

Salient Features of RA 7942 or The Philippine Mining Act of 1995

The RA 7942 or "The Philippine Mining Act of 1995" and its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR) is considered in the industry today as one of the most socially and environmentally-sensitive legislations in its class. It has specific provisions that take into consideration:

- Local government empowerment;
- Respect and concern for the indigenous cultural communities,
- Equitable sharing of benefits of natural wealth,
- Economic demands of present generation while providing the necessary foundation for future generations,
- Worldwide trend towards globalization, and
- Protection for and wise management of the environment

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

The Implementing Rules and Regulations (DENR Administrative Order No.96-40) of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 provides strict adherence to the principle of **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**. This strategy mandates that the needs of the present should be met without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs, with the view of improving the quality of life, both now and in the future. Sustainable development provides that the use of mineral wealth shall be pro-people and pro-environment in sustaining wealth creation and improve quality of life.

The principles of **SUSTAINABLE MINING** operates under the following terms

- Mining is a temporary land use for the creation of wealth, leading to an optimum land use in post-mining stage as consequence of progressive and engineered mine rehabilitation works done in cycle with mining operations,
- Mining activities must always be guided by current Best Practices in environmental management committed to reducing the impacts of mining while efficiently and effectively protecting the environment
- The wealth created as a result of mining accruing to the Government and the community should lead to other wealth-generating opportunities for people in the communities and for other environment-responsible endeavors
- Mining activities shall be undertaken with due and equal regard for economic and environmental considerations, as well as for health, safety, social and cultural concerns
- Conservation of minerals is effected not only through technological efficiencies of mining operations but also through the recycling of mineral-based products, to effectively lengthen the usable life of mineral commodities
- The granting of mining rights shall harmonize existing activities, policies and programs of the Government that directly or indirectly promote self-reliance, development and resource management. Activities, policies and programs that promote community-based, community-oriented and procedural development shall be encouraged, consistent with the principles of people empowerment and grassroots development

6 PNP members shall adhere to high standards of morality and decency and shall set good examples for others to follow

- a. Integrity
- b. Judicious Use of Authority
- c. Integrity
- d. Justice

7 PNP members shall strive constantly to respect the rights of others so that they can fulfill their duties and exercise their rights as human beings, parents, children, citizens, workers, leaders, or in other capacities and to see to it that others do likewise

- a. Humility
- b. Orderliness
- c. Integrity
- d. Justice

8 Once a decision is made, PNP members shall take legitimate means to achieve the goal even in the face of internal or external difficulties and despite anything which might weaken their resolve in the course of time

- a. Integrity
- b. Perseverance
- c. Devotion to Duty
- d. Physical Fitness and Health

9 PNP members shall obey lawful orders of and be courteous to superior officers and other appropriate authorities within the chain of command and they shall readily accept whenever they are assigned anywhere in the country

- a. Conservation of Natural Resources
- b. Obedience to Superiors
- c. Devotion to Duty
- d. Physical Fitness and Health

10 Immediate Commanders/Directors shall be responsible for the effective supervision, control and direction of their personnel and shall see to it that all government resources shall be managed, expended or utilized in accordance with laws and regulations and safeguard against losses thru illegal or improper disposition

- a. Command Responsibility
- b. Loyalty
- c. Discipline
- d. Commitment to Public Interest

Formulated by

**PSSUPT JEROME SALE BAXINELA
C, UTPDD**

REVIEW QUESTIONS on PNP Ethical Doctrine

Multiple Choices. Choose the best answer from the given facts.

1 PNP members shall seek self-improvement through career development and shall not directly or indirectly solicit influence or recommendation from politicians, high ranking government officials prominent citizens, persons affiliated with civic or religious organizations with regards to their assignments, promotions, transfer or those of the other members of the force

- a Social Awareness
- b Secrecy Discipline
- c Non-Solicitation of Patronage
- d Commitment to Democracy

2 PNP members shall guard the confidentiality of classified information against unauthorized disclosure, including confidential aspects of official business, special orders, communications and other documents

- a Secrecy Discipline
- b Proper Care and Use of Public Property
- c Respect for Human Rights
- d Non-Partisanship

3 PNP members shall provide services to everyone without discrimination regardless of party affiliation in accordance with existing laws and regulations

- a Social Awareness
- b Non-Partisanship
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4 PNP members shall always uphold public interest over and above personal interest

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5 PNP members shall perform their duties with dedication, thoroughness, efficiency enthusiasm, determination, and manifest concern for public welfare, and shall refrain from engaging in any activity which shall be conflict with their duties as public servants

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the wildlife is killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments

- inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species
- effecting any of the following acts in critical habitats. dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife, squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat, mineral exploration and/or extraction, burning; logging; and quarrying
- introduction, reintroduction, or restocking of wildlife resources
- trading of wildlife
- collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives
- gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like
- maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph, and
- transporting of wildlife

For any person who undertakes these illegal acts, stiff penalties and fines are meted out. Imprisonment of as much as 12 years and a fine of P1 million pesos shall be imposed, if inflicted or undertaken against species listed as critical

A Wildlife Management Fund to be derived from fines imposed and damages awarded, fees, charges, donations, endowments, administrative fees or grants, shall be administered by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as a special account in the National Treasury. It will be used primarily to finance rehabilitation or restoration of habitats due to violations of this Act. The Fund will also support scientific research, enforcement and monitoring activities, as well as enhancement of capabilities of relevant agencies

With the approval of The Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, Congress continues its commitment to protect the environment to ensure an economically and ecologically sustainable future, following the constitutional mandate of the State to protect and advance the right of its people to "a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with rhythm and harmony of nature "

RULE 24 – RULE 27

136 The involvement of PNP personnel during strikes lockouts and labor disputes in general shall be limited to *maintenance of peace and order, enforcement of laws, and implementation of legal orders of the duly constituted authorities.*

137 The PNP shall be render assistance to labor disputes upon written request addressed to the *Regional Director/District Director concerned.*

138 In the case of actual violence, the police can respond *without the written request.*

139. Insofar as practiceable, no PNP personnel shall be allowed to render police assistance in connection with a strike or lockout if *there is question or complaint as regards his relationship by affinity or consanguinity or any official/leader of the parties in the controversy or if he has financial or pecuniary interest therein.*

140 PNP personnel detailed, as peacekeeping force in strike or lockout areas shall be in *prescribed uniform at all times.*

141 PNP personnel shall exercise maximum tolerance and when called for by the situation or when all other peaceful and non-violent means have been exhausted, police officers may employ such means *as may be necessary and reasonable to prevent or repel an aggression.*

142 The matter of determining whether a strike, picket or lockout is legal or not should be left to *Department of Labor and Employment and its appropriate agencies*

143 Whenever escorts are be provided, all escorts shall be *in prescribed uniform at all times*

144 The pertinent provisions of the Public Assembly Act of 1985 (Batas Pambansa Bilang 880), the Labor Code of the Philippines, as amended and other applicable laws, shall be observed during rallies strikes, demonstrations or other other public assemblies. Law enforcement agents shall at all times:

- a. *Exercise maximum tolerance.*
- b. *In case of unlawful aggression, only reasonable force may be employed to prevent or repel it.*
- c. *The employment of tear gas and water cannons shall be made under the control and supervision of the Ground Commander.*
- d. *No arrest of any leader, organizer, or participant shall be made during the public assembly, unless he/she violates any pertinent law as evidence warrants.*

145 The peacekeeping detail shall not be stationed *in a place at least one hundred (100) meters away from the area of activity.*

146 *When the public assembly is held without a permit where a permit is required, the said public assembly may be peacefully dispersed. However, when the leaders or organizers of public assembly can show an application for permit duly filed at the Office of the Mayor which has jurisdiction over the place where the rally will be held, at least five (5) days prior to the intended activity and the Mayor did not act on the same, the grant of the permit being then presumed under the law, and it will be the burden of the authorities to show that there has been a denial of the application, in which case, the rally may be peacefully dispersed the following the procedure of maximum tolerance prescribed by law*

147 Police contingent monitoring a public assembly may be detailed and stationed at least one hundred (100) meters away from the area of activity.

