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INTRODUCTION

BRIEF HISTORY AND MANDATE

On November 4, 1954, Congressmen Gregorio Tan and Lorenzo Ziga were killed in a road tragedy. There being no unit at that time which handles promotion of safety along the highways, members of the two houses passed a resolution for the creation of a Police Unit that shall ensure safety along the Highways. The resolution was sent into motion through General Orders No. 535, GHQ, AFP dated December 6, 1954 activating the TRAFFIC CONTROL GROUP under the umbrella of the Philippine Constabulary. Its concern was strengthened through the force and effect of Executive Order No. 209 dated December 22, 1954 issued by President Ramon Magsaysay defining the power, duties and responsibilities of the Traffic Control Group (TRAFCON) "to include but is not limited to the enforcement of traffic safety laws, rules and regulations, general supervision of local police forces as to the enforcement of traffic laws, rules and regulations and assistance to the Bureau of Land Transportation (now LTO) in the enforcement of driver’s license and motor vehicle registration requirements and regulations of motor vehicle public carries.”
TRAFFIC

Refers to the movement of persons, goods and vehicles either powered by animals for animal-drawn vehicles, or by combustion system from one place to another for the purpose of safe travel.

Through frequently applied to the movement of motor vehicles, it is concerned also with the movement of other vehicles, as well as persons, goods or even messages; articles such as city planning, regional planning, transportation emphasizes the economic, social, political importance of the design of facilities; systems of movement.
TRAFFIC AND PATROL MANAGEMENT

An executive function such as planning, organizing, directing, supervising, coordinating, operating, recording and budgeting traffic affairs. It also refers to all agencies having responsibilities for ascertaining traffic flow requirements, such as planning, approving, funding, constructing and/or maintaining public facilities for such movement.
I. **EDUCATION** – The process of giving training, travel practice in the actual application of traffic safety knowledge.

The main agency to handle this first Pillar is LTO, such schools for that purpose for both Enforcers and Drivers is the U.P. Traffic Study Center - NCTS

II. **ENFORCEMENT** – The action taken by the police, such as arresting, issuing traffic citation ticket, and giving of warning to the erring drivers for the purpose of deterring and discouraging and/or prevent such violation.

The PNP, MMDA, LGU such as DPOS and Barangay Officials.

III. **ENGINEERING** – The science of measuring traffic and travel, the study of the basic laws relative to the traffic flow and generation, and the application of this knowledge to the professional practice of planning, and the operating traffic system to achieve safe and efficient movement of persons and goods.

The DPWH, Local City Engineering and other city facilities for this purpose.
IV. ENVIRONMENT – Is the study of dealing with potentially disastrous population explosion, changes in the urban environment due to the scale and density of a new urban concentration and new activities carried out, air pollution, water pollution and crowding, especially the transport congestion which result therein.

(The public at-Large)

V. ECONOMICS – Is the study of how people choose to use scarce or limited productive resources to produce commodities and distribute them for their consumption.

Is interdependent with environment.
1. RA 4136 - TRAFFIC CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES
2. RA 8750 - (Seat Belt Law)
3. RA 8749 – Clean Air Act
4. PD 96 – Laws on Sirens and Similar Gadgets
RA 6974 – Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA)

The foregoing laws allow the posting of MMDA Traffic Enforcers with Metropolitan Manila areas. These TEs also perform Traffic Management, and also apprehend erring drivers in much the same way the Police Officers do; The Police Officer maybe authorized to reform traffic duties by virtue of their having been assigned with Traffic District.

Ordinance Violation Receipt (OVR) Quezon City
Ordinance No. SP-1444, S-2009

An ordinance creating the Traffic Management Code of Quezon City. This law authorize DPOS Enforcers to implement Traffic Laws in Quezon City.
## MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Passenger cars &amp; MC</th>
<th>Motor Truck &amp; Buses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. On open country road, with no “blind corners” not only closely bordered</td>
<td>80 km per hour</td>
<td>50 km per hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>by habitation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. On “thorough streets” or boulevards, clear of traffic, with no</td>
<td>40 km per hour</td>
<td>30 km per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“blind corner”, when so designated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. On City municipal streets, with light traffic, when not designated</td>
<td>30 km per hour</td>
<td>30 km per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“thorough streets.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Thorough crowded streets, approaching intersection at “blind corner”,</td>
<td>20 km per hour</td>
<td>20 km per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passing school zones, passing other vehicles which are stationary, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>for similar dangerous circumstances.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRAFFIC LIGHT TIME ALLOTTED:

GREEN LIGHT – before changing to yellow light – 5 Seconds

YELLOW LIGHT – before changing to red light – 3 Seconds

RED to GREEN LIGHTS – 2 Seconds

Maximum sequence of Traffic Lights is 1 minute.
TRAFFIC VIOLATION

1. Driving without Driver’s License
2. Driving under the influence of Liquor/Drugs
3. Reckless Driving
4. Unregistered Motor Vehicle
5. Colorum/Out of Route/Out of Line
6. Fake ID DL/OR CR Permit
7. No Fare Matrix
8. Failure to give way to overtaking MV
9. Illegal Terminal
10. No Crash Helmet
11. Obstruction
12. Refusal to render public service
13. No rear view mirror
14. No/Defective Windshield/wiper
15. Open Door
16. Disregarding Traffic Officer/Sign
17. No Spare Tire
18. Smoke Belching
19. Arrogant or discourtesy
20. Illegal display of plate
21. Cutting Trip
22. Fast/tampered/defective meter or seal
23. Illegal transfer of Plate
24. Fake Plate Number
25. Change Engine/Color/Body Design
26. Dilapidated MV/Plate
27. Dirty Plate
28. No Head Light/Stop Light/Brake Light
29. Illegal use of sirens
30. CPC/PA Permit not Carried
1. Discuss the functions of Law Enforcer in relation to his being deputized under RA-4136?

2. What are the limitations of Traffic Law Enforcers function in relation to RA-6974 – (MMDA) Law?

3. What Law that governs the filing of vehicular accident cases? (is it RA 4136 or the Revised Penal Code)?

4. Is traffic accident investigation part of traffic management? – Discuss: