Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH (18th) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 1112

Introduced by: Representative Jose L. Atienza, Jr.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The country’s dynamic political landscape has witnessed the coming and going of various national and local leaders, most of whom have left their mark on the country by way of policy changes and tangible infrastructure projects.

But through all these political changes, there has been a pernicious practice of new administrations destroying their predecessors’ projects – not because there was something wrong with the project, but because they happened to have different projects of their own in mind that they wanted to implement.

This bill is intended to make it illegal for any administration to destroy their predecessor’s projects – as doing so is counterproductive, a waste of valuable public funds, and it neither promotes nor hastens development in cities and other areas in the country. Examples of which are the Baywalk, Avenida and Lacson Underpass urban development projects in the City of Manila. The only exception would be if the projects were found to be grossly disadvantageous to the communities where they are located.

JOSE L. ATIENZA, JR.
Representative, BUHAY Party-list
Republic of the Philippines
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AN ACT
PROHIBITING INCUMBENT OFFICIALS FROM DESTROYING PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines assembled.

SECTION 1. Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Good Governance Continuity Act”

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared in the Constitution under Article II, Section 27, (Bill of Rights) that “the state shall maintain honesty and integrity in the public service and take positive and effective measures against graft and corruption”. More so, public trust, public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty and efficiency”. Hence, the destruction of projects started or undertaken by previous administrations is clearly a wastage of public funds and is deemed disadvantageous to the government and to its people.

SECTION 3. Definition of Terms –

A. Incumbent Officials – refers to the Chief Executive officer currently holding office (President, Governors, Mayors, Punong Barangays)
B. Previous Administration – set of officials prior to the present/incumbent
C. Intentional Neglect – conscious or intentional failure to perform a duty due to negligence.
D. Government Property – Refers to all buildings, grounds, statues, and all other properties belonging to the government, acquired thru public funds, loans, donations or lease.
SECTION 4. All public officials are prohibited from destroying/demolishing government projects, undertaken by the previous administration, be it intentional or due to intentional neglect.

SECTION 5. Exemption. – An exemption shall be granted if the project has been proven to be disadvantageous to the community or the government, with proper clearances issued by the NEDA and DPWH as the case may be for National Government, and DILG and City Planning Office for Local Governments.

SECTION 6. Implementing Rules and Regulations – The IRR shall be drafted by the Designated Representative from DILG, NEDA, OMBUDSMAN, DPWH, Civil Service Commission and DOJ.

SECTION 7. Penalties – As defined in R.A. 6713, otherwise known as Code of Conduct of Public Officials, with the additional penalty of perpetual disqualification from public office, without prejudice to criminal prosecution, administrative proceedings under applicable Civil Service laws, Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, and the Revised Penal Code.

SECTION 8. Repealing Clause – All laws, decrees, executive orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SECTION 9. Separability Clause – If any provision of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions not affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SECTION 10. Effectivity – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of national circulation.

Approved.