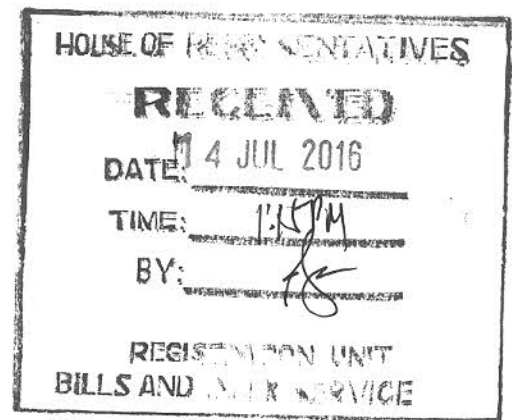


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

1591

HOUSE BILL NO. _____



Introduced by Rep. Winston "Winnie" Castelo

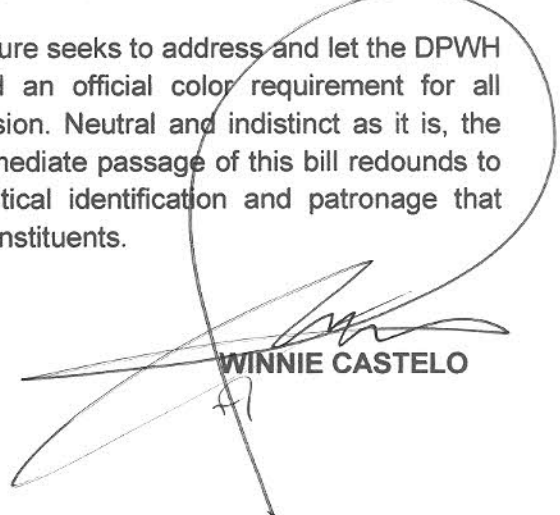
EXPLANATORY NOTE

Simple economies of scale dictate that it will be significantly advantageous for the government if all buildings or structures built and constructed through public funds and all such government buildings or structures that may have been foreign-assisted projects have a single, uniform, and standard requirements for their protective coatings and official color which henceforth should be established for common application.

This bill mandates the Department of Public Works and Highways to effectively implement the intent of this instant measure such that no Plan of Work could be undertaken by any public official, appointive or elective, in so far as any and all government buildings and structures are concerned without the approval of DPWH which sets the standards for protective coatings, accredits protective coating painting contractors into a Program, and insures that these protective coatings or paints are available in the market.

This bill is prompted by the now pervasive practice of many elected public officials, be them barangay captains, municipal or city mayors, congressmen, or even senators of painting vital government buildings or structures (i.e. city halls, capitols, bridges, arcs, and the like) with the clear intent to associate the construction of such building or structure to them at full cost on the part of the government. For example, it has now become part of the evolving engineering landscape to see school buildings, town halls, town plazas, public markets, and other such public sites (hospitals, slaughterhouses, waiting sheds, basketball courts, and so on and so forth) as being paint-coated with the color identifiable to that local or national elective official.

These are just some of the things that this humble measure seeks to address and let the DPWH henceforth monitor, strictly implement, a coating and an official color requirement for all government structures or buildings, hence this submission. Neutral and indistinct as it is, the beige color should be adopted as the official color. Immediate passage of this bill redounds to the full benefits of government against wastage, political identification and patronage that creates an atmosphere of social dissonance amongst constituents.



WINNIE CASTELO

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

1591

HOUSE BILL NO. _____

Introduced by Rep. Winston "Winnie" Castelo

AN ACT
PRESCRIBING BEIGE OR SIMILAR HUE AS THE UNIFORM PAINT COLOR ON ALL
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Republic of the Philippines in Congress assembled;

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the "Beige Uniform Paint Color on all Government Buildings Act of 2016".

There shall be established a uniform Government Building Paint Color Scheme under which it sets performance standards for coatings, tests and approves paint products available in the market, and insures compliance of official color for all government structures or buildings.

SEC. 2. The Department of Public Works and Highways shall hereby accredit protective coating painting contractors to insure product standards, competency, and coating requirements of government structures or buildings consistent with light brown as the official color for all such government structures or buildings.

SEC. 3. Under this Act, no Plan of Work for the protective coating and color of any government structure or building shall be undertaken that shall not pass through said Government Paint Color Scheme and the concerned contractors not otherwise accredited nor compliant with the Painting Contractors Certification Program established by DPWH.

SEC. 4. The Department of Public Works and Highways shall issue appropriate rules, regulations, and guidelines for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette and in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,