



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF NORTHERN SAMAR
Catarman
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SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

EXCERPT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN, THIS PROVINCE, HELD ON JANUARY 19, 2007, AT 9:00 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AT ITS SESSION HALL, CAPITOL BUILDING, CATARMAN, NORTHERN SAMAR.

ORDINANCE NO. 01
Series of 2007

Introduced by
S. P. Member Herbert R. Esponilla

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A "BARATO NGA BOLONG PROGRAM" THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOTIKA NG BARANGAY, BOTIKA SA BONGTO AND OTHER HEALTH MEASURES IN THE PROVINCE OF NORTHERN SAMAR, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article X11 of the constitution mandates:

Section 2. The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services acceptable to all people at affordable cost.

WHEREAS, Republic Act No.6675, otherwise known as the "Generics Act of 1988," provides that it is the policy of the State to "ensure the adequate supply of drugs generic names at the lowest possible cost."

WHEREAS, health is one of the priority components in the flagship program FLESHER, (Food, Livelihood, Education, Shelter, Health, Environment and Revenue Generation) of the provincial government.

WHEREAS, in order to promote equity in health by insuring the availability and accessibility of affordable, safe, effective, quality and essential drugs to all, with priority for marginalized, underserved, critical and hard to reach areas, there is a need to establish Botika ng Barangay, Botika sa Bongto, and other health measure and schemes which shall be known as "Barato nga Bolong Program" in the Province of Northern Samar.

WHEREFORE, in view of the foregoing consideration -

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in session assembled:

ARTICLE I
Title and Definition of term

Section 1. *Short Title* – This Ordinance shall also be known as the “Barato Nga Bolong Program.”

Section 2. *Definition of Terms* – As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Botika ng Barangay (BnB) – refers to a drug outlet managed by a legitimate community organization (CO)/non-government organization (NGO) and/or the local

- government unit (LGU), with a trained operator and supervising pharmacist specifically establish in accordance with DOH Administrative Order No. 144, S. 2004 this Ordinance. The BnB outlet should be initially identified, evaluated and selected by the concerned Center of Health Development (CHD) upon the recommendation of the provincial health board through the Provincial Health Officer (POH) in consultation with the MHOs subject to the criteria in Section 3 hereof, approved by PHARMA 50 Project Management Unit (PMU), and specially licensed by the bureau of Food and Drug (BFAD) to sell, distribute, offer for sell and/or make available low-priced generic home remedies, over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and two (2) selected, publicly known prescription antibiotic drugs (i.e., Amoxicillin and Cotrimoxazole).
- b. Botika sa Bongto (BnB) – also known as Botika ng Bayan which refers to a drug outlet of a government facility (i.e., government hospital pharmacy and/ or municipal health center) located in a municipality in the Province of Northern Samar duly licensed by BFAD as a drug outlet and accredited as Botika ng Bayan by the Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC).
 - c. BnB Operator – refers to a trained volunteer health worker on the BnB standards of operating and managing a BnB outlet under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. In order to sustain the operation of the BnB, there should be at least two (2) trained volunteers for every BnB outlet. The BnB Operator will be trained and have to be registered by the DOH, indigent, depressed areas in the country.
 - d. Center for Health Development (CHD) – an Office of the Department of Health, headed by director who acts as the alter ego of the Secretary of Health, which is responsible in undertaking Public Health Operations, Health Regulatory Functions and other roles and responsibilities within a defined administrative and geographical boundary as embodied and implied in Executive Order 102.
 - e. Community Organization (CO) or Non-Government Organization (NGO) – refers to a community-based organization that sponsors the establishment of a BnB outlet and that is registered either as a Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), or a foundation/association registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), or a worker’s association registered with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), or any other form of people’s organization that is duly registered with and certified by the concerned government agency. The CO or NGO must be represented by a set of officers who must not personally profit from the operation of the BnB.
 - f. Department of Health (DOH) – a National Government Agency, the principal agency that regulates and controls the distribution and sale of drug and medicine to outlets such as the BnBs/BsBs, drugstore and/or pharmacies.
 - g. Generic Name or Generic Terminology – is the identification of drugs and medicines by their scientifically and internationally recognized active ingredients or by their generic names as determined by the Bureau of Food and Drug of the Department of Health
 - h. Local Government Unit (LGU) – refers to the territorial and political subdivision of the Republic of the Philippines as defined in the Local Government Code
 - i. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – refers to the agreement between and among the DOH, through the concerned CHD; the LGU, represented for the purpose of providing increased access to low priced, generic home remedies, OTC drugs and two (2) pre-selected antibiotic prescription drugs though the BnB. It also refers to the agreement between the DOH and fund source like the PCSO, and procurement agents like the PITC and other stakeholders like the PDNs which define the relationship and