148 An application for permit for a public assembly should be filed at least five (5) days at the Office of the Mayor before the activity

149 A public assembly in a public place must have permit from the Mayor of the City or Municipality

150 Police officers are not allowed to drink alcoholic beverages during peaceful assemblies.

151 Gambling is prohibited during a peaceful assembly and while monitoring the situation

152. The PNP shall respect and protect human dignity, maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

153 Ground Commanders are responsible in determining whether there is a permit for the holding of the public assembly.

154-155 Tear gas, smoke grenades, water cannons, or any similar anti-riot device shall be used only when the public assembly is attended by actual violence or serious threats of violence, or deliberate destruction of property

156 When assistance is requested by the leaders/organizers, it shall be imperative for the CDM contingent to perform their duties while observing the rights of demonstrators.

157 The CDM contingent shall not carry any kind of firearms but may be equipped with baton or riot sticks, crash helmets with visor, gas masks, boots or ankle-high shoes with shin guards

158 In cases when violence erupts, police officers are allowed to hit the violators only in fleshy part of the body such as arms, torso, legs, and thighs.

159. The duties of PNP personnel in any demolition or ejection activity shall be limited to the maintenance of peace and order, protection of life and property, and enforcement of laws and legal orders.

160 Tear gas, water cannon, and reasonable force shall be used only when all other peaceful and non-violent means have been exhausted.

161. PNP personnel tasked to provide police assistance shall be in prescribed uniform during the actual demolition. They shall be limited only to occupying the first line of law enforcement and civil disturbance control; shall not participate in the physical dismantling of any structure subject of demolition and shall use only necessary and reasonable force

162. The request for police assistance is based on an order of the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies. The written request for police assistance shall be signed by the Sheriff or equivalent officer in quasi-judicial or administrative bodies.

RULE 28 – RULE 31

163 The request for police assistance shall be submitted to the Office of the Chief, PNP in case the final decision or order to be implemented is rendered by the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Court of Tax Appeals, the Sandiganbayan, quasi-judicial bodies or administrative bodies

164 If the request for police assistance satisfies all the requirements, police assistance shall be rendered within three (3) working days from receipt of the directive from the C, PNP or RD, PRO, unless a specific period is written in the order or due to inherent impossibility of rendering assistance, a longer is required

165 In case of direct filing or request to local police units or operational support units, the request shall be referred to the OCPNP or RD, PRO, as appropriate. In the meantime, no police assistance shall be rendered until the CPNP or RD, PRO shall have acted on the request

166-167 The police assistance shall only be granted upon the written request of COMELEC or DILG, accompanied with the original or authenticated copy of the final decision or order or resolution to be implemented

168 The approving authority on request for police assistance from the DILG or COMELEC is the Chief, PNP.

169 The police assistance shall be rendered within three (3) working days from receipt on the directive from the C, PNP

170 It is *true* that police assistance can also be rendered for a longer period when required by circumstances

171 The Special Task Group Commander tasked to render police assistance shall have the discretion to employ sufficient number of the PNP personnel

172-173 The police team that will render police assistance should be led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Senior Inspector. All members of the Special tasked Group shall be in prescribed uniform when rendering police assistance.

174 The role of the PNP when rendering police assistance shall be limited to maintenance of peace and order, crowd control, and the security of the duly authorized officer of the COMELEC, DILG or LGU concerned in the implementation of decision/order/resolution

175 In performing their role, the PNP personnel shall at all times observe maximum tolerance and respect for human rights and shall always exercise utmost impartiality and neutrality in effecting its role.

176 The request for police assistance in the implementation of final orders, decisions, Resolutions or CLOAs can only be granted upon the written request submitted by the Agrarian Reform Officer or any authorized officer of DAR.

177 Examples of Preliminary Agrarian Activities

1. *Land Survey*
2. *Field Investigation*
3. *Ocular Inspection*
4. *Meeting between actual and potential Agrarian reform Beneficiaries*
5. *Post Installation*

6. Landholding tagging

7. Analogous cases

178 Police assistance in the implementation of CARP shall be rendered only upon a written request submitted by the Agrarian reform Officer or any authorized Officer of DAR.

179 It is **true** that police assistance in the implementation of CARP shall be provided only as requested by DAR

180 It is **true** that the scope of the resistance to be encountered and the general peace and order condition in the area are the things to be considered by the head of office or unit tasked to render police assistance in employing sufficient number of the PNP personnel

181 It is **true** that there are cases when a higher ranking Officer is necessary to lead the police team rendering assistance

182. The police team that will render police assistance should be led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Senior Inspector.

183 It is **true** that the use of force shall only be resorted to for self-defense and defense of strangers

184 *In no case shall PNP members participate in the implementation of decision/order/resolution or in the conduct of any of the preliminary agrarian activities, which shall be undertaken by the duly authorized officer of the DAR. The duly authorized officer of the DAR shall have the final disposition whether to proceed or not with the implementation of the decision/order/resolution.*

185 When the DAR personnel are refused to admittance into the property, the PNP personnel cannot encroach on the property without an order from the DAR specifically for the purpose. In the implementation of final orders or in the conduct of preliminary agrarian activities, the authority to break into the property or into a building shall be specifically provided in the order.

186. Examples of decisions/orders of the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory

- a. *Temporary Restraining Order*
- b. *Writ of Preliminary Injunction*
- c. *Replevin*
- d. *Writ of Preliminary Attachment*
- e. *Receivership*
- f. *Provisional remedies under the Human Security Act*
- g. *Temporary Protection Order under the Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act*
- h. *Protection Order under the Anti-Child Pornography Act*
- i. *Analogous cases.*

187 It is true that Provisional remedies under the Human Security Act is not immediately executory

188. Decisions/orders issued by the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory shall be submitted to the Regional Director (RD) of the Police Regional Office (PRO) having jurisdiction of the place where the decision/order shall be implemented.

