



**Republic of the Philippines  
17<sup>th</sup> Sangguniang Panlungsod  
Angeles City**

**Ordinance No. 424, Series of 2017  
(PO-940-08-17)**

**AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING KAPAMPÁNGAN AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF ANGELES CITY AND INSTITUTIONALIZING ITS USE IN ALL SECTORS, ALONGSIDE EXISTING NATIONAL AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.**

*(Sponsored by Councilors Amos B. Rivera, Edgardo D. Pamintuan, Jr and Jae Vincent T. Flores)*

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

KAPAMPÁNGAN, also written as Capampáñgan and known as Pampangan and Pampango, is one of the 171 indigenous living languages of the Philippines. It is currently the 7th largest major language spoken in the country. It is affectionately called *AmánungSísuan* ‘language suckled from the mother’s breast’ by the older generation.

KAPAMPÁNGAN originated in the province of Pampanga, which once covered a huge portion of Central Luzon, and from which Angeles City is historically and still geographically a part of. It is currently spoken predominantly in the provinces of Pampanga and the Southern half of Tarlac. It is also spoken in the border towns and barangays within the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija, and in several Kapampáñgan enclaves around the country and across the globe.

KAPAMPÁNGAN is naturally spoken in Angeles City, it being geographically located at the heart of Indûng Kapampáñgan or the entire Kapampáñgan speaking region. Kapampáñgan has for generations been the language of communication, integration and social cohesion among its inhabitants. To date, Angeleños, the inhabitants of Angeles City, continue to influence the history of the Kapampáñgan people. Kapampáñgan scholars, advocates and artists from Angeles City continue to play a major role in the development of Kapampáñgan language, arts and culture. Many of Angeles City’s notable citizens are recipients of the prestigious Most Outstanding Kapampáñgan Awards. Angeles City also recognizes the outstanding contribution of its citizens in the preservation and development of Kapampáñgan heritage in the form of the *Talasinup king Singising* ‘keepers of heritage’ awards. Kapampáñgan, therefore, remains an essential element and an integral part of the identity and character of the Angeleño and of Angeles City. Kapampáñgan is an intangible living heritage that must be treasured, safeguarded and protected by the government and people of Angeles City.

KAPAMPÁNGAN, however, is a highly threatened language that has been showing signs of endangerment. Like other Philippine languages, Kapampáñgan has been adversely affected by past and current historical changes within the country, from colonization by foreign powers to its on-going marginalization at the national level, not to mention the constant demographic changes within the region. The language situation in Angeles City has become precarious.

KAPAMPÁNGAN has been severely affected by decades of exclusion from education. A great number of native Kapampáñgan speakers have become illiterate in their own language and less confident in using it in public gatherings as a result. Students were also for decades penalised

for speaking Kapampáangan in schools within the Kapampáangan homeland, so much so that they have become accustomed to communicating with fellow Kapampáangan speakers in Filipino (Tagalog) rather than Kapampáangan even off campus. Currently, there are still schools within Angeles City that are known to still penalise their students for speaking Kapampáangan despite the implementation of Department of Education Order No. 74, s. 2009 (MTB-MLE). Marginalized at the national level, the status of Kapampáangan is further reduced in its own homeland due to its exclusion and outright repression within the schools.

The low status of the Kapampáangan language, due to its marginalization and outright repression within its own homeland, has discouraged both local and foreign businessmen from using it and promoting it in their establishments within Angeles City. Local residents complain that they cannot use Kapampáangan anymore when shopping or ordering food from certain establishments operating within their own city.

KAPAMPÁANGAN is likewise not visible in any of the public street signs within Angeles City. At present, Kapampáangan is oftentimes excluded in a number of local government agencies within the city when addressing and servicing their own citizens. Communication protocols need to be established for most agencies in order to serve the Kapampáangan speaking population. The use of Kapampáangan in official communications as well as in local newspapers, radio and television is likewise disproportionately lower than the population of native speakers.

Due to decades of repression and marginalization within its own homeland and the lack of government and institutional protection and support, Kapampáangan is slowly becoming moribund, whereby the language is spoken only by the parental generation but is no longer being passed down to the children. Based on the UNESCO criteria for language vitality, this is a definitive sign of endangerment and a few steps away from extinction, not just of the language but of the Kapampáangan people as well, since it is their language that readily identifies them as a people. It is now a common practice in many Kapampáangan households within Angeles City that parents who are both Kapampáangan, no longer pass down their native Kapampáangan language to their children, but rather raise them speaking only Filipino (Tagalog) or English. Once a Kapampáangan stops speaking Kapampáangan, he loses the very element that distinguishes him as a Kapampáangan. He loses his identity. The moment a Kapampáangan loses his identity, the Kapampáangan ceases to exist.

The extinction of the Kapampáangan language is the extinction of the Kapampáangan people themselves, for their language is the most essential and evident part of their identity. The fact that Kapampáangan is both the name of the language and the people that speak it is a testament to this. The decline of the Kapampáangan language therefore is not just the concern of the Kapampáangan people who speak it but of the entire human race as well. It would be shameful and ironic before the world if the Kapampáangan people themselves were the cause of the decline of their own language and that no legislation has been done in any level to protect and save it. Geographically located at the heart of the Kapampáangan speaking homeland, the government and people of Angeles City have taken it upon themselves to legislate an ordinance that would safeguard, revitalize and promote Kapampáangan within its political boundaries and serve as a model for all Kapampáangan speaking municipalities.

While sustaining the main indigenous language, Kapampáangan, alongside English and Filipino, this ordinance simultaneously extends linguistic rights to all citizens of Angeles City. In addition, this ordinance shall also provide equal rights and opportunities for the preservation, development and use of Áitâ Mag-Anchî, the language of the indigenous inhabitants of the upland regions of Angeles City, particularly in barangays Margot and Sápangbato. Preserving Angeles City's linguistic diversity will facilitate the transmission of culture and indigenous knowledge, diversify economic activities and communication, promote peace and expand access to education and other resources. On

an individual level, knowing more languages increases mental acuity, social adaptability, job opportunities and even delay mental health complications associated with aging.

The draft Code and the system for language protection and equality designed herein was based mostly on existing local and international legislations and documentations on language and minority rights, but most particularly on The Local Language Code of La Union (P.O. No. 026-2012) that legislated Ilocano as an official language of the province of La Union. This is perhaps the first and most comprehensive legislation in the country that sought to actively elevate, safeguard, preserve and promote an existing marginalized regional Philippine language by declaring it an official language of a Philippine administrative division. Since there are three times more Ilocano speakers than Kapampangan speakers in the entire country and that Kapampangan is more threatened than Ilocano, the approval and implementation of this draft Code is absolutely necessary.

