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SESSION NO. 26
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FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST REGULAR SESSION

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CALL TO ORDER

At 3:41 p.m., the Senate President, Hon. Juan Ponce Enrile, called the session to order.

PRAYER

Sen. Franklin M. Drilon led the prayer, to wit:

Almighty Father,

We praise and thank You for calling us to be Your people.

We thank You for the times of triumph despite the ongoing challenges we face as a nation, knowing You have been with us always.

Have mercy for our shortcomings and make us into a people who will not forget You.

Give us the grace to grow in love, service and obedience to You.

We pray for our nation — strengthen and defend us in our daily battles.

Help us to fight for our country by being good citizens and being part of the solution.

Keep safe our families and the godly values we hold dear.

We pray for our people — that we may grow united in love and appreciation for who we are as Filipinos.

May we extend a hand to each other in selfless giving even when we feel we are the ones in need.

As leaders of this Republic, give us Your heart and wisdom to govern humbly and justly.

Make us worthy examples of righteousness for the youth to emulate.

All these we ask in Jesus' Name.

Amen.

ROLL CALL

Upon direction of the Chair, the Secretary of the Senate, Atty. Emma Lirio-Reyes, called the roll, to which the following senators responded:

Arroyo, J. P.	Honasan, G. B.
Cayetano, A. P. C. S.	Lapid, M. L. M.
Cayetano, C. P. S.	Legarda, L.
Defensor Santiago M.	Osmeña III, S. R.
Drilon, F. M.	Pangilinan, F. N.
Ejercito Estrada, J.	Sotto III, V. C.
Enrile, J. P.	Zubiri, J. M. F.
Escudero, F. J. G.	

With 15 senators present, the Chair declared the presence of a quorum.

Senators Angara, Guingona, Marcos and Villar arrived after the roll call.

PO

Senators Recto and Revilla were on official mission, the former abroad.

Senator Lacson was absent.

Senator Trillanes was unable to attend the session as he was under detention.

APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL AS CORRECTED

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, there being no objection, the Body dispensed with the reading of the Journal of Session No. 25 and considered it approved subject to the correction made by Senator Pangilinan on page 527, under the caption "Roll Call," to reflect that he was on official mission.

At this juncture, Senate President Enrile relinquished the Chair to Senate President Pro Tempore Ejercito Estrada.

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF SENATOR DEFENSOR SANTIAGO

Availing herself of the privilege hour, Senator Defensor Santiago spoke on the *jueteng* controversy.

The full text of her speech follows:

DILG + PNP = JUETENG

I am on sick leave for hypothyroidism, which means that my thyroid glands located at the throat does not produce enough thyroid hormones. This deficiency causes many of the body's functions to slow down. Some of the symptoms are: extreme tiredness, dizziness, and shortness of breath. For this reason, I will not be able to answer questions after my speech. Instead, with your kind permission, I will have to rush home to recuperate.

On other similar occasions, I hope our colleagues will extend to me the similar privilege to participate briefly in certain Senate activities that I might consider as extraordinarily important. I can summon enough energy only for about an hour's work, each day, and after that I am exhausted and dysfunctional. My endocrinologist expects recovery in three to six months' time.

Albert Einstein, one of the most creative intellects in human history, gave the world the immortal formula: "E=MC²." Filipino Einsteins — who number in the millions — have given our politics the undying formula "DILG+PNP = *Jueteng*."

DILG exercises the power of control over the PNP, and the power of supervision over local governments. Thus, if the interior secretary commands his forces to stop illegal *jueteng*, the stars in the heavens will stop, and the Philippines would be *jueteng*-free.

But unless we, in government, take drastic measures, *jueteng* will not end today or next year; *jueteng* will end only four-and-a-half billion years from now, when planet Earth is expected to die. Before then, big stars will explode in supernovas; dwarf stars will turn into black holes; gravity will create new stars, planets and galaxies; the planet Earth will commune with alternate universes, and in the Philippines, *jueteng* will still continue. Why? Because the equation involves too much money and corruption, and too little courage or conviction. Allow me to recite the political playbook.

Jueteng is the crown jewel of any new administration. During any presidential campaign, corrupt racketeers, self-advertised as campaign experts *kuno* (read: professional campaign cheats) busy themselves by alternately courting each of the leading presidential candidates. By simply tracking the campaign surveys, the racketeers are able to predict the likely winner. In the crucial times last few weeks, the racketeering groups formally affiliate themselves with the likely winner, throwing everything his way, notably exorbitant cash contributions, and the alleged support of an alleged nationwide campaign machinery.

When their candidate wins, the racketeers put on their most innocent faces, and steer the new and grateful president to appointing their blushing man as DILG secretary. Once the new interior secretary takes oath, he immediately summons the PNP chief, and issues the order that, contrary to law, *jueteng* shall be allowed throughout the archipelago. This is managed corruption. And these two Merchants of Poverty — *dahil nagtitinda sila ng kahirapan sa masa* — operate with impunity until the next administration.

By allowing *jueteng*, the DILG secretary plus the PNP chief or their surrogates, the two men together, will receive at least one percent of *jueteng* gross receipts every month, or one percent of annual receipts of some P30 billion — P30 billion *sa loob ng isang taon*. Thus, every year, the DILG secretary and the PNP chief receive P300 million, to be divided according to agreement. *Bakit nag-senador pa tayo? Pwede ka naman palang makihati, tumanggap ng P150 million year after year. Ang ambisyon pala ng*

lahat ng kabataan sa ating mga eskuwela ay mali. Dapat pala mag-ambisyon sila na maging PNP chief o kaya maging DILG secretary. Wala silang dunong, wala silang alam, katangahan lamang ang alam nila. Pero tumpak, bawat taon mayroon silang P150 million. Iyon ang kinikita ng mga DILG secretary and mga PNP chief at iyon ang ambisyon sana na kikitain kung hindi nag-hearing ang Senado.

The equation $DILG + PNP = Jueteng$ means that illegal *jueteng* consists of a conspiracy between the interior secretary and the police chief. They are the prime beneficiaries, the ultimate protectors of *jueteng*.

If we, as a people, do not rouse ourselves from our stupor, someday the Philippine president will be elected on the basis of who gets the biggest *jueteng* contribution.

What about the President? He or she can be manipulated to profess ignorance. *Nagbubulag-bulagan* because these two lords of the gambling industry will insidiously make the President dependent on their support. For example, they can act as the praetorian guards of the President when he is under siege, such as when a *coup d'etat* lurks on the horizon, and the PNP has to head off the nascent uprising. Or in times of political crisis, the two racketeers will contribute cash in the hundreds of millions, solicited from *jueteng* operators, and destined for distribution to certain members of Congress so that they will not double-cross the President when a certain legislative bill goes sour. In effect, the President will be hostage to *jueteng* money.