189 It is **false** that Decisions/orders issued by the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory shall be submitted to the Chief, PNP

190 It is **true** that the RD, PRO shall be the approving authority in rendering police assistance in the implementation of decisions/orders of the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory

191 It is **false** that the written request of the Sheriff or equivalent officer in quasi-judicial or administrative bodies is *not* needed in the request for police assistance

192 It is **true** that the original or duly authenticated copy of the decision/order/resolution sought to be implemented *is also required* in the request for police assistance

193 It is **true** that the use of reasonable force *shall only be resorted to for self-defense and defense of strangers*

194. It is **true** Dialogue with those who may be affected by the implementation of the decision/order/resolution is encouraged to prevent violence, and the assistance of local public officials, when warranted, should be requested

195 It is **true** that the Sheriff or the equivalent officer of quasi-judicial or administrative bodies does not have the final disposition whether to proceed with the implementation of the decision/order/resolution or not.

RULE 32 – RULE 33

196 The Ground Commander is the main person in-charge during hostage/crisis operation

197 The safety of the hostage shall always be paramount during a hostage situation.

198 The mediator will act as the referee between the negotiator and the hostage-taker

199 Emergency Response Plan depends on the threat posed by the hostage-takers and need of the Negotiation Team and On-Scene Commander

200 WCPD is in-charge of the investigation of complaints and reports involving all forms of violence against women and their children

201 Under the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006, a child aged 15 years and below shall be exempt from criminal liabilities.

202 Under R A 7610, "children" refers to those below 18 years of age or older but are incapable of taking care of themselves

203 The child-victim shall be handled preferably by a police officer of the same gender as the victim.

RULE 34

204 Bomb is a container filled with explosive, incendiary material, smoke, gas, or other destructive substance, designed to explode

205 A bomb may also be referred to as Improvised Explosives Device (IED) or Ordnance.

206 **Bomb Threat** is either a written or verbal threat communicated through electronic, oral or other means that threatens to place or use an IED at a certain time, date or place against specific person or place

207 It is **true** that determined bombers do not frequently give warnings of possible explosion/incendiary attack

208 It is **false** that the consequences of conviction for "threatening" *are as serious as those that could result from actual placement/initiation of a bomb*

209 It is **true** that a bomb threat is considered only a threat until something visible is found

210 There are **four (4) options** in considering evacuation

211 It is **true** that unless a bomb is found, personnel may not order an evacuation of the affected area, but may inform the person in-charge of the property of the need to evacuate

212 If a suspected device is discovered, cause the evacuation of people in the affected area to a distance of **at least 300 meters away.**

213 The following information should be determined by the first responder if the investigators have not yet arrived

- a. ***Time of detonation/explosion;***
- b. ***Time when the call for bomb threat was received; and***
- c. ***Type of device.***

RULE 35 – RULE 40

214 The **Anti-Terrorism Council** was mandated by law to assume the responsibility for the proper and effective implementation of the anti-terrorism policy of the country.

215 **Executive Secretary** is the chairman of the Anti-Terrorism Council

216 The **On-Scene Commander** is in-charge of initially determining if there is a high degree of probability that the incident is a terrorist attack

217 **CIMTG** –Critical Incident Management Task Group

218 **CIMC**- Critical Incident Management Committee.

219 Police Regional Office (PRO) ensures the management and containment of the incident and coordinates with the TF Commander during the development of the case.

220-221 When bombing attacks and explosions perpetrated by the terrorist, the **Inter-Agency Protocol on Explosives and Related Incidents** investigation among the **PNP, AFP, NBI and PCG** shall be strictly followed

222 **PBDC** - Philippine Bomb Data Center.

223. **PBDC** - Philippine Bomb Data Center is the fusion center for the reporting of ERIs

224 **Cybercrime Response** is the actual police intervention in cybercrime incident

225 The acquisition of evidentiary value is traceable within the **computer's hardware, software and its network.**

officer/team, shall not render void and invalid such seizures of and custody over said items.

239 Types of Kidnapping

- a. *Kidnapping by Organized Crime Group/Criminal Group (with ransom)*
- b. *Kidnapping by Threat Groups/Terrorists*
- c. *kidnapping by Other Individuals*

240 Upon receipt of kidnapping incident report, the police officer shall make an incident recording, deploy first responders and alert all concerned authorities/tasked groups like the local territorial units, Criminal investigation and detection Group and the Anti-Kidnapping Group (AKG).

241. Upon initial assessment of the type of kidnapping and upon confirmation that the kidnapping incident is true, the case shall be referred to the AKG, other territorial units or to higher authority.

242 If the kidnapping was perpetrated by Organized Crime Group/Criminal Group (OCG/CG) and with ransom demand, it shall be referred to the AKG for their initial action/operational response.

243. If the kidnapping was perpetrated by Threat Groups/Terrorists, it shall be referred to the higher authorities for the activation of AFP-PNP Joint Task Force, Critical Incident Management Committee (CIMC) or Critical Incident management Task Group (CIMTG); local Chief Executive; and other concerned agencies.

244 If the kidnapping was perpetrated by other individuals, it shall be referred to the concerned PNP territorial units for appropriate operational response.

245 If the incident is of grave national importance with the implications to national security including those with serious diplomatic, political and peace and order ramifications it shall be referred to CIMTG – Critical Incident Task Group

246 Rule 40 Whatever the reason, the transfer of responsibility during crisis must always include transfer of command briefing which may be oral, written or a combination of both that should be attended by the key members of CIMC/CIMTG

247 NDRRMC – National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

248 It is **true** that Man-made critical incidents are the responsibilities of the National and Local Peace and Order Council (NPOC)

249. The PNP, being at the forefront of crisis situations, must play an active role by organizing its own Incident Management Committee (IMC) true.

250 It is **false** that the PNP CIMC acts independently and *not in support to the NDRRMC and NPOC*

251. **TDCA** is the Chairman of the PNP NHQ Critical Incident Management Committee (PNP NHQ CIMC)

252 The peace and order Council chair is the Chairman of the Critical Incident Management Committee false

253 Level 4 (Extreme) is the alert level when a man-made Critical Incident Has just occurred or has just been pre-empted, or incidents are expected

254 There are stages of Disaster management

1. *Pre-Disaster Stage – Pro Active Assessment (Level 1 –Green)*
2. *Disaster Response Stage – Disaster Incident management (Level 2 – Red)*
3. *Post Disaster Stage – Support to recovery and Rehabilitation Efforts (Level 3-White)*

255 Support and recovery effort are at the Pro-Active Assessment Level *False*

256 It is *true* that in the conduct of man-made critical incident and disaster relief operations, security and safety of personnel must always be considered

257-258 The responsibility of addressing crisis *can be transferred* during an incident *if it grows beyond the capability of the established CIMTG in handling the growing needs of the incident or if there is jurisdictional change, when the incident moves location or area of responsibility.*

259 The transfer of responsibility during crisis must always include *transfer of command briefing which may be oral, written or a combination of both that should be attended by the key members of the CMC/CIMTG.*

260 To attain a smooth transition of command responsibility, the Regional CMC takes over when the *situation requires employment of security forces and utilization of resources of the Regional level organizations and beyond; upon the recommendation of the Provincial CMC; incident involves foreign nationals, either perpetrators or victims; and crisis affects peace process, national tourism industry and other major industries.*

