



Republic of the Philippines
Supreme Court
Manila

EN BANC

Re: Incident Report relative to a criminal case filed against Rosemarie U. Garduce, Clerk III, Office of the Clerk of Court (OCC), Regional Trial Court (RTC), Parañaque City

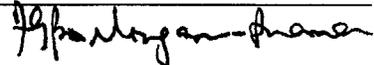
A.M. No. P-15-3391

Present:

SERENO, C.J.,
CARPIO,
VELASCO, JR.,
LEONARDO-DE CASTRO,
BRION,
PERALTA,
BERSAMIN,
DEL CASTILLO,
VILLARAMA, JR.,
PEREZ,
MENDOZA,
REYES,
PERLAS-BERNABE,
LEONEN, and
JARDELEZA, JJ.

Promulgated:

November 16, 2015



X-----X

DECISION

PER CURIAM:

In a letter¹ dated November 16, 2012, Executive Judge Brigido Artemon M. Luna II of the Regional Trial Court of Parañaque City (RTC), Branch 196, transmitted to the Office of the Court Administrator (OCA), for

¹ *Rollo*, p. 1.

appropriate action, the Incident Report² dated November 5, 2012 of Atty. Jerry R. Toledo (Atty. Toledo), Clerk of Court VI of the Office of the Clerk of Court (OCC), RTC, reporting the arrest of Rosemarie U. Garduce (Garduce), Clerk III of the OCC, RTC.

ANTECEDENT FACTS

In his report, Atty. Toledo narrated that on October 25, 2012, private complainants Marie Andrea Alarilla (Alarilla) and Gwen Marie Lachica (Lachica) agreed that Garduce will process the bail bond of their father who has a pending criminal case before the RTC, Branch 196.

At about 9:00 a.m., Alarilla and Lachica went to the OCC to give the amount of ₱2,000.00 to Garduce as initial payment. Thereafter, at around 1:00 p.m., they again met with Garduce at Jollibee, San Antonio Valley I and handed to her the additional amount of ₱21,000.00. When they, however, received the receipt³ for their total payment, it only stated the amount of ₱20,500.00.

At around 4:00 p.m., however, Alarilla and Lachica learned that their motion was denied. Immediately, they demanded from Garduce the return of their total payment of ₱23,000.00 but the latter refused. As such, they brought Garduce at the Parañaque City Police Station wherein she invoked her right to remain silent.

On October 27, 2012, the Parañaque City Prosecutor conducted an inquest proceeding and found probable cause to indict Garduce for the crime of Estafa.

On December 3, 2012, the OCA issued its 1st Indorsement⁴ directing Garduce to file her comment thereon within ten (10) days from receipt of the Indorsement.

Due to Garduce's failure to submit her comment, the OCA issued a 1st Tracer⁵ dated May 28, 2013 wherein the OCA reiterated its order directing Garduce to file her comment on the complaint filed by Atty. Toledo. As such, Garduce was given another five (5) days from receipt of the 1st Tracer

² Id. at 2-3.

³ Id. at 13.

⁴ Id. at 14.

⁵ Id. at 15.

to submit her comment. Despite repeated orders, however, Garduce failed to comply.

RECOMMENDATION AND RULING OF THE OCA

After evaluation, the OCA recommended the re-docketing of the matter as a regular administrative case and that Garduce be found guilty of grave misconduct, and willful violation of this Court's rules, directives and circulars, and that she be dismissed from the service with forfeiture of all retirement benefits, excluding accrued leave credits, with prejudice to reemployment in any government office, including government-owned and controlled corporations.⁶

RULING OF THE COURT

This Court finds the recommendation of the OCA to be proper under the circumstances.

“Time and time again, [the Court] has stressed that the behavior of all employees and officials involved in the administration of justice, from judges to the most junior clerks, is circumscribed with a heavy responsibility.”⁷

Section 2, Canon I of the Code of Conduct for Court Personnel provides that “[c]ourt personnel shall not solicit or accept any gift, favor or benefit based on any explicit or implicit understanding that such gift, favor or benefit shall influence their official actions,” while Section 2(e), Canon III states that “[c]ourt personnel shall not x x x solicit or accept any gift, loan, gratuity, discount, favor, hospitality or service under circumstances from which it could reasonably be inferred that a major purpose of the donor is to influence the court personnel in performing official duties.”

The evidence on record, as found by the OCA, shows that Garduce clearly violated these provisions when she accepted money for processing the bail bond of the private complainants' father. The OCA based its observation from the following facts, to wit: (1) the receipt⁸ submitted by the private complainants duly signed by Garduce stating the latter's receipt of ₱20,500.00 on October 25, 2012; and (2) Garduce's failure to return the said

⁶ Id. at 19-20.

