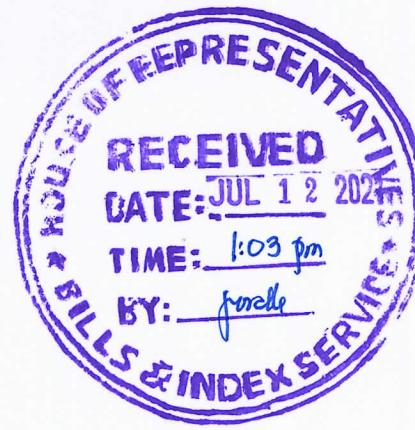


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City



EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9822

Introduced by REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL ANTONIO F. ZUBIRI

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In these modern times, it is imperative that the night is lit artificially. A well-lit night encourages economic activity in the night, promotes a feeling of safety and deters the commission of crime.

Nightlife is no longer confined to the notion of leisurely activities since businesses and companies have industrialized the night shift culture through the connectivity provided between countries and companies via the internet.

With people up and about at night, it is but natural for economic activity to follow. And to promote this economic activity, the people catering through the night must feel safe. And this can be achieved by a simple solar street light.

In the past, electric lights and bulbs are used as street lights or lamps. This old technology cuts away through our energy reserves which would have been used for other purposes. With the advent of solar panels, this reliance on conventional sources of energy can be replaced by one which is powered by the sun. Not only will it be cleaner, it will be very cost-effective for the government.

Thus, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.

MANUEL ANTONIO F. ZUBIRI
Representative
Third District, Bukidnon

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9822

Introduced by REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL ANTONIO F. ZUBIRI

AN ACT
MANDATING THE INSTALLATION AND USE OF SOLAR STREET
LIGHTS IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, PROVIDING FUNDS
THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

Section 1. Declaration of State Policy. – It is the declared policy of the State to reduce carbon emissions of the country and promote renewable energy. It is likewise the policy of the State that its citizens from all walks of life will benefit from renewable energy program of the government. The State's constitutional duty of instilling health consciousness over its citizens remains of paramount importance if we are to advance as a nation.

Section 2. Scope. – All national, provincial, municipal, city and barangay roads and streets shall use solar street lights to illuminate the night through which its citizens traverse.

Section 3. Role of the Department of Science and Technology. – the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) shall conduct a study as to how many solar street lights will be needed to be installed in the entire country.

It shall likewise, provide the necessary information or specifications as to how much wattage, battery capacity, number of solar panels needed and distance between each solar street light to standardize the same and ensure light is delivered on a certain type and width of road or street.

The DOST shall coordinate with other departments of the government to be able to come up with the specifications and number of solar street lights needed to be installed in the whole country. All departments are required to coordinate and assist the DOST in this endeavor.

Finally, the DOST shall provide a priority list of barangays, municipalities, cities and provinces who will benefit from the provisions of this Act taking into consideration the population that will be served.

Section 4. Implementing Department. – The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) shall implement the installation of solar street lights in accordance with the specifications of the DOST.

Section 5. Sourcing. – In the purchase of solar street lights for installation and use in accordance with this Act, local businesses shall be given priority in supplying the government of the same. A higher priority shall be given to local businesses who manufacture and sell solar street lights.

Section 6. Appropriation. – The fund needed to implement the provisions of this Act shall be taken from the budget of the DPWH in the General Appropriations Act in effect on the year of the enactment of this Act and every year thereafter.

Section 7. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 8. Repealing Clause. – All law, executive orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with or contrary to this Act are hereby deemed accordingly repealed or amended.

Section 9. Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,