

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 10061



Introduced by: Kababaihan Kabalikatan para sa Kapakanan at Kaunlaran ng Bayan (4K) Party-list
Representative Iris Marie D. Montes

AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10586 OR THE "ANTI-DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING ACT OF 2013"

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Alcohol-impaired driving remains a significant threat to public health and road safety worldwide. According to global estimates, road traffic crashes cause approximately 1.35 million deaths annually, with a substantial proportion linked to alcohol consumption. In the Philippines, road traffic fatalities increased from 8,406 in 2010 to 11,360 in 2017, highlighting the growing burden of road crashes on Filipino families and communities.

Recognizing this global challenge, the United Nations declared the Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020) and incorporated the reduction of road traffic deaths and injuries into the Sustainable Development Goals. International road safety frameworks developed by the World Health Organization and the United Nations identify measures against drunk driving as among the most effective interventions for preventing road crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Driving under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs, and other intoxicating substances remains one of the leading causes of preventable road crashes, serious injuries, and fatalities in the Philippines. Despite the enactment of Republic Act No. 10586, otherwise known as the "Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013," road crashes involving impaired drivers continue to claim lives, destroy families, and impose significant social and economic costs upon the nation.¹

While Republic Act No. 10586 established an important legal framework against impaired driving, experience over the past decade has revealed significant enforcement gaps. Delays in testing, refusal to submit to chemical examinations, inconsistent blood alcohol concentration standards, limited use of technological safeguards, and difficulties in securing evidence have weakened the effectiveness of the law and reduced its deterrent value.

¹ Protecting Road Safety in the Philippines from Alcohol Industry Interference, CIDS-PB-20-003
2020 (<https://serp-p.pids.gov.ph/publication/public/view?slug=protecting-road-safety-in-the-philippines-from-alcohol-industry-interference>) Accessed on 16 July 2026

This measure seeks to modernize and strengthen the Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act by adopting internationally recognized road safety practices and evidence-based enforcement mechanisms.

The bill establishes clear and objective blood alcohol concentration (BAC) thresholds, including stricter standards for novice drivers, professional drivers, and public utility vehicle operators who are entrusted with the safety of passengers and the general public. It recognizes that certain categories of drivers carry heightened responsibilities and therefore should be held to higher standards of care.

The measure further institutionalizes the principle of implied consent and authorizes mandatory alcohol screening of lawfully stopped motorists. It addresses the common problem of drivers evading responsibility by refusing chemical testing, while ensuring that law enforcement officers are equipped with effective tools to determine impairment. It likewise permits the use of retrograde extrapolation, a scientifically recognized method that allows courts to determine a driver's probable level of intoxication at the time of vehicle operation when testing is delayed.

Recognizing that evidence rapidly dissipates with the passage of time, the bill mandates post-accident chemical testing in cases involving injury or death and imposes clear obligations upon law enforcement authorities and medical facilities to facilitate timely testing. Such reforms are intended to preserve critical evidence, improve prosecution, and ensure accountability for impaired drivers whose actions result in grave harm.

The bill also introduces technological safeguards through the use of Ignition Interlock Devices (IIDs) for repeat offenders and those responsible for serious injury or death. These devices have been widely adopted in many jurisdictions and have proven effective in reducing recidivism and preventing repeat drunk-driving incidents.

Moreover, the measure strengthens penalties for impaired driving committed in vulnerable zones such as school areas, hospital vicinities, public markets, playgrounds, and densely populated residential communities. These locations present heightened risks to children, patients, pedestrians, and other vulnerable road users who deserve greater protection under the law.

At the same time, the proposal recognizes that lasting road safety requires not only punishment but also rehabilitation. Accordingly, offenders shall be required to complete evidence-based intervention programs designed to address dangerous driving behavior, promote responsible decision-making, and reduce future violations.

Ultimately, this measure reflects a simple but fundamental principle: no person has the right to place the lives of others at risk by operating a motor vehicle while impaired. Every death and serious injury caused by drunk or drugged driving is a preventable tragedy. By strengthening enforcement, improving accountability, protecting vulnerable road users, and promoting rehabilitation, this bill seeks to save lives, reduce road violence, and build a safer transportation environment for all Filipinos.

