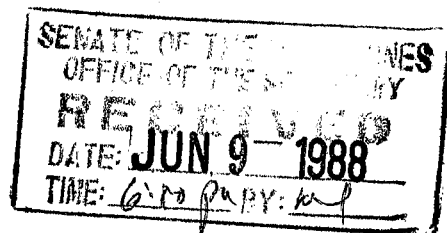


CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



S E N A T E

COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 277

Submitted by the Committee on Local Governments on

Re: Public Hearings conducted by the Committee on Local Governments in twelve (12) regions of the country between February 17 and April 18, 1988.

Chairman: Senator Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Committee on Local Governments hereby submits this report on the series of public consultations conducted by the Committee for the purpose of securing first hand, the views, opinions, sentiments and recommendations of both our local government executives and private citizenry representing various sectors of our society, regarding a number of Senate bills which have been authored by members of the Committee as well as our other senators who are not part of the Committee.

These bills, which include the comprehensive Local Government Code (Senate Bill No. 155), were in various stages of the legislative deliberation process and the Committee thought it best, that before these bills were finally approved and reported out, our local executives and constituents who would be directly affected by them, should be consulted.

These public hearings were therefore conducted in the spirit of participative democracy - and in recognition of the fact, that our local officials and their constituency are in the best position to identify problem areas affecting local governance.

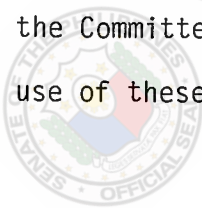
Based on the findings of these public consultations, the Committee, in coordination with the respective authors of the pertinent bills,

have resumed deliberations, factoring in valid results of the hearing. The Technical Representatives of the member Senators of the Committee on Local Governments, have, as a matter of fact, been meeting daily for the past several weeks with the Committee's Chief Counsel and Secretary to make the necessary revisions and refinements on the proposed Local Government Code.

The public hearings have also brought to fore a number of urgent concerns, some of them common to all regions; some of them peculiar to specific localities. Where certain problems are not within the purview of the Committee on Local Governments, they are nevertheless reflected in this report and shall subsequently be referred to the appropriate Senate Committee or government agency for proper action.

At this juncture, I am pleased to convey to the Senate President that the reception given these public hearings by our local executives and constituents has been most enthusiastic. They are eager for face to face contacts with their national legislators, eager to share their views, hopeful that their various problems and concerns will be addressed.

The Committee on Local Governments undertakes with alacrity the serious responsibility of processing the views and recommendations expressed in these hearings and the problems which have been brought to the Committee's attention and shall act with dispatch to make productive use of these inputs.



Respectfully submitted:

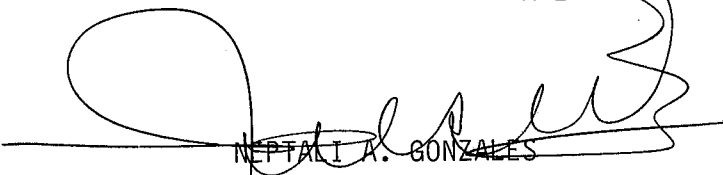
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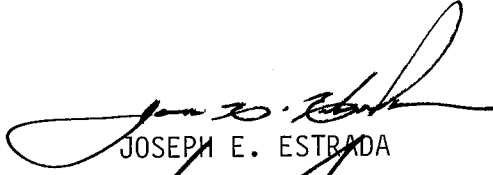
AQUILINO Q. PIMENTEL, JR.
Chairman

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alberto G. Romulo", is written over the typed name.

ALBERTO G. ROMULO
Vice Chairman

M E M B E R S :

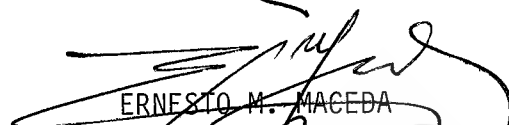

NEPTALI A. GONZALES


JOSEPH E. ESTRADA


JOSE D. LINA, JR.


