



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
SANDIGANBAYAN
QUEZON CITY

SPECIAL THIRD DIVISION

**PEOPLE OF THE
PHILIPPINES,**

Plaintiff,

**Criminal Case No. SB-17-
CRM-2397 to 2398**

For: *Violation of Section 3 (e) of
Republic Act No. 3019*

- versus -

Present:

**CYNTHIA GO MORENO, et
al.,**

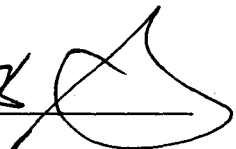
Accused.

CABOTAJE-TANG, P.J.,
Chairperson,
**FERNANDEZ, B., J. and
FERNANDEZ, S.J., J.¹**

Promulgated:

**PEOPLE OF THE
PHILIPPINES,**

Plaintiff,

JUNE 27, 2018 


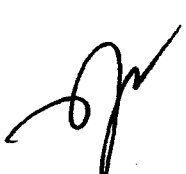
- versus -

**AUGUSTUS CAESAR L.
MORENO, et al.,**

Accused.

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¹ Sitting as a special member of the Third Division as per Administrative Order No. 262-2018 dated April 30, 2018.

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RESOLUTION

CABOTAJE-TANG, P.J.:

For resolution is accused Evangeline Datan Manigos' "Entry of Appearance with Motion to Quash" dated April 10, 2018.²

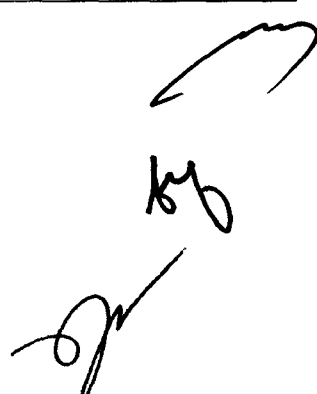
Accused-movant Manigos prays that the *Informations* against her be quashed on the ground that her constitutional right to speedy disposition of cases had been violated when it purportedly took the Office of the Ombudsman five (5) years to conduct the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation in these cases.³ She recounts the following factual antecedents surrounding the proceedings before the Office of the Ombudsman, to wit:⁴

SUMMARY	
DATE(S)	INCIDENT(S)
27 April 2012	Affidavit-Complaint filed by Danilo L. Margallo before the Office of the Ombudsman for the Visayas and docketed as CPL-V-12-0298.
3 October 2014	The Field Investigation Office (FIO), Office of the Ombudsman – Visayas, filed a Complaint before the Office of the Ombudsman and was docketed as OMB-V-C-0606 and OMB-V-A-14-0451.
25 November 2014	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order directing herein Accused Manigos and her co-respondents therein to file their respective Counter-Affidavits.
6 January 2015	Accused Manigos received a copy of the 25 November 2014 Order.
12 February 2015	Accused Manigos, together with her co-Respondents Villegas, Andrino, Flordeliza, Ababon, Nengasca, and

² pp. 360-373, Record

³ p. 363, *Id*

⁴ pp. 363-364, *Id*



Resolution

Criminal Cases Nos. SB-17-CRM-2397 to 2398
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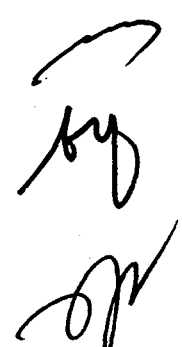
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	Celis, filed a Joint Counter-Affidavit.
12 February 2015	The FIO filed a Supplemental Complaint-Affidavit before the Office of the Ombudsman.
16 February 2015	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order directing herein Accused and her co-respondents therein to file their respective Supplemental Counter-Affidavits.
21 November 2016	Assistant Special Prosecutor Maria Janina J. Hidalgo issued a Joint Resolution for OMB-V-C-0606 and OMB-V-14-0451.
28 November 2016	The Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales approved said Joint Resolution.
20 February 2017	The Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales approved the Order of the Office of the Ombudsman dated 16 February 2017 denying herein Accused Manigos' and her co-respondents' Motion for Partial Reconsideration of the Joint Resolution.
11 October 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman issued two (2) Informations against herein Accused, both for violation for Sec. 3 (e) of R.A. No. 3019.
1 December 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman filed with this Honorable Court the abovementioned 11 October 2017 Informations.