A number of provisions from this draft Code were also derived from existing international legislations and documentations on language and minority rights, such as: the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992); the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights (1996); the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001); The Official Language Act of Quebec in 1974 and the Charter of the French Language (Law 101) in the Province of Quebec in 1977 (Canada); the Sámi Act of 1987 June 12 No. 56 (Norway); the Maori Language Act of 1987 (New Zealand); the Native American Language Act of 1990 (USA); the Welsh Language Act of 1993 (UK); the Linguistic Policy Act of the Catalanian Government in 1998 (Spain); Chapter 1 Section 6 of the 1997 Constitution of South Africa and the National Language Policy Framework (NLPF) of 2003 (South Africa); The Official Language Act of 1993 and the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India (India); Article 70 of the Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation (Switzerland); Law on Frisian Language Use of 2010 June 4 (Netherlands); the Inuit Language Protection Act of 2008 (Canada); the Welsh Language Measure of 2011 (UK); and the Official Languages of the State of Alaska (HB216), signed into law 2014 October 23 (USA), among many others.

Direct influences in the drafting of this Code also includes the language revitalization efforts and documentation projects of the Linguistics Dynamics Science Project (LingDy) at the Research Institute for the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) in Tokyo, (Japan); The Field Linguistics and Documentary Linguistics Outreach Program of the Linguistics Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London (UK); the Endangered Languages Project headed by Prof. Daniel Kaufman; the Ilocano Studies Program and the Nakem Conferences at the University of Hawaii (USA); the Cebuano Studies Center at the University of San Carlos in Cebu City; the Center for Kapampangan Studies at Holy Angel University, Angeles City; the Sídduan ning Kabiasnan Kapampangan and Pámanigáral Kulitan (Institute for Kapampangan Research and Kulitan Studies) in Angeles City; the Ágúman Súlat Kapampangan; the Mangyan Heritage Center in Calapan, Mindoro; the Save Our Languages Through Federalism (SOLFED); the Defend the Indigenous Languages of the Archipelago (DILA); the Akademyang Kapampangan under the late Evangelina Hilario Lacson; the defunct Batiáuan Foundation, Inc.; the defunct K-list; as well as by several outstanding individuals across the country who, despite their lack of institutional, organizational and state support, have for several years continued to work on the revitalization of several indigenous languages within the country.

The extinction of the Kapampangan language is the extinction of the Kapampangan people, for it is the Kapampangan language that defines the Kapampangan people. It is imperative therefore that Kapampangan is protected, preserved and revitalized through the measures and provisions contained in this draft Code. The Philippine Constitution obliges Filipino citizens to preserve Filipino national culture “based on unity in diversity.”

Likewise the Secretary of Budget made a policy statement in 2015 that “We cannot claim to pursue national development if we fail at preserving our culture and heritage.” The Kapampangan language and culture is part of that diversity and national development. It needs to be preserved so as to sustain Filipino national culture and pursue national development. If the Kapampangan language dies and the Kapampangan people disappears, those who had the power to protect it but failed to do so are answerable not only to the Filipino people but also to the entire human race. Angeles City recognizes its pivotal role in the continuing history of the nation, according to Section 1 of the Angeles City Heritage Code (No.378, S.2015). The preservation of Kapampangan language and identity through this draft Code will once again place Angeles City in a defining role in the continuing saga of the Filipino nation. It is therefore imperative that, in view of these premises, this draft Code be approved.

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panglungsod of Angeles City in session duly assembled that:

## **CHAPTER 1 TITLE AND DECLARATION OF POLICY**

**Section 1. Title.** This code shall be known and cited as THE ANGELES CITY LOCAL LANGUAGE CODE.

**Section 2. Declaration of Policy.** The Angeles City Government hereby reiterates its policy to preserve, revitalize, safeguard, promote and develop KAPAMPANGAN, the indigenous language of Angeles City.

In so doing, the Angeles City Government maintains and upholds the quintessential purpose of reinforcing the use of Kapampangan in relevant sectors, alongside Filipino and English, thus promoting mutual respect, fostering peace, improving communication, diversify commerce and expanding access to education and other resources.

## **CHAPTER 2 LEGAL BASES, PURPOSES, AND DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Section 3. Legal Bases.** The legal bases of this Code are:

3.1. Constitution of the Philippines, particularly Article XIV, Sections 7, 9, 4, 15, 17, and 18 thereof;

3.2. The Local Language Code of La Union (P.O. No. 026-2012) thereof;

3.3. United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified in 1974, particularly Article 27 thereof;

3.4. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified in 1990, particularly Articles 29 and 30 thereof;

3.5. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, particularly Article 4 thereof;

3.6. UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in

Education, accepted in 1964, particularly Article 5 thereof;

3.7. UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) thereof;

3.8. ILO Convention 169 (1989) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, particularly Article 28 thereof;

3.9. The Local Government Code of 1991 (RA. No. 7160), particularly section 16 and 59 thereof;

3.10. The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (R.A. No. 8371), particularly Chapters V and VII thereof;

3.11. Department of Education Order No. 74, s. 2009 (Institutionalizing Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education) thereof;

3.12. The K-12 Law (R.A. 10533), particularly Section 5-F thereof;

3.13. The Angeles City Heritage Ordinance No. 378, s. 2015 (PO 662-11-11) thereof;

3.14. The Ordinance Creating the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles, Ordinance No.373, s. 2015 (PO 831-02-15) thereof;

**Section 4. Purposes.** The purposes of this Code are:

4.1. To preserve, safeguard, revitalize and promote the use of Kapampangan in Angeles City and to create an environment where it can thrive and flourish in all sectors of society, alongside Filipino and English;

4.2. To promote multilingualism, *Áitâ Mag-Anchî*, the language of the *Áitâ* people of barangays Margot and Sápangbato, should also be protected, preserved, developed and promoted by the city government, especially within the communities that speaks it. Opportunities should be given to teach and learn it and its native speakers should not be discriminated for speaking it within Angeles City;

4.3. To facilitate access to and choice of information, communication and education;

4.4. To advance linguistic rights and non-discrimination in Angeles City, and

4.5. To explore and share sound language policy and practice with other entities locally and internationally;

**Section 5. Definition of Terms.** The use of the following terms and phrases used in this Code shall be defined as follows:

5.1. **Kapampáangan.** Although the word KAPAMPÁNGAN used in this Code basically refers to the language, generally speaking, this term can be also be understood in the following contexts:

5.1.1. **The Kapampáangan Ancestral Homeland,** which is the entire stretch of Central Luzon where the Kapampáangan speaking people live, transcending the current political boundaries of the provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, Bataan, Nueva Ecija and Bulacan. The Kapampáangan people affectionately call their ancestral homeland, *Indûng Kapampáangan*, literally ‘Mother Kapampáangan’. Angeles City is an integral part of Indûng Kapampáangan.