SOTERO H. LAUREL


JOHN H. OSMENA


ERNESTO M. MACEDA


RENE A.V. SAGUISAG


VICENTE T. PATERNO


LETICIA R. SHAHANI

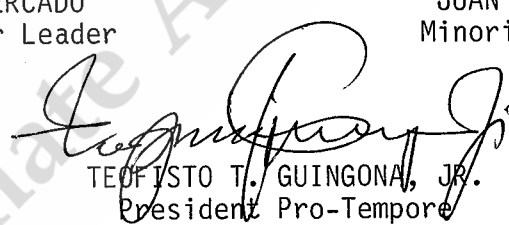

WIGBERTO E. TANADA

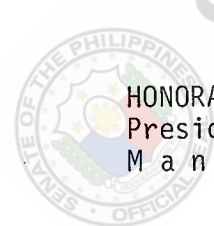

SANTANINA T. RASUL

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:


ORLANDO S. MERCADO
Majority Floor Leader

JUAN PONCE ENRILE
Minority Floor Leader


TEOFISTO T. GUINGONA, JR.
President Pro-Tempore



HONORABLE JOVITO R. SALONGA
President of the Senate
M a n i l a

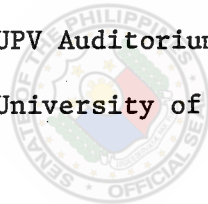
MECHANICS AND FORMAT
OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

- I. The public hearings were organized in coordination with the Regional Office of the Department of Local Government and the Mayor of the city/town of the respective venues.
- II. Advance copies of the Agenda and the bills for deliberation were sent to all concerned.
- III. Local executives, down to barangay level, of all the provinces, cities, towns within the region were invited to participate in the regional hearings.
- IV. Representatives from the basic sectors of society, including the military, religious, labor, peasant, youth, socio-civic and business sectors were likewise invited to participate.
- V. An explanatory brief was delivered at the start of each public hearing; after which an open forum ensued where the participants were given the chance to make themselves heard.
- VI. Survey forms were distributed to allow a wider base of respondents.
- VII. Position papers and resolutions were accepted, for inclusion in the Senate records.



SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VENUE</u>	<u>CITY/MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>REGION</u>
1. 17 February 1988	Town Hall, Calumpang	Marikina	Metro Manila	NCR
2. 20 February 1988	City High School	San Pablo City	Laguna	4
3. 27 February 1988	Baguio College Foundation	Baguio City	Baguio	1
4. 12 March 1988	Xavier University	Cagayan De Oro City	Misamis Oriental	10
5. 18 March 1988	Benigno Aquino Hall, Capitol Compound	San Fernando	Pampanga	3
6. 19 March 1988	Bicol Arts and Trade	Naga City	Camarines Sur	5
7. 29 March 1988	University of the Philippines	Lahug, Cebu City	Cebu	7
8. 30 March 1988	Leyte State College	Tacloban	Leyte	8
9. 08 April 1988	Mindanao State University	Zamboanga City	Zamboanga del sur	9
10. 09 April 1988	Ateneo De Davao	Davao City	Davao	11
11. 11 April 1988	Mindanao State University	Marawi City	Lanao del Sur	12
12. 13 April 1988	UPV Auditorium	Ilo-ilo City	Ilo-ilo	6
13. 15 April 1988	University of Northern Phil.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur	1

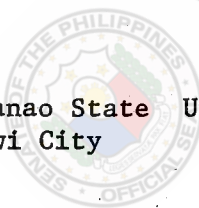


A T T E N D A N C E I N H E A R I N G S

<u>VENUE</u>	<u>OVERALL ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>SECTORS REPRESENTED</u>	<u>OFFICIAL PRESENT (senators/congmn./ governors/mayors</u>
1. Town Hall, Calumpang, Marikina	259	1. Media 2. Gov't. employee 3. Military 4. teachers 5. women 6. youth 7. businessmen 8. laymen	7
2. Rizal Hall, City High School, San Pablo City	503	1. teachers 2. students 3. businessmen 4. clergy 5. professionals 6. laymen 7. government employees	15
3. Baguio College Foundation, Baguio City	386	1. media 2. civic 3. barangay officials 4. politicians 5. businessmen 6. laymen 7. women 8. youth 9. students	32
4. Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City	883	1. missionaries 2. media 3. government officials 4. youth 5. students 6. barangay officials 7. clergy 8. businessmen 9. laymen 10. teachers	127
5. Benigno Aquino Hall, Capitol compound, San Fernando, Pampanga	205	1. government employees 2. SP-SB 3. laymen 4. barangay officials 5. media 6. civic 7. businessmen 8. military	29
6. Bicol Arts and Trade, Naga City, Camarines Sur	455	1. SP-SB 2. Government employees 3. laymen 4. barangay officials 5. students 6. teachers 7. women 8. military	75

