

First Regular Session

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BUDGET BRIEFINGS		
COMMITTEE	SUBJECT MATTER	DISCUSSIONS
Appropriations	Briefing on the proposed FY 2020 budget, plans and programs, and major accomplishments of the following government offices:	The Committee, chaired by Rep. Isidro Ungab (3 rd District, Davao City), listened to the presentations on the proposed FY 2020 budget, plans and programs, and major accomplishments of the DOTr, DAR and DOJ.
	Department of Transportation (DOTr)	Committee Vice Chair, Rep. Micaela Violago (2 nd District, Nueva Ecija), sat as the presiding officer during the budget briefing of the DOTr.
		DOTr Undersecretary for Finance Garry de Guzman, who made the budget presentation, said that under the FY 2020 National Expenditure Program (NEP), the DOTr is set to receive a total budget of P147.02 billion, which is 112.29% higher than this year's budget of P69.25 billion.
		Transportation Secretary Arthur Tugade attributed the huge increase in the total budget of DOTr to the huge increase of its capital outlay (CO), from P43.03 billion in 2019 to P116.55 billion for FY 2020, which will primarily fund the construction and upgrading of roads, railways, and airports.
		The DOTr's FY 2020 proposed budget will be distributed as follows: Office of the Secretary (OSEC), P133.44 billion; DOTr attached agencies, P12.39 billion; Special Accounts, P1.04 billion; and Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums (RLIP), P211.27 million.
		Replying to the query of Rep. Jose Christopher Belmonte (6 th District, Quezon City), De Guzman said that despite the 112.29% increase in the 2020 proposed budget, the Department still needs an additional P2.9 billion to augment the funds for other priority projects such as: the public utility vehicle modernization program; support for the operations of the Inter-agency Council for Traffic (I-ACT); operation of the Philippine Railway Institute; establishment of the Pagasa Island Port in the West Philippine Sea (WPS); and establishment of four new airports to be located in the cities of Laguindingan, Virac, and Ormoc, and in the Province of Antique.
		Rep. Edcel Lagman (1st District, Albay) inquired on the courses of action taken by DOTr in resolving the worsening traffic problem in Metro Manila. The DOTr Secretary answered that the Department's response to this problem is in terms of reforms in policies, structures, and systems, such as the review of existing policies and procedures in the issuance of transport franchises and the assignment of routes, and the launch of the motor vehicle inspection system to determine a vehicle's roadworthiness.
		Tugade also mentioned the following measures to address the traffic problem: ban on loading and unloading points in front of malls and transferring these within the premises of the malls; synchronization of traffic lights; stricter enforcement of parking rules; Metro Rail Transit (MRT) improvements to increase ridership; construction of new railway systems; bus augmentation systems; and the construction of common stations.
		Asked by Rep. Lagman if granting the President with emergency powers would help address the traffic congestion, Tugade replied in

Continuation...
Appropriations

the affirmative, saying that it will speed up the implementation of traffic solutions without being unduly hampered by existing procurement and right-of-way laws.

Rep. Carlos Isagani Zarate (Party-List, BAYAN MUNA) inquired about the management of the new railway systems after completion, citing the poor management of the MRT 3 that results in low revenues and ridership.

Tugade replied that the new railway systems will be operated and maintained by a private entity once construction or rehabilitation is complete. He also prefers that the government takes on the role of a regulator than an operator to prevent the recurrence of problems that plagued the MRT 3 (the train operating along EDSA).

The DOTr was requested to submit the documents required by the House Members.

Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

Committee Vice Chair, Rep. Jose "Pingping" Tejada (3rd District, North Cotabato), sat as the presiding officer during the budget briefing of DAR.

DAR Secretary John Castriciones said that under the FY 2020 NEP, DAR is set to receive a total budget of P8.43 billion, which is 3% higher than its current budget of P8.20 billion. By expense class, DAR's 2020 proposed budget will be distributed as follows: personnel services (PS), P4.82 billion; maintenance and other operating expenses (MOOE), P3.57 billion; and CO, P39 million. For 2020, DAR will focus on the following programs: land tenure security, agrarian justice delivery, and agrarian reform beneficiaries development and sustainability.

With regard to the land acquisition and distribution (LAD) component of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), the DAR Secretary clarified that the distribution of lands or the certificate of land ownership award (CLOA) to the farmer beneficiaries still continues. However, with the expiration of RA 9700, or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms (CARPER) Law in 2014, the Department's mandate to issue notice of coverage (NOC) was also discontinued. An NOC is a document informing a landowner that his/her land is covered by CARP, thus subject for acquisition and distribution to agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs).

The DAR Secretary assured the Members that the DAR is committed to complete land distribution by 2020 as directed by President Rodrigo Duterte. The DAR distributed a total of 28,573 hectares of land to 25,613 ARBs in 2018 and 8,305 hectares to 5,941 ARBs from January-June 2019, according to Castriciones.