5.1.2. **The Kapampáangan People.** These are the native Kapampáangan-speaking people of the Kapampáangan ancestral homeland who were once referred to as Pampangueño, Pampangos and Pampangan in old non-Kapampáangan literatures. Kapampáangan advocates refer to the Kapampáangan people as *Bangsâng Kapampáangan*. The *Bangsâng Kapampáangan* are the major indigenous inhabitants of Angeles City.

5.1.3. **The Kapampáangan Language.** This is the indigenous Austronesian language spoken in Indûng Kapampáangan by the Bangsâng Kapampáangan. Also known as Pampango and Pampangan in old non-Kapampáangan literatures and written as Capampáñgan in old Kapampáangan literatures. The Kapampáangan people affectionately call their language *Amánung Sísuan*, literally ‘the language suckled from the mother’s breast’. The Amánung Sísuan is major the indigenous language spoken in Angeles City.

5.1.4. **Súlat Kapampáangan** or *Kulitan*. The spoken Kapampáangan language was originally made tangible through its indigenous script, *Súlat Kapampáangan* ‘Kapampáangan script’ and more popularly known as *Kulitan* ‘bamboo etchings’. *Súlat Kapampáangan* or *Kulitan* is the visual interpretation of the Kapampáangan language. It is also highly endangered. It has been preserved and maintained by a few Kapampáangan families and is now currently being reintroduced to the general public by a handful of experts and scholars through the efforts of the Angeles City Tourism Office.

5.2. **Language** is a complex system of communication that can be distinguished by its distinct morphosyntactic properties, phonology and lexicon. It is the medium through which a people’s culture is passed down from generation to generation. Except for Filipino and English, the languages referred to in this Code refer mostly to the medium spoken by the indigenous inhabitants of the country, recognized as such by local and international linguists and scholars, particularly the Kapampáangan language.

5.3. **Dialect** is a variant of a language. They are distinguished primarily through mutual intelligibility. For instance, Speaker A speaks a certain variety and Speaker B another variety. If Speaker A and Speaker B understood each other using their particular variety, then each of them is speaking a dialect of the same language. On the other hand, if Speaker A and Speaker B do not understand each other when speaking their particular variety, then each of them is speaking a different language. This does not refer to the indigenous regional languages of the Philippines that have been politically relegated to the status of mere provincial dialects.

5.4. **Lingua Franca** is a language that is adopted as a common language among native speakers of different languages. Kapampangan is still currently used as the Lingua Franca of the different Áitâ language groups on the Pampanga and Tarlac side of the Zambales mountain ranges. Kapampangan was also once the lingua franca of Central Luzon before Tagalog replaced it in the last century.

5.5. **Filipino** is the official name of the Tagalog-based national language of the Philippines as described in Article XIV, Section 6 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Despite the arguments of Filipino advocates, local and international linguists consider Filipino as just another name for the Tagalog language.

5.6. **Official Local Language** is a language that receives official recognition, use and support at the municipal level and the city's component agencies and local government units.

5.7. **Culture** refers to the sum total of a people's knowledge and survival history in a specific given territory that has become their way of life, their psyche, their values as manifested by their language, their customs, their arts, their rituals and beliefs, their songs and dances, their cuisine and etc. that has been passed down as heritage from generation to generation and has therefore distinguished them as a people.

5.8. **Heritage** is that which has been passed down and inherited from one's ancestors, both tangible and intangible, and can still be passed down to the next generation, mostly having significant historical, cultural and artistic value. Heritage can be classified into Cultural Properties, Intangible Heritage and Natural Heritage. The Kapampangan language is an intangible heritage of the Kapampangan people.

5.9. **Living Tradition** are cultural traditions and practices that have been preserved, more or less intact, despite the changes and historical transformation of the society that carries and practices them.

5.10. **Culture Bearer** is an individual, who despite his society's transformation through historical transitions, colonization, migration, and other external threats, managed to retain his people's cultural practices, art forms and traditions.

5.11. **Ethnolinguistic Group** is a group whose identity is defined not just by ethnicity, but also by the language that they speak. The Philippines is a classic example whereby group identity is determined primarily by language.

5.12. **Áitâ** refers to the second group of indigenous people who inhabit Angeles City. Not only do they have a distinct language and culture that is different from Kapampangan, but they also look genetically different from them. Historically, the Áitâ were known to have lived harmoniously with the Kapampangans in scattered bands all across the Kapampangan homeland. However, due to colonial pressure, the Kapampangans were forced to push the Áitâs further upland and convert their shared forests into private plantations. Within Angeles City, the Áitâ people continue to live in scattered communities in the upland barangays of Margot and Sapangbato.

5.13. **Áitâ Mag-Anchî** refers to the Austronesian language spoken by the Áitâ of Angeles City, Mabalacat City, the northeastern parts of Porac (Pampanga) and the northwestern parts of Bamban (Tarlac).

5.14. **Indigenous people of Angeles City.** This refers to a homogenous group of people sharing a common language and identity, and identified by name as such by themselves and others, who have lived continuously for generations as an organized community and collectively tied to and defined territorially within Angeles City, who under claims of ownership for hundreds of years or since time immemorial, have occupied, possessed customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural characteristics that distinguishes them from other Filipinos. The Kapampáangan people, who settled in what is now Angeles City more than two hundred years ago consider themselves the major indigenous ethnolinguistic group of Angeles City, it being historically and geographically a part of the ancestral Kapampáangan homeland. The Áitâ people, who have lived in what is now Angeles City for perhaps several millennia, ironically constitute the indigenous minority. The Kapampáangan people, despite their cooperation with the former colonial powers and their shared recent historical experiences with other Filipinos, have managed to preserve their distinct indigenous language and culture, thereby distinguishing them from the rest of the Filipinos.

5.15. **Indigenous languages of Angeles City.** These would refer to the languages spoken by the historical indigenous inhabitants of Angeles City, namely KAPAMPÁANGAN among the Kapampáangan speaking majority and Áitâ Mag-Anchî by the Áitâ people of barangays Margot and Sapangbato.

5.16. **Local, native or indigenous languages.** These refer to the languages that are historically and have over the centuries existed, developed and formed distinct communities within Angeles City, particularly among the lowland Kapampáangan majority and the upland Áitâ minority.

5.17. **Austronesian language.** This refers to the language family to which Kapampáangan and other Philippine languages belong. It was once called Malayo-Polynesian and is spoken by the natives of Taiwan to as far as the indigenous inhabitants of the island of Madagascar in the African continent to Easter Island in the far Western Pacific.

### **CHAPTER 3 LANGUAGE STATUS**

**Section 6. Official Languages.** Kapampáangan is an official language of Angeles City, alongside Filipino, the national language of the Philippines, and English, the official language of the islands before the establishment of Filipino as a national language. These languages may be used in the city in all private and public transactions and activities.

