

THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

'04 JUN 30 P10:37

SENATE

RECEIVED BY: 

S. No. 1116

Introduced by Senator Franklin M. Drilon

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Republic Act No. 6975 established the Philippine National Police (PNP), which is "national in scope and civilian in character administered and controlled by a national police commission" as mandated by Section 6, Article XVI of the Philippine Constitution.

Republic Act No. 8551 provided for the reform and reorganization of the Philippine National Police, amending Republic Act No. 6975. This law grants, among others, the NAPOLCOM additional powers, adds more substance to the powers of city and municipal mayors over the police, and gives the NAPOLCOM the authority to reorganize the PNP.

However, persistent public clamor for an efficient and effective response to criminality demands a deeper and more sustainable approach in reforming the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) and the PNP.

There is also a consistent call from ordinary citizens and local government officials to provide local government units more authority, power and resources to deliver basic services and meet the demands of increased responsibilities devolved to them to maintain peace and order, and preserve the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants "within their territorial jurisdiction" (Sec. 16, Book 1, Republic Act No. 7160).

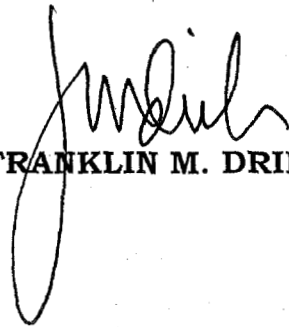
Although local government units, through their local chief executives, are made responsible for peace and order in their communities, the "dual control" concept under Republic Act No. 6975 and Republic Act No. 8551, of giving local chief executives "operational control and supervision," but denying them substantial administrative control and supervision often renders them inutile in their fight against crime in their communities. Without administrative powers, city and municipal mayors cannot exert executive and managerial prerogatives that would improve the performance of the police in their jurisdiction. In the meantime, their constituents expect them to perform effectively in maintaining peace and order.

Local communities and local officials also invoke the constitutional policy of local autonomy (Section 25, Article II) and the constitutional mandate to have a "more responsive and accountable local government structure" (Section 3, Article X).

Republic Act No. 8551 failed to recognize adequately the crucial role of local government units in maintaining peace and order; thus, did not accommodate the needs of local government units in the delivery of this primary service. The law, however, called for the "devolution of police capabilities to local government units within three (3) years after the activity of this Act" (Section 72, Title X, Republic Act No. 8551).

This bill seeks to improve law enforcement in the country by empowering local government units to effectively and efficiently maintain peace and order in their territories. Empowering local government units entails decentralization of some administrative and operational aspects of the NAPOLCOM and the PNP, such as expanding the deputation powers of city and municipal mayors to include the power to appoint and dismiss PNP personnel within their respective jurisdictions. Administrative decentralization also marks the beginning and allows for a transition to the eventual devolution of police capabilities to local government units. The bill also retains the national scope of the PNP, strengthens its civilian character.

Approval of this bill, therefore, is earnestly requested.



FRANKLIN M. DRILON

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AN ACT
FURTHER AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6975 AS AMENDED
BY REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8551, RESTRUCTURING THE
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE AND EMPOWERING LOCAL
GOVERNMENT UNITS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND
ORDER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Section 38(a) of Republic Act No. 6975, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 38. *Promotions.* – (a) A uniformed member of the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) shall not be eligible for promotion to ANY [a higher] position or rank unless he or she has successfully passed (i) the corresponding promotional examination given by the Commission, or (ii) the Bar, or (iii) the corresponding board examinations for technical services and other professions, OR (iv) has satisfactorily completed the appropriate and accredited course in the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (PNPA) or equivalent training institutions, and has satisfactorily passed the required psychiatric/psychological and drug tests. In addition, no uniformed member of the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) shall be eligible for promotion IN RANK OR POSITION IF HE OR SHE HAS ANY PENDING FINANCIAL OR NON-SERVICE RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE CASE OR A [during the pendency of his or her] [administrative and/or] criminal case BEFORE A COURT OF LAW;

“TO QUALIFY FOR PROMOTION, A UNIFORMED MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE MUST SUBMIT CLEARANCE FROM (i) THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, CONCERNED, IF THE SUBJECT IS BEING PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE OR (ii) THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL MAYOR CONCERNED IF HE OR SHE IS BEING PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS OF THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL POLICE. THE CLEARANCE SHALL ATTEST TO THE FACT THAT

