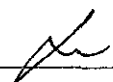


9 MAR 17 P 1:47

SENATE
S. No. **3130**

RECEIVED



Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Constitution, Article II, Section 15 provides:

The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them.

Noise pollution includes any displeasing man or machine-made sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life. The World Health Organization (WHO) found that people die prematurely from heart disease triggered by long-term exposure to excessive noise. The WHO's working group on the Noise Environmental Burden on Disease began work on the health effects of noise in Europe in 2003. It was found that that 2% of the population of Europe suffers severely disturbed sleep because of noise pollution and 15% can suffer severe annoyance. Chronic exposure to loud noise causes 3% of tinnitus cases, in which people constantly hear a ringing in their ears. Research published in recent years showed that noise can increase the amounts of stress hormones such as adrenaline, cortisol and noradrenalin in the body. This can increase even during sleep. The longer these hormones stay in circulation around the bloodstream, the more probable they are to cause life-threatening physiological problems. High levels of stress can contribute to heart failure, high blood pressure, strokes, and immune problems.

Noise cannot directly kill, but it may add to a person's stress. There are cases when stressful events can trigger a heart attack in someone with underlying heart disease. Stressed people are more likely to eat unhealthily, exercise less and smoke more, and these can increase the risk of developing heart disease in the first place.

A major cause of noise levels is the use of vehicle theft alarm systems that emit a very loud alarm upon being triggered. Some systems do not stop without being disabled by their owner. This can cause severe noise pollution more so if the alarm goes off during nighttime.

This bill seeks to address the problem of noise pollution caused by vehicle theft alarm systems that do not automatically stop after a given period.


Miriam Defensor Santiago
MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO

1 FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC)
2 OF THE PHILIPPINES)
3 Second Regular Session)

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
9 MAR 17 P1:47

4 SENATE

5 S. No. **3130**

RECEIVED BY 

6 Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

7 AN ACT
8 REGULATING THE USE OF VEHICLE
9 THEFT ALARM SYSTEMS

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

12 SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Vehicle Theft Alarm Systems
13 Regulation Act of 2009.”

14 SECTION 2. *Regulation of the use of vehicle theft alarm systems.* – It shall be unlawful
15 for any person to install, operate or use any vehicle theft alarm system that emits or causes the
16 emission of an audible sound, which is not, or does not become, automatically and completely
17 silenced within five minutes. The time period shall be calculated based upon the emission of the
18 first audible sound and shall end five minutes thereafter notwithstanding any variation or
19 stoppage in the emissions of audible sound.

20 SECTION 3. *Penalties.* – Any person found to violate this Act shall be fined P5,000.00.

21 SECTION 4. *Repealing Clause.* – Any law, presidential decree or issuance, executive
22 order, letter of instruction, administrative order, rule or regulation contrary to or inconsistent
23 with, the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

24 SECTION 5. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
25 publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

26 Approved,