261 The national CMC takes over when *incident affects two or more region; the highest terrorist threat level involving mass casualty attacks; national issues are at stake such as food, and communication structure, and environment are threatened; and upon recommendation of the regional CMC.*

RULE 41

262 *Unit Head/Chief of Ground Commander* – responsible to respond to queries raised by the media during crisis

263 Ground Commander must designated/establish a media area *for pooled coverage and ensure safety of all media personnel covering the incident.*

264 In case of inter-agency operations, *the department agency with primary jurisdiction* will determine the dissemination of appropriate media lines

265 All of the above

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Reviewer on Criminal Justice System and RA 3019

I The Philippine Constitution divides the government into three equal co-ordinated branches, namely, the legislative, Executive, and the Judiciary

- 1) The government is divided into three equal co-ordinated branches namely.
 - a Congress, Senate, Supreme Court
 - b RTC, CA, Supreme Court
 - c Legislative, Executive and Judiciary
 - d Congress, President, DOJ
 - e None of the above

II The agency primarily in charge of law enforcement is the Philippines National Police which is under the control of the President through the DILG

- 2) The agency primarily responsible for law enforcement in the Philippines is the
 - a Office of the President
 - b Department of Justice
 - c DILG
 - d. Philippine National Police**
 - e. Armed Forces of the Philippines

III The Five Pillars of Criminal Justice System are, the law enforcement, the prosecution; the judiciary; correctional Institution, and Community,

- 3) The Five Pillars of Criminal Justice system are
 - a prosecution, the judiciary, correctional Institution, Community; and law enforcement
 - b. Law Enforcement; the Prosecution; the Judiciary; Criminal Institution; and Community**
 - c , the judiciary, correctional Institution, Community; law enforcement, and the Prosecution
 - d correctional Institution, Community, enforcement, the Prosecution and Judiciary
 - e Community, Law Enforcement, prosecution, judiciary; and law enforcement

IV Under the five Pillars, three falls under the Executive branch of the government, namely the law enforcement, Prosecution and Correctional Institution

- 4) Of the five Pillars, three falls under the executive branch of the government, namely

- a Judiciary, law enforcement and prosecution
- b Correctional institution, prosecution and judiciary
- c. law enforcement, prosecution and Correctional Institution**
- d Community, law enforcement and judiciary
- e Prosecution, Judiciary and community

V The law enforcement process begins the moment the crime is reported or a complaint is filed before the police

5) The law enforcement process begins the moment

- a the suspect is arrested
- b a case has been filed against the arrested suspect
- c the Police arrives at the crime scene
- d a crime is committed

e. the crime is reported or a complaint is filed before the police

VI The time limit for rendering Judgment is twenty four months for the Supreme Court, twelve months for lower Collegiate Courts, three months for other lower courts.

6) The time limit for the supreme court to render judgment is

- a 24 months
- b 12 months
- c 9 months
- d 6 months
- e 3 months

7) The time limit for Collegiate courts to render judgment is

- a 24 months
- b 12 months
- c 9 months
- d 6 months
- e 3 months

8) The time limit for other lower courts to render judgment is

- a 24 months
- b 12 months
- c 9 months
- d 6 months
- e 3 months

VII Republic Act 3019 is otherwise known as the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act

9) Republic Act 3019 is otherwise known as

- a Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees
- b. Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act**
- c Anti-Plunder Act
- d Anti-sexual harassment Act

VIII Under Section 14 of RA 3019, unsolicited gifts or presents of small or insignificant value offered or given as a mere ordinary token of gratitude or friendship according to local customs or usage, shall be excepted from the provisions of this Act

10) Excepted from the provision of this Act are

- a Birthday gifts
- b Anniversary Gifts
- c Small amounts
- d. unsolicited gifts or presents of small or insignificant value offered or given as a mere ordinary token of gratitude or friendship according to local customs or usage, unsolicited gifts or presents of small or insignificant value offered or given as a mere ordinary token of gratitude or friendship according to local customs or usage.**
- e a, b, and c only

IX. Under Section 11 of RA 3019. All offenses punishable under this act shall prescribe in fifteen years

- 10) All offenses punishable under this Act shall prescribe in
- a 3 years
 - b 5 years
 - c 10 years
 - d. 15 years**
 - e Does not prescribe

Policy and Guidelines on Grievance Mechanism for Uniformed PNP Personnel
(NAPOLCOM Memo Circular No. 2008-0116 dated January 16, 2006)

SCOPE:

a) Wrongful or non-implementation and/or violation of policies and procedures which affect PNP personnel from recruitment and/or appointment to promotion, transfer, detail/designation/assignment/placement termination, dismissal, and other related issues that affect them,

b) Wrongful or non-implementation and/or violation of policies and procedures on economic and financial issues and other terms and conditions of employment fixed by law including salaries, incentives, working hours, leave benefits, and other related terms and conditions,

c) Physical working conditions; and

d) Interpersonal relationships and linkages

Grievance - an employee's expressed (written or spoken) feelings of discontentment and dissatisfaction on any or all of the matters or issues enumerated in the scope.

Not subject to Grievance:

a Disciplinary cases which shall be resolved pursuant to the Uniform Rules on Administrative Cases,

b Complaints and official actions on Head of Offices pertaining to the exercise of disciplinary powers under RA 6975 where specific procedures for relief through appeal are hereby provided,

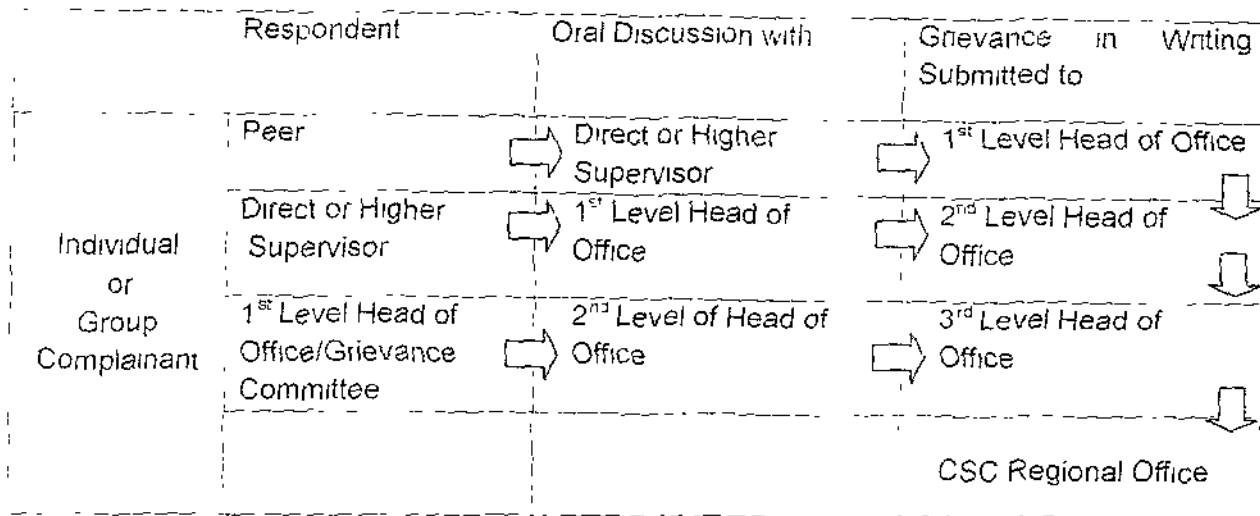
c An objection to the terms or provisions of a policy, procedure, or rule and regulation,

d Sexual harassment cases as provided for in RA 7877, and

e Anonymous grievance and/or complaints

Complaint - refers to grievance in writing which has in the first instance and in the employee's opinion had been ignored overridden or dropped without due consideration at the **lowest level of office** where the complainant is assigned and has been lodged or elevated to the next level of office

