



Republika ng Pilipinas
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD NG MARIKINA

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City Vice Mayor/
Presiding Officer

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Hon. JOSEPH B. BANZON
Hon. WILLIE N. CHAVEZ
Hon. MARIO M. DE LEON
Hon. SAMUEL S. FERRIOL
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SECTORAL REPRESENTATIVE

Hon. LEVY D. DE GUZMAN

Liga President

ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Councilor FRANKIE C. AYUSON

City Councilor

ON LEAVE

Hon. THADDEUS ANTONIO M. SANTOS, JR.

City Councilor

**ORDINANCE NO. 084
SERIES OF 2015**

**ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE 2015 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CODE OF
MARIKINA CITY**

Introduced by:

Councilor ERNESTO M. FLORES

Co-Sponsored by:

Councilor RONNIE S. ACUÑA
Councilor FRANKIE C. AYUSON
Councilor JOSEPH B. BANZON
Councilor WILLIE N. CHAVEZ
Councilor ARIEL V. CUARESMA
Councilor PAUL B. DAYAO
Councilor SAMUEL S. FERRIOL
Councilor SUSANA P. MAGTUBO

Councilor EVA AGUIRRE-PAZ
Councilor XYZA DIAZEN-SANTOS
Councilor ROMMEL F. ORTIZ
Councilor RUBEN R. REYES
Councilor THADDEUS ANTONIO M. SANTOS, JR.
Councilor LEVY DL. DE GUZMAN
and Vice-Mayor JOSE FABIAN I. CADIZ, M.D.

BE IT ORDAINED AS IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE 7TH CITY COUNCIL OF MARIKINA, IN SESSION DULY ASSEMBLED THAT:

ARTICLE 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Title – This Ordinance shall be known and cited as ---

“THE 2015 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CODE OF MARIKINA CITY”

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby the declared policy of the City Government of Marikina that;

- (a) The flow of people and goods through the road network shall be as efficient, safe unhampered and orderly as possible for the economic and social vitality and viability of the city;
- (b) Urban road space is a scarce commodity the compelling use of which must be allocated for the greatest good and the greatest number through judicious, fair, participatory and informed traffic management system;
- (c) Traffic problems and issues must be resolved in a rational manner, guided by facts and shaped through consultation, collaboration, and coordination with the surrounding cities and municipalities comprising with the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority as well as national agencies, like the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of Transportation and Communication;
- (d) The public has the right to be informed prior, and to participate in the formulation of any measures that may affect their community and travelling habits;

Section 3. Scope of Application –

- (a) This Ordinance shall provide for efficient and effective traffic rules and regulations on all kinds of road in the City whether national or local in classification; for the management of traffic and safer use of roads, streets, avenues, highways and alleys of Marikina City by all types of motor vehicles, tricycles, bicycles, pedicabs, and other forms of conveyances, whether public or private; for the designation of vehicle stops, transport terminals and parking zones in public places; as well as, for pedestrian discipline; and in general, such other rules and regulations hereinafter promulgated in furtherance of an optimum utilization of the road network in the City, where the context applies;
- (b) All the applicable provisions of R.A. No. 4136, otherwise known as the “The Land Transportation and Traffic Codes of the Philippines”, the “Public Service Law”, the implementing rules and regulations prescribed by the Land Transportation Commission of the Department of Transportation and Communication, are all likewise in this Ordinance.

Section 4. Definition of Terms – As used in this Code, the following terms are hereby defined or described for brevity:

- (a) **Abandoned Vehicle** – any vehicle unattended for more than twenty-four (24) hours on a public road or highway.

