

### Title:

Republic of the Philippines v. Jesus Francisco, Jerry Makalatan, and Emily De Castro

### Facts:

An anonymous letter-complaint about alleged anomalous contracts in Bacoor, Cavite triggered an investigation by the Fact-Finding and Intelligence Bureau (FFIB) of the Ombudsman. The cases involved overpriced expired medicines, furniture purchases without public bidding, and the transfer of civil service eligibles perceived to oppose the municipal mayor. Upon initiating the investigation, the Mayor of Bacoor issued memoranda directing not to release any documents without his approval. Several subpoenas were issued by the FFIB for documents related to transactions but were not complied with, citing the Mayor's directive. An administrative complaint for harassment was filed by the Mayor against the FFIB agents, while these agents filed a complaint for grave misconduct against municipal officers for non-compliance. The Ombudsman found the officers (excluding the Mayor) guilty of simple misconduct, resulting in a one-month suspension. This decision was appealed to the CA, which reversed the Ombudsman's ruling. The case was then elevated to the Supreme Court via a Petition for Review on Certiorari.

### Issues:

1. Whether the CA erred in reviewing the Ombudsman's decision despite its final and unappealable nature under R.A. No. 6770.
2. Whether the municipal officers were guilty of simple misconduct for failing to comply with the Ombudsman's subpoenas.
3. Whether the Ombudsman acted with grave abuse of discretion in finding respondents guilty.

### Court's Decision:

The Supreme Court granted the petition, setting aside the CA's decision. It declared that the Ombudsman's decision imposing a one-month suspension was final and unappealable, thereby rendering the CA's review improper. The Court found substantial evidence supporting the Ombudsman's decision that the respondents were guilty of simple misconduct for not complying with the subpoenas. The SC emphasized that the refusal to comply constituted nonfeasance, with respondents unable to justify their non-compliance by merely citing the Mayor's directives.

### Doctrine:

- Decisions of the Ombudsman in administrative cases imposing certain penalties are final,

executory, and unappealable.

- Officers and employees of the government must comply with subpoenas issued by the Ombudsman in the course of an investigation, and failure to do so can constitute misconduct.
- The principle that re-election of a public official does not condone administrative offenses committed in a prior term.

### ### Class Notes:

- **Subpoena Compliance:** Government officials are required to comply with subpoenas issued by investigative bodies like the Ombudsman. Non-compliance can lead to charges of misconduct.
- **Ombudsman's Authority:** Under R.A. No. 6770, the Ombudsman has the power to issue subpoenas and require the production of documents.
- **Finality of Decision:** Decisions of the Ombudsman imposing penalties of suspension of not more than one month, or a fine equivalent to one month's salary, are final and unappealable.
- **Abuse of Discretion:** Judicial review of administrative actions is permissible only when there is grave abuse of discretion, which means such capricious, arbitrary, or whimsical exercise of judgment as is equivalent to lack of jurisdiction.
- **Mandate to Follow Lawful Orders:** Public officials must follow lawful orders, but are also expected to discern and disobey illegal directives, particularly those hindering transparency and accountability.

### ### Historical Background:

This case illustrates the challenges in balancing administrative authority and the investigatory powers of the Ombudsman, set within the context of alleged local government corruption in the Philippines. It underscores the imperative of adhering to lawful orders, the autonomy of governmental investigative bodies, and the principals governing administrative finality and appeal.