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FLOW CHART



PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES:

1 Complainant shall first discuss his problems with his Immediate Supervisor before considering the filing of a formal written complaint,

2 Complainant shall be assured freedom from coercion, discrimination harassment or reprisal

3 Grievances shall be settled at the lowest possible level of office,

4 Grievance proceeding shall be aimed at determining "what is right" and not "who is right".

5 The right to appeal shall not be curtailed.

6 Grievance and/or complaint concerning promotion shall be given due process. However, the party aggrieved may elect to proceed either under this procedure or pursuant to any other applicable laws/regulations,

7 All proceedings shall be treated as confidential;

8 Grievance proceedings shall not be bound by formal legal rules and technicalities,

9 The service of legal counsel for the parties shall not be allowed during the hearing. The Grievance Committee however shall have a legal officer as member to guide the chairman and the members on issues and procedures;

10 In no case shall members of the PNP ventilate the grievances direct to any forum outside the PNP organization. (conduct unbecoming of an officer)

11 Supervisors and/or HO who refuse to take action on a grievance shall be liable for neglect of duty

QUESTIONS ON GRIEVANCE:

1 An employee's expressed (written or spoken) feelings of discontentment and dissatisfaction on any or all of the matters or issues like non-implementation of policies and procedure on appointment or promotion

- A Complaint
- B Appeal
- C. Grievance**
- D Motion
- E None of the above

2 All of the following could be resolved through the Grievance Machinery except

- A Interpersonal relationships
- B. Sexual harassment cases**
- C Physical working conditions
- D Violation of policies and procedures on recruitment, appointment, promotion or transfer
- E Wrongful or non-implementation and/or violation of policies and procedures on economic and financial issues

3 The complainant thru the Grievance Machinery shall first discuss his problems with the _____

- A Direct Supervisor or Head of Office at the lowest level of office**
- B Chief, PNP
- C Regional Director
- D Media
- E All of the above

4 Principles and Policies of the Grievance Machinery include the following except

- A Complainant shall first discuss his problems with his immediate supervisor;
- B All proceedings shall be treated as confidential;
- C Grievance proceeding shall be aimed at determining "what is right" and not "who is right;"

D. **Members of the PNP may ventilate their grievances directly to any forum outside the PNP organization;**

E All of the above

5 If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the 3rd Level Head of Office during the last stage, the case shall be referred within fifteen (15) days to the

- A Barangay
- B **CSC Regional Office**
- C PLEB
- D RAB
- E SILG

Questions:

1 What is RA 8445 as amended by RA 10631?

- a The Animal Welfare Act of 1998
- b The Animal Welfare Act of 1997
- c The Animal Welfare Act of 1996
- d The Animal Welfare Act of 1996.
- e None of the above

2 Under RA 8445 as amended by RA 10631, the killing of any animal other than cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits, carabaos and horses is likewise hereby unlawful except in the following instances.

- a When it is done as part of the religious rituals of an established religion or sect or a ritual required by tribal or ethnic custom of indigenous cultural communities,
- b. When the pet animal is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian,
- c. When the killing is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the animal as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian,
- d. When it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being,
- e. All of the above

3. Under RA 8445 as amended by RA 10631, abandonment shall constitute an act of maltreatment. If it results to _____, the person liable shall suffer the maximum penalty

- a death of the animal,
- b. sickness of the animal,
- c. happiness of the animal,
- d longings of the animal;
- e none of the above

4 Under RA 8445 as amended by RA 10631, the penalty of two years and one day to three years and/or a fine not exceeding Php200,000 00 shall be imposed if the offense is committed by any of the following

- a a syndicate,
- b an offender who makes business out of cruelty to an animal,
- c. a public officer or employee,
- d where at least three animals are involved,
- e. all of the above

Salient Features of RA 8445 as amended by RA 10631

On October 3, 2014, Republic Act (RA) 10631 was signed into law by Pres Benigno S Aquino III which amends RA 8445 otherwise known as "The Animal Welfare Act of 1998." The purpose of RA 10631 is to protect and promote the welfare of all terrestrial, aquatic and marine animals in the Philippines.

How to protect and promote the welfare of these animals?

These animals are protected and their welfare are promoted by supervising and regulating the establishment and operations of all facilities utilized for breeding, maintaining, keeping, treating or training of all animals either as objects of trade or as household pets. Please take note that pets do include birds.

What is the definition of animal welfare?

Animal Welfare - pertains to the physical and psychological well-being of animals. It includes, but not limited to, the avoidance of abuse, maltreatment, cruelty and exploitation of animals by humans by maintaining appropriate standards of accommodation, feeding and general care, the prevention and treatment of disease and the assurance of freedom from fear, distress, harassment, and unnecessary discomfort and pain, and allowing animals to express normal behavior.

Prohibited Acts under RA 10631 as it amended Section 6 of R.A. 8485:

It shall be **UNLAWFUL** for any person to

- 1 torture any animal;
- 2 neglect to provide adequate care,
- 3 neglect to provide sustenance of care,
- 4 maltreat any animal,
- 5 subject any dog or horse to dogfights or horsefights,
- 6 kill or cause or procure to be tortured,
- 7 deprived of adequate care, sustenance or shelter,
- 8 maltreat or use the same in research or experiments not expressly authorized by the Committee on Animal Welfare.

The killing of any animal other than cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits, carabaos and horses is likewise hereby unlawful except in the following instances:

- (1) When it is done as part of the religious rituals of an established religion or sect or a ritual required by tribal or ethnic custom of indigenous cultural communities, however, leaders shall keep records in cooperation with the Committee on Animal Welfare;
- (2) When the pet animal is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian,
- (3) When the killing is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the animal as determined and certified by a duly licensed veterinarian,
- (4) When it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being,
- (5) When done for the purpose of animal population control,
- (6) When the animal is killed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments, and
- (7) Any other ground analogous to the foregoing as determined and certified licensed veterinarian.

As provided in the additional section in the amending law, it is also **UNLAWFUL** for any person who has custody of an animal to **abandon the animal**.

What is an abandonment?