technical assistance mutually enjoyed by the parties. It also refers to other agreement entered into by LGUs, government offices/agencies, or private companies including drug manufacturers and suppliers for beneficial program and projects

- j. Municipal Health Office/Officer (MHO) – refers to the municipal Health Office/Officer of any municipality in the Province of Northern Samar.
- k. Pharma 50 Project Management Unit (Pharma 50 PMU) – a unit created and established by the DOH operationalize, manage and monitor the implementation of all DOH initiative, programs and projects, (including but not limited to the Parallel Drug Importation Project for DOH Botikas, Botika ng barangay, Pharmaceutical Distribution Networks, Drug Consignment, etc.) which paramount objective is to achieve the reduction of the price of drugs and medicines.
- l. Pharmaceutical Distribution Network (PDN) – a non-profit, non-stock, non-government organization licensed by BFAD as a drug distributor or supplier (carrying only generic drugs) and has a list of BnBs as drug distributor and separate supervising pharmacist(s) for its network of Botika ng Barangays.
- m. Provincial Health Office/Officer (PHO) – refers to the Provincial Health Office/Officer of the Province of northern Samar.
- n. Province-Funded-and-Operated Hospitals (PFOHs) – refers to the government hospitals in the Province of Northern Samar which are funded from provincial funds and operated by the Provincial Government of Northern Samar through province-paid personnel. These include the Northern Samar Provincial Hospital and district hospitals namely: Allen District Hospital, Biri District Hospital, Capul District Hospital, Catubig District Hospital, Gamay District Hospital, G. B. Tan Memorial Hospital.
- o. Supervising Pharmacist – refers to licensed pharmacist who shall be responsible for the quality standards in the operation of the BnB/BsB. He/She may be a private, licensed pharmacist, practicing as a pharmacist or not, directly hired by the BnB/BsB or the LGU, CO or NGO concerned, to supervise as many BnB/BsB outlets as the Food Drug Regulation Officer (FDRO) may deem possible based on her/his workload. In case the private, licensed pharmacist is a practicing pharmacist, he/she may only supervise the BnB/BsB outlet outside the working hours of his/her pharmacy/drug establishment. The supervising pharmacist may also be a government pharmacist currently employed in the nearest government hospital designated to oversee/supervise the BnB/BsB outlet outside his/her working hours.
- p. Supervising Hours – refers to the length of time the supervising pharmacist should stay in the BnB/BsB outlet and the frequency of the supervisory visits, which should at least be two (2) working hours per visit for every two (2) weeks or twice a month, or according to the requirement of DOH/BFAD.
- q. Supply Center – refers to section or unit based in the PHO whose primary function is to consolidate and control all requirements of PFOHs and province-funded BnBs and BsBs for drugs, medicines and medical supplies prior to its endorsement to the Provincial General Services Office.

ARTICLE II

Botika ng Barangay (BnB)

Section 3. *Criteria for establishment of Botika ng Barangay (BnB)* – there shall be establish Botika ng Barangay in strategic locations in every municipality in the Province of Northern Samar according to the following criteria in addition to the requirement of the Department of Health (DOH):

- a. Priority shall be given to island and upland Barangays and other hard-to-reach barangays that are farthest from existing drug outlet as well as those having the biggest population of most strategically located together with other nearby barangays, which will form part as service area of the BnB.
- b. Availability of a building or space for the BnB and of at least two trained or trainable would be BnB Operator in the target barangay
- c. Willingness and commitment of the concerned municipal and barangay official to undertake and/or cooperate with the BnB project, including the allocation of funds that might be needed.
- d. Availability of a community organization (CO) or non-government organization (NGO) as the BnB sponsor, the barangay, in partnership with the municipality concerned and/or the province, may operate the BnB through its trained barangay health workers (BHWs) or registered association of BHWs in the province may act as BnB sponsor.