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


IRIS MARIE D. MONTES
Kababaihan Kabalikatan para sa Kapakanan
at Kaunlaran ng Bayan (4K) Party-list

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

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 10586 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. Definition of Terms. - For purposes of this Act:

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(e) Driving under the influence of alcohol refers to the act of operating a motor vehicle [while the driver's blood alcohol concentration level has, after being subjected to a breath analyzer test, reached the level of intoxication, as established jointly by the Department of Health (DOH), the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) and the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC).] BY A PERSON IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION AS DETERMINED BY THE FOLLOWING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) THRESHOLDS:

1. 0.02% FOR NOVICE DRIVERS (WITHIN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF LICENSING), PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS, AND OPERATORS OF PUBLIC UTILITY VEHICLES;
2. 0.03% FOR ALL OTHER DRIVERS OF PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLES.

ANY LEVEL OF ALCOHOL ABOVE THESE THRESHOLDS SHALL CONSTITUTE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE.

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(K) VULNERABLE ZONES REFER TO HIGH-RISK AREAS WHERE THE PRESENCE OF PEDESTRIANS OR SPECIFIC GROUPS IS CONCENTRATED AND WHERE THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDES NO PHYSICAL BARRIERS FOR PROTECTION, WHICH AREAS INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: SCHOOL ZONES, HOSPITAL VICINITIES, PUBLIC MARKETS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS WITH HIGH POPULATION DENSITY.

(L) IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) REFERS TO A BREATHALCOHOL ANALYZER CONNECTED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE'S IGNITION SYSTEM THAT PREVENTS THE VEHICLE FROM STARTING IF IT DETECTS A BAC ABOVE A PRE-SET LIMIT.

(M) RETROGRADE EXTRAPOLATION REFERS TO THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS OF ESTIMATING A PERSON'S BAC AT THE TIME OF DRIVING BY PROJECTING BACKWARD FROM THE TIME A CHEMICAL TEST WAS ACTUALLY ADMINISTERED."

SEC. 2. Section 7 of Republic Act No. 10586 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 7. Mandatory Alcohol [and Chemical Testing of Drivers Involved in Motor Vehicular Accidents] SCREENING, IMPLIED CONSENT, AND PRESUMPTION OF GUILT. – [A driver of a motor vehicle involved in a vehicular accident resulting in the loss of human life or physical injuries shall be subjected to chemical tests, including a drug screening test and, if necessary, a drug confirmatory test as mandated under Republic Act No. 9165, to determine the presence and/or concentration of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or similar substances in the bloodstream or body] ANY PERSON WHO OPERATES A MOTOR VEHICLE WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE GIVEN CONSENT TO A CHEMICAL TEST OF THEIR BREATH, SALIVA, BLOOD, OR URINE FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING ALCOHOL OR DRUG CONTENT.

(A) MANDATORY ALCOHOL SCREENING (MAS): LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO DEMAND A BREATH SAMPLE FOR FIELD SCREENING FROM ANY DRIVER WHO HAS BEEN LAWFULLY STOPPED.

(B) PRESUMPTION OF INTOXICATION AND PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF GUILT: IF A DRIVER REFUSES TO SUBMIT TO THE REQUIRED TESTS DESPITE BEING INFORMED OF THE IMPLIED CONSENT RULE, SUCH REFUSAL SHALL GIVE RISE TO A DISPUTABLE PRESUMPTION THAT THE DRIVER WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT THE TIME OF THE OPERATION OF THE VEHICLE, AND SHALL BE DEEMED AS A PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

(C) ADMISSIBILITY OF RETROGRADE EXTRAPOLATION: IN CASES WHERE A DRIVER EVADES IMMEDIATE TESTING, THE RESULTS OF A CHEMICAL TEST CONDUCTED WITHIN SIX (6) HOURS OF THE INCIDENT SHALL BE ADMISSIBLE. THE COURT SHALL ALLOW THE USE OF RETROGRADE EXTRAPOLATION BY A QUALIFIED EXPERT TO DETERMINE THE DRIVER'S BAC AT THE TIME OF THE OPERATION OF THE VEHICLE.