Abandonment - means the relinquishment of all rights, title, claim, or possession of the animal with the intention of not reclaiming it or resuming its ownership or possession

Abandonment shall constitute an act of maltreatment. If it results to death of the animal, the person liable shall suffer the maximum penalty

PENALTIES for animal cruelty, maltreatment or neglect

1. Imprisonment of one year and six months and one day to two years and/or a fine not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pesos if the animal subjected to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect **DIES**;

2. Imprisonment of one year and one day to one year and six months and/or a fine not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pesos if the animal subjected to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect survives but is **SEVERELY INJURED WITH LOSS OF ITS FACULTY TO SURVIVE ON ITS OWN AND NEEDING HUMAN INTERVENTION TO SUSTAIN ITS LIFE**; and

3. Imprisonment of six months to one year and/or a fine not exceeding Thirty Thousand Pesos for subjecting any animal to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect but without causing its death or incapacitating it to survive on its own

If the violation is committed by a juridical person, the officer responsible thereof shall serve imprisonment. If it is committed by an alien, he or she shall be immediately deported after the service of sentence without any further proceeding

The penalty of **two years and one day to three years and/or a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pesos** shall be imposed if the offense is committed by any of the following:

1. a syndicate;
2. an offender who makes business out of cruelty to an animal,
3. a public officer or employee, or
4. where at least three animals are involved

Questions:

1. The Implementing Rules and Regulations (DENR Administrative Order No.96-40) of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 provides strict adherence to _____
This strategy mandates that the needs of the present should be met without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs, with the view of improving the quality of life, both now and in the future

- a. the principle of sustainable development,
- b. the principle of sustainable farming,
- c. the principle of sustainable agriculture;
- d. the principle of sustainable family;
- e. none of the above.

2 The RA 7942 otherwise known as _____.

- a. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995;
- b. The Philippine Mining Act of 1996;
- c. The Philippine Mining Act of 1997;
- d. The Philippine Mining Act of 1998,
- e. None of the above

3. _____ is an agreement where the Government and the Contractor organize a joint venture company with both parties having equity shares. Aside from earnings in equity, the Government shall be entitled to a share in the gross output

- a. Mineral Production Sharing Agreement,
- b. Mineral Agreement;
- c. Joint Venture Agreement,
- d. Co-Production Agreement;
- e. None of the above.

ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

The Mining Act reverts back the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) from a Staff to a Line Bureau. Under this arrangement, the MGB Central Office has now the administrative jurisdiction and responsibility over its regional offices. The Line Bureau structure was contemplated to ensure organizational efficiency and flexibility in managing limited resources and technical expertise.

The authorities/responsibilities of the MGB are as follows:

- Management and administration of mineral lands and resources, including the granting of mining permits and mineral agreements,
- Enforcement and monitoring of Environmental Work Programs (EWP) and Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP),
- Establishment and operationalization of the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund (CLRF), as well as the mandatory Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan;
- Cancel mining applications and mining rights violating the provisions of the Mining Act, its implementing rules and regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of a mining permit/contract/agreement,
- For the Regional Directors to impose Cease-and-Desist Orders (CDO),
- To deputize the PNP, LGUs, NGOs and other responsible entities to police mining activities,
- To assist the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)/DENR Regional Offices in processing/evaluation/conduct of EIA in mining projects,
- To manage and administer Mineral Reservation area (Note: Mineral Reservations, under the New Act, include offshore marine areas.)

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The IRR highlights the role of local government units (LGUs) in mining projects, both as beneficiaries and as active participants in mineral resources management, in consonance with the Constitution and government policies on local autonomy and empowerment. As such, the Mining Act provides the following:

- In consonance with the Local Government Code of 1992 (LGC), LGUs have a share of forty percent (40%) of the gross collection derived by the National Government from mining taxes, royalties and other such taxes, fees or charges from mining operations in addition to the occupational fees (30% to the Province and 70% to the Municipalities concerned);
- In consonance with the LGC and the People Small-Scale Mining Act (RA 7076), the LGUs shall be responsible for the issuance of permits for small-scale mining and quarrying operations, through the Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Boards (PMRBs/CMRBs);
- To actively participate in the process by which the communities shall reach an informed decision on the social acceptability of a mining project as a requirement for securing an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC),
- To ensure that relevant laws on public notices, consultations and public participation are complied with;

- To participate in the monitoring of mining activities as a member of the Multipartite Monitoring Team, as well as in the Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee,
- To act as mediator between the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and the mining contractor as may be requested/necessary,
- To be the recipients of social infrastructures and community development projects for the utilization and benefit of the host and neighboring communities, and
- To coordinate with and assist the DENR and the MGB in the implementation of the Mining Act and the IRR

AREAS CLOSED TO THE MINING APPLICATION

Pursuant to the Mining Act of 1995 and in consonance with State policies and existing laws, areas may either be closed to mining operations, or conditionally opened, as follows

Areas CLOSED to mining applications:

- Areas covered by valid and existing mining rights and applications;
- Old growth or virgin forests, mossy forests, national parks, provincial/municipal forests, tree parks, greenbelts, game refuge, bird sanctuaries and areas proclaimed as marine reserve/marine parks and sanctuaries and areas proclaimed as marine reserve/marine parks and tourist zones as defined by law and identified initial components of the NIPAS, and such areas as expressly prohibited thereunder, as well as under DENR Administrative Order No. 25, s. 1992, and other laws;
- Areas which the Secretary may exclude based, inter alia, on proper assessment of their environmental impacts and implications on sustainable land uses, such as built-up areas and critical watershed with appropriate barangay/municipal/provincial Sanggunian ordinances specifying therein the location and specific boundaries of the concerned area, and
- Areas expressly prohibited by law

The following areas may be opened for mining operations, the approval of which are subject to the following conditions:

- Military and other government reservations, upon prior written consent by the government agency having jurisdiction over such areas,
- Areas near or under public or private buildings, cemeteries, and archaeological and historic sites, bridges, highways, waterways, railroads, reservoirs, dams and other infrastructure projects, public or private works, including plantations or valuable crops, upon written consent of the concerned government agency or private entity, subject to technical evaluation and validation by the MGB,
- Areas covered by FTAA applications, which shall be opened, for quarry resources upon written consent of the FTAA applicants/contractors. However, mining applications for sand and gravel shall require no such consent,
- DENR Project areas upon prior consent from the concerned agency

ANCESTRAL LANDS AND ICC AREAS

The Mining Act fully recognizes the rights of the Indigenous Peoples (IPs)/Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and respect their ancestral lands. Thus, in accordance with DENR Administrative Order No. 2, and consistent with the new Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), the following shall be observed:

- No mineral agreements, FTAA and mining permits shall be granted in ancestral lands/domains except with prior informed consent in a) CADC/CLC areas, and b) areas verified by the DENR Regional Office and/or appropriate offices as actually occupied by Indigenous Cultural Communities under a claim of time immemorial possession,
- Where written consent is granted by the ICCs, a royalty payment shall be negotiated which shall not be less than 1% of the Gross Output of the mining operations in the area. This Royalty shall form part of a Trust Fund for socio-economic well being of the ICCs in accordance with the management plan formulated by the ICCs in the CADC/CALC area. (In a large-scale mining operation the 1-% Royalty could easily run into several tens of million pesos per year)
- Representation in the Multi-partite Monitoring Committee,

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Mining contractors/operators shall allocate a minimum of 1% of their direct mining and milling costs for the following:

- Development of the host and neighboring communities and mine camp, including the construction and maintenance of social infrastructures to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants in the area. Such infrastructures include roads and bridges, school buildings, churches, recreational facilities, housing facilities, water and power supplies, etc.,
- For the development of mining technology and geosciences, particularly those related to improved efficiencies and environmental protection and rehabilitation,

The mining contracts under the regimes of MPSA and FTAA also provide for the mandatory Filipinization program, technology transfer, and the training and priority employment of local residents. These contracts further mandate that mining operations shall maximize the utilization of local goods and services, the creation of self-sustaining generating activities, and skills-development.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY CONCERNS

A significant feature of the Mining Act of 1995 and its IRR is the premium given to environmental protection. Stringent measures were institutionalized to ensure the compliance of mining contractors/operators to internationally accepted standards of environmental management.

