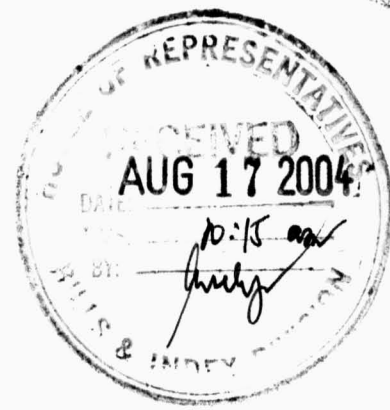


**Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila**

Thirteenth Congress
First Regular Session



House Bill No. 2440

Introduced by Honorable Catalino V. Figueroa

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Under paragraph b, 3, Section 98 of Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code, it provides among others, that the municipal school board shall be composed of the municipal mayor and the district supervisor of schools as co-chairmen.

In light of this development, the district supervisor is considered the highest administrative official of the then Department of Education, Culture and Sports in the municipality as well as the logical person to co-chair the Municipal School Board which had the authority to formulate the supplementary education budget of the municipality concerned.

However, with the passage of Republic Act No. 9155 (Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001), the nature of the functions of the district supervisor changed. Section 7 of the said law provides that the functions of the school district supervisor is now limited to the following, to wit:

“(1) providing professional and instructional advise and support to school heads and teachers/facilitators of schools and learning centers in the district or cluster thereof and

(2) curricula supervision.”

The rules and regulations of the said law further provides that “the school district supervisor shall primarily perform staff functions and shall not exercise administrative supervision over school principals, unless specifically authorized by the proper authorities.”

The sudden shift in the nature of the functions of the district supervisor was in line with the paradigm change in the governance policy of the basic education system. The change presently mandated that schools now become the focus of the education system and that school principals are empowered to implement whatever maybe necessary to develop the school and achieve higher learning outcome. This, in effect, diminished the authority of the district supervisors and transferred the powers to the school principal.

In view of this, there is a need for the Municipal School Board to conform to these changes in as much as school principals are granted authority, accountability and responsibility over their respective schools, they should now be designated to sit in the School Board in lieu of the district supervisor who is now simply performing staff functions. Their membership in the Board is crucial

because it is the board which is responsible for determining the supplementary budget needs for the operation and maintenance of public schools within the municipality. The said Board also allocates the Special Education Fund of the municipality which can be used for a host of education related purposes.

In view thereof, the approval of this bill is recommended.



CATALINO V. FIGUEROA

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AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN
MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARDS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE SECTION
98 (b) (3) OF R.A. NO. 7160 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT CODE

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

SECTION 1. Section 98 (b) (3) of Republic Act No. 7160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(3) The Municipal School Board shall be composed of the municipal mayor and A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL (District Supervisor of Schools) as co-chairmen; the chairmen of the education committee of the Sangguniang Bayan, the municipal treasurer, the representative of the pederasyon ng Sangguniang Kabataan in the Sangguniang Bayan, the duly elected president of the municipal federation of parent-teacher associations, the duly elected representatives of the teacher’s organization in the municipality and the duly elected representative of the non-academic personnel of public schools in the municipality, as members.

THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL WHO SHALL SERVE AS CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE SCHOOL BOARD SHALL BE DESIGNATED BY THE SCHOOLS DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT FROM AMONG THE PRINCIPALS OF ELEMENTARY HIGH SCHOOLS LOCATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

SECTION 2. *Repealing Clause.* All laws, orders and issuances inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 3. *Effectivity.* This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,