

### Title:

Viola v. Alunan III: The Legitimacy of Creating Additional Barangay Liga Positions

### Facts:

Cesar G. Viola, serving as barangay chairman of Bgy. 167, Zone 15, District II, Manila, initiated a petition for prohibition against Rafael M. Alunan III (Secretary of Interior and Local Government), Alex L. David (President/Secretary General of the National Liga ng mga Barangay), and Leonardo L. Angat (President of the City of Manila Liga ng mga Barangay). The petition aimed to contest the validity of specific provisions within Article III, sections 1-2, of the Revised Implementing Rules and Guidelines for the General Elections of the Liga ng mga Barangay Officers, which sanctioned the election of first, second, and third vice presidents and auditors for both the National Liga ng mga Barangay and its chapters. These provisions, Viola argued, expanded the list of elective positions beyond what was delineated in Section 493 of the Local Government Code (R.A. No. 7160), thereby infringing upon the principle that implementing rules cannot exceed the scope of the law they intend to execute.

Despite the election (scheduled for July 3, 1994) having taken place, the petition was processed due to its potential relevance for future elections and its affinity for issues “capable of repetition, yet evading review.”

The procedural journey to the Supreme Court reveals that Viola directly petitioned the highest court, framing his legal challenge as one that probes the permissible boundaries within which implementing rules can supplement a statute like the Local Government Code.

### Issues:

1. Whether the contested positions of first, second, and third vice presidents and auditors, as provided for in the implementing rules, exceed the authority of the Local Government Code.
2. Whether there is an undue delegation of legislative power in allowing the Board of Directors of the Liga ng mga Barangay to create positions deemed necessary for chapter management.

### Court’s Decision:

The Supreme Court dismissed the petition for lack of merit, affirming the validity of the contested provisions. The Court determined that:

- The creation of the additional elective positions was rooted in the Constitution and By-laws of the Liga ng mga Barangay, adopted by the First Barangay National Assembly on January

11, 1994.

- Section 493 of the Local Government Code authorizes the board of directors at both the local and national levels of the Liga ng mga Barangay to appoint secretaries and treasurers and to create other positions as necessary for effective management.
- Through comparative analysis with established jurisprudence on the delegation of powers, the Court concluded that there was no undue delegation. The standard required for valid delegation was met by adequately delineating the scope of authority to create necessary positions for the Liga's management.
- The Court also addressed dissenting opinions, particularly on the issue of the creation of positions by the Barangay National Assembly and not solely by the chapter's board of directors, highlighting the procedural compliance and legislative intent behind such delegation.

### ### Doctrine:

The principle established in this case underscores the legality of enabling the Board of Directors of the Liga ng mga Barangay at various governmental levels to create positions deemed essential for management. It further elucidates the broad interpretative scope of statutes related to organizational structure, emphasizing how statutory provisions on organizational power must afford a degree of flexibility in the creation of roles essential for effective governance.

### ### Class Notes:

- **\*\*Legal Statute Involved:\*\*** Section 493 of the Local Government Code (R.A. No. 7160) and its interpretation regarding the power to create elective positions beyond those explicitly mentioned.
- **\*\*Principle of Delegation:\*\*** The case reiterates that the delegation of authority to create positions necessary for organizational management is permissible if it conforms to established standards that prevent undue discretion.
- **\*\*Doctrine of "Capable of Repetition, Yet Evading Review":\*\*** The Court's decision to hear a case that could be rendered moot by ongoing or completed events, based on its potential recurrence and significance for legal precedent.

### ### Historical Background:

This case reflects the evolving understanding and application of local government autonomy in the Philippines, particularly in the context of administrative and legislative adjustments to the structure and governance of local units, such as barangays. It situates the Liga ng mga Barangay and its organizing principles within the broader legal framework provided by the

Local Government Code, emphasizing the legislative intent to empower local governance structures through a flexible organizational mechanism.