Accused-movant Manigos argues that based on the above-mentioned factual antecedents, there was indeed inordinate delay in these cases which is evidently capricious and vexatious. Thus, the outright dismissal of the present cases against her is in order.⁵

In support of her claim of inordinate delay, the accused-movant invokes the cases of ***People v. Sandiganbayan, et***

⁵ p. 364, *Id*

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***al.*⁶ *Torres v. Sandiganbayan*,⁷ *Tatad v. Sandiganbayan*,⁸ *Cervantes v. Sandiganbayan, et al.*,⁹ *Almeda v. Office of the Ombudsman-Mindanao*,¹⁰ and *Coscolluela v. Sandiganbayan*.¹¹**

The accused-movant further points out that in ***Tatad***, the delay of three (3) years in the conduct of the preliminary investigation was found by the Supreme Court to have violated the petitioner's constitutional right to speedy disposition of cases. She contends that it is with more reason that the present cases against her be dismissed for the reason that the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation of these cases took more than five (5) years before the corresponding *Informations* were filed with this Court.¹²

Relying on the above-mentioned cases, the accused-movant stresses that it is not her duty to bring herself to trial because jurisprudence instructs that it is incumbent upon the investigating prosecutor to speedily resolve the cases against her, regardless of her failure to object to the delay.¹³

In its "*Opposition (to the Motion to Quash)*" dated April 23, 2018,¹⁴ the prosecution contends that there was no violation of the accused-movant's constitutional right to speedy disposition of cases.

Invoking the case of ***Tilendo v. Ombudsman***,¹⁵ the prosecution submits that the concept of speedy disposition is relative and flexible such that a simple mathematical reckoning of the time involved would not be sufficient.¹⁶ The prosecution asserts that in the determination of existence of inordinate

⁶ 712 SCRA 359 (2013)

⁷ 805 SCRA 455 (2016)

⁸ 159 SCRA 70 (1988)

⁹ 307 SCRA 149 (1999)

¹⁰ 798 SCRA 131 (2016)

¹¹ 701 SCRA 188 (2013)

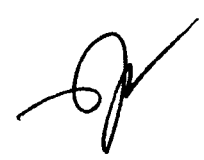
¹² p. 368, Record

¹³ p. 369, *Id*

¹⁴ pp. 374-381, *Id*

¹⁵ 533 SCRA 331 (2007)

¹⁶ p. 375, *Id*



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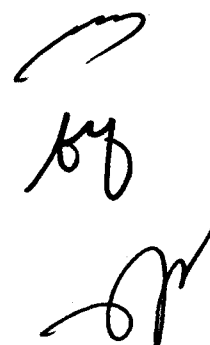
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delay, the following factors must be considered, i.e., [1] length of delay; [2] reason for the delay; [3] the assertion or failure to assert such right by the accused; and, [4] the prejudice caused to the accused.¹⁷ To support its contention, the prosecution submits the following timeline of events surrounding the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation in these cases,¹⁸ *viz.*:

Date	Event
27 April 2012	Affidavit-Complaint filed by Danilo L. Margallo before the Office of the Ombudsman for the Visayas and docketed as CPL-V-12-0298.
03 October 2014	The Field Investigation Office (FIO), Office of the Ombudsman – Visayas, filed a Complaint before the Office of the Ombudsman and was docketed as OMB-V-C-0606 and OMB-V-A-14-0451.
25 November 2014	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order directing herein Accused Manigos and her co-respondents therein to file their respective Counter-Affidavits.
6 January 2015	Accused Manigos received a copy of the 25 November 2014 Order.
20 January 2015	Atty. Allan Orvien P. Geotina, filed her [sic] Formal Entry of Appearance (as counsel for respondents Cynthia Go Moreno and Augustus Cesar Lim Moreno) with Motion for Extension of Time asking in behalf of her [sic] clients for an additional period of ten (10) days from 16 January 2015 up to 26 January 2015 within which to file their counter-affidavits.
02 February 2015	Atty. Richard Bauzon, counsel for respondents Villages [sic], Andrino, Flordeliza, Ababon, Manigos, Nengasca and Celis, filed a Motion