Kaya sinabi ko kanina, mahal na mahal ng mga pulis ang interior secretary kapag pumayag ang interior secretary na tatanggap sila sa jueteng. Representing the police, the former PNP Chief Jesus Versoza. Wow! His heart throbs with love and desire for his former boss, Ronaldo Puno, the DILG Secretary and, today, Rico E. Puno, the DILG undersecretary. *Ano ba naman ang suwerte ko sa buhay, maliban sa sunud-sunod na sakit, sunud-sunod pa ang mga Puno sa buhay ko. Maski sinong pulis tanungin mo, "Gusto mo ba si Puno?"* They will praise him to high heavens, they will deliver eulogies even before his casket has been built. *Mahal na mahal nila dahil may kita sila sa jueteng.*

This is the reason why the PNP rank and file always profess to love the interior secretary. He makes it possible for the lowly policemen to – *ehem* – augment their salaries. This is also the reason why, when the opportunity arises, the

interior secretary makes sure that his own candidate gets appointed as PNP chief. *"Puwede ba, sabihin ninyo kay Presidente, ako ang dapat maglagay ng tao ko diyan sa PNP para sigurado tayo," para sigurado silang maghatian sila ng kanilang P300 million every year, at least.*

In a corrupt situation, all that is necessary is for the interior secretary and the PNP chief to gaze into each other's eyes, and they fall in love instantly. If you look more closely, you will see that there are peso signs in their eyes, as they gaze lovingly at each other in an orgy of mutual admiration and mutual corruption.

THE MORALITY OF GAMBLING

I will take a little excursion and discuss this topic because sooner or later, it will enter the debate.

As an academic exercise, I will go briefly through the pros and cons of gambling. Pro means pro-gambling *sila*, and con means contra-gambling *sila*.

1. *Effects of Gambling*

Those who are pro-gambling argue life is dreary, and willing persons deserve simple fun and escapism. *Parang sinasabi, "Ang hirap na nga ng buhay, payagan naman ninyo kami dito sa aming maliit na bisyo."*

For those who are against gambling, gambling is immoral because it gives false hopes to those least able to afford the financial outlay involved. This is particularly true of *jueteng*.

2. *Addiction to Gambling*

Pro-gambling: The object of addiction is not itself immoral. A person can be addicted to gambling, but he can also be addicted to sex. You can be addicted to sex, coffee, jogging, TV, the internet. The source of the addiction according to them is not the cause, which is based on the addict's own psychological order.

Contra-gambling: Gambling is as addictive as any drug and similarly results in anti-social behavior, financial ruin, and crime.

3. *Materialism*

Pro-gambling: For the poor, material wealth could bring security, education, health care, and other benefits central to human fulfillment.

Contra-gambling: State-sanctioning of gambling inculcates materialistic values in society. Gambling wealth has destroyed marriages, families, and friendships.

pro

4. *Random Nature*

Pro-gambling: If gambling results are random, so is life itself.

Contra-gambling: Gambling defeats the ideals of social justice by offering wealth by chance, instead of by skill, industry, or merit. Parenthetically, if certain forms of gambling remain illegal, then gambling in futures, options, and derivatives should be declared illegal as well.

5. *Moral Choice*

Pro-gambling: Gambling is not immoral, but merely harmless fun. It follows the law of supply and demand.

Contra-gambling: Gambling confronts us with a moral choice on ways of making money. It is like the industries where money is made by selling firearms or dangerous drugs.

6. *Waste of Money*

Contra-gambling: Gambling results in the waste of billions of pesos every year, which could be given to charitable uses.

Pro-gambling: We should not compel people to donate their money to charity. After all, we do not compel people who spend money on pastimes – such as sports equipment, expensive food and wine, or cosmetics – to give their money to charity.

So you have to make up your own mind on whether you want or do not want gambling in our own country, because the people are supreme.

PROPOSALS TO CURB JUETENG

Under the Constitution, there is no fundamental or constitutional right to gamble. The regulation of gambling lies at the heart of the police powers of the State. Thus, the State has the power to regulate gambling in the interest of public health, safety, and general welfare. Accordingly, the Penal Code prohibits certain forms of gambling, including *jueteng*.

In view of the stubborn longevity of *jueteng* in our country, I humbly submit the following proposals for consideration:

- The penalties imposed by the Penal Code, Article 195 as amended by P.D. No. 1602 and R.A. No. 9287, are inadequate. This being so, pending a legislative bill to increase penalties, the justice department should study whether illegal gambling constitutes “racketeering activity” under the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, also known as RICO.

- Amend the Penal Code to provide for a new crime penalizing “conspiracy to obstruct justice to facilitate a gambling business.” One of the requirements of the crime should be that one or more of the conspirators is an official or employee of a local government unit, or of the PNP.
- Congress should penalize more harshly the party responsible for promoting or facilitating gambling, rather than the person engaging in gambling. Thus, the penalties should be raised for keeping a gambling place, and for possession of a gambling device. The individual bettor is often victimized by the large-scale operator.
- PAGCOR and PCSO should be compelled to include in their advertisement, the following statement or its equivalent: “In gambling devices based on the playing of numbers, the odds against the individual player are extremely great.”

Ginawa natin ang mga warnings na iyan sa tobacco at sa alcohol, dapat ganoon din sa sugal.

- The Supreme Court, in any project to amend the Rules of Court, could codify the general rule that the prosecution is privileged to withhold from an accused the identity of an informer.

This is known as the privilege of non-disclosure, and I avail of it today, with your indulgence.

- Amend the Penal Code to control cheating in *jueteng*, and the dishonesty of its promoters.

Iyang mga promoters at mga protectors, saksakan iyan ng daya. Nanghu-jueteng ang ating mga kababayan, hindi nila alam na dinadaya sila. Maliwanag, even if our eyes are closed, we will be able to identify the cheating that goes on.

- If *jueteng* is legalized, amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to derive rich tax revenues from *jueteng*, to be levied against the promoters and players.

LEGALIZE JUETENG?

If all else fails, then as lawmakers we have to consider the proposal to legalize *jueteng* and declare an amnesty period for *jueteng* operators to legalize themselves by paying a legalization fee to the government, and by paying subsequent taxes that shall be treated as analogues of internal revenue allotments.

There are occasions when government, seeking to prohibit absolutely, finds the law impossible to enforce.

Iyan ang problema sa ating bansa Ayaw nating payagan ang jueteng dahil masama. Wala naman talagang may gustong magsugal sa ating mga kababayan. Ang problema, mula pa noong panahon ng Kastila hanggang ngayon ay hindi nabibigyang-buhay itong pag-prohibit. The law seeks to prohibit absolutely, but the law is impossible to enforce in our country. Therefore, the government should reduce its ambitions from prohibition to regulation kung talagang wala ka nang magawa, rather than continuing to make it illegal and finding it being practiced all around you, thus, inviting contempt for the very concept of the law. Masama iyan dahil may batas tayo pero hindi naman sinusunod. Maya-maya iisipin natin ang batas ay hindi natin dapat sundin. Iyan ang masama diyan kung illegal ang jueteng pero pinapayagan pa rin. So we should reduce our ambitions from prohibition to regulation. This is salient in the present debate on legalizing jueteng because no administration has yet succeeded in sending a major gambling lord to jail. Kung talagang ipinagbabawal natin ang jueteng, sinong administrasyon ang nakapagpalagay sa Muntinlupa ng mayor o ng jueteng operator? If we cannot prohibit, should we not regulate?