A T T E N D A N C E I N H E A R I N G

<u>VENUE</u>	<u>OVERALL ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>SECTORS REPRESENTED</u>	<u>OFFICIAL PRESENT</u> (senators/congmn governors/mayor)
7. University of the Philippines, Cebu City Lahug, Cebu City	419	1. religious 2. youth 3. labor 4. professionals 5. political 6. businessmen 7. clergy 8. civic 9. lawyers 10. teachers 11. students 13. women	127
8. Leyte State College, Tacloban, Leyte	361	1. government officials 2. barangay officials 3. youth 4. civic 5. general public 6. SP-SB 7. media 8. teachers 9. students 10. military 11. businessmen	89
9. Ateneo de Davao, Davao City	709	1. government officials 2. media 3. religious 4. military 5. general public 6. youth 7. civic 8. barangay officials 9. SP-SB 10. businessmen 11. clergy 12. students 13. teachers 14. professionals	88
10. Mindanao State University, Marawi City	410	1. government officials 2. students 3. military 4. general public 5. youth 6. barangay officials 7. teachers 8. students	75
11. UPV Auditorium, Ilo-ilo City	342	1. government officials 2. media 3. religious 4. military 5. general public 6. youth 7. civic 8. SP-SB 9. barangay officials	55



Senate Archives (LRAS)

B A S I C A G E N D A

I. The following bills were submitted for deliberation:

1. S.B. 155 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE
(Author: Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.)

Matter involving Barangays:

- a) Creation
- b) Compensation
- c) Insurance (H. No. 4351)
- d) Right to Carry Firearms
- e) Retirement (S.B. 275)
- f) Others

2. Matters Involving the Youth:

- 2.a. S.B. 49 - AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH IN THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
(Sen. Lina)

- 2.b. 131 - AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 233(2) OF BATAS PAMBANSA BLG. 337, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE, IN ORDER THAT THE PRESIDENTS OF THE KATIPUNAN NG MGA BARANGAY FEDERATION SHALL BE MEMBERS OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANGLUNGSOD AND SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF METROPOLITAN MANILA (Sen. Lina).

- 2.c. 185 - AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS 88, 141, 171 AND 203 OF BATAS PAMBANSA BLG. 337, AS AMENDED, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ON THE VITAL ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATION-BUILDING AND INSTITUTING THE OBSERVANCE OF "BOYS AND GIRLS WEEK" IN ALL BARANGAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, CITIES AND PROVINCES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Lina)

- 2.d. 308 - AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS 91, 149, 177 AND 208 OF BATAS PAMBANSA BLG. 337 KNOWN AS THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH IN ALL BARANGAYS, CITIES AND PROVINCES THE "PALARO" AS A YEAR-ROUND ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH TO THE END THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF "SPORTS FOR ALL" SHALL BE ACHIEVED (Sen. Lina)

3. Matters Involving the Police, etc.:

- 3.a. S.B. 324 - AN ACT CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND PUBLIC SAFETY WITH SUPPORTING AGENCIES LIKE THE PHIL. NATIONAL POLICE, NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE, PEOPLES ARM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PHIL. PUBLIC SAFETY COLLEGE, ABOLISHING FOR THE PURPOSE THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY AND THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Maceda)

- 3.b. 330 - AN ACT CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR PLACING CERTAIN BUREAUS UNDER ITS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Pimentel)



4. Economic Development:

4.a. S.B. 280 - AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT BY RATIONALIZING ECONOMIC PLANNING AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION, ENABLING CERTAIN POLITICAL UNITS TO FUNCTION AS ECONOMIC DISTRICTS, PROMULGATING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Guingona)

362 - AN ACT ESTABLISHING AUTONOMOUS ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE PHILIPPINES, PROVIDING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THEIR CREATION, OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Guingona)

5. Disaster Prevention/Assistance:

5.a. S.B. 310 - AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR DISASTER PREVENTION MEASURES, STRENGTHENING THE OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE, AND ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER PREVENTION COUNCILS (Sen. Mercado)

333 - AN ACT CREATING THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL (Sen. Alvarez)

342 - AN ACT CREATING THE DISASTER OPERATIONS CENTER, DEFINING FUNCTIONS AND SCHEME OF OPERATIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Sen. Romulo)

II. Relative to these bills, the following specific questions were asked:

A. Election Matters

1. Are you in favor of holding the Barangay elections as scheduled on May 9, 1988 or postponing it to the 2nd Monday of November, 1988?
2. If the elections are deferred, are you in favor of maintaining the present Barangay Chairman in holdover capacity, or having the mayors appoint OICs?
3. Are you in favor of electing the Barangay Chairman directly, or through the seven (7) councilmen-elect voting from among themselves?