¹⁷ p. 375, *Id*

¹⁸ pp. 376-378, *Id*



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	for Additional Time with Manifestation.¹⁹
12 February 2015	Accused Manigos together with co-respondents Villegas, Andrino, Flordeliza, Ababon, Manigos, Nengasca and Celis filed their Joint Counter-Affidavit.
12 February 2015	The FIO filed a Supplemental Complaint-Affidavit before the Office of the Ombudsman.
16 February 2015	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order directing herein Accused Manigos and her co-respondents to file their respective Supplemental Counter-Affidavits.
25 March 2015	Respondent Augustus Cesar Lim Moreno (AMoreno) filed his Position Paper.
7 April 2015	Respondent AMoreno received the 16 February 2015 Order
21 November 2016	Assistant Special Prosecutor Maria Janina J. Hidalgo issued a Joint Resolution for OMB-V-C-0606 and OMB-V-A-14-0451.
28 November 2016	The Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales approved said Joint Resolution.
23 January 2017	Accused Manigos and her co-respondents Manguilimotan, Villegas, Flordeliza and Ababon filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration to the Joint Resolution dated November 21, 2016.²⁰
27 January 2017	The Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales approved the Supplementary Order 20 January 2017 clarifying that the administrative charge of Grave Misconduct against respondents Andrino, Nengasca and Celis are dismissed.
10 February 2017	Respondents AMoreno requested for a copy of the Joint Resolution.
15 February 2017	Respondents AMoreno and co-accused Cynthia Go Moreno, filed a Motion for

¹⁹ Emphasis supplied by the prosecution²⁰ Emphasis supplied by the prosecution

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	Reconsideration to the Joint Resolution.
20 February 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order dated 16 February 2017 partially granting the Motion for Partial Reconsideration filed by Manigos and her co-respondents Maguilimotan, Villegas, Flordeliza and Ababon. The finding of probable cause and the administrative decision insofar as Maguilimotan was withdrawn. The finding of probable cause and the administrative decision insofar as Villegas, Flordeliza, Ababon and Manigos were maintained.²¹
27 February 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman issued an Order denying Accused AMoreno's Motion for Reconsideration.
11 October 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman issued the Information for Violation of Sec. 3(e) of R.A. 3019 in these cases.
1 December 2017	The Office of the Ombudsman filed with this Honorable Court the abovementioned 11 October 2017 Informations.

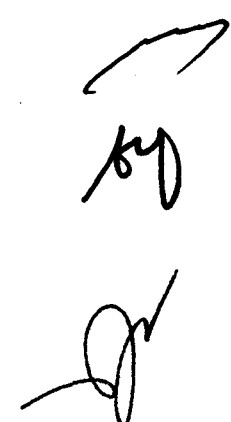
According to the prosecution, the aforementioned timeline of events reveals that the Office of the Ombudsman did not commit inordinate delay during the preliminary investigation of the present cases.²² The prosecution explains that the fact-finding investigation took approximately only twenty-nine (29) months to terminate;²³ the purported delay cannot be solely attributed to the Office of the Ombudsman because it took accused-movant Manigos more than a month to receive a copy of the Order dated January 6, 2015, and another month to file her counter-affidavit;²⁴ and, accused-movant Manigos and her co-respondents contributed to the alleged delay and they should

²¹ Emphasis supplied by the prosecution

²² p. 378, *Id*

²³ p. 378, *Id*

²⁴ pp. 378-379, *Id*

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not be allowed to complain and benefit from a situation to which they directly contributed.²⁵

Furthermore, the prosecution avers that the accused-movant failed to assert her right to speedy trial at the earliest opportunity.²⁶ It asserts that she did not raise the issue of inordinate delay when she filed her *Motion for Partial Reconsideration* of the *Joint Resolution* of the Office of the Ombudsman.²⁷ Thus, the issue of inordinate delay raised by her at this stage of the proceedings is a mere afterthought.