ON SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY

Mining contractors/operators shall allocate a minimum of 1% of their direct mining and milling costs for the development of the following:

- Host and neighboring communities and mine camp to promote the general welfare of inhabitants in the area. This includes construction and maintenance of infrastructures such as roads and bridges, school buildings, housing and recreational facilities, water and power supplies, etc.;
- Mining technology and geosciences, particularly those related to improved efficiencies and environmental protection and rehabilitation.

MINING PERMITS GRANTED TO QUALIFIED PERSONS

The following are the types of mining permits granted under the Mining Act of 1995 and its IRR:

Exploration Permit - these permits are issued to qualified individuals or local and foreign corporations granting them to undertake purely mineral exploration activities. Has a term of two (2) years renewable for like terms but not to exceed a total term of six (6) years for non-metallic minerals and eight (8) years for metallic minerals. The Permittee may eventually apply for Mineral Agreement or FTAA, subject to maximum areas limitations. The maximum areas allowed per qualified person under an Exploration Permit are 1,620 hectares in any one province or 3,240 hectares in the entire country for an individual, and 16,200 hectares in any one province or 32,400 hectares in the entire country for a corporation, association, cooperative or partnership.

Mineral Agreement - are granted to individuals or local corporations giving them the right to explore, develop and utilize the minerals within the contract area. There are three modes of Mineral Agreements namely:

Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) - an agreement wherein the Government grants to the contractor the exclusive right to conduct mining operations within, but not title over, the contract area and shares in the production whether in kind or in value as the owner of the minerals therein. The Contractor shall provide the necessary financing, technology, management and personnel;

Co-Production Agreement (CA) - an agreement between the Government and the Contractor wherein the Government shall provide inputs to the mining operations other than the mineral resources, and

Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) - an agreement where the Government and the Contractor organize a joint venture company with both parties having equity shares. Aside from earnings in equity, the Government shall be entitled to a share in the gross output.

REVIEW MATERIAL FOR NAPOLCOM PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION

PGS

1. **The PNP Integrated Transformation Program– Implemented by the PNP as its transformation Strategy prior to the initiation of PGS.**

The PNP ITP has evolved into an updated version by the introduction of the PGS as a management tool which provides a tracking mechanism to determine how far is the PNP from its vision and is it on the right track

2. **The PNP ITP-PGS aims to address the following:**
 - a To resolve organizational dysfunction
 - b To strengthen law enforcement capabilities
 - c To improve the quality of police Service
3. **The National Government Agencies that belong to the “MCC 6” that are required to undergo the Performance Governance System:**
 - a Department of Health (DOH)
 - b Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
 - c Department of Education (DepEd)
 - d Department of Finance (DOF)
 - e Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC)
 - f Philippine National Police(PNP)
4. **The PNP was chosen to Institutionalize the PGS because of the following reason:**
 - a The PNP has a regular contact with the people
 - b It was already pursuing its own transformation program
 - c It was deemed ready to participate in good governance

5. **The PNP Mission**

“Imploring the aid of the Almighty, by 2030, we shall be a highly capable, effective and credible police service, working in partnership with a responsive community towards the attainment of a safer place to live, work and do business ”

6 The **PNP Vision**

To Enforce the law prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, ensure public safety and internal security with the active support of the community'

To ensure that the PNP Vision will be attained the following key management process should be integrated

- a Performance Appraisal
- b Budget and Planning
- c Rewards and Punishment

7 The **CODE –P** (Strategic Focus) stands for

C-Competence

O-Organizational Development

D-Discipline

E-Excellence

P-Professionalism

- It serves as the BLUEPRINT towards the realization of the PNP Patrol Plan 2030

8. **OBJECTIVES of Strategic Focus Competence**

6 Intensify Policy Reform

7 Review and Pursue legislative agenda

8 Improve the Field Training Program (FTP) with emphasis on Field Training Exercise(Patrol Traffic and First Responder)

9 Standardize Specialized Courses for Operational Support Staff/Units/teams

10 Improvement of existing NUP courses and development of competency courses for NUP

11 Enhance operational procedures and practice

9 The acronym **P.A.T.R.O.L.** stands for

"Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and upholding of the Rule-Of- Law

10. The following are the sequential stages of the Performance Governance System (PGS)

- a Initiation Stage
- b Compliance Stage
- c Proficiency Stage and
- d Institutionalization Stage

11. The four (4) Strategic Perspectives of the PNP Strategy Map PATROL Plan 2030.

- a Resource Management
- b Learning and Growth
- c Process Excellence and
- d Community

12 The Main Tasks or Responsibilities of the PNP

- a Crime Prevention
- b Crime Solution

13 The Balanced Scorecard

- It's a management system that enables our organization, which is the PNP to set, track and achieve its key strategies and objectives

A management and measuring that is globally recognized and adopted by the PNP to raise the standard of Governance.

14. The PNP Units /Offices that need to Undergo Operational Review of Dashboard to be undertaken every Month.

- a PPO's
- b CPO's
- c CPS
- d MPS
- e Police Stations
- f Individuals

- 12 The following are descriptive of the NAPOLCOM, except:
- a a collegial body
 - b an attached agency to the DILG
 - c administers and controls the PNP
 - d under the direct control of the DILG
- 13 Under R A No 9708, the pendency of an administrative case is _____
- a a bar for promotion
 - b a bar for promotion if pending for less than two years
 - c not a bar for promotion
 - d not a bar for promotion if pending for more than two years
- 14 PLEB has jurisdiction over PNP personnel assigned in _____
- a NSUs
 - b PROs
 - c NHQ
 - d city or municipal police station
15. Optional retirement requires a minimum length of service of _____
- a 10 years
 - b 20 years
 - c 25 years
 - d 30 years
- 16 The Decisions rendered by the following are appealable to RAB, except
- a Mayors
 - b RD
 - c PLEB
 - d CPNP
- 17 Under the 1987 Philippine Constitution, the state shall establish and maintain _____
- a multiple police forces, which shall be national in scope and civilian in character
 - b one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian in character
 - c one police force, which shall be regional in scope and civilian in character
 - d one police force, which shall be national in scope and military in character
- 18 This law is also known as the DILG Act of 1990
- a RA 8551
 - b RA 9708
 - c RA 6975
 - d RA 9165
- 19 This law is also known as the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998
- a RA 8551
 - b RA 9708
 - c RA 6975
 - d RA 9165
- 20 This is the Act Extending for Five (5) Years the Reglementary Period for Complying with the Minimum Educational Qualification for Appointment to the Philippine National Police (PNP) and Adjusting the Promotion System Thereof, Amending for the Purpose Pertinent Provisions of Republic Act No 6975 and Republic Act No 8551 and for other purposes
- a RA 8551
 - b RA 9708
 - c RA 6975
 - d RA 9165

REPUBLIC ACT No. 6975

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE UNDER A REORGANIZED DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section 1. *Title of the Act* ♦ This Act shall be known as the "Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990."