- (b) **Authorized Towing Vehicle** – any vehicle authorized by the city government specially designed for towing services within the city.
- (c) **Acceleration Lane** – a speed change lane used for increasing speed and merging with fast moving vehicles.
- (d) **Bicycle** – any two-wheeled vehicle made of metal or aluminum tubing, with a steering handle and saddle, and with a pedal-chain mechanism by which it is propelled.
- (e) **Bicycle Path or Lane** – a passageway established and constructed for exclusive use of bicycles.
- (f) **Bikeways** – a bicycle network interconnected with bicycle lanes.
- (g) **Built-up Area** – a type of street situation normally characterized by relatively low speed, wide ranges of traffic volumes, narrower lanes, frequent intersections and driveways, significant pedestrian traffic, and prevalence of business and houses.
- (h) **Cargo Truck** – a heavy-wheeled vehicle used for hauling cargo, dumping garbage or scrap materials, transporting and delivery of construction materials, gravel and sand, concrete/steel materials, and factory/industrial products.
- (i) **Center** – in relation to a thoroughfare, means a line or series of lines, marks or other indications at the middle of the thoroughfare or, in the absence of any such lines, marks, or other indications, the middle of the main traveled portion of the thoroughfare.
- (j) **Channelized Intersection** – an intersection provided with islands meant to guide and limit vehicle movements.
- (k) **City** – shall refer to the City Government of Marikina or Marikina City.
- (l) **Clearway** – a length of carriageway generally defined by signs, along which vehicles may not stop or be left standing at the day as provided on the signs.
- (m) **CTMDO** – shall refer to the City Transportation Management & Development Office, the City's agency tasked with transportation management, planning, education, traffic enforcement activities, and regulation on the use of city streets.
- (n) **Declaration Lane** – a speed change lane used for decreasing speed, preparatory to stop or exiting a fast lane.
- (o) **Decibel or dB** – the unit of expressing the relative intensity of sound on a scale from zero (0) for the least perceptible sound to about one hundred thirty (130) for the average hearing pain level.
- (p) **Divided Road** – a highway or road with separated passageways for traffic travelling in opposite directions.
- (q) **DOTC** – shall refer to the Department of Transportation and Telecommunication, the national agency of the government that governs the operation of all sea, air and land transportation of the country.
- (r) **Driver** – a person who possesses a valid and genuine professional or non-professional driver's license by the LTO to drive or operate a vehicle and who has control of the directional and mobile power of a vehicle.
- (s) **Emergency Vehicle** – a vehicle used in responding to emergencies, calamities, fires and public disturbances, (this includes military and police car, fire truck, ambulance, and such other vehicle used for life saving purposes).
- (t) **Footway or Sidewalk** – that portion of the road set aside for pedestrian use only.
- (u) **Garage** – an area or open space, a building, a terminal designated for parking of motor vehicles and/or for loading and unloading passengers by PUVs.
- (v) **Gross Weight** – the total measured weight of a motor vehicle that includes maximum allowable loading/carrying capacity of cargo, freight or passengers.
- (w) **Heavy Equipment** – a fast or slow moving heavyweight vehicle, motorized or not, including, but not limited to cement transit mixers, graders, backhoes, bulldozers, tractors, tractor trailers, compactors containerized vans, and such other equipment towed or loaded long-bed trailers.
- (x) **High Beam** – a beam of light projected from vehicle headlights such that the main bright portion of the beam thereof rises above the level upon which the vehicle stands.
- (y) **Horn** – a device emitting sound signal to warn pedestrian or other motor vehicles.