Section 4 . *List of Existing and Prospective BnBs* – The PHO shall, in coordination with the MHOs, make a list of barangay with existing BnBs and targeted for establishment of BnBs in their order of priority pursuant to the criteria hereof and guidelines of the DOH.

Section 5. *Pilot BnBs* – Pilot BnBs shall be established in at least one (1) barangay in every municipality in the Province of Northern Samar upon the recommendation of the Provincial Health Board through the PHO in consultation with the MHOs subject to the criteria in section 3 hereof and availability of funds. However any municipality or barangay may, on its own, establish BnB if it has available funds and trained health worker subject to the same applicable criteria hereof and DOH guidelines. The procurement of drugs and medicines for Province funded BnBs shall be made by the Provincial Government to attain economies of scale and lower acquisition cost and resulting prices.

Section 6. *Commitment to Provide Supervising Pharmacist* – The Provincial Government of Northern Samar may provide the necessary supervising pharmacist, either from its existing personnel or hire the same if need be, to BnBs where the concerned municipality and/or barangay are willing to become partners. Accordingly, the Provincial Governor is hereby authorized to assign supervising pharmacist from the present staff of the Provincial Government including those working in the province-funded-and-operated hospitals and hire the same if needed upon the recommendation of the Provincial Health Board.

ARTICLE III **Botika sa Bongto (BsB)**

Section 7. *Establishment of Botika sa Bongto (BsB).* – Similarly, in line with the objective to provide affordable or low-cost drug and medicines, there shall be established, pursuant to the criteria and requirement hereof and by the DOH/BFAD and PITC, Botika sa Bongto or Botika ng Bayan in pharmacies of province-funded-and-operated hospitals (PFOHs) in the Province of Northern Samar. The heads of these hospitals are enjoined to apply for appropriate accreditation with PITC and submit for the approval of the Provincial Governor through the PHO the required budget for the initial seed fund. Provided, that, aside from the said accreditation, PITC also gives its prior consent for the sale or retail of other products not supplied by or sourced from PITC. Provided, finally, that the initial seed fund shall be taken from the annual appropriation for procurement of drugs and medicines.

The same BsB shall also be established in a municipal health center (MH) of a municipality in the Province where there is no province-funded-and-operated hospital. Provided, that the Provincial Government and the Municipal Government concerned, upon the recommendations of their respective local health boards, enter into a MOA to contribute equally

to the minimum seed fund or revolving capital of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) for the procurement of drugs and medicines are required by the PITC. For economies of scale, the procurement shall be made by the Provincial Government after consolidating the purchase request in order to attain lower acquisition cost and resulting price. Provided, finally, that the MHC has available trained and qualified health personnel who will operate and manage the BsB and shall apply for license to operate as a drug outlet with BFAD and accreditation with PITC. The PHO, in cooperation with the MHOs, shall identify and submit a list of prospective BsBs to the Provincial Governor and the Provincial health Board.

ARTICLE IV **Common Provisions**

Section 8. *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)* – The Provincial Governor is hereby authorized to sign in behalf of the Provincial Government of Northern Samar the required MOA for the implementation of this Ordinance and/or the “Barato nga Bolong Program.”

Section 9. *Mandatory Use of Generic Name* – In order to promote the use of generic drugs and medicines whose paramount objective is to lower the cost and pursuant to the mandatory requirement in Section 6 of Republic Act No. 6675 also known as the “Generics Act of 1988,” the following among others, shall use generic name or terminology:

- a. All government health agencies PFOHs/PFOHs’ pharmacies, BsBs/MHCs, BnBs/BHCs and their personnel as well as other government agencies including local government units shall use only generic terminology or generic names in all transactions related to purchasing, prescribing, dispensing and administering of all drugs and medicines. /the corresponding brand names of the drugs and medicines shall no longer be specified.
- b. Drug outlets, including drugstores, hospital and non-hospital pharmacies and non-traditional outlets such as supermarkets and store shall inform any buyer about all other drug products having the same generic name, together with their corresponding prices so that the buyer may adequately exercise his option. The drug outlets shall post in conspicuous place in their establishment, a list of drug products with the same generic name and their corresponding prices.