Finally, the prosecution submits that the accused-movant was never prejudiced by the purported delay.²⁸ It contends that accused-movant Manigos failed to show the alleged prejudice she suffered due to the delay.²⁹

THE RULING OF THE COURT

The Court finds the subject *motion* unmeritorious.

To be sure, the issue of inordinate delay was already raised by accused Augustus Caesar L. Moreno in his "*Motion to Quash*" dated February 13, 2018.³⁰ The same issue was passed upon by the Court in its *Resolution* promulgated on April 17, 2018, to wit:

To begin with, it is settled that although the Constitution guarantees the right to speedy disposition of cases, such speedy disposition is a flexible concept.³¹ To properly define that concept, the facts and

²⁵ p. 379, *Id*

²⁶ p. 379, *Id*

²⁷ p. 379, *Id*

²⁸ p. 379, *Id*

²⁹ p. 379, *Id*

³⁰ pp. 18-30, *Id*

³¹ See *Ombudsman v. Jurado*, 561 SCRA 135 (2008), *Corpuz v. Sandiganbayan* 442 SCRA 294 (2004), *Dela Peña v. Sandiganbayan*, 360 SCRA 478 (2001), *Dansal v. Fernandez, Sr.*, 327 SCRA 145 (2000), *Magsaysay, et al., v. Sandiganbayan*, 316 SCRA 65 (1999) and *Alvizo v. Sandiganbayan*, 220 SCRA 55 (1993)



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circumstances surrounding each case must be evaluated and taken into account.³²

In other words, jurisprudence instructs that courts are compelled to approach such cases on an *ad hoc* basis and weigh the conducts of both the prosecution and the accused *vis-à-vis* the [1] length of delay; [2] reason for the delay; [3] accused's assertion or non-assertion of his/her right to speedy trial; and, [4] prejudice caused to the accused resulting from the delay.³³ Notably, none of the above-mentioned elements is either a necessary or sufficient condition to hold the existence of inordinate delay.³⁴ Jurisprudence teaches that these factors must be considered and related together with other relevant circumstances and Courts must still engage in a difficult and sensitive balancing process.³⁵

Thus, the cases invoked by the accused-movant to support his claim of inordinate delay cannot be blindly applied to the present cases without a close scrutiny of the attendant facts and circumstances surrounding the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation in the present cases. To be sure, a mere mathematical reckoning of the time involved is not sufficient to hold the existence of inordinate delay.³⁶

A review of the records of these cases show that the *complaint* filed by Danilo L. Margallo involved multiple transactions concerning the award of government contracts to AVG Bakeshop which was allegedly owned and operated by accused Cynthia Moreno.³⁷ During the fact-finding investigation of these cases, several documents which included, among others, the Commission on Audit (COA) "*Audit Report on the Municipality of Alanguinsan for the Year Ended 2010*"³⁸ and Audit Observation Memorandum (AOM) No.

³² *Remulla v. Sandiganbayan*, G.R. No. 218040, April 17, 2017

³³ *Id*

³⁴ *Id*

³⁵ *Id*; *Spouses Uy v. Adriano* 505 SCRA 625 (2006)

³⁶ *Dela Peña v. Sandiganbayan*, 360 SCRA 478 (2001)

³⁷ Criminal Case No. SB-17-CRM-2397; p. 51, Record

³⁸ Criminal Case No. SB-17-CRM-2397; pp. 53-99, Record

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2010-003 dated August 26, 2011, were evaluated in order to check the veracity of the *complaint*.³⁹ Also, it must be noted that it took the BAC Secretariat of the Municipality of *Alanguinsan*, Cebu approximately six (6) months to partially comply with the *subpoena duces tecum* issued by the Public Assistance and Corruption Prevention Office (PACPO) of the Office of the Ombudsman-Visayas which required, among others, the submission of the complete list of members of the BAC of the municipality from 2005 up to the date of the *subpoena*.⁴⁰