(D) PRESUMPTION OF RECKLESSNESS: A DRIVER FOUND TO BE IN A STATE OF ROAD RAGE AT THE TIME OF A DUI VIOLATION SHALL BE PRESUMED TO HAVE ACTED WITH GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

SEC 3. A new Section 7-A shall be inserted after Section 7 in Republic Act No. 10586 to read as follows:

"SECTION 7-A. POST-ACCIDENT TESTING REQUIREMENTS. — IN THE EVENT OF A ROAD VEHICULAR ACCIDENT RESULTING IN PHYSICAL INJURY OR DEATH:

(A) MANDATORY TESTING: ALL DRIVERS INVOLVED SHALL BE SUBJECTED TO A CHEMICAL TEST FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUGS WITHIN TWO (2) HOURS OF THE INCIDENT.

(B) LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTY: RESPONDING OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED TO FACILITATE THIS TESTING IMMEDIATELY. FAILURE OF AN OFFICER TO INITIATE TESTING WITHOUT A VALID MEDICAL JUSTIFICATION SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

(C) MANDATORY COOPERATION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES: ALL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES, INCLUDING ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL STAFF, SHALL HAVE A MANDATORY DUTY TO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOLLOWING A VEHICULAR ACCIDENT INVOLVING INJURY OR DEATH, AND ALL MEDICAL FACILITIES MUST TREAT THE EXTRACTION OF SALIVA, BLOOD, OR URINE OR THE ADMINISTRATION OF BREATH TESTS AS A FORENSIC EMERGENCY AND A FORENSIC PRIORITY ENSURING SUCH PROCEDURES ARE CONDUCTED WITHIN THE TWO-HOUR WINDOW REQUIRED TO PREVENT THE NATURAL DISSIPATION OF ALCOHOL. ANY MEDICAL FACILITY, MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL, OR MEDICAL STAFF WHO WILLFULLY WHO WILFULLY REFUSES, DELAYS, OR OBSTRUCTS THE CONDUCT OF A MANDATORY TEST WITHOUT A VALID MEDICAL JUSTIFICATION, SUCH AS IMMEDIATE LIFE-SAVING INTERVENTION, SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE, CIVIL, AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AND WILL BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.

FOR THIS PURPOSE, THE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT PRIVILEGE, THE HOSPITAL PRIVACY POLICIES, AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE DATA PRIVACY ACT SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE RESULTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS CONDUCTED FOR DUI INVESTIGATIONS."

SEC. 4. Section 8 of Republic Act 10586 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 8. [Refusal to Subject Oneself to Mandatory Tests. - A driver of a motor vehicle who refuses to undergo the mandatory field sobriety and drug tests under Sections 6, 7 and 15 of this Act shall be penalized by the confiscation and automatic revocation of his or her driver's license, in addition to other penalties provided herein and/or other pertinent laws.] ADMINISTRATIVE PER SE SANCTIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL SANCTIONS. — NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PENDING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN:

(A) IMMEDIATE CONFISCATION: UPON A FAILED ROADSIDE BREATH TEST OR A REFUSAL TO TEST, THE ARRESTING OFFICER SHALL IMMEDIATELY CONFISCATE THE DRIVER'S PHYSICAL LICENSE AND AUTOMATICALLY ISSUE A NOTICE OF REVOCATION THEREOF.

(B) PRECONDITION FOR RESTORATION: LICENSE RESTORATION SHALL BE CONTINGENT UPON THE COMPLETION OF A STATE-ACCREDITED ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM (ASAP).

(C) MANDATORY IID INSTALLATION: ANY DRIVER CONVICTED OF A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION OF SECTION 5 OF THIS ACT, OR WHOSE VIOLATION RESULTED IN SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY OR DEATH, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO INSTALL AN IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE (IID) IN ANY VEHICLE THEY OPERATE FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN TWO (2) YEARS FOLLOWING THE RESTORATION OF THEIR LICENSE."

