

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Thirteenth Congress
Second Regular Session

House Bill No. **4873**



Introduced by **HON. VICTORIA HERNANDEZ REYES**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

“Justice delayed, is justice denied.” The essence of this phrase is very logical as it underscores the necessity of a swift yet impartial administration of justice. For persons who have experienced any form of injustice, the delay in the disposition of cases they filed against their tormentors can be very agonizing. Most especially for the indigents and the defenseless, further delays in the resolution of cases against their offenders can also mean additional expenditures.

Lately, it has been observed that while the rate of criminality and lawlessness has increased, the nature of crimes has become more complex and inhumane. For instance, the concept of heinous crimes has been formed to refer to crimes such as robbery that is accompanied with rape and murder. What make these crimes very appalling is that these are committed by persons who are under the influence of drugs. .

The obstacles to speedy trials of cases can be attributed to the inability of courts to speed up the disposition of cases because of the lack of trial judges who shall facilitate the resolution of these cases.

Such is the case with the City of Tanauan, Batangas, where there is only one existing Municipal Trial Court as provided for by Batas Pambansa Blg. 129 otherwise known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980. Hence, the import of this bill is to create an additional branch of the Municipal Trial Court of Tanauan City.

Creating a new Municipal Trial Court will facilitate the speedy disposition of all cases. This is very important because with only one functioning Municipal Trial Court, there is a great possibility that the docket of this trial court will get clogged up. Furthermore, with the creation of an additional Municipal Trial Court, there is a greater chance that it will facilitate the speedier disposition of cases.

This bill is in consonance with the provision of the 1987 Philippine Constitution which states that “All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.”

Based on the foregoing reasons, passage of this bill is earnestly being sought.

VICTORIA HERNANDEZ REYES

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

Thirteenth Congress
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 4873

Introduced by **HON. VICTORIA HERNANDEZ REYES**

AN ACT
AMENDING SECTION TWENTY-NINE OF BATAS PAMBANSA BLG. ONE
HUNDRED TWENTY-NINE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE JUDICIARY
REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1980

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

SECTION 1. Section Twenty-nine of Batas Pambansa Blg. 129, otherwise known as Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, is hereby amended as follows:

“SEC. 29. Municipal Trial Courts in Cities. – In every city which does not form part of a metropolitan area, there shall be a Municipal Court with one branch, except as hereunder provided:

Two branches for Laoag City;

Four branches for Baguio City;

Three branches for Dagupan City;

Five branches for Olongapo City

Five branches for Olongapo City;

Three branches for Cabanatuan City;

Two branches for San Jose City;

Three branches for Angeles City;

Two branches for Cavite City;



Two branches for Batangas City;

TWO BRANCHES FOR TANAUAN CITY

Two branches for Lipa City;

Two branches for Lucena City:

Two branches for Legaspi City

Two branches for Roxas City;

Two branches for Iloilo City;

Seven branches for Bacolod City;

Two branches for Dumaguete City;

Two branches for Tacloban City;

Eight branches for Cebu City;

Three branches for Mandaue City;

Two branches for Tagbilaran City;

Two branches for Surigao City;

Two branches for Butuan City;

Five branches for Cagayan de Oro City;

Seven branches for Davao City;

Three branches for General Santos City;

Two branches for Oroquieta City;

Three branches for Ozamis City;

Two branches for Dipolog City;

Four branches for Zamboanga City;

Two branches for Pagadian City; and

Two branches for Iligan City;

SECTION 2. The additional Municipal Trial Court shall be known as the “Municipal Trial Court of Tanauan City” which shall be located in Tanauan City, Province of Batangas.

SECTION 3. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Justice shall immediately include in its program the operationalization of the additional Municipal Trial Court of Tanauan City, the funding of which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

APPROVED.