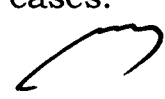
At the end of the fact-finding investigation, which spanned approximately two (2) years and six (6) months, the Field Investigation Office (FIO) found probable cause for violations of Sections 3 (e) and (h) of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 3019 and Section 9 in relation to Section 11 of R.A. No. 6713 against the respondents (now accused) Augustus Moreno and Cynthia Moreno. The FIO also found probable cause for violation of Section 3 (e) of R.A. No. 3019 against respondents Villegas, Andrino, Flordeliza, Manigos, Ababon, Nengasca and Celis. Furthermore, the FIO filed an administrative *complaint* for grave misconduct against all of the respondents.⁴¹

After the *complaint* was filed by the FIO, the Office of the Ombudsman took continued actions to resolve the preliminary investigation which involved ten (10) respondents. These respondents were given the opportunity to be heard and answer the accusations against them. Also, the *motion for reconsideration* and *motion for partial reconsideration* filed by them were immediately resolved. While there may have been delay in the disposition of these cases before the Office of the Ombudsman, the Court does not find such delay as vexatious, arbitrary, capricious or oppressive warranting the dismissal of the present cases.

³⁹ Criminal Case No. SB-17-CRM-2397; pp.100-104, Record

⁴⁰ Criminal Case No. SB-17-CRM-2397; p. 106, Record

⁴¹ Criminal Case No. SB-17-CRM-2397; p. 46, Record



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Indeed, the number of the respondents involved, the time expended in gathering the pertinent documents during the fact-finding investigation, the period during which these documents were examined and reviewed, the amount of time spent during the examination and review of the pleadings filed by the parties, the *motions for extension of time* filed by them, the time poured into the research of pertinent laws and applicable jurisprudence, the levels of review that the case had to go through and the exercise of legal judgment and discretion should also be taken into consideration in determining the existence of inordinate delay.

To repeat, the concept of speedy disposition is relative and flexible.⁴² It is consistent with reasonable delays that is attributable to the ordinary processes of justice;⁴³ hence, particular regard must be taken of the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case such that a mere mathematical reckoning of the time involved should not be the sole determinant of the existence of inordinate delay.⁴⁴

As above shown, the Court applied settled jurisprudence and carefully weighed the factual circumstances peculiar to these cases *vis-à-vis* the *four-fold factors* and found that the time spent in the fact-finding investigation as well as the preliminary investigation of these cases does not constitute inordinate delay.

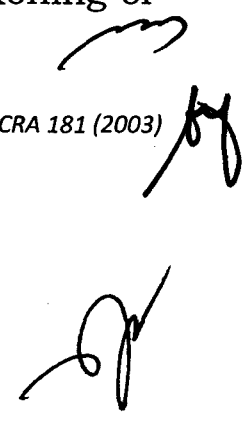
Indeed, the *four-fold* test compels the courts to approach “speedy disposition cases” on an *ad hoc* basis.⁴⁵ Thus, the Court rejected a blind application of the cases invoked by accused Augustus Caesar L. Moreno without a close scrutiny of the attendant facts and circumstances of the present cases as well as the reason for the delay given by the prosecution. For it is jurisprudentially settled that a mere mathematical reckoning of

⁴² *Id*

⁴³ See *Corpuz v. Sandiganbayan* 442 SCRA 294 (2004), *Mendoza-Ong v. Sandiganbayan* 414 SCRA 181 (2003)

⁴⁴ Footnote omitted; pp. 7-10, *Resolution*; pp. 351-354, *Record*

⁴⁵ See *Remulla v. Sandiganbayan*, G.R. No. 218040, April 17, 2017



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the time involved is insufficient to hold the existence of inordinate delay.⁴⁶

In her further bid to dismiss the cases against her, accused-movant Manigos heavily relies on the case of **Tatad v. Sandiganbayan**⁴⁷ and contends that the delay of five (5) years in these cases constitutes inordinate delay because the Supreme Court found in **Tatad** that a delay of three (3) years was vexatious and oppressive.

The Court is not persuaded.