**Section 7. The Main Heritage Language of Angeles City.** Kapampáangan is the main heritage language of Angeles City. It is a living cultural treasure and a historical legacy of the Kapampáangan people and the Kapampáangan homeland that enriches the nation's culture and can be appreciated by the global community regardless of age, gender, religion or ethnicity. It is therefore crucial that various institutions and relevant agencies within the city be committed in promoting its knowledge and use among citizens without undermining the official status and use of either Filipino or English.

## CHAPTER 4 LINGUISTIC RIGHTS

**Section 8. Recognizing the Linguistic Rights of the People of Angeles City.** The Angeles City Government is committed to ensure full equality and without discrimination in safeguarding everyone's linguistic rights and duties by entitling them:

8.1. To be proficient in Kapampáangan, Filipino and English. Proficiency in Áitâ Mag-Anchî is also encouraged if desired, especially in barangays Margot and Sapangbato;

8.2. To have the right to express themselves in any of these languages, verbally or in writing, in their relations, whether public or private, with others, as well as in addressing the court, tribunals, agencies and the city government, including its component agencies and barangay units;

8.3. To have the right to be served in any of these languages in the manner laid down by this Ordinance; and

8.4. To freely use these languages.

**Section 9. Acknowledgement and Protection of Áitâ Mag- Anchî.** In addition to Kapampáangan, the language spoken by the indigenous majority, the Angeles City Government shall also recognize Áitâ Mag-Anchî, the language of the Áitâ people, an indigenous minority living in scattered communities in the barangays of Margot and Sapangbato, as an indigenous language of Angeles City and shall take steps to preserve and promote it. The provisions of this Code however may not be able to fully address the needs of the Áitâ community. The indigenous Áitâ community is therefore encouraged to work with the city government in drafting their own Code, following the example of this Ordinance, in their own style and in accordance with their own needs to protect and preserve their language, in addition to the provisions laid herein.

## CHAPTER 5 PROTECTION OF A HERITAGE SCRIPT

**Section 10. Acknowledgment and Protection of Súlat Kapampáangan (Kulitan).** The Angeles City Government shall recognize and protect *Súlat Kapampáangan*, more popularly known as *Kulitan*, the indigenous and highly endangered Kapampáangan script, as a heritage script and shall legislate measures to protect, preserve and promote its use, especially among the youth.

**Section 11. Acknowledgement and Protection of Súlat Kapampáangan (Kulitan) Writers and Culture Bearers.** The Angeles City Government shall acknowledge and support the handful of recognized experts of *Súlat Kapampáangan (Kulitan)* among its citizens. The city shall take measures to promote, safeguard and utilize their skills and expertise in its language and culture revitalization programs and projects.

## CHAPTER 6 THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

**Section 12.** The Angeles City Government and component agencies, offices and barangay units shall regulate the use of Kapampáangan in their administrative activities, in accordance with this Ordinance:

12.1. The Angeles City Government and component offices and barangay units may incorporate Kapampáangan in their internal procedures and in relation with one another. They may also use it in their activities and communications with individuals or entities based in the city or in other municipalities within Indûng Kapampáangan, without detriment to the right of citizens to receive them in English or Filipino upon request. Offices may choose to conduct their normal written communications in English or Filipino, however these communications shall include translations in Kapampáangan, or at the very least, include an information indicating that copies of the communications are available in Kapampáangan upon request.

12.2. The official publication and website of the Angeles City Government and those of its offices and barangay units shall have at least one third (1/3) of their contents in Kapampáangan. They may incorporate *Súlat Kapampáangan* or *Kulitan* (see Chapter 5, Section 10 & 11).

12.3. Telephone recordings and services of the Angeles City Government and its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall be multilingual, primarily in Kapampáangan, as well as in Filipino or English if such languages are so desired.

12.4. Any public notices, road signs, banners, placards, tarpaulins and other signages made by the government of Angeles City and its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall include Kapampáangan alongside other official languages desired. They may incorporate *Súlat Kapampáangan* or *Kulitan* (see Chapter 5, Section 10 & 11).

12.5. As a way to indicate local language proficiency and to make visitors feel comfortable in using it without risk of being misunderstood, government staff should first, whenever possible, greet clients in the local language or bilingually, whether by phone or in person. In addition, signs or placards shall be placed in a visible location indicating the language capabilities of the office. Commendations shall be given to the offices that comply best.

12.6. The Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall maintain a list of commercial establishments that have made their best effort to comply with the objectives laid out in Chapters 12 and 13 hereof, giving preferential treatment to those establishments when making purchases, assuming the existence of several accepted options.

12.7. The Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall create and maintain Kapampáangan language translations of their official hymns and use them in a manner they see fit, but not less than twice annually. Translations in Áitâ Mag-Anchî shall be included for barangays Margot and Sapangbato.

12.8. Ceremonies, celebrations and other public events of the Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall meaningfully include Kapampáangan, and if the situation so requires, Áitâ Mag-Anchî.

12.9. The Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units may seek the services of consultants and language experts in such relevant fields as multilingual services, localized communications, mother tongue education and linguistic rights in support of this Code.

12.10. The Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units shall play an active role in the inclusion of Kapampáangan in relevant sectors, including Áitâ Mag-Anchî for barangays Margot and Sapangbato.

12.11. The use, promotion and development of Kapampáangan language and culture, including to some extent, Áitâ language and culture, as well as the improvement of multilingual services, shall be integrated into medium and long term development plans of the Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units.

**Section 13. Publication of Ordinances, Resolutions and Regulations.** Ordinances, resolutions and regulations enacted by the concerned authorities of the city and their component offices and barangay units shall be published in simultaneous editions and disseminated by the media in Kapampáangan and at least in Filipino or English, in accordance with Section 59 of the Local Government Code of 1991.

**Section 14. Linguistic Ability of Staff in the Service of the City Government and its Component Entities.** The staff in the frontline service of the Angeles City Government and those of its component agencies, offices and barangay units, as well as other public authorities and institutions within the city shall be competent in Kapampáangan, and at least one other language so that they can adequately carry out the duties assigned to their posts. In this regard, the Angeles City Government and its offices and barangay units shall:

14.1. Provide periodic local language training to their staff;

14.2. In recruiting personnel, employ those competent in Kapampáangan as a basic job necessity, in addition to meeting the minimum requirements as provided by Civil Service Laws, Rules and Regulations. Those who are competent in both Kapampáangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî shall be considered special assets.

## **CHAPTER 7 NAMING OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PLACES**

**Section 15. Naming of Newly Created Public Spaces.** Names of newly created barangays, sitios, public offices, agencies, schools, libraries, hospitals, clinics, markets, theatres, roads, parks and other public places, including private places that serve the general public, should preferably be inspired by Kapampáangan language, history and culture, as well as Áitâ language, history and culture if necessary.