SEC. 5. Section 12 of Republic Act No. 10586 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 12. Penalties. - A driver found to have been driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances, as provided for under Section 5 of this Act, shall be penalized as follows:

(a) If the violation of Section 5 did not result in physical injuries or homicide, [the penalty of three (3) months imprisonment, and] a fine ranging from Twenty thousand pesos (Php20,000.00) to Eighty thousand pesos (Php80,000.00) shall be imposed[;] AND THE OFFENDER SHALL BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) HOURS OF MANDATORY COMMUNITY SERVICE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOTR), OR SUCH OTHER AGENCY AS MAY BE DESIGNATED BY THE COURT;

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SHALL, WHENEVER PRACTICABLE, CONSIST OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO ROAD SAFETY, TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE, EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT, PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS ON THE DANGERS OF IMPAIRED DRIVING, ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF ROAD CRASHES, OR OTHER PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ROAD USE AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

THE OFFENDER SHALL LIKEWISE BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE AN IMPAIRED DRIVER INTERVENTION PROGRAM (IDIP) AS PROVIDED UNDER THIS ACT.

HOWEVER, IF THE VIOLATION DID NOT RESULT IN PHYSICAL INJURIES OR HOMICIDE BUT WAS COMMITTED WITHIN A DESIGNATED VULNERABLE ZONE, THE OFFENDER SHALL BE PUNISHED BY A FINE RANGING FROM FIFTY THOUSAND PESOS (PHP50,000.00) TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP100,000.00), AND SHALL BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM NOT LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED FORTY (240) HOURS OF MANDATORY COMMUNITY SERVICE IN ADDITION TO THE COMPLETION OF THE IDIP.

(b) If the violation of Section 5 resulted in physical injuries, the penalty provided in Article 263 of the Revised Penal Code or the penalty provided in the next preceding subparagraph, whichever is higher, and a fine ranging from One hundred thousand pesos (Php100,000.00) to Two hundred thousand pesos (Php200,000.00) shall be imposed. BUT WHEN THE PHYSICAL INJURIES ARE

SUSTAINED WITHIN A VULNERABLE ZONE, THE MAXIMUM PERIOD OF THE IMPOSABLE PRISON TERM SHALL BE APPLIED, AND THE FINE SHALL BE INCREASED BY FIFTY PERCENT (50%).

(c) If the violation of Section 5 resulted in homicide, the penalty provided in Article 249 of the Revised Penal Code and a fine ranging from Three hundred thousand pesos (Php300,000.00) to Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00) shall be imposed. BUT IF THE HOMICIDE OCCURRED WITHIN A VULNERABLE ZONE, THE PENALTY SHALL BE RECLUSION PERPETUA AND THE FINE SHALL BE INCREASED TO A RANGE OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (PHP700,000.00) TO ONE MILLION PESOS (PHP1,000,000.00).

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(d) [The nonprofessional driver's license of any person found to have violated Section 5 of this Act shall also be confiscated and suspended for a period of twelve (12) months for the first conviction and perpetually revoked for the second conviction. The professional driver's license of any person found to have violated Section 5 of this Act shall also be confiscated and perpetually revoked for the first conviction. The perpetual revocation of a driver's license shall disqualify the person from being granted any kind of driver's license thereafter]. REHABILITATIVE PATHWAY: IN ADDITION TO THE PENALTIES OF IMPRISONMENT AND FINE, ANY PERSON FOUND IN VIOLATION OF THIS ACT SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ENROLL IN AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE AN IMPAIRED DRIVER INTERVENTION PROGRAM (IDIP). THE IDIP SHALL INCLUDE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY, DEFENSIVE DRIVING EDUCATION, AND VICTIM IMPACT SEMINARS. FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE IDIP SHALL BE A GROUND FOR THE PERMANENT REVOCATION OF THE DRIVER'S LICENSE."

SEC. 6. If, for any reason, any part or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force

SEC. 7. All other laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,