To stress, jurisprudence abounds holding that a mere mathematical reckoning of the time involved is never sufficient to hold the existence of inordinate delay.⁴⁸ Also, it must be remembered that in **Tatad**, the Supreme Court applied the “*radical relief*” of dismissing the cases against the petitioner since the factual antecedents in the said case revealed that as early as October 1974, a report was already lodged with the Legal Panel of the Presidential Security Command against the petitioner.⁴⁹ However, this report was “*made to sleep*” until it became apparent that Secretary Tatad had a “*falling-out*” with President Ferdinand Marcos.⁵⁰ It was only on July 5, 1985, that the *Tanodbayan* issued a *resolution* recommending the filing of the criminal *Informations* against the petitioner.⁵¹

To be clear, the present cases involve no imputation of any political motivation in the filing of the present *Informations* against the accused-movant.

Moreover, as aptly pointed out by the prosecution, accused-movant Manigos never asserted her right to speedy disposition of cases nor did she raise the issue of inordinate

⁴⁶ See *Remulla v. Sandiganbayan*, G.R. No. 218040, April 17, 2017, *Tilendo v. Ombudsman*, 165975, *Ombudsman v. Jurado*, 561 SCRA 135 (2008), *Spouses Uy v. Adriano* 505 SCRA 625 (2006), *Mendoza-Ong v. Sandiganbayan* 414 SCRA 181 (2003), *Dela Peña v. Sandiganbayan*, 360 SCRA 478 (2001)

⁴⁷ 159 SCRA 70 (1988)

⁴⁸ *Id*

⁴⁹ p. 80, *Tatad v. Sandiganbayan*, 159 SCRA 70 (1988)

⁵⁰ p. 80, *Id*

⁵¹ p. 15, *Resolution*; p. 337, Vol. I, Record



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delay during the pendency of her case before the Office of the Ombudsman. Notably, in its *Resolution* promulgated on April 17, 2018, the Court passed upon the same issue, thus:

It is noteworthy that the accused-movant and his co-accused never raised the issue of inordinate delay, or at least took any step in order to accelerate the proceedings before the Office of the Ombudsman. It is only now that the accused-movant is minded to assert his right to speedy trial.

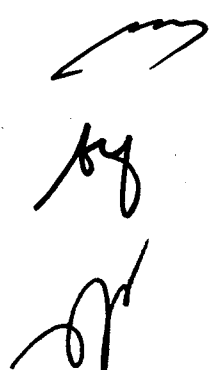
While it is true that a respondent in a criminal case has no obligation to follow-up on his case, it is likewise jurisprudentially settled that the accused's assertion of his/her right to speedy disposition of cases is entitled to strong evidentiary weight in determining whether or not he/she is being deprived thereof; hence, failure to claim such right at the earliest opportunity will make it difficult to prove that there was denial of the respondent's right to speedy trial.⁵²

On another point, the Court finds accused-movant Manigos' plain invocation of the case of ***Almeda v. Sandiganbayan***,⁵³ without any showing of the kind of prejudice and/or anxiety that she purportedly suffered during the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation of these cases bereft of merit.

In its *Resolution* promulgated on April 17, 2018, the Court resolved a similar issue which was raised by accused Augustus Moreno who also relied on the said case without offering any explanation on the prejudice he allegedly suffered, *viz*:

Finally, in his bid to dismiss the cases against him, the accused-movant simply relies on the case of

⁵² Footnote omitted; Emphasis supplied; p. 10 *Resolution*; p. 254, Record
⁵³ 798 SCRA 131 (2016)



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Almeda v. Office of the Ombudsman,⁵⁴ and argues that he was prejudiced by the delay in these cases. However, a plain reading of the said case reveals that the ruling of the High Court was based on the following peculiar facts and circumstances, to wit:

First of all, the preliminary investigation proceedings in said case took more than 11 long years to resolve, or from March 23, 2001 when the proceedings were initiated and docketed, to September 6, 2012, when petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration was denied.