HE OR SHE DOES NOT HAVE ANY FINANCIAL OR NON-SERVICE RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE CASE PENDING BEFORE THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY; AND (iii) FROM [or unless he or she has been cleared by] the People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) CONCERNED, AS WELL AS FROM [and] (iv) the Office of the Ombudsman THAT HE OR SHE DOES NOT HAVE [of] any PENDING CRIMINAL complaint[s] IN THE SAID OFFICES." [proffered against him or her, if any]

SECTION 2. Section 51(b)(4) of the same Act is likewise amended to read as follows:

"(4) *Other Powers.* In addition to the SAID [aforementioned] powers, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND THE city and municipal mayors shall have [the following] authority over the POLICE [PNP] units in their respective jurisdictions AS FOLLOWS:

- (i) THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND THE MAYORS OF HIGHLY URBANIZED AND INDEPENDENT CITIES SHALL RESPECTIVELY HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO CHOOSE THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE AND THE CITY CHIEF OF POLICE FROM THE CORRESPONDING LIST OF THREE ELIGIBLES EACH RECOMMENDED BY THE CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE.

MAYORS OF COMPONENT CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES SHALL HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO CHOOSE THE CHIEFS OF POLICE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES FROM THE CORRESPONDING LIST OF THREE ELIGIBLES EACH RECOMMENDED BY THE PROVINCIAL CHIEFS OF POLICE CONCERNED.

UNLESS REAPPOINTED, THE INCUMBENT PROVINCIAL CHIEFS OF POLICE, THE CHIEFS OF POLICE OF HIGHLY URBANIZED, INDEPENDENT, AND COMPONENT CITIES AND OF MUNICIPALITIES SHALL BE DEEMED RELIEVED FROM THEIR POSTS THIRTY (30) DAYS AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THIS ACT: *PROVIDED*, THAT SAID OFFICIALS SHALL BE APPOINTED TO ANOTHER OFFICE OF THE SAME RANK AND SALARY, OR ITS EQUIVALENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FIXED TERM OF THE OFFICE OF THE SAID OFFICERS. THE SUCCESSORS OF RELIEVED PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNICIPAL CHIEFS OF POLICE SHALL BE APPOINTED IN THE MANNER PROVIDED HEREIN.

"THE PROVINCIAL CHIEFS OF POLICE OR THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEFS OF POLICE SO CHOSEN SHALL PREFERABLY BE ASSIGNED TO THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY OF WHICH THEY ARE RESIDENTS. NO MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE

NATIONAL POLICE SHALL BE ASSIGNED TO THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY OR HIS OR HER RESIDENCE IF ADMINISTRATIVE OR CRIMINAL CHARGES OR CASES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, OTHER CRIMES OR INFRACTIONS OF THE LAW ARE PENDING AGAINST HIM BEFORE ANY ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIVE BODY, OFFICE OR COURT IN THE SAID PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.

"NO OFFICER-IN-CHARGE SHALL BE DESIGNATED TO THE POSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE OR THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEF OF POLICE FOR MORE THAN THIRTY (30) DAYS. NEITHER MAY ANY PERSON BE APPOINTED OR DETAILED AS AN OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OR IN TEMPORARY OR ACTING CAPACITY TO THE POSITION OF A PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE OR AS A CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEF OF POLICE BEYOND THE PERIOD MENTIONED ABOVE.

- (ii) THE GOVERNOR OR THE MAYOR CONCERNED MAY RECOMMEND IN WRITING TO THE COMMISSION THE RECALL, RELIEF, TRANSFER OR REASSIGNMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE OR THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEF CONCERNED *MOTU PROPIO* OR UPON THE INITIATIVE OF THE LOCAL LAW AND ORDER COUNCIL.

"THE RECOMMENDATION FOR RECALL, RELIEF, TRANSFER OR REASSIGNMENT SHALL BE BASED ON A SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION THAT THE POLICE OFFICER CONCERNED IS INEFFECTIVE IN COMBATING CRIME OR IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IN THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY OF HIS OR HER ASSIGNMENT.