## **CHAPTER 8 EDUCATION**

**Section 16. Inclusion of Local Language in Day Care Centers.** The Angeles City Government shall promote Kapampangan as the main vehicle for teaching and learning in the barangay Day Care Centers run by DSWD, it being the principle mother tongue and heritage language of Angeles City, as well as Aitâ Mag-Anchî in the Aitâ communities of Margot and Sápangbato. Day Care Center staff must be competent in Kapampangan, as well as in English and Filipino. They must be also competent in Aitâ Mag-Anchî if they are working with Aitâ children. The DSWD must never suppress the use of Kapampangan and Aitâ Mag-Anchî in its Day Care Centers in Angeles City.

**Section 17. Inclusion of Local Language in Basic Education.** The Angeles City Government shall promote Kapampangan as an intellectual language by restoring its rightful place in Education. With Kapampangan as Angeles City's heritage language and mother tongue, educational establishments, shall at all levels, in accordance with DepEd Order No. 74, s. 2009 (Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education) and section 5-F of the K-12 Law (R.A. 10533), be enjoined:

17.1. To include Kapampangan in their daily administrative activities, including their regular interactions with students;

17.2. To ensure that teaching staff must be competent in Kapampangan and English or Filipino, and use these languages in teaching and performing related tasks;

17.3. To create adequate Kapampangan language enrichment programs for teachers and staff, in collaboration with linguists and Kapampangan language specialists, so as to ensure proper and quality instructions in the Kapampangan language. Teachers and staff are encouraged to do research and seek enrichment courses on Kapampangan language and culture;

17.4. To encourage and entitle their teaching staff to incorporate Kapampangan in all subjects in the classroom as an auxiliary language in accordance with the language provisions of the Philippine Constitution;

17.5. To not prohibit anyone from expressing themselves in Kapampangan and/or Aitâ Mag-Anchî. Discriminatory practice based on language shall not be allowed;

17.6. To encourage the use of Kapampangan in official school gatherings, meetings, programs and celebrations;

17.7. To encourage academic debates and discussions in Kapampangan;

17.8. To encourage research and literacy in Kapampangan;

17.9. To set up their own resource centers or library sections for Kapampangan, and if possible Aitâ Mag-Anchî;

17.10. To host annual activities celebrating and showcasing the value, depth, breadth and richness of the Kapampangan people, their language and their culture, as well as that of the Aitâ people, as parts of the national heritage;

17.11. To empower students with the responsibility of promoting Kapampangan by enjoining them to form Kapampangan literary clubs, theatre clubs, debating teams, etc.;

17.12. To incorporate Kapampangan in the official student publications, with as much content as, if not more than, Filipino and English, as well as Áitâ Mag-Anchî if necessary;

17.13. To sing the *Imno ning Kapampangan* and the official Kapampangan version of the Angeles Hymn should there be one, not less than twice annually;

17.14. To always include Kapampangan and, if so desired, Áitâ Mag-Anchî, in all pro-Filipino events, activities and celebrations within the city, like the *Buwan ng Wika* in August, in accordance with the constitutional mandate of the *Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino* (KWF) to develop, propagate and preserve Filipino and other Philippine languages;

17.15. To always celebrate and observe Philippine Independence Day, the *Buwan ng Wika* and other pro-Filipino events and activities within the city in a pluralistic manner by not discriminating against nor excluding Kapampangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî in the programme of activities;

17.16. To ensure that graduates of elementary and secondary education are competent in oral and written Kapampangan, as well as other languages, and be given “Multilingual Certifications;”

The Angeles City Government and its component offices and barangay units shall provide logistical and technical assistance and other support in the implementation of Mother Tongue-based Multilingual Education Policy.

In areas where Áitâ Mag-Anchî is spoken, namely in the barangays of Margot and Sapangbato, these same educational policies shall be applied using Áitâ Mag-Anchî instead of or alongside Kapampangan, taking into account the existing laws on indigenous peoples’ education.

**Section 18. Inclusion of Local Language in Higher Education Institutions and Vocational-Technical Schools.** Higher Education Institutions and Technical Vocational Schools in Angeles City, particularly the City College of Angeles (CCA) and the Angeles City National Trade School, shall:

18.1. Honor the right of faculty, staff and students to express themselves in Kapampangan, Áitâ Mag-Anchî, Filipino and English, whether verbally or in writing;

18.2. Ensure that faculty and staff are competent in Kapampangan as they are in Filipino and English. Kapampangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî enrichment programs shall be provided to faculty and staff by tapping linguists and local language experts, with the help of the Angeles City Government and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED);

18.3. Enjoin and entitle their faculty and staff to incorporate Kapampangan as a medium of instruction in accordance with the language provisions of the Philippine Constitution, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations;

18.4. Encourage the use of Kapampangan in official gatherings, meetings, celebrations, programs and activities; in cooperation with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Angeles City Government, linguists and local language experts, provide enrichment programs so that each student, regardless of degree, learns and appreciates Kapampangan as a language.

18.5. In cooperation with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and the Angeles City Government, ensure that the teaching of Kapampangan Language, Literature, History and Culture is incorporated in compulsory general education subjects like Philippine History, Philippine Literature, Social Anthropology and Humanities.

18.6. Include at least a one-unit requirement in Kapampangan language or Multilingualism for courses in Tourism, Hotel and Restaurant Management (HRM) and Public Administration, and a similar three-unit requirement for teacher education, communication, journalism and courses related to frontline healthcare and others;

18.7. Incorporate local language skills into college students' training under the National Service Training Program (NSTP) in preparation for their volunteer work in the barangays of Angeles City;

18.8. Empower students with responsibility in promoting Kapampangan by enjoining them to form Kapampangan literary clubs, theatre clubs, debating teams, etc.;

18.9. Incorporate Kapampangan in the official student publications, with as much content as, if not more than, Filipino and English. Include *Áitâ Mag-Anchî* when necessary;

18.10. Set specific criteria for linguistic use in activities related to international commitments and visiting instructors when necessary.

## **CHAPTER 9 MEDIA**

**Section 19. LGU-Run Radio and Television Stations.** In radio and television broadcasting owned and/or managed by the Angeles City Government and component offices and barangay units, Kapampangan shall be normally used.

In the case of airtime bought by the Angeles City Government and component offices and barangay units in other local radio and television stations, Kapampangan shall be used.