- (z) **Intersection** – the place at which two or more roads cross or intersect with one another in angle, (this includes crossings and intersecting parallel roads or highways).
- (aa) **Laned Thoroughfare** – a road, street, avenue or highway divided into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
- (bb) **License Plate** – an aluminum plate embossed with numbers and renewal sticker, attached on the front and rear of a vehicle to serve as proof of registration with the LTO and identification of the vehicle.
- (cc) **Low Beam** – a beam of light projected from vehicle headlights such that none of the main bright portion of the beams thereof rises above a horizontal plane passing through the lamp center parallel to the road level upon which the vehicle stands.
- (dd) **LTFRB** – shall refer to the Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, an agency of the DOTC, that governs the issuance of franchises or permit to operate to all land transportation vehicles.
- (ee) **LTO** – shall refer to the Land Transportation Office, the agency of the national government that governs and regulates the operation of all land transportation in the country.
- (ff) **Main Street** – a wide continuous two-lane or multi-lane Street used by motorists as major travel route, (this includes avenues, boulevards, and highways).
- (gg) **Market Crosswalk** – a portion of a thoroughfare between two parallel like marked across the thoroughfare, intended for use of pedestrian.
- (hh) **Merging** – the converging of separate streams of traffic into a single stream.
- (ii) **MMDA** – shall refer to the Metropolitan-Manila Development Authority.
- (jj) **Motorcycle** – a two-wheeled motorized vehicle with a saddle and steering handle, propelled by combustion of gas or gas-oil combination, used as a means of transport, and which can be attached to a sidecar to serve as a tricycle.
- (kk) **Motor Vehicle** – a vehicle propelled by combustion of gas, diesel, or electrical power, other than physical or muscular power.
- (ll) **Muffler or Silencer** – a tubular gadget attached to the exhaust system of gasoline/diesel-fed engine of a motor vehicle, motorcycle or any motorized equipment to suppress noise and lessen smoke emission caused by engine combustion.
- (mm) **No Parking/No Waiting** – a situation when a vehicle has been brought to a stop or stationary, whether the engine motor is running or not, parked and remains inactive for a temporary period of time on a road or street, edge of a road or highway shoulder where parking is not allowed.
- (nn) **No Parking Area** – a portion of a thoroughfare between two consecutive “No Parking” signs installed or posted on a street and with arrows pointing generally towards each other or other appropriate signs.
- (oo) **One-Way Thoroughfare** – a thoroughfare on which vehicles are permitted to travel in one direction only, as indicated by a traffic sign or signals.
- (pp) **Overtake** – to pass or attempt to overtake or pass a slower moving vehicle travelling in the same direction.
- (qq) **OVR (Ordinance Violation Receipt)** - a Traffic Citation Ticket issued to violators of traffic rules and regulations.
- (rr) **Parked or Parking** – shall refer to a situation when a vehicle has been brought to stop or about to be stationary to park on the edge of a road or highway shoulder where parking is allowed and remains in active for an appreciable temporary period of time.
- (ss) **Parking Area** – a portion of the thoroughfare where parking is permitted as indicated by appropriate signs.
- (tt) **Pedestrian** – a person who walks or traverses on sidewalks, or crosses roads or intersections.
- (uu) **Pedestrian Crossing** – an area or place on a street or intersection, marked with stripes, where pedestrians are required to cross.

- (vv) **Pedicab** – shall refer to a pedal- driven bicycle with a wheeled-sidecar bolted or attached to it.
- (ww) **PUB** - a public utility bus franchised by the LTFRB for use as public transport of passengers.
- (xx) **PUJ** – a public utility jeepney, franchised by the LTFRB for use as public transport of passengers.
- (yy) **PUTFRB** – shall refer to the Public Utility Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board which serves as the policy-making body of the City’s transportation regulation and management and supervision of tricycle franchising.
- (zz) **Public Utility Tricycle** – a motorcycle with a sidecar unit, franchised by the PUTFRB of Marikina to operate and transport passengers for a fee within its designated zone of operation in the City.
- (aaa) **PUV (Public Utility Vehicle)** – shall refer to a PUB, PUJ, or public utility tricycle of such other vehicles used as public conveyance to transport passengers.
- (bbb) **Reckless Driving** – driving or operating by a person of a motor vehicle and willfully, intentionally or unintentionally fails to take such as ordinary caution and care to prevent incident or accident that results to injury to person(s) or damage to another’s property.
- (ccc) **Reflectorized Sticker** – a strip of self-adhesive colored plastic sheet which is posted or installed on the side or rear of a motor vehicle emitting reflective color when focused with light.
- (ddd) **Right-of-Way / Through Street** – a street designated by law or ordinance where motor vehicles have the right of way to proceed past intersections without stopping which was posted with a sign as such.
- (eee) **Road** – sometimes called street, avenue, boulevard or highway, is the part of the land surface designed or used for the passage of vehicles, whether motorized or not, inclusive of sidewalk and shoulders forming part of the right-of-way.
- (fff) **Road Marking** – any traffic inscription or device laid out on the surface of a road or thoroughfare to regulate traffic or to warn or guide road-users, used either alone or in conjunction with other signs for emphasis and clarification of its meaning.
- (ggg) **Rotonda or Roundabout** – a circumferential intersection where all vehicular traffic travels in one direction around a central or circular island.
- (hhh) **Separation Lane** – a line marked on the pavement of a thoroughfare to separate traffic travelling in opposite directions.
- (iii) **Standing** – is a situation when a vehicle is stationary for needed time to pick up or set down persons or to load or unload goods.
- (jjj) **Stop Line** – a line marked across the thoroughfare near a traffic control signal, a stop sign, in an intersection, or in a pedestrian crossing.
- (kkk) **Thoroughfare** – that portion of a road improved, designed or used for vehicular travel exclusive of the shoulder and footway.
- (lll) **TMED** – shall refer to the Traffic Management & Enforcement Division (formerly the Traffic Management Towing and Impounding Section (TMTIIS), a traffic group under the CTMDO tasked to enforce traffic rules and regulations within the City, including the towing of vehicles.
- (mmm) **Traffic Citation Ticket** – also referred to as Traffic Violation Receipt (TVR) or Ordinance Violation Receipt (OVR), a printed document issued to a driver who commits a traffic violation he has violated, and the amount of fine or penalty for such violation.
- (nnn) **Traffic Control Signal** – a traffic signal installed on streets, such as traffic lights, traffic signboards, and the like using colored lights, words, symbols or any combination thereof operated either mechanically, electrically, manually, or otherwise by means of which vehicular traffic and pedestrian movement may be controlled or regulated.
- (ooo) **Traffic Island** – a defined area within the roadway, usually at an intersection and set off above ground level, from which traffic is intended to be excluded and which is used for control of vehicular movements and as pedestrian refuge.