"THE COMMISSION SHALL ACT UPON THE RECOMMENDATION WITHIN SIXTY (60) DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THE SAME: *PROVIDED*, THAT THE RECOMMENDATION IS DEEMED APPROVED IF THE COMMISSION FAILS TO ACT ON IT WITHIN SAID SIXTY (60) DAYS.

"THE COMMISSION MAY, *MOTU PROPIO*, ORDER THE RECALL, RELIEF, AND TRANSFER OR REASSIGNMENT OF ANY PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE, CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEF OF POLICE OR POLICE OFFICER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS RULES, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES. A COPY OF THE ORDER OF RECALL, RELIEF, TRANSFER OR REASSIGNMENT SHALL BE FURNISHED THE GOVERNOR OR THE MAYOR CONCERNED.

“THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE OR THE CITY OR MUNICIPAL CHIEF OF POLICE AND OTHER POLICE OFFICERS SHALL NOT EXCEED THE LIMIT SET IN SECTION 25 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8551.”

- [(i) Authority to choose the chief of police from a list of five (5) eligibles recommended by the provincial police director, preferably from the same province, city or municipality: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall an officer-in-charge be designated for more than thirty (30) days: *Provided, further,* That the local peace and order council may, through the city or municipal mayor, recommend the recall or reassignment of the chief of police when, in its perception, the latter has been ineffective in combating crime or maintaining peace and order in the city or municipality: *Provided, finally,* That such relief shall be based on guidelines established by the NAPOLCOM;]
- (iii) [ii] [Authority] [t]To recommend to the CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE [provincial director] the transfer, reassignment or detail of ANY MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE OR OF THE LOCAL POLICE OF ANY HIGHLY URBANIZED OR INDEPENDENT CITY [PNP members] outside THE PROVINCE OR CITY CONCERNED OR TO THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE OF ANY MEMBER OF A COMPONENT OR MUNICIPAL POLICE OUTSIDE THE LATTER'S ASSIGNMENT; [of their respective city or town residences; and]
- (iv) [iii][Authority] [t]To [recommend] APPOINT from a list of eligibles previously screened by the peace and order council [the appointment of] new members of the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) to be assigned to their respective PROVINCES, cities or municipalities: *PROVIDED, THAT SUCH APPOINTMENT* [without which no such appointments] shall be *EFFECTIVE ONLY UPON BEING attested BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION.*

“THE ANNUAL QUOTA OF POLICE OFFICERS WHOM THE GOVERNORS OR THE MAYORS MAY APPOINT SHALL BE FIXED BY THE COMMISSION BASED ON THE REORGANIZATION PLAN APPROVED BY CONGRESS PURSUANT TO REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8551. THE GOVERNORS OR THE MAYORS MAY, HOWEVER, APPOINT ADDITIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL ABOVE THE QUOTA FIXED BY THE COMMISSION, BUT WITHIN THE POLICE TO POPULATION RATIO PRESCRIBED BY LAW, TO IMPROVE THE LAW AND ORDER CONDITION OF THEIR LOCALITIES. THE NUMBER OF UNIFORMED POLICE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF

THE PROVINCIAL CHIEF OF POLICE SHALL NOT EXCEED THE RATIO OF ONE (1) UNIFORMED POLICEMAN FOR EVERY MUNICIPALITY OR COMPONENT CITY. THE APPOINTMENTS SHALL, HOWEVER, BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF THE COMMISSION GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE PERSONNEL AND THE LAWS APPLICABLE THERETO.

"THE POLICE OFFICERS SO APPOINTED SHALL RECEIVE THE SALARIES AND BENEFITS DUE TO POLICE OFFICERS SET BY THE SALARY STANDARDIZATION LAW GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL. THEY SHALL ALSO BE ENTITLED TO STANDARD POLICE EQUIPMENT AS MANDATED BY LAW.

"THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY CONCERNED SHALL PROVIDE THE SALARIES, BENEFITS AND EQUIPMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNORS OR MAYORS OUTSIDE THE QUOTA MENTIONED ABOVE; AND"

[*Provided*, That whenever practicable and consistent with the requirements of the service, PNP members shall be assigned to the city or municipality of their residence]

- (v) [iv] TO MAKE PERIODIC REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) ASSIGNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, STANDARDS AND CODE OF CONDUCT PROMULGATED BY THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION, AND TO RECOMMEND THE PROMOTION OF DESERVING POLICE OFFICERS. PROMOTIONAL APPOINTMENT SHALL BE ATTESTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION.