**Section 20. Privately-Run Radio and Television Stations.**  
It shall be required of:

20.1. All radio stations to guarantee broadcasting time in Kapampangan and other language native to the city. Kapampangan, *Áitâ Mag-Anchî*, or combinations thereof, shall represent at least sixty percent (60%) of total daily broadcasting time of AM radio stations;

20.2. All AM and FM radio stations to ensure that music programs have at least one (1) Kapampangan songs per hour;

20.3. All AM and FM radio stations to aim for at least thirty percent (30%) of their advertising content in Kapampangan;

20.4. All AM and FM radio stations to ensure that at least thirty percent (30%) of disc jockey (DJ) adlibbing be in Kapampangan;

20.5. All AM and FM radio stations to ensure at least fifteen (15) minutes daily of news, documentary, drama, comedy, commentary and discussion in Kapampangan;

20.6. The Angeles City Government to award incentives, like a discount in business permits and renewal fees paid by AM stations, for attaining sixty percent (60%) of their daily broadcast time in Kapampangan. If an AM radio station goes beyond eighty percent (80%), the city shall grant more incentives or citations;

20.7. The Angeles City Government to award incentives, like a discount in business permits and renewal fees paid by FM stations, for fulfilling sections 20.2 – 20.5. If an FM station achieves double the targets outlined in the said paragraphs, the city government shall grant more incentives or citations;

20.8. Component barangay units to pass legislative measures that would extend similar incentives to radio stations, especially those that do not make any payments to the city government;

20.9. Radio stations to submit to the city government through the Language Services Office or the equivalent body in the component barangay unit documentation identifying how they have met the daily airtime requirements of 20.2 – 20.5 and 20.6. hereof over the past year as a basis to determine eligibility to avail of the aforementioned incentives;

20.10. Television cable stations in the city to create more of their local content, and to air Kapampangan content in general. The city shall provide incentives, like a discount in business permit fees and renewal fees, or a reduction of franchise tax to those cable stations that have at least ten percent (10%) of their broadcast time in Kapampangan, with an additional incentive or citation for every additional ten percent (10%) of their broadcast time that is aired in Kapampangan;

20.11. The Angeles City Government, its offices and component barangay units to introduce additional incentives or other measures for the increased use of local languages in broadcast and broadband media;

**Section 21. Availability of Local Language Radio and Television Programs.** The Angeles City Government, its offices and component barangay units shall promote the availability and improved signal of Kapampangan radio and television programs originating elsewhere so that they may reach Angeles City.

**Section 22. The Print Media.** It shall be required that:

22.1. Forty percent (40%) of the contents of the regular publications of the city government, its offices and component barangay units be in Kapampangan;

22.2. Any written press published in the city by private entities of general circulation must provide the equivalent of at least an annualized average of one (1) full page of each issue in Kapampangan in order to be accredited and eligible to participate in the presenting of provincial ordinances, notices and other publications;

22.3. The Angeles City Government shall promote newspapers and magazines of general circulation within the city containing an annual average of more than two (2) full pages of Kapampangan language content per issue through tax reductions and subscriptions;

22.4. Publishers within the city may submit a copy to the Angeles City Government through the Angeles City Language Services Office of all their issues for certification of eligibility in availing the aforementioned annual incentives.

## COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

**Section 23. Basic Standards of Services.** The Angeles City government and component barangay units shall promote the inclusion of local languages in commercial enterprises at a basic level and in cooperation with relevant agencies, adequately convey the following information:

23.1. All companies that render services to the public shall be in a position to serve customers in any of the officially recognized languages of the city;

23.2. Cashiers, servers, and other staff that deal directly with clients should make their knowledge of the local language evident, so that clients will feel comfortable in using it;

23.3. Employees shall not be forbidden or discriminated against for speaking Kapampangan to one another, to Kapampangan speaking customers, or in greeting any customer in Kapampangan;

23.4. Commercial establishments shall include Kapampangan in at least some of their signages. This regulation is not applicable to trademarks, commercial names or signs protected by intellectual property legislation;

23.5. Partners in the health industry must be particularly vigilant in adopting and implementing multilingual policies in their services and communications.

23.6. Trainings and tutorials for staff shall be conducted at least annually to prepare them for the quality of service outlined in 25.1 – 25.5. These may be conducted in cooperation with the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) or the equivalent body in the component barangays and other relevant agencies;

23.7 The Angeles City Government, through the Language Services Unit, shall offer a list of standard Kapampangan terms for use in signages and other settings with template examples. These may include *Súlat Kapampangan* or *Kulitan* (see Chapter 5, Section 10 & 11);

23.8. Establishments that make an effort to honor the Language Code shall be given recognition or commendations. Component agencies and barangay units are enjoined to do the same;

23.9. Barangay units and other agencies that regulate, monitor, advise or facilitate commercial activities shall convey the information laid out in this and the following chapter to existing businesses and to applicants of business permits and similar commercial licenses.

## CHAPTER 11 PRODUCT INFORMATION AND ADVERTISING

**Section 24. Product Information to Users and Consumers.** Kapampangan translations, aside from Filipino or English, shall be included in the following:

24.1. Labels of products made in Angeles City;

24.2. Health related products and hazardous products being distributed in the city should include a Kapampangan translation on the instruction manuals and information stated on the labels and wrappings;

24.3. Translation assistance for labels and ads may be obtained from the Language Services Unit (*see* Chapter 13, Section 27).

**Section 25. Advertising.** The Angeles City Government, its component entities and barangay units, as the case may be, shall:

25.1. Favor, encourage and promote the general use/incorporation of Kapampangan, in advertising within the city, especially in public thoroughfares;

25.2. Pass legislative measures to extend financial incentives or rewards to advertisers for including Kapampangan in their advertisements: For instance, a discount on business permits, advertising/billboard fees, and other similar measures.

## **CHAPTER 12 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS**

**Section 26. Inclusion of Local Languages in the Services of Health Institutions within the Multilingual Framework.** Health institutions and other health entities have a particularly important responsibility in offering communications and services in the local languages within a multilingual framework. For that reason, they shall:

26.1. Identify someone responsible for overseeing, developing, and monitoring overall language access and services in their respective institutions;

26.2. Include Kapampangan in their basic signages, posters, brochures and materials produced for public awareness;

26.3. Include Kapampangan in the materials that they distribute to local health institutions whenever possible;

26.4. Appoint in-house positions for translation and if translators are contracted externally, they should be accredited or recognized professionals and duly compensated; the City Health Office and the Language Services Unit (*see* Chapter 13, Section 27) shall keep up-to-date data bases of persons and organizations in the city available for such services;

26.5. Hold regular training or meetings for their administrative and technical staff on appropriate language use in client services;

26.6. Record the mother tongue of patients for their records to be presented on all subsets of patient data, so that they may be served appropriately;

26.7. Take necessary measures to make clients aware and comfortable of their rights to receive services in their mother tongues through prominent display of

multilingual signages, posters and brochures, and by describing the language services available in person;

26.8. Include Kapampáangan in their websites and pre-recorded phone services, if applicable;

26.9. In hiring staff, take language ability into consideration, especially knowledge of local languages as an advantage to whatever other languages are necessary for their duties;

26.10. Require competency in Kapampáangan, as well as Áitâ Mag-Anchî, for certain positions as designated by the institution's human resource office;

26.11. Aim to maintain an overall staff profile whose language competencies reflect the percentages of the significant languages spoken in the barangays to which they serve, based on the National Census or some other reliable language survey, especially in barangays Margot and Sapangbato where the Áitâ Mag-Anchî is spoken by Angeles City's indigenous minority;

26.12. Periodically conduct surveys on the linguistic background of their client population and language needs assessments to improve health care delivery. Any language that is a mother tongue for more than 25% of the client population shall be considered a threshold or priority language. Copies of these data shall be submitted to the Language Services Unit;

26.13. Within one year of the enactment of this Code, formulate and promulgate communications policies that reflect the localized and multilingual principles laid herein.