Secondly, the delay in the proceedings was caused ***solely by the repeated indorsement of the Ombudsman and the OSP***,⁵⁵ which may be attributed to the Ombudsman's failure to realize that petitioner was not under the jurisdiction of the OSP or the Sandiganbayan. Moreover, when Dela Cruz-Likit, ***the handling GIPO, went on official study leave, no GIPO was assigned to OMB-MIN-01-0183; as a result, the case was neglected***.⁵⁶ Even if, as respondents argue, petitioner's Motion for Reconsideration was tardy and that she filed a motion to defer the filing of the information, these have no bearing as in fact they are irrelevant to the issue; the fact remains that the Ombudsman's resolution of the case took too long; the fact that the ground for denying the Motion for Reconsideration involved a simple procedural issue highlights the Ombudsman's failure to timely resolve the same.

Third, ***petitioner had no hand in the delay. As a matter of fact, she sent a letter and filed written manifestations seeking the immediate resolution of her case***.⁵⁷ While they were filed only in 2010 and 2011, petitioner's letter and manifestations cannot be considered late, and no waiver or acquiescence may be attached to the same, as she was not required as

⁵⁴ 798 SCRA 131 (2016)

⁵⁵ Emphasis supplied

⁵⁶ Emphasis supplied

⁵⁷ Emphasis supplied



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a rule to follow up on her case; instead, it is the State's duty to expedite the same.⁵⁸

Plainly, ***the pronouncement of the Supreme Court in the above-mentioned case was made under a different set of facts; hence, the ruling therein cannot be applied to the present cases.***⁵⁹ Also, aside from a plain invocation of the case of ***Almeda***, the accused-movant miserably failed to demonstrate any kind of prejudice and/or anxiety that he suffered during the fact-finding investigation and preliminary investigation of these cases.

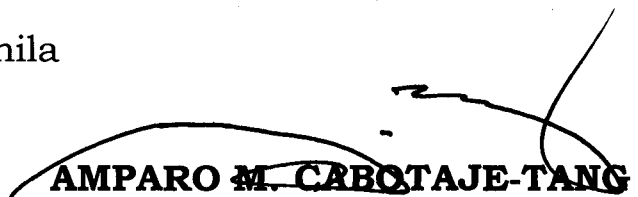
In sum, the Court finds the arguments raised by the accused-movant to be mere restatements and/or reiterations of the arguments raised by accused Augustus Caesar L. Moreno which were already passed upon by the Court in its *Resolution* promulgated on April 17, 2018. The Court does not find any sound reason to depart therefrom.

WHEREFORE, accused Evangeline Datan Manigos' "*Motion to Quash*" dated April 10, 2018, is **DENIED** for lack of merit.

The *Entry of Appearance* of the counsel for the said accused is **NOTED**.

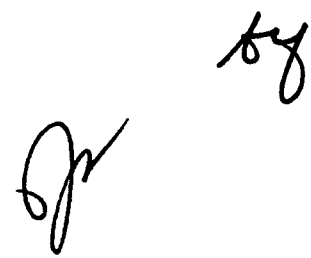
SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila


AMPARO M. CABOTAJE-TANG
Presiding Justice
Chairperson

⁵⁸ p. 10, *Almeda v. Office of the Ombudsman*, 798 SCRA 131 (2016)

⁵⁹ Emphasis supplied

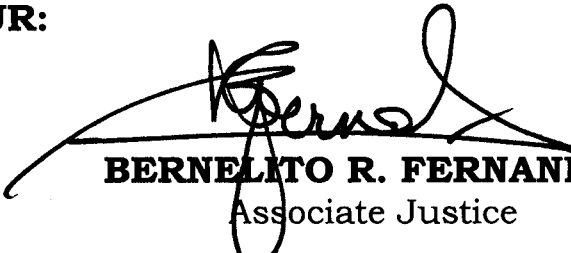


Resolution

Criminal Cases Nos. SB-17-CRM-2397 to 2398
People vs. Moreno, *et al.*

x-----x

WE CONCUR:


BERNELITO R. FERNANDEZ
Associate Justice


SARAH JANE T. FERNANDEZ
Associate Justice