"The control and supervision of anti-gambling operations shall be VESTED UPON THE GOVERNORS AND THE MAYORS CONCERNED: [within the jurisdiction of local government executives] *PROVIDED*, THAT SUCH CONTROL AND SUPERVISION MAY BE REVOKED BY THE COMMISSION ON THE GROUND THAT ILLEGAL GAMBLING CONTINUES TO PROLIFERATE IN THE PROVINCE, CITY, MUNICIPALITY OR BARANGAY CONCERNED OR UPON THE WRITTEN PETITION OF THE CONCERNED CITIZENS IF THERE IS EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT THE GOVERNOR OR MAYOR IS UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO ENFORCE ANY ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

“THE COMMISSION MAY THEN ORDER THE NATIONAL POLICE TO TAKE OVER THE FUNCTION OF ENFORCING THE LAWS AGAINST ILLEGAL GAMBLING FROM THE GOVERNOR OR MAYOR CONCERNED FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE LATTER.”

SECTION 3. Section 52 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 52. *Suspension or Withdrawal of Deputation.* – Unless reversed by the President, the Commission may [, after consultation with the provincial governor and congressman concerned,] suspend or withdraw the deputation of any GOVERNOR OR MAYOR [local executive] for any of the following grounds ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE LATTER:

“(a) Frequent Unauthorized absences;

“(b) Abuse of authority;

“(c) Providing material OR MORAL support to, CODDLING OF OR FRATERNIZING WITH criminal elements OR COMMITTING ANY ACT OF AN ACCESSORY AS PENALIZED BY THE REVISED PENAL CODE; [or]

“(d) Engaging in acts inimical to national security or which negate the effectiveness of the LAW [peace] and order campaign[.];

“(E) CHRONIC INABILITY OR FAILURE TO CONTROL THE CRIME SITUATION IN HIS OR HER JURISDICTION; OR

“(F) INABILITY OR FAILURE TO STOP THE OPERATIONS OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING LIKE *JUETENG*, *MASIAO*, AND SIMILAR GAMBLING GAMES IN HIS OR HER JURISDICTION.

“THE GOVERNOR OR THE MAYOR CONCERNED MAY, HOWEVER, QUESTION THE SUSPENSION OR WITHDRAWAL OF HIS DEPUTATION BEFORE THE PROPER COURT.

“Upon good cause shown, the President may, *MOTU PROPRIO* directly or through the Commission; [*motu proprio*] restore THE [such] deputation THAT HAD BEEN withdrawn from any GOVERNOR OR MAYOR [local executive].”

SECTION 4. Section 13 of Republic Act No. 8551 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 13. *Authority of the Commission to Reorganize the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP).* – IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS [Notwithstanding the provisions] of Republic Act NoS. 6975 AND 8551 on the organizational structure [and rank classification] of the PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP), the

Commission shall conduct a management audit, and prepare and submit to Congress a proposed reorganization plan of the PNP not later than December 31, 1998, subject to the limitations provided under this Act and based on A SHOWING OF ITS CAPABILITY TO INCREASE POLICE VISIBILITY, DELIVER EFFICIENT AND OPTIMUM POLICE SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITIES AND ACCOMPLISH ITS PRIMARY MISSION TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER NATIONWIDE. [the following criteria:

(a) increased police visibility through dispersal of personnel from the headquarters to the field offices and the appointment and assignment of non-uniformed personnel to position which are purely administrative, technical, clerical or menial in nature and other positions which are not actually and directly related to police operation; and

(b) efficient and optimized delivery of police services to the communities. The PNP reorganization program shall be approved by Congress through a joint resolution.]

“THE REGIONAL OFFICES/COMMANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE ARE HEREBY ABOLISHED.

“HENCEFORTH, THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE SHALL CONSIST OF TWO (2) BRANCHES, NAMELY: THE NATIONAL BRANCH, AND THE LOCAL BRANCH.

“THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE SHALL BE ADMINISTERED AND CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION. SUCH ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL SHALL BE DEPUTIZED TO THE CHIEF OF THE PNP FOR THE NATIONAL BRANCH AND THE GOVERNORS AND MAYORS FOR THE LOCAL BRANCH.