## **CHAPTER 13 LANGUAGE SERVICES UNIT**

**Section 27. Language Services Unit.** There is hereby created the Language Services Unit within the City College of Angeles (CCA) and/or the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) and/or the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles (CACA), that shall initially provide local language services, primarily for the government of Angeles City and its component offices, agencies and barangays, and secondly to the general public, and that an appropriate budget shall be allocated in order for it to function. CCA and/or ACTO and/or CACA shall serve as the surrogate office of the Language Services Unit until such a time that it can be absorbed by a more relevant agency or stand alone through its own budget and personnel.

**Section 28. Composition.** The Language Services Unit shall be composed of native speakers and experts of the Kapampáangan language, who:

28.1. Are proficient in both spoken and written form of the language, including its indigenous script *Súlat Kapampáangan* or *Kulitan*, or are at least willing to learn and master *Kulitan*, as well as English or Filipino;

28.2. Have sufficient background in research and documentation;

28.3. Have been involved in language revitalization projects or workshops, or at least, in language advocacy;

28.4. Can conduct Kapampáangan language literacy and fluency lectures and workshops, as well as other relevant subjects.

The Language Services Unit shall also tap native speakers and experts in the Áitâ Languages and constantly consult with linguists and local language scholars if there is none in their ranks.

**Section 29. Functions, Powers and Responsibilities.** The Language Services Unit shall:

29.1. Serve as the central coordinating arm of all activities concerning the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of this Code within the city government and its key partners in education, business, media and other entities;

29.2. Assist various departments in their various language needs and to achieve multi-lingual standards as presented in this Code;

29.3. Conduct, promote and encourage research and documentation of the Kapampáangan and Áitâ languages and create multipurpose records through multimedia recordings of speakers with annotations and translations for the purpose of preservation, and distribution of the resulting materials;

29.4. Establish a Kapampáangan and Áitâ language research centre that will serve as a library, repository and archives for documentary linguistics;

29.5. Award scholarship grants to deserving individuals who want to study linguistics to further the study and development of Kapampáangan and Áitâ languages (*see* Chapter 15, Section 38), provided that the said awardee render service to the Language Services Unit upon completion of his/her studies;

29.6. Establish and maintain networks and external partnerships with national and international organizations, institutes and scholars working on language documentation and language advocacy;

29.7. Organise and conduct lectures, seminars, workshops and conferences that promote literacy and proficiency in Kapampáangan, and if possible, Áitâ Mag-Anchî;

29.8. Help design modules and instructional materials for the teaching of Kapampáangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî to both native and non-native speakers;

29.9. Serve as an information-clearing house for quality mother tongue and multi-lingual services;

29.10. Conduct research on the socio-linguistic make-up and trends of Angeles City;

29.11. Monitor and support the implementation of Mother Tongue-based education within the city;

29.12. Monitor and aid various sectors and component agencies and barangay units in their compliance with the provisions of this Code;

29.13. Encourage the creation of local language-based cultural productions (*see* Chapter 15, Section 39);

29.14. Organize and facilitate Kapampangan and Áitâ language and culture programs and activities, such as a Kapampangan language high school debates, Kapampangan and Áitâ song writing competitions, etc., so as to encourage and promote the use of the Kapampangan and Áitâ languages among the youth (*see also* Chapter 14);

29.15. Identify role models in the use and revitalization of Kapampangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî within the city (*see also* Chapter 13, Section 31 and Chapter 14, Section 36.1);

29.16. And other functions and responsibilities that may be assigned to it.

**Section 30. Duties and Obligations of the City College of Angeles (CCA) and/or the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) and/or the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles (CACA) to Language Services Unit.** The Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) and/or the City College of Angeles (CCA) shall:

30.1. Formulate and approve a long term implementing rules and guidelines with the Language Services Unit to promote the use and understanding of Kapampangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî languages, and their representation in all sectors. The implementing rules and guidelines must be published not later than one (1) year after the effectivity of this Code;

30.2. Review regular reports by the Language Services Unit as to the progress in achieving the objectives of this Code, and make the necessary recommendations;

30.3. Review the results and recommendations of the socio-linguistic mapping of the city and take appropriate action;

30.4. Support the quality and effective inclusion of the local language in education as a platform for discussion, planning and policy making between diverse sectors;

30.5. Define the categories, as well as the criteria for selection and nomination, for the annual awards to be given by the city government, in coordination with the Language Services Unit, to those who comply and effectively use and promote the local languages (*see* Chapter 14);

30.6. Approve and administer grants for the creation of Kapampangan and Áitâ language and culture materials, disbursed from the Kapampangan and Áitâ language development fund (*see* Chapter 15, Section 39);

30.7. Assist in the planning of the annual festival celebration of Kapampangan and Áitâ language, culture and arts (*see* Chapter 14, Section 36.2);

30.8. Conduct periodic consultations with all stakeholders to identify grassroots-based linguistic and cultural concerns pertaining to this Code;

30.9. Help identify and involve key persons in component barangay units and other entities who can support the implementation of this Code;

30.10. Solicit language plans or reports from specific sectors and enforce proper accountability measures;

30.11. Arbitrate in cases of disagreement between the subject of an administrative action and the Language Services Unit in the course of enforcing the provisions of this Code;

30.12. Review the annual budget of the Language Services Unit and, if necessary, pursue extra fund generating activities;

30.13. Allocate funds to pay scholars and experts tapped by the Language Services Unit for their services rendered;

30.14. Exercise all other powers and functions necessary, or even incidental, to the achievement of the objectives of this Ordinance.

**Section 31. Promotional Measures.** The Angeles City Government and all concerned authorities shall promote the public image and use of Kapampangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî, and may provide tax allowances and exemptions for actions towards this end (*see* Chapter 13, Section 29.15).

**Section 32. Base-Line Data and Bench Marking.** The Angeles City Government, in cooperation with the City College of Angeles and its component barangay units, shall conduct a socio- linguistic mapping of Angeles City at least every five years in order to characterize the language make-up, practices and attitudes of its citizens and its various economic sectors.

**Section 33. Collaboration with Other Entities.** The city government shall:

33.1. Encourage barangays to pass legislative measures to support the preservation and development of Kapampangan, together with Áitâ Mag-Anchî in barangays Margot and Sapangbato, by extending tax incentives and other implementation tools to stakeholders;

33.2. Seek and establish agreements and collaboration with other Kapampangan speaking municipalities, provincial governments, the national government, private and public corporations, development bodies, local and international NGOs, local and international academic institutions, local and international language experts and the media in order to promote knowledge and general use of Kapampangan, as well as Áitâ Mag-Anchî.