B. Compensation for Barangay Chairman, Councilmen, Barangay Tanods

C. Youth representation in Local Government Units

(Provincial, City and Municipal Councils)

D. Creation of provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays

E. Local Autonomy



1. What powers, authorities and functions presently exercised by the national government, should be transferred to local executives?
2. In what way/areas should the budget be decentralized? What are your other complaints/observations/suggestions regarding fiscal matters?

F. OTHER MATTERS



Senate Archives (LRAS)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. ELECTION MATTERS

A. Date of Barangay Elections

Majority of the participants in all the regional hearings were in favor of postponing the Barangay election from May 9, 1988 to the second Monday of November, 1988 or to an even later date, for the following reasons:

1. To have a longer respite from election expenses, considering that the past two elections (senatorial/congressional/mayoral) came only within **seven (7)** months of each other.
2. The protests arising from these previous elections have yet to be resolved by the COMELEC.
3. Tension still exists in a number of political hotspots.

Among the participants who favored holding the elections as scheduled, the following reasons were given:

1. To resolve controversies in barangays where there are several claimants to the position of Barangay Chairman. It was reported in Baguio, for example, that in many Barangays, there are at least three claimants consisting of the Barangay Chairman during the previous dispensation, an OIC appointee during the Freedom Constitution, and an OIC appointee of the incumbent mayor.
2. To resolve the problem of "ghost" or "fake" barangays and barangays which cover only a single street or a public market.
3. To replace Barangay Chairmen who are no longer discharging their duties. It was reported in Zamboanga City, for example, that 70% of Barangay Chairmen are holdouts from previous administration and have refused to function and cooperate with the new government.



B. Manner of Electing Barangay Chairman

Majority of the participants in all the regional hearings were against the proposal (amendment to S.B. 292) that after the November, 1988 elections, the barangay chairman would no longer be elected directly by the people, but by the councilmen-elect from among themselves. It was widely felt that direct election would be the more democratic process.

C. Holdover Status

With the consensus to postpone the election, it was also generally acceptable that incumbent barangay officials would be retained in a holdover capacity, and that under the 1986 constitution, they cannot be arbitrarily removed from office.

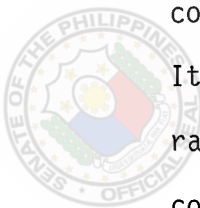
In cities and municipalities where the mayor chose to appoint a Barangay Coordinator, there was a feeling of resentment as this was considered a usurpation of the powers of the Barangay Chairman.

II. COMPENSATION FOR LOCAL EXECUTIVES

- A. There was a general clamor for the restoration of the monthly compensation for provincial board members and city and municipal councilors, as was the practice during the previous administration.

It will be recalled that President Corazon Aquino, prior to the ratification of the 1986 Constitution, had revoked the monthly compensation and instead, fixed per diems for all sessions attended.

It was announced in the regional hearings that there are moves, in both the Senate and the House, to restore monthly salaries, but only in first, second and third class local government units, since below these, the local governments can ill-afford to give regular pay.



B. There was a similar clamor to give a monthly honorarium and insurance benefits to barangay officials, including barangay tanods.

It was announced that a bill has been filed in the Lower House, increasing the insurance benefits of barangay officials from ₱7,000 to ₱15,000 for the Chairman and ₱12,000 for other officials.

It was also announced that a bill, which would give a ₱500 monthly allowance to barangay captains, and ₱100 per diem for barangay councilmen (with a maximum of 2 meetings/month and ₱200 monthly for the Barangay treasurer and secretary, has been approved for submission.

C. There were suggestions to standardize positions and salaries of local executives, and to upgrade compensation to more adequate levels.

It should be noted that Senator Alberto G. Romulo has authored Senate Bill No. _____ which precisely seeks to standardize positions and salaries of local officials.

III. YOUTH REPRESENTATION

Representatives of the youth sector asked for youth representation in the provincial board and city and municipal councils. It was argued that majority of the Philippine population belong to the 18-23 years old bracket, and they should therefore have a voice in government. Youth representatives called for the restoration of the Kabataang Barangay Representatives in the various local councils. There were also proposals for the retention of the budget for youth and sports development, and the promulgation of a "national youth policy."

