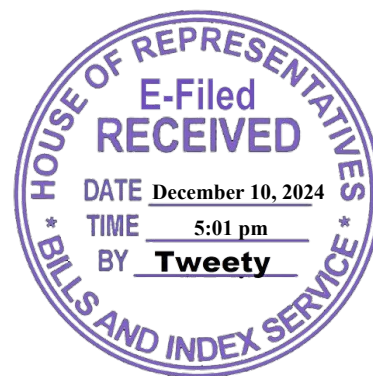


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

House Bill No. 11190



INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE PAUL R. DAZA

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines' commitment to the State's role in education is enshrined in the Constitution, which mandates that, "The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels, and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all" (Article XIV, Section 1).

Everyone's right to education is also affirmed in Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Moreover, UNESCO (2015) reiterates that the full enjoyment of the right to education is "fundamental to achieving sustainable development." On a more personal level, education enables an individual to reach his highest potential and, in many cases, helps families from getting out of poverty.

Education is also seen as an investment for the future. Every peso spent has significant multiplier effect. If we are going to base our estimates on a study in Germany (Janzen et al., 2022), for example, it is estimated that for every P10 of public investment, the gross value added is at P46.50. Meanwhile, a study for Australia revealed that for every \$1 of education expenditure increase, the increase in Australian GDP is \$21 (Carmignani, 2016).

The Philippines has been delivering policy milestones when it comes to education. In 2017, then president Rodrigo R. Duterte signed the Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act (Republic Act 10931) into law. The landmark legislation mandates free tuition and exemption from other fees in state universities and colleges (SUCs), and local universities and colleges (LUCs). From its enactment up to end of academic year 2021-2022, it already benefited more than two million students (CHED, 2022).

The Philippines has, in fact, enshrined education in the Constitution, in Article XIV, Section 1, which mandates that, "*The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels, and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.*"

To achieve the objective, this bill seeks to establish a satellite campus of the **University of Eastern Philippines (UEP)** in the municipality of San Antonio. The UEP-Main Campus is located in Catarman, the capital of Northern Samar, which is some 40 kilometers away from the island town of San Antonio located in the western coast of the province.

The establishment of the new campus will therefore significantly improve access to quality education, generate employment and opportunities and enhance the local economy of San Antonio, which is separated from the rest of the province by the Dalupirit Pass.

This Bill aims that each satellite campus should focus on specific concentrations to ensure cost-efficiency and meet the challenges in the province and the region.

Below are potential program concentrations that may be by the UEP-San Antonio Campus:

- (i) Mechanical and transportation engineering, which may include courses on ports development, energy and electricity systems (including renewable energy), heavy equipment systems and operations, and power tools and equipment for both light grade use and industrial and transportation purposes.
- (ii) Environmental science /engineering, which may include courses on climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, disaster risks, response and management, biodiversity conservation, geographic information system (GIS), flood control and management, mini-hydro water systems, food security, forestry, and natural resources management.
- (iii) Fisheries and marine resources management, which may include fisheries and aquatic technologies, small to medium-scale aquaculture, food processing technology, and mangrove propagation.
- (iv) Tourism/eco-tourism and hospitality-related courses relating to hotel, restaurant, and tourism development management, marketing and communications, language proficiency, and heritage and culture.

The proposed UEP San Antonio satellite campus is hoped to benefit not only San Antonio but also the neighboring island municipalities of Capul and San Vicente—all of them with a combined population of about 30,000. This could also lead to temporary in-migration of students from other municipalities, even from the entire province, as the campus widens its programs and course offerings. The province is hopeful that the satellite campus could also help usher food security, resilience, and energy security in the province and the rest of Region VIII.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.



