

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

20th CONGRESS
First Regular Session



House Bill No. 668

Introduced by REP. EMIGDIO P. TANJUATCO III

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Road rage is fast-becoming a serious public safety concern in the country, posing a direct threat to the lives and well-being of motorists, passengers, pedestrians, and law enforcement officers. The absence of a comprehensive legal framework specifically addressing road rage has contributed to a culture of impunity on the roads.

The increasing number of vehicles on Philippine roads has intensified traffic congestion, leading to heightened driver stress and, in many cases, aggressive behavior. Road rage incidents—ranging from verbal threats and reckless driving to physical assault and use of deadly weapons—have become alarmingly frequent and, at times, fatal. These acts not only endanger individual lives but also disrupt public order and erode trust in the rule of law.

Recent high-profile cases have drawn national attention to the urgency of addressing road rage. Despite existing traffic and criminal laws, enforcement is inconsistent, and penalties are often inadequate to deter aggressive behavior. The lack of a specific legal category for road rage makes it difficult to track, prosecute, and prevent such incidents effectively.

This bill aims to define road rage clearly in legal terms, distinguishing it from standard traffic violations and establish penalties proportional to the severity of the offense, including fines, imprisonment, and suspension or revocation of driving privileges. . In addition, it includes graduated penalties based on the severity and frequency of offenses and incorporates rehabilitative measures such as anger management and driver re-training. It also mandates coordination with local government units (LGUs), the Land Transportation Office (LTO), and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in enforcing its provisions.

Ultimately, the Anti-Road Rage Bill represents a vital move toward creating safer, more disciplined, and more respectful roadways in the Philippines. It reflects a strong commitment to promoting civility and the rule of law in public spaces. Enacting this bill will not only help protect lives but also rebuild public trust in the country's legal and transportation systems.

In view of the foregoing, passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Emigdio P. Tanjuatco III".

REP. EMIGDIO P. TANJUATCO III ¹

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AN ACT
DEFINING AND PENALIZING ROAD RAGE, PROVIDING REHABILITATIVE
MEASURES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the “**Anti-Road Rage Act of 2023.**”

SEC 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is the policy of the State to make roads safer for all - pedestrians and motorists alike. In line with this, the State shall adopt measures to prevent acts of aggression and violence on roads and highways and impose appropriate penalties and rehabilitation for offenders.

SEC 3. Definition of Terms - The following terms as used in this Act shall be defined as:

- a. Road Rage - refers to the aggressive, hostile or violent behavior in traffic or on the road by the driver of a motor vehicle, including wild gesturing at another party, reckless driving, threat or intimidation, use of force against a person or property. This includes but is not limited to:
 - 1) Verbal abuse or threats
 - 2) Physical assault or Battery
 - 3) Dangerous driving acts including malicious tailgating, swerving, excessive honking or sudden braking
 - 4) Willful damage to property or vehicles
 - 5) Brandishing or use of weapons
 - 6) Forcing another vehicle off the road or attempting to block its path
- b. Motorist – Any person operating a private public utility, government, or commercial motor vehicle.
- c. Aggressive driving – the operation of a motor vehicle in a manner that is intentionally endangers other people and property

SEC 4. Scope and Application. This Act shall apply to:

- a. All motorists, passengers and pedestrians within provincial, city, municipal roads, highways, expressways, and private roads with public access.
- b. All types of motor vehicles including private, public transport, motorcycles,

tricycles, bicycles, and government vehicles.

SEC 5. Penalty. - Any person who engages in Road Rage as defined in this Act, without causing injury or death, shall be penalized with imprisonment of six (6) months to one (1) year and/or a fine ranging from Ten Thousand Pesos (P10,000.00) up to One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00), exclusive of any damage to property. The breakdown of the imposed fines shall be as follows:

First Offense: ₱10,000 to ₱20,000 fine;
Second Offense: ₱30,000 to ₱50,000 fine;
Third Offense or Violent Acts: ₱100,000 fine.

In cases resulting in physical injury, regardless of the degree, a penalty of imprisonment of two (2) to four (4) years and/or a fine of not less One Hundred Thousand Pesos (P100,000.00) but not more than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00), exclusive of other damages incurred. The breakdown of the imposed fines shall be as follows:

First Offense: ₱100,000 to ₱150,000 fine;
Second Offense: ₱150,000 to ₱200,000 fine;
Third Offense or Violent Acts: ₱250,000 fine.

In cases resulting to death of a party, a penalty of imprisonment six (6) years to twelve (12) years and/or a fine of not less than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (P250,000.00) but not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00), exclusive of other damages incurred.

First Offense: ₱250,000 to ₱300,000 fine;
Second Offense: ₱300,000 to ₱400,000 fine;
Third Offense or Violent Acts: ₱500,000 fine.

All those found guilty under this section shall require be required to undergo a mandatory attendance in a certified anger management seminar.

SEC 6. Revocation of Driver's License. - The driver's license of a person who is guilty of a third offense of Road Rage shall be revoked by the issuing authority upon notice and shall not be eligible for renewal for the next five (5) years following the revocation thereof.

SEC. 7. Independent Action. - Nothing in this Act shall preclude a victim of Road Rage from instituting a separate civil, criminal, administrative, or other legal action, as may be appropriate.

SEC. 8. Aggravating Circumstance. - If a more serious crime is committed during a Road Rage, the latter shall be considered an aggravating circumstance as provided under Article 14, Section 1 of the Revised Penal Code.

SEC. 9. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). - The DOJ, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Land Transportation Office, Philippine National Police (PNP) and other relevant government agencies shall formulate and promulgate necessary rules and regulations for the implementation this Act within ninety (90) days from its effectivity.

SEC. 10. Enforcement and Jurisdiction - Enforcement shall be led by the local government units (LGUs) of the corresponding cities and municipalities in coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP) and Land Transportation Office (LTO).

Further, the LTO shall establish a Road Rage Registry to monitor and track repeat offenders.

SEC 11. Public Awareness and Education – Municipal/City LGUs shall conduct annual road safety seminars. The Department of Education shall integrate anti-road rage topics drivers' education in secondary school curricula.

SEC 12. Rehabilitation and Counseling - Offenders may be required to attend anger management programs, psychological counseling, or driver re-training before license reinstatement.

SEC 13. Separability Clause. - If any part or provision of the Act shall be held unconstitutional or invalid, other Provisions hereof which are not affected hereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC 14. Repealing Clause. - All laws, decrees, rules and regulation inconsistent with the provision of this Act hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC 15. Effectivity. - This shall take effect after fifteen (15) days from its publication in two (2) national newspaper of the general circulation.

Approved,