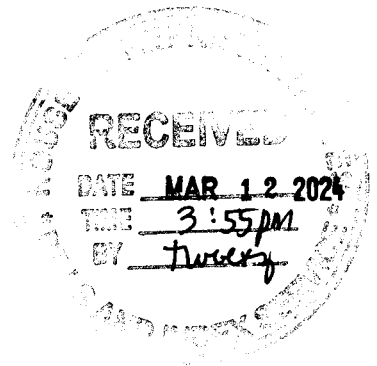


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Batasan Hills, Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10127



Introduced by: **Hon. Margarita Ignacia B. Nograles**

Explanatory Note

Our Provincial Governors, City Mayors, and Municipal Mayors, collectively known as the local chief executives, play crucial roles in governing their respective constituencies. They, along with the vice mayors and vice governors, are responsible for a wide range of executive functions that directly impact the lives of their constituents. As such, these local leaders must maintain an exemplary level of service and accountability to deliver what is expected to them. Given the importance and complexity of their duties, conferring civil service eligibility upon them is a matter worthy of consideration.

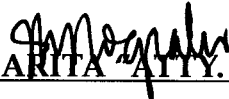
The role the local chief executives play is so crucial yet so underemphasized. These leaders are called to bring together all the development needs and challenges of the communities under their respective constituencies as well as harness and develop local resources in order to come up with comprehensive local plans that are consistent with the national development goals.

In 2011, **Republic Act 10156** was passed granting appropriate civil service eligibility to the members of the Sangguniang Bayan, Sangguniang Panlungsod, and Sangguniang Panlalawigan. Additionally, **Republic Act**

7160 or the "Local Government Code of 1991" allows elected and appointed Barangay Officials the same civil service eligibility. If these groups of local government officials were given such privilege, the same must also be granted to other groups of similar or higher positions. Pursuant to the equal protection clause enshrined in the **1987 Philippine Constitution**, the local chief executives are entitled to enjoy the same privileges conferred by law to other elective government officials.

It is the principle of this measure that conferring civil service eligibility upon local chief executives is essential for promoting competence, professionalism, and accountability in governance. By ensuring that individuals holding these positions meet established standards of qualification and conduct, civil service eligibility contributes to the quality and integrity of public service delivery, ultimately benefiting the communities and constituents served by local governments.

Hence, approval of this bill is earnestly sought.


HON. MARGARITA "ATTY. MIGS" B. NOGRALES
PBA Party-list Representative

Republic of the Philippines
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AN ACT
CONFERRING UPON PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND CITY AND
MUNICIPAL MAYORS THE APPROPRIATE CIVIL SERVICE
ELIGIBILITY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. *Conferment of Civil Service Eligibility.* – An eligibility equivalent to a Career Service Professional Eligibility is hereby conferred upon a Provincial Governor and a City Mayor or a Municipal Mayor who has served for an aggregate period of nine (9) years in office: *Provided*, That such Governor or Mayor must be a holder of a bachelor's degree.

A Governor or Mayor who has served for an aggregate period of six (6) years shall be granted an eligibility equivalent to a Career Service Sub-Professional Eligibility: *Provided*, That such member shall have at least

earned seventy-two units in any baccalaureate degree program: *Provided, finally,* That the eligibility granted under this section shall be considered appropriate for second and first level positions in the career service respectively, except those which require qualifications in skills or trade test and/or requiring board examinations and other special eligibilities provided under special laws.

Section 2. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Civil Service Commission (CSC), in consultation with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to implement this Act within ninety (90) days after the effectivity of this Act.

Section 3. *Coverage.* – This Act shall cover all Provincial Governors and City Mayors and Municipal Mayors who have been elected after the effectivity of the Local Government Code of 1991.

Section 4. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.

Section 5. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations and other issuances, or any part thereof, inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

Section 6. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,