The Provincial Health Officer of his authorized representative shall monitor the compliance of this Section in collaboration with the Chiefs of District Hospitals and the Municipal Health Officers who shall be responsible in their respective hospitals and areas. As monitoring officers, they shall initiate the filing of appropriate charges for violations hereof with the assistance of the Provincial Legal Office.

The PHO in cooperation with the Provincial Information Office (PIO), the Chiefs of PFOHs and the MHOs shall conduct a continuing education and information campaign including the conduct of seminars, distribution of flyers and posting of signages in PFOHs, BsBs, BnBs and other areas promoting Generic Drugs as an alternative of equal effectiveness to the more expensive brand name drugs and the resultant financial saving.

The Department of Education and other government agencies as well as the other LGUs in the province are hereby enjoined to support this campaign.

The PHO shall submit an annual report each to the Provincial Governor and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan through the committee on Health and Social Services on the result of the monitoring of compliance of his Section, including the education drive.

Section 10. *Creation and Composition of provincial Drug Management Committee* - A Provincial drug Management Committee (PDMC) is hereby constituted to be composed of the following:

- a. Provincial Health Officer - Chairperson
- b. Chief, Northern Samar Provincial Hospital - Vice-Chairperson
- c. Chairperson, Committee on Health and Social Services, Sangguniang Panlalawigan - Member
- d. Provincial General Services Officer -Member
- e. Provincial Accountant - Member
- f. Provincial Budget Officer - Member
- g. Chiefs of Provincial-Funded-and-Operated Hospitals - Member
- h. Municipal Health Officers of Municipal Health Centers with Botika sa Bongto - Member
- i. President of Provincial Federation of BHWs/BnBs - Member

Section 11. *Powers and function of Provincial Drug Management Committee* – The PDMC shall exercise and perform the following powers and function:

- a. Monitors and reviews the operation of the BnBs, BsBs and/ or PFOHs’ pharmacies, and recommends to the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Health Board, and the sangguniang Panlalawigan, as the case may be, measures, relations, guidelines, procedures and system relative thereto, including the Reimbursable Fund of medicines (RFM) System or any similar system or scheme.
- b. In consultation with the respective heads, recommends the drugs and medicines that will be produce for the BnBs, BsBs and/or PFOHs, and determines the selling price and/or allowable price mark-ups. The price mark up of the drugs and medicines for resale shall not be more than Twenty percent (20%) of the purchase cost after taking into consideration the attendant costs and the primary objective of this program is not for profit but to lower the cost of drug and medicines for the intended beneficiaries. If the rate/ price is not possible for a particular drug/medicine due to an unforeseen and unavoidable circumstance/reason, the PDMC shall recommend the appropriate rate, price mark –up and selling price for such drug/medicine taking into account that the resulting price should, if possible, be lower and by no means higher than the lowest available price by drug outlet in the locality.
- c. Recommends the drug and medicines that may be sold on consignment system and the selling price and/or price mark-ups.
- d. Recommends the expansion of acquisition of essential drugs and medicines to be funded from the proceeds from price mark-ups.
- e. Formulate and promulgate additional guidelines, rules and regulations that may be deemed necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of this ordinance.

Section 12. *Drug Consignment Agreement* – Provincial Governor, upon the recommendation of the PDMC, is hereby authorized to enter into drug consignment agreement with duly accredited suppliers pursuant to DOH and Guidelines on the Institutionalization and Decentralization of DOH Drug Consignment System, for the acquisition of drugs and medicines for the PFOHs pharmacies and/or the province-funded BnBs and BsBs. The resulting price of consigned drugs and medicines shall in no way be higher than the selling price of the generic drugs in stock and/or the generic drugs produce through PITC parallel importation scheme as well as those being sold by private drugstores and other retailers in the area.

Section 13. Price Mark-up and Revolving Seed/Trust Fund – Each BnB, BsB and/or PFOH is hereby authorized to impose price mark-ups, as determined by the PDMC, on drugs and medicines for sale to the general public. The resulting price in any case shall be comparatively lower than the prevailing market price in the locality and not more than ten percent (10%) of its price in the immediately preceding month pursuant to Republic Act No. 7581, otherwise known as the “price Act” In case the maximum limit set by the PDMC exceeds the prevailing market price in the locality, the BnB, BsB and/or PFOH shall recommend to the PDMC that the mark-up price be adjusted such that the resultant price, if possible, is at least lower and by no means higher than the lowest available retail price offered by the private commercial drugstore and pharmacies within the locality.