Deputy Speaker Mujiv Hataman (Basilan) inquired on the status of land distribution in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). DAR Undersecretary Luis Meinrado Pañgulayan said that DAR has yet to come up with a system to implement the LAD component of CARP in the Region.

Deputy Speaker Evelina Escudero (1st District, Sorsogon), Minority Leader Bienvenido Abante Jr. (6th District, Manila), and Party-List Reps. Carlos Isagani Zarate (BAYAN MUNA) and Arlene Brosas (GABRIELA) expressed concern over the continued conversion of agricultural lands for commercial use. They claimed that this could adversely affect the country's rice self-sufficiency. Castriciones said that although the process for the said conversion has been streamlined, concerned agencies have put in place mechanisms to avoid the unwarranted conversion of agricultural lands.

Continuation...
Appropriations

• Department of Justice (DOJ)

Replying to the query of Rep. Argel Joseph Cabatbat (Party-List, MAGSASAKA) on the effect of RA 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law on the ARBs, DAR Undersecretary Emily Padilla assured the Committee that the Department has already undertaken the necessary actions to cushion the effect of the law on the ARBs, such as the submission to the Department of Agriculture (DA) of the list of provinces that could be funded under the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF).

RA 11203, which lifted the quantitative import restriction on rice and replaced it with tariffs, also created the RCEF which shall have a P10 billion annual allocation to assist farmers in rice producing areas for purposes of procuring rice farm machineries and equipment; rice seed development, propagation and promotion; and providing credit and financial assistance, among others.

The Committee directed DAR to submit all the data, reports and documents required by the Members before DAR's budget is deliberated at the Plenary.

Committee Vice Chair, Rep. Ruwel Peter Gonzaga (2nd District, Compostela Valley), sat as the presiding officer during the deliberation on the budget of the DOJ and its attached agencies.

DOJ Secretary Menardo Guevarra said that under the FY 2020 NEP, the DOJ and its attached agencies will get a total of P21.75 billion, which is only 0.68% higher than their current year's appropriation of P21.61 billion.

The DOJ's budget for FY 2020 is distributed as follows:

- Office of the Secretary P6.77 billion;
- Public Attorney's Office (PAO) P4.22 billion;
- Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) P4.14 billion;
- National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) P1.74 billion;
- Bureau of Immigration (BI) P1.56 billion;
- Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) P1.04 billion;
- Land Registration Authority (LRA) P1.03 billion;
- Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) P936 million;
- Office of the Government Corporate Counsel (OGCC) P175 million; and
- Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) P142 million.

DOJ Undersecretary Juliana Sunga presented the Department's major accomplishments for 2018.

Several House Members inquired how the DOJ implemented the good conduct time allowance (GCTA) provided for under RA 10592.

The DOJ Secretary admitted that there might have been a misinterpretation of the law when the previous administrations of the DOJ and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) crafted the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) in 2015.

According to Guevarra, Section 1 of RA 10592, allowing the period of preventive imprisonment to be deducted from the term of imprisonment, provides that inmates or persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) who are recidivists, habitual delinquents, escapees, and persons charged with heinous crimes are excluded from the coverage of the law. However, this exclusion was not specifically stated in Section 3 of RA 10592, which grants good conduct time allowance. He opined that even if the exclusion was not so stated in Section 3, it should apply to the GCTA.

To address this problem, Guevarra said the DOJ, together with the DILG, already formed a technical working group (TWG) to review the

Continuation...

Appropriations

IRR and recommend amendments within 10 working days. He added that the DOJ temporarily suspended the grant of GCTAs and started recalling the PDLs released earlier until the review of the IRR has been completed.

Guevarra also said that under the DOJ's Department Order No. 953, the release of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment or reclusion perpetua shall only be implemented with the prior approval of the Justice Secretary.

The Members of the Committee agreed that BuCor officials who failed

The Members of the Committee agreed that BuCor officials who failed to comply with DO 953 should be administratively and criminally charged.

With regard to the legal basis for the creation of PAO's own forensic laboratory, PAO Chief Persida Rueda-Acosta explained that it was created upon the approval of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) during the term of then Secretary Benjamin Diokno. Eight plantilla positions for the forensic laboratory was also approved by the DBM, the PAO Chief added.

Rep. Edcel Lagman (1st District, Albay) stated that the creation of any government office requires the enactment of a law and not based on a mere approval of a budget secretary. He stressed that a forensic laboratory division is not part of the organizational structure of PAO under RA 9406 or the PAO Law.

Noting that the NBI already has a forensic laboratory, some Members of the Committee said creating a similar laboratory in PAO will result in overlapping or duplication of functions between the two agencies.

Rueda-Acosta said she welcomes any legislative proposal that will institutionalize the creation of a forensic laboratory division in PAO.

The DOJ was requested to submit documents requested by the Members of the Committee before the budget deliberation in the plenary.