SECTORAL REPRESENTATION

There were mixed reactions to the sectoral representation in local government councils, with the elected government officials tending to look with disfavor on sectoral representatives on the grounds that they are "superfluous" and with representatives of the basic sector, of course, asking for representation. There were sentiments expressed that the administration may try to control the council through sectoral representatives. It was generally conceded that there should be a system for recall of sectoral representatives. There were also suggestions that the sectoral representatives be elected instead by the sector they represent.

IV. CREATION OF CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES AND BARANGAYS

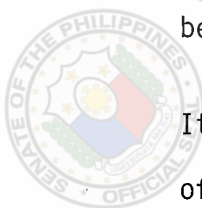
Not much was said on the various proposed criteria for the creation of these political subdivisions except for isolated suggestions that certain requirements, especially for population and income should be reduced.

V. DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER AND AUTHORITY

A. Control and Supervision of the Police Force

It was the popular consensus in all the regional hearings that the control and supervision of the police force should be restored to the office of the mayor.

It was noted that while mayors are tasked with the responsibility of maintaining peace and order, they do not have jurisdiction over the police. It was also lamented that the police force has been emasculated with its integration with the Philippine Constabulary. It was likewise observed that under the Integrated National Police system, policemen could be assigned to other localities, which is detrimental since they may not be familiar with the intrinsic problems of these localities.



However, among the fears voiced out were lack of security of tenure, since mayors may fire policemen at whim, and that policemen could be used and abused for the personal and political interests of unscrupulous mayors. Among the safeguards suggested was to place the police force under COMELEC control six months prior an election.

It was announced during the regional hearings that Senator Aquilino Pimentel has filed a bill (SB 330) calling for the separation of the police from the PC and restoring their control and supervision to the mayors. It was further explained that Sen. Pimentel has called for the creation of the Department of Interior (SB 330) under which would fall th police, the coastguards and the tourism and local governments offices which under the bill would be transformed into bureaus.

B. Appointment of Local Government Employees

Local executives were unanimous in their request that employees under the payroll of local government units, such as treasurers, assessors, health officers and doctors should be appointed locally, rather than by the national government.

C. Determination/Implementation of Infrastructure Projects

There was countrywide belief that the prerogative to determine, bid out and implement infrastructure projects should be given to local government units, and that funding should be released directly to local governments and not through the regional offices of the Department of Public Works and Highways.

It was generally felt that there should be an increase in the ceiling of projects that could be directly controlled and supervised by mayors, from ₱50,000 to ₱200,000 (some suggested ₱500,000) -

as ₱50,000 would only be sufficient to "build a public toilet."

It was explained, however, that with the creation of the Development Councils on the provincial up to Barangay levels, all infrastructure projects will now have to be determined and approved by said councils without precluding recommendations from local executives. The local officials were exhorted to submit recommendations, complete with project studies, to expedite processing.

D. Granting of Licenses, Franchises, Permits

As part of the bid to gain greater autonomy and at the same time, augment the income of local government units, local executives unanimously ask to be given the authority to issue licenses; franchises (as in the case of transport companies operating only within the city or municipality); and to issue permits, like lease on fisponds, alienable and disposable lands, etc. It was further argued that this would spare applicants the added expense of going all the way to Manila.

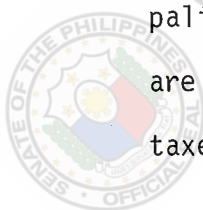
E. More Taxing Powers

For the reasons abovecited, there is a call for more taxing powers for local government units. It is noted, that presently, municipalities cannot impose the sales tax. For example, prawn farms are a big business in Cebu, but its municipalities cannot impose taxes.

In Bato, Camarines Sur, PD 704 prohibits the municipality from collecting fees from those engaged in fish culture; Iloilo does not benefit from taxes in Boracay, which is an international tourist destination point.