“THE NATIONAL BRANCH SHALL CONSIST OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE WHICH INCLUDES THE OFFICES OF THE CHIEF, THE DEPUTY CHIEFS, DIRECTORIAL STAFF, SPECIAL STAFF AND SERVICE SUPPORT UNITS.

“THE NATIONAL BRANCH SHALL HAVE PRIMARY JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES THAT ARE DEFINED BY LAW AS TRANS-BORDER OR CONTINUING CRIMES THAT TRAVERSE PROVINCIAL, CITY OR MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.

“THE LOCAL BRANCH SHALL CONSIST OF THE POLICE STATIONS OR UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY, INCLUDING THEIR SUPPORT UNITS.”

SECTION 5. A new provision is hereby inserted after Section 13 of Republic Act No. 8551 to read as follows:

“SEC. 13-A. *INSTANCES WHEN THE NATIONAL BRANCH SHALL ASSUME PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IN A PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY - THE COMMISSION HEREBY AUTHORIZES THE NATIONAL BRANCH*

TO ASSUME PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IN A PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY WHERE :

(1) THE STATE OF LAWLESSNESS IN THE PROVINCE, CITY, OR MUNICIPALITY OR BARANGAY HAS REACHED A MAGNITUDE THAT IS BEYOND THE CAPABILITY OF THE LOCAL BRANCH TO CONTAIN;

(2) SUCH LAWLESSNESS TRANSCENDS LOCAL TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES;

(3) THE GOVERNOR OR MAYOR CONCERNED SO REQUESTS;

(4) THE DEPUTATION OF CONCERNED LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN BY THE COMMISSION BASED UPON ANY GROUND PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT.”

SECTION 6. A new provision is hereby inserted after Section 14 of Republic Act No. 8551 to read as follows:

“SEC. 14 - A. *SUSTAINING THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP).* - TO SUSTAIN THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF POLICE PERSONNEL, POLICE TRAINING ACADEMIES SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND WHERE EXISTING SHALL BE MAINTAINED. THE ACADEMIES SHALL BE DIRECTLY MANAGED BY THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) AS A PART OF THEIR MANDATE TO TRAIN ALL POLICE PERSONNEL IN THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONS. THESE ACADEMIES SHALL ADMINISTER A PERIODIC NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AS MAY BE NECESSARY IN ADDITION TO THE YEARLY DRUG TEST OF PNP PERSONNEL IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

THE PRESENT PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (PNPA), THE PHILIPPINE PUBLIC SAFETY COLLEGE (PPSC), AND THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE (PNP) IN-SERVICE TRAINING CENTERS SHALL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING TO POLICE OFFICERS AND POLICE RECRUITS UNDER THE OVERALL SUPERVISION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION.”

SECTION 7. Section 64 of Republic Act No. 8551 is likewise amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 64. *Automatic Deputation of PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND CITY AND MUNICIPAL MAYORS [Local Government Executives] as Commission DEPUTIES [Representatives].* - Governors and mayors, upon THEIR ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION [having been elected and having qualified] as such, are automatically deputized as DEPUTIES [representatives] of the [National Police] Commission in their respective jurisdictionS. As DEPUTIES [deputized agents] of the Commission, THE GOVERNORS AND MAYORS MAY INSPECT POLICE FORCES AND UNITS, CONDUCT

AUDITS, AND EXERCISE THE POWERS VESTED UPON THEM BY THIS ACT AND OTHER PERTINENT LAWS. [local government executives can inspect police forces and units, conduct audit, and exercise other functions as may be duly authorized by the Commission.

“THE GOVERNORS AND MAYORS AS DEPUTIES OF THE COMMISSION SHALL HAVE THE POWER OF SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF THE COMMISSION UNDER THE CONDITIONS STATED IN SECTION 42 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6975, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 53 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8551. THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL ORDERED BY THE GOVERNORS OR MAYORS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPEAL TO THE COMMISSION BY THE PARTIES CONCERNED WITHIN FIFTEEN (15) DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF SAID ORDER.”

SECTION 8. *Separability Clause.* - If any provision of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force or effect.

SECTION 9. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 10. *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days from its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved.