

### ### Title

Jose Rizal College v. National Labor Relations Commission and National Alliance of Teachers/Office Workers

### ### Facts

The case involved Jose Rizal College (Petitioner), a non-stock, non-profit educational institution, in a legal dispute with the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) and the National Alliance of Teachers and Office Workers (Respondents) over the non-payment of holiday pay to its faculty members paid on an hourly basis. This situation led to a complaint filed by the Respondents with the Ministry of Labor, which was eventually certified for compulsory arbitration. The Labor Arbiter initially ruled that hourly paid faculty members were not entitled to holiday pay, a decision which the NLRC later modified on appeal, declaring that these faculty members were entitled to such pay. Unsatisfied, the Petitioner sought the annulment of the NLRC's decision through a petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court.

### ### Issues

The sole legal issue was whether school faculty, whose compensation was based on lecture hours, were entitled to unworked holiday pay.

### ### Court's Decision

The Supreme Court set aside the NLRC decision and ruled in favor of the Petitioner, establishing that hourly paid faculty members are not entitled to holiday pay for regular holidays, be it during regular semesters or semestral breaks. However, it directed the Petitioner to pay these faculty members their regular hourly rate for days declared as special public holidays or when classes are called off or shortened for reasons outside regular holidays, irrespective of whether class days are extended.

### ### Doctrine

The Court held that the Labor Code's implementing rules on holiday pay did not justify extending holiday pay to faculty members compensated based on student contact hours. It emphasized that these faculty members do not expect, nor are they entitled to, holiday pay for regular holidays already accounted for in their teaching contracts. Moreover, the decision reiterated that due process in administrative proceedings includes, among others, the right to a hearing, consideration of evidence, a decision based on substantial evidence, and an independent consideration of the law and facts by the deciding body.

### ### Class Notes

#### - **Holiday Pay for Hourly Paid Faculty**:

- Faculty members paid by the hour are not entitled to holiday pay for regular holidays, as these are already factored into their contracts.
- They are, however, entitled to their regular hourly rate for special public holidays or when classes are unexpectedly canceled or shortened.

- **Due Process in Administrative Proceedings**: The Court highlighted the cardinal primary requirements of due process in administrative contexts, including the right to present one's case, the decision based on the evidence presented, and substantial evidence to support the decision.

#### - **Legal Statutes**:

- Article 94 of the Labor Code dictates providing holiday pay to all workers except certain exemptions.
- Implementing Rules and Regulations, Rule IV, Book III, further elaborates on holiday pay, particularly concerning private school teachers.

### ### Historical Background

The dispute arose within the broader context of labor rights and education sector employment in the Philippines. It underscores the specific labor issues faced by faculty members compensated on an hourly basis in educational institutions and the applicability of general labor protections to such employment arrangements. This case also highlights the jurisdiction of the NLRC in employment disputes and the Supreme Court's role in reviewing administrative decisions affecting labor relations.