The present prohibition of *jueteng* is similar to the 1919 National Prohibition Act, which led to the Prohibition Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *Noon sa U.S., sa sobrang tindi ng galit ng mga puritans, napilit nilang ipagbawal ang pag-inom ng alak, hanggang sa inamyendahan pa ang Constitution nila. Prohibition applied to the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, with the aim of obtaining abstinence through legal means. Kasi ayaw talaga nila na maski isang mamamayan ay iinom ng alak. But history tells us that during Prohibition, illegal manufacture and sales of liquor continued on a large scale. In general, Prohibition was enforced only where the population was sympathetic to it. Prohibition created a new kind of criminal, known as the bootlegger. The career of Al Capone was a dramatic instance of the development of bootlegging on a large scale. There was a succession of gang wars and murders. By the late 1920s, bootlegging was on the verge of semi-monopoly control. By 1933, the U.S. had to repeal Prohibition. Ganoon katindi ang kapangyarihan ng gobyerno ng Amerika Pero nagpilit pa rin siya, napilitan pa rin*

siya na iyong pagbawal ng pag-inom ng alak ay mapalitan.

In discussing any proposal to legalize *jueteng*, Congress should consider the following lessons drawn from the U.S. Prohibition Act, as applied to Philippine *jueteng*:

- Prohibition of *jueteng* has merely increased the reach and volume of *jueteng*.
- Prohibition has led to the perennial criminal conspiracy between the DILG secretary and the PNP chief or their surrogates.
- It has increased restriction on individual freedom.
- Their illicit, untaxed wealth has enabled *jueteng* operators to determine by their undeclared campaign contributions the winners in local elections. *Sa dami ng pera nila, sila ang namimili kung sino ang mananalo sa local election, and soon they might control the results of national elections. Legalization will clip the wings of jueteng operators.*
- Most countries that have experimented with the alcohol ban soon lifted it, as illustrated by the cases of the U.S. and Finland. In our country, *jueteng* prohibition is unenforced, because the corruption it breeds vanquishes any champion of law enforcement. *Talagang iyong mga lumalaban sa jueteng ay palaging talo. Ang dami nilang pera sa jueteng. Lalabanan mo iyong maraming pera, at kung honest ka, natural hindi ka magnanakaw at hindi ka gagawa ng illegal, ano ngayon ang ilalaban mo? Mamaya pinapatay ka, hindi lang physically, which could even be a good alternative for certain people who do not find anything in life to live for, but they will assassinate him by means of assassinating his character. Bibili sila ng character assassin sa media, sira pa rin siya. Such a champion must be ready to engage the Al Capones of *jueteng* in a gang war. Ngayon, iyong mga ayaw ng legalization, aber, mag-volunteer ba kayo na makipagbarilan sa mga gangs ng jueteng? Kasi may mga gangs din sila.*

PROTECTION MONEY TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Money from *jueteng* bets are called gross receipts. *Pag bumili ka ng ticket sa jueteng, iyong pera mo pupunta iyon sa tinatawag na gross receipts. The biggest gross receipts in Luzon*

are, in order of amount, on a daily, *araw-araw*, basis are:

1. Laguna	—	₱ 14M
2. Pampanga	—	₱ 9M
3. Pangasinan	—	₱ 9M
4. Batangas	—	₱ 8.5M
5. Bulacan	—	₱ 8M
6. Nueva Ecija	—	₱ 7.5M
7. Quezon Province	—	₱ 7.5M

From this daily income, the *jueteng* operator has to subtract his operation expenses of 34%, itemized as follows:

Cabo	—	2%
Cobrador	—	10%
Management	—	<u>22%</u>
Operation Expenses		34%

After subtracting operation expenses, and the *jueteng* prize money, the operator proceeds to pay, on a monthly basis, protection money to syndicates at various levels, arranged from the highest level, as follows:

A. National Level

One percent (1%) to the syndicate consisting of the DILG secretary or undersecretary, PNP chief, and CIDG head.

May 1% sila sa kita na iyan. Ibinibigay sa kanila buwan-buwan, or some other arrangement. Hati-hati na sila doon. Ang CIDG na iyan, mababa lang iyan. Kaya, basically, ang 1% na iyan ay hati between the DILG secretary and the PNP chief.

Two percent (2%) to the PCSO syndicate — *ang PCSO mismo ay sindikato rin* — consisting of the PCSO chair, general manager, board directors, legal department, Romualdo Quiñones — who was here yesterday, willing to testify, and I am sure declares his innocence to the entire world, *suwerte niya may sakit ako* — a certain Sabella, and so-called taxes. *Biro mo, nagbabayad din sila ng tinatawag nilang taxes, sa PCSO, at hindi napupunta sa ating gobyerno.* The operator pays so-called taxes consisting of 5% of the gross, plus 2% for the receipts known as *papeletos. Papel lang mayroon din percentage.*

And then 1% to the syndicate consisting of the Games and Amusement Board, Intelligence Officer, and to media.

B. Provincial and Regional Level

Three percent (3%) to the syndicate consisting of the governor, vice-governor, and *sanggunian panlungsod* members. *Iyang* representatives *na iyan* of the provincial government, *mga*

importanteng opisyal diyan, isang sindikato din sila, bahala na sila basta hati-hati sila sa 3%.

Iyong nakikinig sa akin sa telebisyon, kung local officials kayo halimbawa sa probinsiya, at hindi 3% ang natatanggap ng sindikato ninyo, lugi kayo.

One percent (1%) to the PNP provincial director. *Bakit gusto pa ninyong maging senador, mag-provincial director ka na lamang ng pulis.*

Two percent (2%) to the NBI provincial director.

One percent (1%) to the PNP provincial director.

One percent (1%) to the syndicate consisting of the PNP regional director.

Kasi before we were just discussing the provincial, ngayon may regional na at tuma-tanggap din siya para sa sarili. Or in Metro Manila, to the NCR Police Organization, Region II, and the Regional MG, *lahat sila kumikita.*

C. Municipal Level

Pababa nang pababa. 5%, ang laki. Kung mga boss lamang 1% lamang ang hati nila, sa municipal level, 5% to the syndicate consisting of the mayor, vice-mayor, and sangguniang bayan members.

Two percent (2%) to the congressman. *Sino kaya sa House of Representatives na nag-session sila ang tumatanggap ng 2%?*

One percent (1%) to the local chief of police.

Iyan hati-hati sila. Lahat sila maligaya, maliban sa atin.

THE OPERATORS: REGIONS I TO V

I shall now proceed to name the *jueteng* operators for each region, arranged by province. I cover only Regions I to V, because my informants are still compiling information from other regions.