The proceeds from the price mark-up shall be earmarked as follows:

- a. If the whole seed fund came from national, PCSO and/or DOH-manage funds and foreign aid/grant, One Hundred percent (100%) of the proceeds from the price mark-ups shall be retained by the BnB or BsB concerned to be used for concomitant expenses, including salary, allowance, honoraria, overtime and other benefits of BnB or BsB operator and/or personnel, expanding the acquisition of essential drugs and medicines, improvement of the pharmacy, and other related costs.
- b. If initial seed fund came from provincial and/ or municipal funds, fifty percent (50%) of the proceeds from the price mark-ups shall be retained by the BnB or BsB concerned for similar use. Provided, that if the whole seed fund came from the provincial funds, the Provincial shall get the remaining fifty percent (50%) of proceeds which shall be remitted to three provincial treasurers every end of the month. Provided, finally, that the Province and concerned municipality which contribute equally to the initial or seed money equally share the proceeds, which shall be remitted to the Provincial Treasurer and concerned municipal treasurer to be used for similar health-related programs and projects.
- c. The proceeds from the price mark-ups of PFOHs’ pharmacies shall go to a Trust Fund to be used in expanding the acquisition of low cost of essential drugs and medicines for a period of two (2) years. Thereafter, the proceeds shall be used for other health-related projects, including the improvement and/or construction of PFOHs and its pharmacies, other government pharmacies, and health center as well as acquisition of laboratory equipment and ambulance, among others.

The surplus from the seed fund, including the proceeds from the sale of drugs and medicines as well as the income realized from the sale of consigned drugs shall be utilized in accordance with the criteria, policies and guidelines hereof, and the DOH Administrative Order Nos. 144 and 145, both series of 2004 regulations, including the existing government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

The seed fund shall not be diminished nor part of it be used for any other purpose but solely as revolving trust fund for procurement of drugs, medicines and medical supplies of the BnB, BsB and PFOH pharmacy.

Section 14. *Mode of Procurement* – The following policies and procedural guidelines shall be observed in the procurement of drugs and medicines:

- a. The initial purchase of drugs and medicines for stock and for resale in all PFOHs’ pharmacies as well as province-funded BsBs BnBs shall be done through competitive public bidding semi annually and broken down into quarterly deliveries. The succeeding purchases shall be on a repeat order based on the initial public bidding conducted provided that the purchase price shall be at least Thirty percent (30%) below the prevailing market or selling price.

- b. Emergency purchase may not be resorted to unless all of the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The need for the drugs and medicines is exceptionally urgent or absolutely indispensable to prevent imminent and real danger to or lose of life;
 - 2. The purchase shall be made from accredited manufacturers or sole distributors only;
 - 3. There is no material or sufficient time to procure the drugs and medicines through public bidding;
 - 4. There is an approved appropriation and available funds for the purpose;
 - 5. The price of the drugs and medicines to be procured are the lowest obtainable in the market at the time of the purchase; and
 - 6. The drugs and medicines to be purchased are not available from any of the store rooms of the local government.

- c. Procurement of drugs and medicines may be made directly from duly licensed manufacturer in case of supplies manufactured in or originating from the Philippines. The manufacturer must be able to present proof showing that it is a duly licensed manufacturer/supplier of the desired product and duly accredited by the Provincial Health Board.

- d. Procurement of drug and medicines of foreign origin may be made directly from the exclusive or reputable Philippines agent or distributors under the following terms and conditions:
 - 1. The Philippine agent or distributor has no sub-agents or sub-dealers selling at lower prices;
 - 2. There is no available suitable substitute, which is substantially of the same quality, at a lower price;
 - 3. The procurement of drugs and medicines from exclusive Philippine agents or distributors shall be made through the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC).

- e. Procurement from government entities that are possible source of drugs and medicines may be undertaken on the following terms and conditions:
 - 1. Procurement procedures established by these entities shall be observed;
 - 2. Parallel importation must compete with the prices of local manufacturers; and
 - 3. Prior authority from the Provincial Governor shall be secured in cases of lateral procurement.

Section 15. Appropriation – The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Ordinance shall be taken from the unappropriated funds or available savings in the current General Fund budget and/or the remaining balance in collection authorized pursuant to provincial Ordinance No.05, series of 2006, otherwise known as “Provincial Health, Quarantine and Security Services Program for Water and Air Transport of 2006.” Thereafter, the amount necessary for the continued implementation of the “Barato nga Bolong Program” shall be included in the succeeding annual General Fund budgets. Provided, that should there be applicant BnBs that met the criteria but were not funded due to limited DOH managed BnB

funds, the provincial Government of Northern Samar, in partnership may fund the procurement of drugs and medicines in accordance with the criteria in Section 3 hereof, the DOH and other applicable guidelines and subject to the availability of funds in the amount not exceeding Twenty Five Thousand pesos (P25,000.00) for each BnB. Provided, further that the Provincial Government, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Health Board, may enter into a MOA with a particular Municipal government and contribute equally the amount of Two Hundred fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00) to the total minimum seed fund or revolving capital of Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) for the procurement of drugs and medicines required by the PITC for BsB.

The sum necessary for the procurement of drugs and medicines for PFOHs' pharmacies shall be taken from the yearly appropriation for drugs and medicines in the annual General fund budget.

Section 16. Penalties. – Any person who disobeys or violets or impedes the implementation of any provision of this ordinance or any rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto shall, after conviction by final judgment, be punished with a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) and not more than Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00), or an imprisonment of not less than one (1) month and not more than six (60 months, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Provided, however, that in case of corporation, firm, partnership or association, the fine and/or imprisonment shall be imposed upon its officials responsible for such violation. Provided, finally, that were the violation is attended by loss of life and/or damage to property, the violator shall be proceeded against under other applicable law, including the Revised Penal Code.

National and local official and employees charge with duties under this Ordinance or who, by nature of their positions, have the duty to uphold this Ordinance, but failed to do so, shall be subject to disciplinary actions under Section 60, paragraph c of Republic Act No. 7160 for elective government officials, and under the Civil Service law for non-elective officials.

When such dereliction of duty constitutes a criminal act, as when such non-performance is made for unlawful consideration, such official or employee shall be held criminally liable therefore.

Section 17. Suppletory Clause. – The applicable provisions of Republic Act No. 6675 (“Generic Act of 1988”), Republic Act No. 7581 (“Price Act”), Republic Act No. 7394 (“Consumer Act of the Philippines”), Republic Act No. 3720 (“Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act”), Executive Order No. 175 (Amending R.A. 3720), DOH Administrative Order Nos. 144 and 145, both series of 2004, DOH Administrative Order No.169, s. 2004 (Guidelines in Exclusive Use of Generic Names in prescriptions and Orders in All DOH Facilities), DOH Administrative Order No. 2005-0011 (Supplemental Guidelines to A.O. No. 144, s. 2004) and other pertinent DOH guidelines shall be suppletory to this Ordinance.

Section 18. Separability Clause.- If any provision of this Ordinance is declared invalid, the remaining provisions hereof not affected by such declarations shall remain in force and effect.

Section 19. Repealing Clause. – All Ordinances, resolution and other issuances or part thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 20. Effectivity. – This Ordinance shall take effect three (3) weeks after its posting prominent places in the provincial capitol, municipal and barangay halls, provincial and district hospitals, municipal and barangay health centers, and publication for three (3) consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation within the Province of the Northern Samar.

ENACTED by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in session assembled on the 19th day of January 2007, Catarman, Northern Samar.

(signed)

LUIS R. DASMARIÑAS
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

REMUS S. DULAY
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

BEN C. GOREMBALEM
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

LICARION G. LIM
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

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MIGUEL L. SARMIENTO
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

RODOLFO R. DEL VALLE
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(signed)

HERBERT R. ESPONILLA
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

MARITES J. GILLAMAC
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

HARRIS M. ONGCHUAN
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

ARTURO T. DUBONGCO, JR.
Member, Sangguniang Panlalawigan

(signed)

GUIDO A. LAVIN, JR.
Vice Governor/Presiding Officer

(signed)

ADONIS H. REBADULLA
Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

Approved:

(signed)

RAUL A. DAZA
Governor