCE OF BOMBS, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER INCENDIARY DEVICES IN HIGH DENSITY OR SENSITIVE PLACES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR

#### Explanatory Note

Recently, several bomb scares have threatened various places around the country, demonstrating the need to address the growing concern on bomb threats. Every false bomb threat which causes unnecessary alarm in an area leads to unnecessary anxiety for the people, disruption of regular activities, losses in productivity and wastage of law enforcement emergency response resources.

Last 28 March 2016 the Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU) campus in Quezon City was declared safe after a bomb threat in the morning forced students and employees to evacuate. In a statement, the administration of ADMU said it received a bomb threat at around 8:30 a.m., prompting officials to evacuate the entire campus. Employees of the ADMU's Office of Social Concern and Involvement were the ones who received two text messages containing the threats.

Furthermore a bomb threat triggered the temporary closure of the northbound lane of EDSA-Main Avenue in Cubao, Quezon City last April 17, 2016. Reports said a suspicious package was found inside a bus.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.rappler.com/nation/129854-edsa-cubao-bomb-threat-traffic

Presidential Decree No. 1727 on "Declaring as Unlawful the Malicious Dissemination of False Information of the Willful Making of any Threat Concerning Bombs, Explosives or any Similar Device or Means of Destruction and Imposing Penalties Therefor" was issued in October 1980. It states that any person who communicates, willfully makes any threat, or maliciously conveys false information of an attempt to damage or destroy any property by means of explosives, incendiary devices and other destructive forces of similar nature shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than five years or a fine of not more than forty thousand pesos (Php 40,000.00) or both at the discretion of the court.<sup>2</sup>

This bill seeks to repeal and supersede P.D. 1727 and to impose stiffer penalties when the above acts are done in high population density and sensitive areas, with the objective of curbing incidences of false reports which resulting to losses in productivity and resources.

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

GRACE POE

<sup>2</sup> http://www.chanrobles.com/presidentialdecrees/presidentialdecreeno1727.html#.V5BBP7h96M9



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## PENALIZING THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENCE OF BOMBS, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER INCENDIARY DEVICES IN HIGH DENSITY OR SENSITIVE PLACES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR

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

SECTION 1. Title. – This Act shall be known as the "False Bomb Threat Prohibition Act
 of 2016."

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SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to
undertake all measures to protect all persons from being subjected to the injurious effects of false
information and threats on bombs and explosives, with the objective of upholding their security
and safety, especially in high density and sensitive places where the risks are higher.

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SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. - As used in this Act:

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a) "*High density areas*" refer to areas which are regularly populated with people, including but not limited to public spaces like national roads, public parks, airports, seaports, hotels and malls, or where people are gathered for an event.

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b) "Sensitive areas" refer to those which are subject to high risks upon violation of this
 act due tothe magnitude of resulting possible losses in productivity, resources, and

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religious value, notwithstanding the number of people present therein, including but not limited to educational institutions, offices, government institutions, and churches.

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SECTION 4. Prohibition. - No person shall willfully communicate or cause to be 4 communicated, either directly or indirectly, orally, in writing, by mail, by use of a telephone or 5 telecommunication device including, but not limited to, cellular or mobile phones, electronic 6 mail, internet communication device or by any means, a threat or information involving a bomb, 7 explosive or other incendiary device, when such threat is in fact not present, thereby causing 8 either the evacuation or serious disruption of a school, school related event, school 9 transportation, or a dwelling building place of assembly, facility or public transport, or an 10 aircraft, ship or common carrier, or willfully communicates or causes serious public 11 12 inconvenience or alarm.

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SECTION 5. *Penalties.* – Any person found guilty of violating this Act or any rules and regulations issued pursuant hereto shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than twelve (12) years or a fine of not less than One Million Pesos (Php 1,000,000.00) but not more than Five Million Pesos (Php 5,000,000.00) or both.

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SECTION 6. Separability Clause. – If any part or provision of this Act is declared
 unconstitutional, other parts or provisions thereof which are not affected thereby shall continue
 to be in full force and effect.

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SECTION 7. *Repealing Clause.* – Presidential Decree No. 1727 is hereby repealed. All
 laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances and rules and regulations which are inconsistent
 with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

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SECTION 8. *Effectivity.* – This act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication
 in at least two 2 national newspapers of general circulation.

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Approved,