I commend the province of Aurora and Gov. Bellafior Angara Castillo, because apparently there is no *jueteng* to speak of in Aurora. My informants gave me charts and columns and wrote "Aurora, none." *Wala palang jueteng sa Aurora because the houses are far away from each other, whatever it is, but there is no jueteng apparently to speak of in Aurora.*

It appears that the top operators, in terms of provinces covered — *kasi hindi lamang probi-probinsiya iyan. Isang operator maaring marami siyang probinsiyang sakop.* I have not

arranged them in any order but the top operators in terms of the provinces that they cover with their illegal *jueteng* operations are: Atong Ang, Danny Soriano, Bong Pineda, Aging Lisan and Tony Santos. *Iyan ang mga hari-hari.*

I am afraid I will now have statistics to you. I have here charts that will be shown on the screen as I read them out. First, I will read what region then I read the provinces in that region and then I specify in every region its daily income. *Tandaan lamang na ang pinag-uusapan natin ay ang kita sa loob lamang ng isang araw.*

	Daily Income	Jueteng Operator	Numbers Game
REGION I			
Ilocos Norte	P 2M	Governor Singson	1-37
Ilocos Sur	2M	Governor Singson	1-37
Abra	900,000	Bonito Singson	1-37
La Union	800,000	Congressman Singson	1-37
Pangasinan	9M	M. Urduña/ Boy Bata	1-37
REGION II			
Nueva Vizcaya	P 1.5M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2
Isabela	3.5M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2
Cagayan	1.4M	Danny Soriano (Brother of Gen. Soriano)	1-37
Quirino	300,000	D. Soriano	1-37
Benguet	1.2M	No Name	1-37
Baguio	1.5M	No Name	1-37
REGION III			
Aurora	None		
Nueva Ecija	P 7.5M	Bong Pineda (Gov. P 12M)	STL(1-40)
Bulacan	8.0M	Bong Pineda (Gov. P 6M)	STL(1-40)
Tarlac	3.5M	No Name (Gov. No sum)	STL(1-38)
Pampanga	9M	Bong Pineda (Gov. P 9M)	1-37/ STL (1-40)
Zambales	1.5M	Col. Delos Santos (Gov. P 2M)	1-37
Olongapo	1.1M	Aging Lisan (Gov. P 1M)	STL
Angeles City	1.5M	Bong Pineda (Mayor P1.5M)	
Bataan	3M	Bong Pineda (Gov. P3M)	STL
NCR			
Manila	3M	Bookies/ Ronald Lim	1-37

Quezon City	2M	Tony Santos	1-37
	1M	Togo	
Caloocan City	1M	Tony Santos	1-37
Navotas & Malabon	2M	Aging Lisan	1-37
Valenzuela	1M	Tony Santos	1-37
Pasay & Makati	1M	Elmer Nepomuceno	1-37

REGION IV-A

Cavite	P 1.6M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2/ 1-37
Laguna	14M	Don Ramon/ Boyet Aransa/ Haruta	STL
Batangas	8.5M	Sanchez / Cezar Reyes	STL
Quezon	7.5M	Eddie Gonzales	STL
Rizal	1.5M	Elmer Nepomuceno/ Tony Santos	1-37

REGION IV-B

Mindoro Oriental	P 11.5M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2
Mindoro Occidental	1.4M	Don Ramon / Santiago	STL
Marinduque		No Name	Swertres
Romblon		No Name	Swertres
Palawan		No Name	Swertres

REGION V

Camarines Norte	1 7M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2
Camarines Sur	4M	Bong Pineda	1-37
Albay	4.2M	Atong Ang (Double A)	Virtual 2/ 1-37
Sorsogon	2M	Bong Pineda	1-37
Masbate		No Name	Swertres
Catanduanes		No Name	Swertres

I have to remind this Chamber that as a former RTC judge, I myself have not been an eyewitness to the operations of these people. This is the result of the information given to me almost at gunpoint by certain of my own people. Naturally, I will not answer any question whatsoever about my informants because it might cost them their very lives. Furthermore, I will lose credibility and nobody will ever approach me with confidential information again. But, in any event, the conclusion is there for us to see.

Apparently, our government cannot enforce the law that bans *jueteng*. *Nagtanong ako*

kanina, "Sino ba sa inyo ang kampeon na sa tingin niya ay kaya niya ang jueteng at makiusap ako kay Pangulong Aquino na i-appoint siya?" Kung ganito kalawak ito – Regions I to V pa lamang ang binasa ko, iyong ibang regions sa ating kapuluan ay hindi pa kasali dito – maliwanag na hindi pala kaya ito ng gobyerno.

Various Philippine presidents have come and gone but illegal jueteng remains. If so, should we not settle for regulating jueteng instead of abolishing it on paper without any realistic hope of success on the ground? What is the point of adding a statute to the books when nobody believes in it and nobody enforces it?

According to our Latin teachers, during the times of the Greeks and the Romans, *kung hindi mapasunod ang taumbayan sa batas, tanggalin na ang batas dahil walang kuwenta at lalong natuturuan ang taumbayan na maski na may batas ay puwede naman pala silang gumawa ng gusto nila*. It breeds contempt for the law. We could impose high fees and earn huge taxes for our cash-strapped government instead of incurring more foreign debts. *Nangungutang tayo nang nangungutang. Utang tayo nang utang, ayan ang P30 billion. Dakutin na lang iyan. Utusan lamang ang mga tauhan natin. Ang problema ay napakalaki ng pera.*

Some presidents have established STL as an alternative to jueteng. If the new PCSO management is street-smart, it can easily confirm that only 10% to 15% of STL earnings are declared. The rest of the earnings are actually siphoned off to jueteng. Thus, STL is a failure. *Iyan ang paulit-ulit na sinasabi ni Undersecretary Puno. "Payag ako na sugpuin ang jueteng. Palitan natin ng STL." Ilang beses siyang tinanong ng mga senador kung magkano ang kinikita sa jueteng? Alam ba ninyo na kunwari tumataya sila sa STL pero pumupunta ito sa jueteng? Ginagawa lamang nilang front or panakip sa batas ang STL na iyan. Hindi raw niya alam. Kahapon, I was of the distinct impression that Undersecretary Puno can count on his five fingers the items that he knows about the world and human civilization. Yung iba wala na siyang alam.*

Allow me now to quote lawyer's Latin from Petronius: *Quid faciat leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat?* What may laws do where only money reigns? *Ano ang magagawa ng batas kung ang kalaban mo ay limpak-limpak na pera?* What power has the law, where only money speaks? And in the same vein, allow me also to quote Horace: *Quid leges sine moribus vanae*

proficiunt? Without morals, what can futile laws do?

Let me end this privilege speech the way I began it: with reference to Einstein. Just before he died in 1955, he wrote: "What I seek to accomplish is simply to serve with my feeble capacity, truth and justice, at the risk of pleasing no one." *Sa tingin ko walang matutuwa sa speech kong ito pero kailangang gawin natin.*

Our mandate on jueteng is clear: Enforce the law, or legalize jueteng. *Ipatupad mo iyong batas kung kaya mo. Kung hindi mo kaya, i-legalize mo at ang kinikitang P30 billion ay ibigay sa gobyerno upang itulong sa mga mahihirap.*

Please excuse me. I am compelled by ill-health to go home to Quezon City. But I am also prepared to change direction, if the jueteng operators that I have named today proceed to send me to my Maker.

REFERRAL OF SPEECH TO COMMITTEES

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, there being no objection, the Chair referred the privilege speech of Senator Defensor Santiago to the Committees on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations, and Public Order and Illegal Drugs.

SUSPENSION OF SESSION

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, the session was suspended.

It was 4:25 p.m.

RESUMPTION OF SESSION

At 4:27 p.m., the session was resumed.

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF SENATOR ZUBIRI

Also availing himself of the privilege hour, Senator Zubiri spoke on the alarming state of Metro Manila's water resources.

Following is the full text of the speech:

"Nothing in the world is more flexible and yielding than water. Yet when it attacks the firm and the strong, none can withstand it, because

they have no way to change. So the flexible overcome the adamant, the yielding overcome the forceful. Everyone knows this but no one can do it.” (Lau Tzu in Taw The Ching)

The privilege speech of the Honorable Senate President yesterday narrated issues appertaining to the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) and the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) that are both disturbing and appalling. The speech exposed layers upon layers of controversy that have been hounding these two government agencies for quite a while now. I believe that as a staunch advocate of the environment, a legislator, and Chair of the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, I would be remiss on my duties and advocacies if I would allow the speech of our distinguished Senate President to fall on deaf ears. As such, while the Senate President focused on the alleged irregularities in the MWSS and NWRB, I rise today to harp on the water crisis that Metro Manila is undoubtedly facing particularly the necessity of having a sustainable water supply for our countrymen, and the obvious threat that this crisis poses to our economic stability and national security.

I address this august Chamber with great sense of urgency. It may no longer come as a surprise as many have already paid lip service to the issue, but I, along with our distinguished Senate President, cannot, in good conscience, turn a blind eye to the fact that Metro Manila is facing a water crisis. The concern as regards the alarming state of Metro Manila’s water resource has been lingering for a considerable amount of time now and yet no significant action – let me repeat, no significant action has been undertaken to address the same. Metro Manila is facing a crisis of liquid disproportions and the concerned government agencies, particularly the MWSS and the NWRB, have been sitting idly by.

As we are all very much aware, Metro Manila’s water supply is primarily sourced out from the Angat Dam. It delivers 97% of the potable water of Metro Manila. It irrigates our ricefields in Pampanga and Bulacan, and contributes 246 megawatts of hydropower to the National Power Corporation. It is, in a manner of speaking, the breath of life that animates the metropolis and the dam’s beneficial use can never be gainsaid.

Angat Dam’s sustainability, however, has already been compromised. The seemingly endless population boom of Metro Manila, coupled by the drastic effects of global warming, has made Angat Dam unable to provide for the

water needs of the metropolis. Angat Dam is already over-stretched and as all of us may have noticed, is no longer able to meet the water requirements of the metropolis.

The series of water shortages that Metro Manila consistently suffers from is the most palpable testament to this water crisis. We are all witnesses to the manner by which our fellow Filipinos are being forced, albeit subtly, to conserve water while those who are relatively well-off are allowed to frolic in their showers. We are all silent bystanders to the constant parade of water trucks that are set out to deliver water rations to our fellow Filipinos. Some of us may even have experienced contending with two to three decent baths a week due to scarce water supply. The glaring truth is, Angat Dam by itself is no longer a sustainable source of water supply for the whole of Metro Manila. During the first quarter of the year, Angat Dam has reached its lowest level in history at 157 meters above sea level. The critical normal level is 180 meters above sea level, and the normal level is 210 meters above sea level. This explains the significant reduction in the water allocation to Manila Water and the Maynilad from 46 cubic meters per second to 32 cubic meters per seconds or a difference of 14 cubic meters per second. For the layman, this spells out the water shortage. For the common *tao*, this is the reason why he does not have enough potable water to drink and the reason why he does not have enough to enjoy a decent shower a day.

To make matters worse, there have been reports that the 42-year old Angat Dam already poses a threat to our national security.

Findings by experts warn that the main dike of Angat Dam sits on the West Valley fault which is part of the Marikina Fault Line System. No less than the Philippine Institute of Volcanology (Phivolcs) confirm that in the last 1,000 years, the Marikina fault line recorded four strong earthquakes nearing magnitude seven on the Richter Scale. The findings provide that the interval of the major movement of the West Valley fault, where Angat Dam sits, is between 200 and 400 years and that the lower interval of 200 years had already passed. Add to this the reports by Dumagat tribesmen living within the Angat Watershed and other agencies who have conducted studies on the site that the Angat Dam has developed cracks throughout the years and suffers from major seepage which could eventually severely damage the structure.

If we visit the structure today, through video – we can see this during the news – we

see lots of seepages from the water coming out of the structure quite alarmingly.

God forbid, if Angat Dam collapses due to the aforementioned factors, our country shall be faced with a catastrophe that we, as a nation and as a government, are undoubtedly ill-equipped and unprepared for. I believe the picture is readily apparent – among the obvious consequences, a large number of towns shall be submerged, and Metro Manila, our seat of power and finance, shall be left with no potable water and electricity.

And to this day, believe it or not, the government has not made any major preparations after we were hit by typhoons *Ondoy* and *Pepeng*. No major canal has been built, no new dam has been established, no *estero* or major floodway has been cleared of its debris and illegal occupants.

Another disaster waiting to happen. *Bakit ba tayo ganito palagi? Noong lumubog po ang MV Doña Paz*, it entered in the history books, actually the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the worst maritime disaster in the history of the world with almost 5,000 deaths. And yet, we thought we learned after that. But every year or every other year, there is a major catastrophe in our ceilings – sinking ships with thousands of people on board. *Parang hindi po tayo natututo sa mga nangyayari sa atin, napaka-frustrating.*

I do not intend to sound like a doomsday preacher. But surely, these revelations which have lingered along the halls of our government for quite a while do not deserve mere scant considerations and deliberations. I raise a basic inquiry, primarily as a citizen: What action plan has our government undertaken in order to address this very alarming problem? I wonder if concerned agencies such as the MWSS and NWRB have conducted studies to explore other alternative sources of sustainable water supply for generations to come. I understand that there are three viable alternative sources, namely: the Laiban Dam, the Laguna de Bay, and the Wawa Dam. Of these possible alternatives, I agree with our Honorable Senate President that the reactivation of Wawa Dam appears to be the most feasible and the most cost-effective. While Laiban Dam, reportedly, would take about 10 years to become operational, and Laguna de Bay would be too expensive to even consider, the reactivation of Wawa Dam would only take less than a year and would be of less cost to the government given its existing rights-of-way and pipelines. If we recall, Metro Manila depended on the Wawa Dam as its main source of potable water from 1908 to 1968 when Angat Dam became operational.