**Section 34. Funding.** There shall be appropriated an annual amount of Three Million Pesos (PHP 3,000,000.00) for the operation of the Language Services Unit from available funds not otherwise appropriated, subject to the usual accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

**Section 35. Special Fund.** Donations to the City College of Angeles (CCA) and/or the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) and/or the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles (CACA) for language and culture and funds generated from its activities shall accrue to the General Fund. These are generated solely to fund the operations of the Language Services Unit.

## AWARDS AND CELEBRATIONS

**Section 36. Awards and Celebrations.** The Angeles City Government shall:

36.1. Annually award institutions of various sectors that have best incorporated Kapampáangan, and even Áitâ Mag-Anchî, in their practices and services. The Language Services Unit, in coordination with the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO), the City College of Angeles (CCA) and the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles (CACA) shall determine the title and recipients of this award. Barangay units are likewise encouraged to establish similar awards in their jurisdiction (*see* Chapter 13, Sections 29.14 & 29.15);

36.2. Hosting an annual festival that would recognize and celebrate Kapampáangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî as Angeles City's heritage languages and cultural treasures, in cooperation with the different barangays, offices, schools and various non-government entities (*see* Chapter 13, Section 30.7).

36.3. Hold annual Kapampáangan Language Day and Áitâ Language Day celebrations.

## CHAPTER 15 SCHOLARSHIP, RESEARCH AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION

**Section 37. Kapampáangan and Áitâ Language Development Fund.** Scholarship grants for the study of Linguistics, research grants for the study of Kapampáangan and/or Áitâ languages and grants for the production of instructional and/or promotional materials for Kapampáangan and/or Áitâ languages and cultures are open to bona fide residents of Angeles City. These grants shall come from the five hundred thousand pesos (PHP 500,000.00) *Kapampáangan and Áitâ Language Development Fund* that shall be appropriated annually. A maximum of one hundred thousand pesos (PHP 100,000.00) shall be awarded per recipient per project or per annum in the case of scholarship grants. Applicants will be screened strictly regarding their qualification to conduct research, to study linguistics and/or to produce linguistic and cultural instructional or promotional materials. Priority shall be given to linguistic scholarships. For linguistic and cultural instructional and/or promotional materials, priority shall be given to productions led by, or designed for, the youth. The Language Services Office, together with the City College of Angeles (CCA), the Angeles City Tourism Office (ACTO) and the Culture and Arts Council of Angeles (CACA) shall manage the application process (*see* Chapter 13, Section 29.5).

**Section 38. Research and Scholarship.** The Angeles City government shall encourage research and scholarship for the development of Kapampáangan and Áitâ Mag-Anchî (*see* Chapter 13, Section 29.5). In coordination with the City College of Angeles (CCA) and the Language Services Unit, the Angeles City Government shall:

38.1. Grant scholarships to deserving individuals willing to pursue a career in Linguistics and later work for the Language Services Office, especially in the production of quality and scholarly modules and instructional materials on Kapampáangan and/or Áitâ languages, in language documentation, in teacher training and in translation work;

38.2. Award research grants to deserving individuals who want to conduct research on Kapampáangan and Áitâ languages, particularly in the field of documentary linguistics;

38.3. Provide transportation and airfare to deserving individuals who would be presenting talks, papers and/or lectures at national and/or international conferences and workshops on Kapampáangan and/or Áitâ languages and cultures.

## **CHAPTER 16 COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS**

**Section 39. Notifications for Non-Compliance.** All persons or entities concerned shall be sent notifications of non-compliance with the pertinent provisions of this Code.

**Section 40. Penal Provisions.** Offending person/persons or juridical entities may, upon conviction, be penalized as follows:

40.1. Prohibiting a student or employee from using his/her native language/mother tongue. Fine: PHP 3000.00.

40.2. Penalizing a student or employee for speaking Kapampáangan or Áitâ Mag-Anchî. Fine: PHP 5000.00.

40.3. Failure to inform or explain to students or employees their linguistic rights as conferred by this Ordinance (see Chapter 4). Fine: PHP 5000.00.

40.4. Failure to provide medical information, documentation or translation services in Kapampáangan, and Áitâ Mag-Anchî if desired, within health institutions. Fine: PHP 3000.00.

40.5. Failure to provide local language information, documentation or translation or interpreter services in courts (see Chapter 4, Section 8.2). Fine: PHP 5000.00.

40.6. Failure of a Barangay Day Care Center to include the local/native/vernacular language as medium of instruction. Fine: PHP 2000.00.

40.7. Failure of an elementary school to include the mother tongue/native language as a medium of instruction up to the fourth grade level. Fine: PHP 3000.00.

40.8. Denying or failing to secure the linguistic right of a citizen to communicate with public servants and local government officials in any of the officially recognized local languages of Angeles City. Fine: PHP 2000.00.

**Section 41. Persons Liable.** If the violation is committed by a juridical person or entity, the president, manager or any other person entrusted with the administration or management thereof at the time of the commission of the violation shall be held liable and subject to the penalties stipulated herein.

## **CHAPTER 17 FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 42. Promulgation of Implementing Rules and Regulations.** The executive department of the government of Angeles City, being the implementing agency, is authorized to promulgate Rules and Regulations implementing this Code.

**Section 43. Severability Clause.** In the event that one or more of the provisions of this Code are held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions, which are severable and not affected shall remain in force and effect.

**Section 44. Repealing Clause.** All city ordinances, executive orders and rules and regulations inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

**Section 45. Effectivity Clause.** This ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of local circulation.

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Sponsored by Councilors **Amos B. Rivera, Edgardo D. Pamintuan, Jr., Jae Vincent T. Flores,**  
Alexander P. Indiongco and Danilo D. Lacson  
Seconded by Councilors Carmelo G. Lazatin, Jr., Joseph Alfie T. Bonifacio, Joseph G. Ponce,  
Jesus S. Sangil and Carlito M. Ganzon

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UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED by the Members Present during approval: Councilors Edgardo D. Pamintuan Jr, Carmelo G. Lazatin, Jr., Alexander P. Indiongco, Joseph Alfie T. Bonifacio, Danilo D. Lacson, Joseph G. Ponce, Jesus S. Sangil, Amos B. Rivera, Jae Vincent T. Flores and Carlito M. Ganzon during Regular Session No. 29 held on October 3, 2017.

Approved by His Honor, the City Mayor on \_\_\_\_\_.

APPROVED:

**ATTY. EDGARDO D. PAMINTUAN**

City Mayor

**JERICHO G. AGUAS**

Acting City Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:

**LEONARDO KIRK I. GALANZA**

**ATTY. MARK PHILIP B. LUMBOY**

Executive Assistant V

City Secretary/Department Head II