⁷ *Santos, Jr. v. Mangahas*, A.M. No. P-09-2720, April 17, 2012, 669 SCRA 599, 606.

⁸ *Rollo*, p. 13.

amount to the private complainants despite her failure to obtain the promised bail bond for the private complainants' father.

In *Villahermosa, Sr. v. Sarcia*,⁹ this Court held that “[t]he sole act of receiving money from litigants, whatever the reason may be, is antithesis to being a court employee.”¹⁰ In the present case, Garduce clearly violated the above norms of conduct as the allegations against her stood completely uncontroverted.

Clearly, Garduce’s act of collecting or receiving money from litigant constituted grave misconduct in office and merits a grave penalty. Under Section 46(A)(3), Rule 10 of the Revised Rules on Administrative Cases in the Civil Service, dismissal is the penalty for grave misconduct at the first offense. Section 52(a) of the same Rule provides that the penalty of dismissal shall carry with it the cancellation of eligibility, forfeiture of retirement benefits, perpetual disqualification for reemployment in the government service, and bar from taking civil service examination.

This Court has not hesitated to impose such extreme punishment on employees found guilty of grave offenses. In some cases, however, this Court exercised its discretion to assess mitigating circumstances to temper the penalty provided by the Rules. In the present case, this exception cannot be applied for failure of Garduce to comply with the directives of the OCA to comment on the complaint against her.

As a final note, this Court had emphasized the heavy burden and responsibility of court personnel. They have been constantly reminded that any impression of impropriety, misdeed or negligence in the performance of their official functions must be avoided. Thus, this Court does not hesitate to condemn and sanction such improper conduct, act or omission of those involved in the administration of justice that violates the norm of public accountability and diminishes or tends to diminish the faith of the public in the Judiciary.¹¹

WHEREFORE, respondent Rosemarie U. Garduce is hereby found **GUILTY** of **GRAVE MISCONDUCT**. She is hereby **DISMISSED** from the service with **FORFEITURE** of all benefits, except accrued leave credits, and **DISQUALIFICATION** from employment in any branch or instrumentality of the government, including government-owned or controlled corporations.

⁹ A.M. No. CA-14-28-P, February 11, 2014, 715 SCRA 639.

¹⁰ Id. at 647.

¹¹ See *Villaceran, et al. v. Judge Rosete, et al.*, 661 Phil. 380 (2011).

SO ORDERED.



MARIA LOURDES P. A. SERENO
Chief Justice



ANTONIO T. CARPIO
Associate Justice

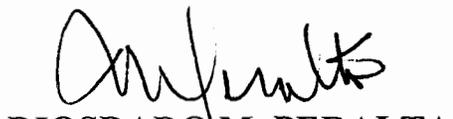


PRESBITERO J. VELASCO, JR.
Associate Justice

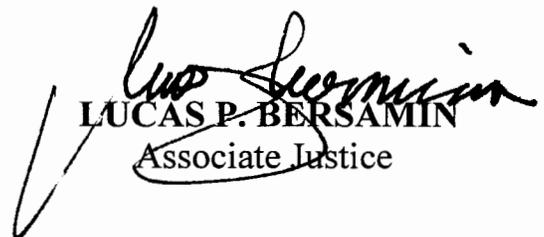
Teresito Leonardo de Castro
TERESITA J. LEONARDO-DE CASTRO
Associate Justice



ARTURO D. BRION
Associate Justice



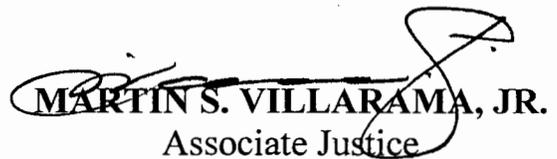
DIOSDADO M. PERALTA
Associate Justice



LUCAS P. BERSAMIN
Associate Justice



MARIANO C. DEL CASTILLO
Associate Justice



MARTIN S. VILLARAMA, JR.
Associate Justice



JOSE PORTUGAL PEREZ
Associate Justice



JOSE CATRAL MENDOZA
Associate Justice



BIENVENIDO L. REYES
Associate Justice



ESTELA M. PERLAS-BERNABE
Associate Justice

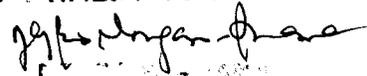


MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN
Associate Justice



FRANCIS H. JARDELEZA
Associate Justice

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SUPREME COURT