This government is clearly not left without any options. It is therefore quite interesting how this government and its concerned agencies, particularly the MWSS and the NWRB, have remained mum despite the clear and present threat to our country's stability. I can never overemphasize how imperative a sustainable water supply is to our country's economic and national security.

I rise in an attempt to challenge this government and its concerned agencies, particularly the MWSS and the NWRB, to heed this clarion call and address this alarming problem that our country is now facing. "There's a leak and our dam is on shaky ground. Let's not just sit while our plumbers are nowhere to be found."

I urge this august Body to conduct the necessary investigation and consequently pass the needed legislation in order to ensure sustainable water supply for our country and ultimately arrest this looming catastrophe.

INTERPELLATION OF SENATOR LEGARDA

Initially, Senator Legarda shared the concerns raised by Senator Zubiri and Senate President Enrile on the importance of keeping the country's water sources intact to make sure that these are well-managed, well-funded and in top shape.

Asked if the Angat Dam is being managed by MWSS and the NWRB, Senator Zubiri confirmed that Angat Dam was still being managed by the MWSS but being maintained by the Napocor. He explained that MWSS was still the regulatory body tasked to find water supplies for private concessionaries Manila Water Co. and Maynilad. He said that Angat Dam supplies potable water to consumers in Metro Manila and also irrigation water for Central Luzon.

Asked which agency is in charge of ensuring that Angat Dam is environmentally sustainable and can supply the water requirements, Senator Zubiri replied that it is the Napocor.

Senator Legarda expressed concern over the cracks found at the Angat Dam as they pose a danger to nearby residents. She warned that hundreds of lives and millions of pesos would be lost should the Napocor release too much water just as it did at the height of typhoons *Ondoy* and *Pepeng*.

Senator Zubiri pointed out that since the Angat Dam lies at the end of the Marikina fault line, a major earthquake along that line could cause the dam to collapse and it would be catastrophic for Metro Manila and Central Luzon.

As regards the repair and rehabilitation of the Angat Dam, Senator Zubiri stated that it would be quite costly and it would mean less water supply for the metropolis while the dam is undergoing rehabilitation. He believed that the better option is look for alternative sources of water for the region such as the Wawa Dam in Montalban, Rizal which has remained unutilized.

Asked why the Wawa Dam was closed, Senator Zubiri surmised that government decided to mothball all other water sources such as the Wawa dam and utilize Angat Dam alone. He stated that the NWRB is in charge of maintaining Wawa Dam.

On whether the problems of Angat Dam were caused by corruption, misgovernance and incompetence, or simply aging or climate change, Senator Zubiri replied that all of them were contributory factors. He pointed out that in spite of repeated sea tragedies and the aftermath of typhoons like *Ondoy* and *Pepeng*, not much have been done to solve the problems of mismanagement that could have been caused by sheer laziness, lack of foresight and initiative of government agencies, and corruption. For instance, he pointed out that the planned renovation and utilization of the Wawa Dam never took off because grease money was needed to implement the same. He said that the Senate hearings on the GOCCs clearly showed that the MWSS and other government agencies tasked to manage the country's water resources failed to do their job.

Senator Legarda stated that the irony of it all is that the Philippines is an archipelago but still experiences water shortage, more specifically in urban areas, where people cannot even attend to basic sanitation needs like taking a bath. Senator Zubiri agreed, noting that the rainwater that could have been collected runs off to sea instead due to denuded forests, and lack of catch basins and water impoundment structure.

Senator Legarda believed that the problem may be due to the nonimplementation of the Rainwater Collection Act of 1989 which mandates the Department of Public Works and Highways

to build rainwater collector in every barangay. She said that if the program had pushed through, the Philippines could have adopted a lifestyle of collecting and recycling water. Aside from these shortcomings, she noted that the government has also failed to utilize the various river systems for transport, tourism and food source, adding that the people have, in fact, polluted these water sources. She lamented that the waterways of Metro Manila are in such dire condition they are unfit for human activity as disclosed by the DENR secretary which, she asserted, was an admission of the incompetence, misgovernance and apathy on the part of government and irresponsibility on the part of some Filipinos with their unsanitary practices. She asked whether Filipinos would want the country to become a hellhole due to its polluted air and water systems and poor solid waste disposal despite the laws that protect the environment. She believed that these factors have led to an all-time rise in dengue cases which, if not eradicated in two years, would become a permanent fixture in the Philippines.

For his part, Senator Zubiri said that Japan has been able to effectively store rainwater for future use and prevent flooding through special mega-structures underneath the city. He also noted that Hoover Dam in the United States was also being used to collect water from the Grand Canyons in Colorado while the dam in Lake Tahoe, California has been used to effectively collect and supply the residents' water needs. He lamented the "defeatist attitude" of the officials of the Executive branch insofar as addressing the matter, particularly as they always point to the lack of funding as the reason for government's inability to provide efficient and adequate water service.

On the observation that more than a billion pesos is needed for river siltation projects, Senator Zubiri believed that the government should come up and implement a master plan.

Senator Legarda manifested that she would ask further questions from the representatives of the MWSS and the Napocor at the next Senate hearing. She suggested that the hearing also discuss the problem of the Pasig River that is being utilized supposedly as a septic tank for Metro Manila. She said that the DENR secretary made the disclosure in an earlier hearing that only 12% of the water is being treated and more than 80% is not since Maynilad and Manila Water have not complied with the requirement of the law to set up a waste water

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treatment plant. She pointed out that the environmental condition of the metropolis continues to deteriorate as evidenced by such problems.

She believed that the most basic and pressing issues that have to be addressed are environmental concerns — the quality of the air, the safety of water and the cleanliness of surroundings, saying that it is the poor sector, more specifically the urban informal settlers, who are mostly affected by diseases. She appealed to the government to implement the environmental laws that were enacted in the past 12 years as she stated that it was ironic that the country was a model with respect to well-crafted laws but not with their implementation.

Senator Zubiri lamented that despite the best laws that Congress passed like the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Solid Waste Management Act and the Wildlife Conservation Act, they were not implemented at all. He urged the Members to help not only the poor sector that is greatly affected by the problem but everyone, saying that a poor environment has great impact on the quality of life of the people. He hoped that the hearings on the issue would produce recommendations with respect to water resource management with private partners. He pointed out that San Lorenzo Builders, for instance, has offered to develop at no cost to the government the Wawa Dam to hold water facilities and create renewable energy.

REFERRAL OF SPEECH TO COMMITTEES

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, there being no objection, the Chair referred the privilege speech of Senator Zubiri to the Committee on Accountability of Public Officers and Investigations and the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE PRESENCE OF GUESTS

At this juncture, Senator Sotto acknowledged the presence in the gallery of students from the Philippine Women's University – Jose Abad Santos Memorial School, and the STI College of Sta. Cruz, Laguna; and the members of the Barangay *Kagawad* Assembly of the Philippines of Buenavista, Quezon Chapter.

Senate President Pro Tempore Ejercito Estrada welcomed the guests to the Senate.

SUSPENSION OF SESSION

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, the session was suspended.

It was 5:04 p.m.

RESUMPTION OF SESSION

At 5:09 p.m., the session was resumed.

REFERENCE OF BUSINESS

The Secretary of the Senate read the following matters and the Chair made the corresponding referrals:

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Senate Bill No. 2401, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT
NO. 9189 OTHERWISE KNOWN
AS THE OVERSEAS ABSENTEE
VOTING ACT OF 2003

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

**To the Committee on Constitutional
Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws**

Senate Bill No. 2402, entitled

AN ACT INCREASING THE COMBAT
DUTY PAY OF ALL OFFICERS
AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF
THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
PHILIPPINES (AFP) FROM TWO
HUNDRED FORTY PESOS (P240.00)
PER MONTH TO TWENTY-FIVE
PER CENTUM (25%) OF THEIR
BASE PAY AND PROVIDING
FUNDS THEREFOR

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

**To the Committees on National Defense
and Security; and Finance**

Senate Bill No. 2403, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS 6, 8,
20, 33 AND 57 OF REPUBLIC ACT

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NO. 9344, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE
ACT OF 2006

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

**To the Committees on Justice and Human
Rights; and Youth, Women and Family Relations**

Senate Bill No. 2404, entitled

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL
BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES TO
PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS
AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 4670, OTHER-
WISE KNOWN AS "THE MAGNA
CARTA FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
TEACHERS," AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

**To the Committee on Education, Arts and
Culture**

Senate Bill No. 2405, entitled

AN ACT MANDATING SUFFICIENT
INFORMATION OF DRIVERS OF
PUBLIC UTILITY VEHICLES AS A
REQUIREMENT FOR THE ISSUANCE
AND EXTENSION OF FRANCHISES
OF COMMON CARRIERS

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

To the Committee on Public Services

Senate Bill No. 2406, entitled

AN ACT CREATING THE MOVIE
AND TELEVISION REVIEW AND
CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION,
ABOLISHING FOR THE PURPOSE
THE MOVIE AND TELEVISION
REVIEW AND CLASSIFICATION
BOARD (MTRCB)

Introduced by Senator Revilla Jr.

**To the Committees on Public Information
and Mass Media; and Finance**

Senate Bill No. 2407, entitled

AN ACT REVISING THE SCHOOL
CALENDAR, AMENDING FOR
THE PURPOSE SECTION 24,
CHAPTER 9, TITLE VI, BOOK IV
OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 292,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF 1987

Introduced by Senator Drilon

**To the Committee on Education, Arts and
Culture**

Senate Bill No. 2408, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING CERTAIN
PROVISIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL
DECREE NO. 1464, OTHERWISE
KNOWN AS THE TARIFF AND
CUSTOMS CODE OF THE PHILIP-
PINES, AS AMENDED

Introduced by Senator Recto

To the Committee on Ways and Means

Senate Bill No. 2409, entitled

AN ACT TO PROVIDE INCENTIVES
FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO
UNDERTAKE RENTAL RESIDENTIAL
HOUSING AT RATES AFFORDABLE
TO LOW AND MIDDLE-INCOME
FAMILIES AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

**To the Committees on Urban Planning,
Housing and Resettlement; and Ways and Means**

Senate Bill No. 2410, entitled

AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING A PRE-
HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE
SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT, SUPERVISION
AND REGULATION OF THE PRE-
HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE
PROFESSION, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

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Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committees on Health and Demography; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2411, entitled

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSIBLE AND ACCOUNTABLE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS BY CREATING THE PHILIPPINE TRADE REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committees on Trade and Commerce; Foreign Relations; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2412, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6713, ALSO KNOWN AS AN ACT ESTABLISHING A CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, TO UPHOLD THE TIME-HONORED PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC OFFICE BEING A PUBLIC TRUST, GRANTING INCENTIVES AND REWARDS FOR EXEMPLARY SERVICE, ENUMERATING PROHIBITED ACTS AND TRANSACTIONS, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committee on Civil Service and Government Reorganization

Senate Bill No. 2413, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 386, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES, ARTICLE 867

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committees on Youth, Women and Family Relations; and Constitutional Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws

Senate Bill No. 2414, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN (R.A. 6657), AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "COMPREHENSIVE AGRARIAN REFORM LAW OF 1998," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committee on Agrarian Reform

Senate Bill No. 2415, entitled

AN ACT DEFINING WHO ARE INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS AND PENALIZING THEIR MALTREATMENT

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committee on Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development

Senate Bill No. 2416, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS 2 AND 3 (B) OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8794, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS AN ACT IMPOSING A MOTOR VEHICLE USER'S CHARGE ON OWNERS OF ALL TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committees on Public Works; and Ways and Means

Senate Bill No. 2417, entitled

AN ACT DECLARING THE MT. BALATUKAN RANGE LOCATED IN THE CITY OF GINGOOG AND IN

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THE MUNICIPALITIES OF CLAVERIA, MEDINA AND BALINGASAG, ALL IN THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL, AS A PROTECTED AREA AND ITS PERIPHERAL AREAS AS BUFFER ZONE, PROVIDING FOR ITS MANAGEMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Ejercito Estrada

To the Committees on Environment and Natural Resources; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2418, entitled

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A CONTINUING NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR HYBRID AND OTHER QUALITY SEEDS PRODUCTION AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Marcos Jr.

To the Committees on Agriculture and Food; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2419, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING CHAPTER V, SECTION 14 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9295, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE DOMESTIC SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Public Services

Senate Bill No. 2420, entitled

AN ACT PROVIDING THE GRANTING OF REWARDS AND PROTECTION TO THOSE WHO WILL REPORT MALFEASANCE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees on Civil Service and Government Reorganization; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2421, entitled

AN ACT PROVIDING A MECHANISM FOR THE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC LANDS BY FARMERS AND FISHERFOLKS, MANDATING FOR THAT PURPOSE AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS FOR THE TITLING OF SUCH PUBLIC LANDS THROUGH THE ISSUANCE OF FREE PATENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees on Environment and Natural Resources; and Constitutional Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws

Senate Bill No. 2422, entitled

AN ACT ADOPTING THE DOCTRINE OF SUPERIOR RESPONSIBILITY IN ALL ACTIONS INVOLVING MILITARY PERSONNEL, MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE AND OTHER CIVILIANS INVOLVED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees Justice and Human Rights; and National Defense and Security

Senate Bill No. 2423, entitled

AN ACT GRANTING MANDATORY GOOD CONDUCT ALLOWANCE TO PRISONERS WHO PARTICIPATE IN LITERACY, SKILLS AND VALUES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Justice and Human Rights

Senate Bill No. 2424, entitled

AN ACT INSTITUTING THE FORMER PRISONERS' EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, AND APPROPRIATING

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Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees on Justice and Human Rights; Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development; Ways and Means; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2425, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 4 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9184, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, Revision of Codes and Laws