- (ppp) Trailer** – a wheeled-vehicle not otherwise self-propelled, usually attached to the rear of a motor vehicle.
- (qqq) Tricycle** – a motorcycle with a wheeled sidecar bolted to it.
- (rrr) Two-Way Thoroughfare** – any thoroughfare where vehicular traffic travel is permitted in opposite directions.
- (sss) U-Turn** – a movement which causes a vehicle or travelling in one direction to travel in the opposite or make turn-about in direction.
- (ttt) Waiting-** a situation when a vehicle is permitted to remain stationary with the motor running in a no parking area.
- (uuu) No Waiting Area** – shall refer to a portion of the thoroughfare where waiting is not permitted as indicated by appropriate signs.
- (vvv) Yellow Box** – portion of the intersection marked with yellow diagonal lines that should be kept clear of vehicle at all times.

ARTICLE II TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL, SIGNS AND SIGNAGES

Section 5. Erection and Interference with Traffic Control Items –

- (a) No person shall, except when duly authorized by the proper authority, erect, establish or display on any road or in the view of any person on any road, or interfere with, alter to take down, any traffic control signal, signs or signages.
- (b) No person shall erect, establish, place, maintain, or display on any road or in the view of any person on any road anything which purports to be or is an imitation or similar to any traffic control sign or item, which interfere with the effectiveness of or prevents an approaching driver from clearly distinguishing the whole part of any traffic control item, or distracts his attention from any traffic sign or item.

Section 6. Limits on Operation of Signs – Any sign associated with a “No Parking Area”, “No Waiting Area”, or “Parking Area”, or any sign of a kind referred to in Section 10 shall be limited in its operation and effect in respect of days, periods of the day, classes of vehicle or circumstances to the extent (if any) shown on the sign.

Section 7. Traffic Control Signs or Items to be Operative –

- (a) Any traffic-control sign or item of a kind referred to in this Article that exists on road, shall be effective and operative as a traffic-control item duly established for the purpose under this Code.
- (b) Any traffic-control sign or item which substantially conforms to the requirements of these Sections with respect to dimensions, shape, color, position, direction, single or any other features of traffic-control signs or items or any kind shall be deemed to be traffic-control sign or item of that kind.