VI. DECENTRALIZATION OF BUDGET AND CONTROL OF FUNDS

The prevailing sentiment among our local executives is that decentralization of power is meaningless, unless control of funds



is also decentralized. Among the demands put forward were:

- A. That local governments be authorized to withhold their Internal Revenue Allotment, and remit only the national government's share. Under the present set-up, where gross receipts are turned over and centralized in Manila, release of funds to local governments is a long, slow process which jeopardizes projects and impedes local development. There were also widespread requests for the increase of said allotment.
- B. Local arguments also deem it only fair that they be given a share in the revenues extracted from business exploiting natural resources within their territorial jurisdiction.
- C. Local officials also feel that they should be given a share in the revenues collected from the government's operation of sequestered firms in their locality.
- D. Local executives also request upward restructuring of their share of 1% out of 20% in Real Property Tax, since they shoulder collection.

The same increase is requested by barangay officials in the sharing of land taxes which presently stands at 45% for the province, 45% for the municipality and 10% for the barangay.

- E. It is also felt that the Local Amusement Tax should be retained by the local governments, instead of remitted to the national.



C O N C L U S I O N

Article II, Section 25 of the Constitution provides "that the State shall ensure the autonomy of local governments."

Article X sets forth the guiding principles, and mandates the creation and implementation of a system by which genuine and meaningful autonomy can be granted our local government units.

A number of the provisions in Art. 10 have been fleshed out into legislative bills, and some of them have hurdled the final stages of approval.

Mechanisms have been set in motion for the creation of autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

We have drafted a comprehensive local government code, divided into three books, on the subjects of "Local Government Administration," "inter-Government Fiscal Relations and Power of Taxation and Local Revenue Generation," and "Local Governments in General."

In drafting this code, we have been guided by the constitutional provisions on local government among which provides, that local government units shall have a just share in

There are numerous other bills concerning local government which have been referred to our committee, all of which seek to fulfill the mandate of the constitution.

There are precisely what we have brought for consultation with our people in the course of our nationwide public hearings.

Our findings are conclusive - our people have spoken on the areas of decentralization they consider necessary. While not all these suggestions may be valid, nor covered by the constitution, we have gained a lot from the insights provided by our local executives and constituency.

We shall therefore proceed to deliberate on the measures now pending in the Committee on Local Governments, guided by the following:

We should enhance and strengthen local government units by increasing their administrative and fiscal capabilities. Their powers should be expanded. They should be given increased responsibilities in dispensing frontline services of government to their respective constituents and undertake other such functions and duties in the promotion and enforcement of law and order. They should likewise be charged with the responsibility of spearheading economic development within their areas, and given the wherewithal with which to do it. And all these presuppose - and require - an effective system of decentralization of powers presently exercised by the national government.



SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

BAGUIO CITY

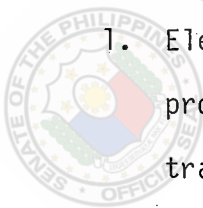
1. Gambling (specifically "jueteng") is rampant and allegedly under the protection and control of some government officials. Teenagers are used as runners and they eventually drop out of school.
2. Burnham Park, which is one of the city's major tourist attractions is under the jurisdiction of the national government and not of the city.
3. The water supply is dirty. There is seepage of septic tanks into the water. UP Baguio has presented a position paper which shall be referred to the Committee on Health.

CEBU CITY

1. Forty-seven (47%) percent of barangays do not have clean and potable water.
2. Proliferation of prawn farms absorb drinking water supply. Extensive gravel and sand extraction depleting fresh drinking water sources.

MARAWI CITY/LANAO DEL SUR

1. Electric power has not been restored in nine towns of the province, since rebel forces chopped down posts and damaged transmission lines about a year ago, whereas as power was restored in Bicol within one week after a similar attack by members of the New People's Army.
It is estimated that ₱12.6 million will be required to restore electricity to these towns in Lanao del Sur.
2. Request that electricity rates in Lanao del Sur be reduced since it is the source of power for all of Mindanao. As it is, they are even paying higher rates than neighboring provinces.



3. Problem of drinking water and sewage system is critical. Lanao Lake is potable, there are several sources of spring development but it has a serious drinking water problem and 95% of homes have no sewage.
4. There are cement factories, but the roads in the province are miserable. Road construction projects which have been reflected four times as completed are still unfinished.
5. Request that civil service eligibility exams for minorities be revived.
6. Authority to impose taxes on National Power Corporation which operates in Lanao del Sur, and should have representation in the board of said corporation.
7. Question composition of Mindanao Peace Panel. Those in the Board should be people who understand the Mindanao problem.
8. Very limited number of muslim representation in government agencies, offices, military echelon.
9. Mindanao autonomy, full implementation of the Tripoli agreement.
10. General neglect of the development of Mindanao.