Senate Bill No. 2426, entitled

AN ACT REGULATING THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO RESCIND OR RESERVE EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Finance

Senate Bill No. 2428, entitled

AN ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE ON INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS BY REQUIRING SUBDIVISION OR REAL ESTATE OWNERS TO HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL TITLE ON EVERY LOT AVAILABLE FIRST BEFORE OFFERING THE SAME FOR SALE, PROHIBITING ANY MORTGAGE, LIEN OR ENCUMBRANCE ON THE SAME, MAKING THE ANNOTATION ON THE TITLE OF THE CONTRACT TO SELL OR SALE MANDATORY, MAKING IT COMPULSORY FOR THE EXECUTION OF A DEED OF ABSOLUTE SALE AND THE DELIVERY OF THE TITLE TO THE

BUYER UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS, AND PROVIDING OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES, INCLUDING THE IMPOSITION OF PENALTY FOR VIOLATION THEREOF

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Urban Planning, Housing and Resettlement

Senate Bill No. 2429, entitled

AN ACT STRENGTHENING AND REFORMING THE SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN AMENDING FOR THAT PURPOSE CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7160, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE OF 1991, AND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9340 RESETTling THE BARANGAY AND SK ELECTIONS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Pangilinan

To the Committees on Local Government; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2430, entitled

AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN AND PROPAGATE FOSTER CARE FOR ABANDONED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND OTHER CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, PROVIDING APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Lapid

To the Committees on Youth, Women and Family Relations; Social Justice, Welfare and Rural Development; Ways and Means; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2431, entitled

AN ACT AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8293, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

per

“THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES,” AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Angara

To the Committee on Trade and Commerce

Senate Bill No. 2432, entitled

AN ACT CREATING THE FIELD OF LAND TITLE INSURANCE AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 612, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE INSURANCE CODE OF 1978, AS AMENDED BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NOS. 1455 AND 1460 AND BATAS PAMBANSA BLG. 487

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees on Banks, Financial Institutions and Currencies; and Justice and Human Rights

Senate Bill No. 2433, entitled

AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE PRESCRIBED INCREASES AND ADJUSTMENTS IN THE WAGE RATES OF WORKERS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6727, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE WAGE RATIONALIZATION ACT

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committee on Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development

Senate Bill No. 2435, entitled

AN ACT DIRECTING THE ELECTRONIC RECORDING OF CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED DURING CUSTODIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Introduced by Senator Defensor Santiago

To the Committees on Justice and Human Rights; Public Order and Illegal Drugs; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2436, entitled

AN ACT CREATING THE OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFW) MEDICAL CENTER DEFINING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREOF AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees Labor, Employment and Human Resources Development; Health and Demography; Ways and Means; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2437, entitled

AN ACT PROVIDING INDEMNIFICATION FOR OWNERS WHOSE LIVESTOCK ARE AFFECTED BY HIGHLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 914, ENTITLED “AN ACT CREATING THE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, DEFINING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR”, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees on Agriculture and Food; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2438, entitled

AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS DEFINING FOR THE PURPOSE FILM PIRACY AND FILM NAPPING, PROVIDING PENALTIES THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees on Public Information and Mass Media; and Trade and Commerce

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Senate Bill No. 2439, entitled

CHILD SAFETY FIREARMS ACT

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committees on Public Order and
Illegal Drugs; and Trade and Commerce**

Senate Bill No. 2440, entitled

**AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AVIATION
NOISE MANAGEMENT AND REDUC-
TION IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS**

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committee on Public Services

Senate Bill No. 2441, entitled

**AN ACT LIMITING EXPOSURE
OF CHILDREN TO VIOLENT
PROGRAMMING ON TELEVISION
AND CABLE SYSTEMS**

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committee on Public Information
and Mass Media**

Senate Bill No. 2442, entitled

**AN ACT DEFINING THE CRIME OF
STALKING AND PROVIDING THE
PENALTIES THEREFOR**

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committees on Justice and Human
Rights; and Constitutional Amendments,
Revision of Codes and Laws**

Senate Bill No. 2443, entitled

**AN ACT PROVIDING PROVISIONAL
RELIEF TO CERTAIN VICTIMS OF
TYPHOONS, EARTHQUAKES,
VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OR OTHER
SIMILAR DISASTERS BY GRANT-
ING SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS FROM
INCOME AND REAL PROPERTY
TAXES IN THEIR FAVOR**

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committee on Ways and Means

Senate Bill No. 2444, entitled

**AN ACT MANDATING EACH CITY OR
MUNICIPALITY TO CREATE A
RIVER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
FOR THE PRESERVATION, PROTEC-
TION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALL
RIVERS, RIVER SYSTEMS, AND
NATURAL WATERWAYS WITHIN
ITS JURISDICTION, DEFINING ITS
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS AND
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committees on Environment and
Natural Resources; Local Government; and
Finance**

Senate Bill No. 2445, entitled

**AN ACT TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE
FILM TOURISM IN THE PHILIP-
PINES, PROVIDING FUNDS AND
INCENTIVES THEREFOR AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES**

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committees on Public Information
and Mass Media; Tourism; Ways and Means;
and Finance**

Senate Bill No. 2446, entitled

**AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE PRESERV-
ATION AND PROMOTION OF THE
COUNTRY'S RICH ARTISTIC,
CULTURAL, AND HISTORICAL
HERITAGE, CREATING FOR THE
PURPOSE A NATIONAL FILM
ARCHIVE, AMENDING FOR THE
PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT 9167**

Introduced by Senator Villar

**To the Committees on Public Information
and Mass Media; Education, Arts and Culture;
and Finance**

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AKO

Senate Bill No. 2447, entitled

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE PRODUCTION OF OUTSTANDING, WORLD CLASS AND WELL-ACTED FILIPINO MOTION PICTURE, PROVIDING INCENTIVES TO FILM-MAKERS AND ACTORS CLAIMING HONORS IN INTERNATIONAL FILM COMPETITIONS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees on Public Information and Mass Media; Ways and Means; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2448, entitled

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS TO DECLARE A DAY DEDICATED TO TREE PLANTING TO BE KNOWN AS "ARBOR DAY" APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees on Environment and Natural Resources; Local Government; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2449, entitled

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION BY REGULATING THE TRANSFER OF STRATEGIC ITEMS/GOODS WHICH ARE BEING USED TO CARRY OUT ACTS OF

TERRORISM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Introduced by Senator Villar

To the Committees on Public Order and Illegal Drugs; National Defense and Security; and Finance

Senate Bill No. 2450, entitled

AN ACT PROMOTING THE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES MECHANIZATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY

Introduced by Senator Villar


To the Committees on Agriculture and Food; Science and Technology; Ways and Means; and Finance

ADJOURNMENT OF SESSION

Upon motion of Senator Sotto, there being no objection, the Senate President Pro Tempore declared the session adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, September 27, 2010.

It was 5:19 p.m.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing.


EMMA LIRIO REYES
Secretary of the Senate
ELR

Approved on September 27, 2010