Section 8. Obedience to Traffic Control Signals and Signages –

- (1) Every person shall, at all times, observe and comply with the instruction of any traffic control signal (traffic lights) applicable to him.
- (2) The display by a traffic control signal (traffic light) of:
 - (a) **A Green Circle (green light)** is an instruction that:
 - (i) A driver facing the traffic control signal (traffic light) may proceed straight ahead, turn left or turn right, unless, a signal at such place prohibits either such turn. Vehicles turning right or left shall give way to any opposing traffic and/or pedestrians.
 - (ii) A green signal (green light) and walking man symbol is an instruction that a pedestrian facing the traffic control signal may proceed across the thoroughfare.
 - (b) **An Amber Circle (yellow light)** is a warning light or an instruction that:

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- (i) A driver facing the traffic control signal (traffic light) may still proceed with caution beyond the stop line, or in the absence of a stop line, the traffic control signal itself, or he is so close to the stop line or traffic control signal when color amber (yellow) first appears that he cannot safely stop his vehicle.
 - (ii) A pedestrian facing the traffic control signal (traffic light) shall not obstruct vehicles entering or approaching the intersection.
- (c) **Red Circle (red light)** alone is an instruction that:
- (i) A driver facing the traffic control signal (traffic light) shall not proceed straight ahead or turn left beyond the stop line or in the absence of a stop line, shall not proceed straight ahead or turn left beyond the traffic control signal itself.
 - (ii) A pedestrian facing the traffic control (traffic light) shall not obstruct vehicles entering or approaching the intersection.
- (d) **A Red Square and Standing Man** signal (light) is an instruction that a pedestrian facing the traffic control signal shall not enter or cross the thoroughfare.
- (e) **A Green Arrow** is an instruction that a driver facing the traffic control signal may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- (f) **An Amber Arrow** is an instruction that a driver facing the traffic light control signal shall not for the purpose of proceeding in the direction indicated by the amber arrow, proceed beyond the stop line or, in the absence of a stop line, shall not enter the intersection at or near which the traffic control signal is erected, unless his vehicle is so close to the stop line or the intersection when the amber arrow first appears that he cannot safely stop, but he must pass the stop line or enter the intersection with caution.
- (g) **A Red Arrow** is an instruction that a driver facing the traffic control signal shall not for the purpose of proceeding in the direction indicated by the red arrow proceed beyond the stop line or, in the absence of a stop line, shall not enter the intersection at or near, which the traffic control signal is erected.

Section 9. Obedience to Signs –

Traffic signs installed shall be obeyed and shall not be disregarded by motorists and pedestrians at all times.

- (a) A driver shall not cause his vehicle to turn at any intersection contrary to the instruction to turn on any “**No Turns**”, “**No Left Turn**”, “**No Right Turn**” or “**No U-Turn**” signs are erected to face an approaching driver at or near the intersection.
- (b) Where a “**One Way**” sign is erected to face a driver entering a thoroughfare to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not proceed on that thoroughfare beyond the sign,
- (c) Where a “**No Entry**” sign is erected over or adjacent to a thoroughfare to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not proceed on that thoroughfare beyond the sign.
- (d) Where a “**No Overtaking or Passing**” sign is erected near a bridge to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not overtake or pass a vehicle travelling the same direction.
- (e) Where a “**No Overtaking on Bridge**” sign is erected near a bridge to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not overtake a vehicle on the bridge.
- (f) Where a “**Load/Weight Capacity**” sign is erected on the approach of a bridge, a driver shall not drive a vehicle and its load, including the trailer attached to the vehicle, when it exceeds the weight indicated on the bridge load limit sign.
- (g) Where a “**Keep Right**” sign is erected to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not pass to the right of the sign.
- (h) Where a “**Keep Left**” sign is erected to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not pass to the left of the sign.
- (i) Where a “**Stop**” sign is erected to face a driver who is approaching or has entered an intersection, the driver shall: -stop his vehicle before reaching and as near as practicable

to the stop line associated with the sign or, in the absence of a stop line, at the point nearest the first intersecting thoroughfare where he has a clear view of traffic approaching the intersection; and –upon reaching such sign, stop to give way to any vehicle which is entering or within or leaving the intersection, except where that vehicle is facing, or has passed a “**Stop**” sign or a “**Give Way**” sign erected at the intersection, and is about to turn, or is turning at the intersection:

- (j) Where a “**Give Way**” or “**Yield**” sign erected to face a driver who is approaching or has entered an intersection, the driver shall, on reaching or after passing such sign give way to any vehicle which is entering or within or leaving the intersection road, except where that vehicle is facing, or has passed a “**Stop**” sign or “**Give Way (Yield)**” sign erected at the intersection, and/or is about to turn, or is turning at the intersection.
- (k) Where a “**Give Way**” or “**Yield**” sign erected to face a driver who is approaching a bridge, the driver shall not pass the sign while any vehicle travelling in the opposite direction is between the sign and far end of the bridge.
- (l) Where a “**No U-Turn**” sign is erected adjacent to a thoroughfare to face an approaching driver, the driver shall not make a U-Turn while he is between the sign and the far side of the first intersection beyond the sign, nor shall a driver who enters the thoroughfare between the sign and the intersection and travels towards the intersection make U-Turn before he has passed the intersection.

Section 10. Use of Sirens, Dazzling Lights, Similar Gadgets – No private person shall use or cause to be used sirens, bells, horns, whistles or similar gadgets that emit exceptionally annoying loud, startling or disturbing sounds, to disregard traffic control signs or signages so as to bypass vehicular traffic flow, cross intersections or to do such other violative acts to gain lead or access during traffic congestion. No person shall likewise use or cause to be used dome lights and emergency flashing lights of any color installed in either front or rear, and emergency red lights blinkers and other signaling or flashing devices that actually impedes and confuse traffic discipline and control on the roads.

ARTICLE III – GENERAL DRIVING RULES

Section 11. Keeping as Far Right as Practicable. – Unless otherwise provided for in this Code, a driver shall keep his vehicle so close as practicable to the right boundary of the thoroughfare, except, where there are two or more lanes marked on the thoroughfare available exclusively for the traffic in the direction in which he is travelling.

Section 12. Obstruction to Driver’s View or Driving Mechanism –

- (a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is over-loaded, or when there are in the front seat such numbers of person, exceeding three, or as to interfere with the drivers control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
- (b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such a position as to interfere with the driver’s view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

Section 13. Overtaking –

- (a) When overtaking a moving vehicle, a driver shall pass to the left of that vehicle and shall not drive in front of it until his vehicle is safely clear; provided that, where a thoroughfare has two or more marked lanes, vehicles travelling in one of those lanes, if the traffic conditions permit him to do so with safety.
- (b) A driver overtaking making or apparently about to make a left turn shall pass to right of it when overtaking a vehicle on a two-way thoroughfare.

- (c) If the thoroughfare is not divided into three lanes, a driver shall not drive to the left of the center of the thoroughfare, unless the left side of the thoroughfare is free of oncoming traffic far enough ahead to permit the overtaking movement to be completed in safety.
- (d) If the thoroughfare is divided into three lanes, a driver shall not drive in the center lane unless that lane is free of oncoming traffic far enough ahead to permit the overtaking movement to be completed in safety.

Section 14. Giving Way to Overtaking Vehicles – Except where overtaking on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle being overtaken shall not increase speed of his vehicle and shall not move literally from his lane until it has been completely passed by the overtaking vehicle. The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall yield in favor of the overtaking vehicle when the driver of the overtaking vehicle sounds and/or signals he is passing.

Section 15. Use of Center and Left Lanes of Three Thoroughfares – On a two-way thoroughfare divided into three lanes, a driver shall not drive his vehicle in the center lane, except:

- (a) To overtake another vehicle in accordance with the rules on overtaking;
- (b) In preparation for a left turn;
- (c) Where the center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to vehicles travelling in the same direction to which he is travelling; and
- (d) The extreme left hand lane, except in preparation for a left turn.

Section 16. Passing Vehicles – A driver passing a vehicle travelling in the opposite direction shall keep to his right relative to that vehicle.

Section 17. Drivers Not To Obstruct Traffic – A person shall not, without proper cause, drive a vehicle abnormally slow or in such other manner as to obstruct, hinder and prevent the free passage of any person or vehicle. In a thoroughfare with two or more lanes in the same direction, lane hugging or occupancy of more than one lane for a length of time not called by traffic conditions shall be considered as an obstruction.