PAUL R. DAZA
Representative, 1st District of Northern Samar

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
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House Bill No. 11190

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE PAUL R. DAZA

**AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN PHILIPPINES SATELLITE
CAMPUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN ANTONIO IN NORTHERN SAMAR, AND
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

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

1 **Section 1. Short Title.** – This Act shall be known as the “University of Eastern Philippines San
2 Antonio Satellite Campus Act.”
3

4 **Section 2. Establishment.** –There is hereby established satellite campuses of the University of
5 Eastern Philippines (UEP) in the Municipality of San Antonio, Northern Samar.
6

7 **Section 3. General Mandate.** - The UEP-San Antonio Satellite Campus (UEP-San Antonio) shall
8 primarily provide short-term, technical-vocational, undergraduate, and graduate courses within its areas
9 of competency and specialization, pursuant to the mandate of the University, and according to their
10 capabilities as the Board of Regents, hereinafter referred to as the Board, may deem necessary for the
11 accomplishment of the objectives of the University, and those which respond to the human resources
12 development needs of the Province of Northern Samar and Region VIII.
13

14 The UEP-San Antonio Satellite Campus is also mandated to undertake research and extension
15 services.
16

17 The establishment of the UEP-San Antonio Satellite Campus shall ensure that the minimum
18 requirements for their operation and program offerings have been complied with as duly prescribed by
19 CHED.
20

21 **Section 4. Course and Curricular Offerings and Training Programs.** - The UEP San Antonio
22 Satellite Campus shall offer tertiary education and training courses in accordance with the thrust of the
23 Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF) and current offerings of UEP. To ensure cost-efficiency
24 and in consideration of the requirements and potential of the San Antonio municipality and its

25 neighboring municipalities and islands, the region, and the whole country, the UEP-San Antonio
26 Satellite Campus shall focus on particular programs or specializations, as approved by the BOR.
27

28 **Section 5. Administration.** – The UEP-San Antonio Satellite Campus shall be headed by
29 Campus Directors who shall render full-time service and shall be appointed or designated by the Board,
30 upon the recommendation of the search committee and the President of the University. Such
31 appointment or designation shall be subject to the guidelines, qualifications and standards set by the
32 Board.
33

34 **Section 6. Transfer of Assets and real properties.** – All assets, real and personal, and records of
35 the UEP-San Antonio Satellite Campus, as well as liabilities or obligations, shall be transferred to the
36 University.
37

38 All parcels of land belonging to the government occupied by the UEP-San Antonio Satellite
39 Campus shall be declared to be the property of the University and shall be titled under its name:
40 *Provided*, That should the University cease to exist or be abolished, or should such aforementioned
41 parcels of land be no longer needed by the University, the same shall revert to the concerned local
42 government units or to the Republic of the Philippines, as the case may be.
43

44 **Section 7. Integration of RA 8292** – The provisions of Republic Act No. 8292, otherwise known
45 as the "Higher Education Modernization Act of 1997", shall form part of this Act, and together, shall
46 serve as the governing charter of the University.
47

48 **Section 8. Grant of powers** – All other powers, functions, privileges, responsibilities, and
49 limitations under existing laws shall be deemed granted to or imposed upon the University and its
50 officials, whenever appropriate.
51

52 **Section 9. Development Plan, Infrastructure Development Plan, Management Audit, and**
53 **Organization, Administrative, and Academic structure.** – Within a period of sixty (60) days after the
54 approval of this Act, the UEP-SASC shall accomplish the following:

- 55 (a) Submit a five (5)-year development plan, including its corresponding program budget to
56 CHED, for appropriate recommendation the Department of Budget and Management
57 (DBM);
58 (b) Submit an infrastructure development plan including a corresponding site development plan
59 to CHED, for appropriate recommendation to DBM;
60 (c) Undergo a management audit in cooperation with CHED; and

(d) Certify that the course offerings and training programs are fully aligned with the minimum standards set forth by law and needs of the host municipality and adjacent areas served, and in the context of emerging technologies and intent of PQF and ASEAN framework for tertiary education; and

(e) Accordingly set up its organizational, administrative, financial, and academic structures, including the appointment/designation of the key campus officials.

Section 10. *Authority to Loan or Transfer Lands, Apparatus, Equipment, Supplies, and Vehicles.* – The heads of the bureaus and offices of the national government, and the heads of local government units (LGUs) are hereby authorized to loan or transfer, upon request of the University President, such lands, apparatus, equipment, supplies, and vehicles as may be needed by the UEP-SASC when, in the judgement of the heads of said bureaus, offices, or LGUs, such lands, apparatus, equipment, supplies, and vehicles can be spared without serious detriment to public service.

Section 11. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Section 12. *Separability Clause* – If, for any reason, any part or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 13. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed or modified accordingly

Section 14. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,