Section 18. Driving in Lanes on Thoroughfare –

- (a) A driver shall drive his vehicles as nearly as practicable entirely within single marked lane or a single line of traffic and shall not move literally from such lane or line of traffic until he can do so safely.
- (b) A driver travelling along a marked lane any boundary of which is a single unbroken line shall not permit any part of his vehicle to cross that line, except when safety demands otherwise.

Section 19. Keeping Right of Double Yellow Lane – Where a thoroughfare is marked with a double yellow longitudinal line comprising of yellow continuous line on the right of a white broken line, a driver shall not permit any portion of his vehicle to travel on or over or to the left of the double yellow longitudinal line.

Section 20. Driving Over a Yellow Box – A portion of an intersection marked with a yellow box must always remain unobstructed and open for passage. A driver must not enter a yellow box if his exit road or lane from it is not clear, or if he cannot cross and go beyond the boundaries of the box in time before the traffic signal turns red.

Section 21. Driving/Parking on Bicycle Lanes – Motor vehicles are prohibited from being driven or parked on designated bicycle lanes which are inscribed with bicycle symbols or signs that the lane is for the exclusive use of bicycle riders only.

Section 22. Driving /Parking on Jogging Lanes along Marikina River – Motor vehicles are prohibited from being driven or parked on the jogging lanes situated on both sides of Marikina

River, except on designated commercial /recreational areas and the access lanes going and coming from Pagoda, Kawayanan, the Roman Garden and the Youth Camp. City government vehicles that are assigned in the maintenance of peace and order and preservation of the environment surrounding on the bicycle and jogging lanes, shall be exempted from the prohibitions hereof.

Section 23. Driving Through Funeral, Motorcade or Procession

- (a) No person shall drive a vehicle between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized motorcade or procession while they are in motion. When the lead car of any funeral, motorcade or procession shall have entered any intersection, notwithstanding the traffic light conditions at those intersections, then all other traffic shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles comprising such funeral, motorcade or procession, until it has passed through the intersection.
- (b) No funeral, motorcade, procession, assembly or parade containing 200 or more persons or 50 or more vehicles, excepting the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Fire Protection shall occupy, march or proceed along any street except in accordance with a permit issued by the CTMDO and such other regulations as set forth herein which may apply.
- (c) A funeral procession composed of any number of vehicles shall be identified as such by continuous display of continuous flashing hazard lights of all the vehicles in the funeral procession.

Section 24. Following Fire Truck or Other Emergency Vehicles Prohibited. – The driver of any vehicle shall not follow any fire truck, ambulance, police car, or other emergency vehicle travelling in response to a fire alarm or emergency closer than 150 meters, or drive into a parked such vehicle within the block where a fire truck, ambulance, police car or other emergency vehicle has stopped in answer to a fire alarm or emergency.

Section 25. Opening Doors and Alighting from Vehicles. –A person shall not open or leave open a door of a vehicle or alight from vehicle unto a thoroughfare, particularly on the left side of a vehicle, so as to cause danger to other person using the road or so as to impede the passage of vehicular traffic.

Section 26. Blowing of Horns, Use of Warning Instruments – No person shall blow or cause to use the horn or any other warning instrument unnecessarily on a “**No Blowing of Horns**” zones, such as in front of hospitals and churches, except when necessary as a traffic warning, or as indication that the driver of the vehicle intends to overtake another vehicle.

Section 27. Use of Seatbelts. – A driver of any motor vehicle, as well as passengers occupying the front seat and specified locations, must wear a seatbelt, as provided for under R.A. No. 8750 and the implementing rules and regulations of the LTO.

ARTICLE IV – GIVING WAY

Section 28. Giving Way at Intersection –

- (a) A driver approaching or passing through an intersection shall exercise special care and where appropriate shall drive at a reduced speed. The policy of “**First to Stop, First to Go**” shall apply on all intersections of the City.
- (b) Except as provided in Paragraph (c) of this Section, the driver of a vehicle which is approaching an intersection from one thoroughfare shall give way to any vehicle has entered the intersection except that where the two vehicles have entered at the same time; the driver which has the other vehicle on his right shall give way.

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