Section 27. *Manning Levels* ♦ On the average nationwide, the manning levels of the PNP shall be approximately in accordance with a police-to-population ratio of one (1) policeman for every five hundred (500) persons. The actual strength by cities and municipalities shall depend on the state of peace and order, population density and actual demands of the service in the particular area. Provided, That the minimum police-to-population ratio shall not be less than one (1) policeman for every one thousand (1 000) persons. Provided, further, That urban areas shall have a higher minimum police-to-population ratio as may be prescribed by regulations.

Section 39. *Compulsory Retirement* ♦ Compulsory retirement, for officer and non-officer, shall be upon the attainment of age fifty-six (56). Provided, That, in case of any officer with the rank of chief superintendent, director or deputy director general, the Commission may allow his retention in the service for an unextendible period of one (1) year.

Section 40. *Optional Retirement* ♦ Upon accumulation of at least twenty (20) years of satisfactory active service, an officer or non-officer, at his own request and with the approval of the Commission, shall be retired from the service and entitled to receive benefits provided by law.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINARY MACHINERY

Section 41. (a) *Citizen's Complaints* ♦ Any complaint by an individual person against any member of the PNP shall be brought before the following:

(1) Chiefs of police, where the offense is punishable by withholding of privileges, restriction to specified limits, suspension or forfeiture of salary, or any combination thereof for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days.

(2) Mayors of cities or municipalities, where the offense is punishable by withholding of privileges, restriction to specified limits, suspension or forfeiture of salary, or any combination thereof, for a period of not less than sixteen (16) days but not exceeding thirty (30) days.

(3) People's Law Enforcement Board, as created under Section 43 hereof, where the offense is punishable by withholding of privileges, **restriction to specified limits, suspension of forfeiture of salary, or any combination thereof, for a period exceeding thirty (30) days; or by dismissal**.

Section 43. *People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB)* ♦ (a) **Creation and Functions** ♦ Within thirty (30) days from the issuance of the implementing rules and regulations by the Commission, there shall be created by the sangguniang panlungsod/bayan in every city and municipality such number of People's Law Enforcement Boards (PLEBs) as may be necessary. Provided, That

there shall be at least one (1) PLEB for every municipality and for each of the legislative districts in a city. The PLEB shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide citizen's complaints or cases filed before it against erring officers and members of the PNP. There shall be at least one (1) PLEB for every five hundred (500) city or municipal police personnel.

Section 44. *Disciplinary Appellate Boards* ♦ The formal administrative disciplinary machinery for the PNP shall be the National Appellate Board and the regional appellate boards.

The National Appellate Board shall consist of four (4) divisions, each division composed of a Commissioner as Chairman and two (2) other members. The Board shall consider appeals from decisions of the Chief of the PNP.

The National Appellate Board may conduct its hearings or sessions in Metropolitan Manila or any part of the country as it may deem necessary.

There shall be at least one (1) regional appellate board per administrative region in the country to be composed of a senior officer of the regional Commission as Chairman and one (1) representative each from the PNP, and the regional peace and order council as members. It shall consider appeals from decisions of the regional directors, other officials, mayors, and the PLEBs. Provided, That the Commission may create additional regional appellate boards as the need arises.

REPUBLIC ACT No. 8551

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE REFORM AND REORGANIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED SIXTY-NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ENTITLED, "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE UNDER A RE-ORGANIZED DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

TITLE I TITLE AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 1. *Title* ♦ This Act shall be known as the "Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998"

Section 14. *Section 14 of Republic Act No. 8551* is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 30. General Qualifications for Appointment ♦ No person shall be appointed as officer or member of the PNP unless he or she possesses the following minimum qualifications:

"a) A citizen of the Philippines,

"b) A person of good moral conduct,

"c) Must have passed the psychiatric/psychological, drug and physical tests to be administered by the PNP or by any NAPOLCOM accredited government hospital for the purpose of determining physical and mental health,

"d) Must possess a formal baccalaureate degree from a recognized institution of learning,

"e) Must be eligible in accordance with the standards set by the Commission,

"f) Must not have been dishonorably discharged from military employment or dismissed or cause from any civilian position in the Government,

"g) Must not have been convicted by final judgment of an offense or crime involving moral turpitude

"h) Must be at least one meter and sixty-two centimeters (1.62 m) in height for male and one meter and fifty-seven centimeters (1.57 m) for female,

"i) Must weigh not more or less than five kilograms (5 kgs) from the standard weight corresponding to his or her height, age, and sex, and

"j) For a new applicant, must not be less than twenty-one (21) nor more than thirty (30) years of age except for the last qualification, the above-enumerated qualifications shall be continuing in character and an absence of any one of them at any given time shall be a ground for separation or retirement from the service. Provided, That PNP members who are already in the service upon the effectivity of this Act shall be given at least two (2) more years to obtain the minimum educational qualification and one (1) year to satisfy the weight requirement

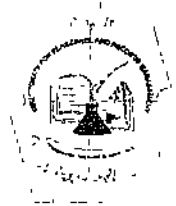
"For the purpose of determining compliance with the requirements on physical and mental health, as well as the non-use of prohibited drugs the PNP by itself or through a NAPOLCOM accredited government hospital shall conduct regular psychiatric, psychological drug and physical tests randomly and without notice

"After the lapse of the time period for the satisfaction of a specific requirement, current members of the PNP who will fail to satisfy any of the requirements enumerated under this Section shall be separated from the service if they are below fifty (50) years of age and have served in Government for less than twenty (20) years or retired if they are from the age of fifty (50) and above and have served the Government for at least twenty (20) years without prejudice in either case to the payment of benefits they may be entitled to under existing laws "

Section 28. Attrition by Non-promotion. ♦ Any PNP personnel who has not been promoted for a continuous period of ten (10) years shall be retired or separated



Republic of the Philippines
National Police Commission
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE
DIRECTORATE FOR PERSONNEL AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
Camp Crame, Quezon City



MEMORANDUM

TO : RDs, PROs
FROM : TDPRM
SUBJECT : **NAPOLCOM Especial Promotional Examination on
December 14, 2014**

DATE

1 This pertains to the forthcoming NAPOLCOM special promotional examination which shall be held on December 14, 2014

2 Please be informed that the NAPOLCOM shall give special promotional examination on December 14 2014 in seven examination centers

- a Baguio City;
- b Makati City,
- c Calamba City,
- d Iloilo City,
- e Cebu City,
- f Zamboanga City, and
- g Davao City

3 As per guidance from NAPOLCOM, you are hereby directed to advise all candidates for attrition by non-promotion due to lack of eligibility to submit the following requirements in "WALK-IN basis" before the identified NAPOLCOM examination centers on **November 23-December 3, 2014**.

- a TDPRM endorsement letter (See Attached),
- b Authenticated College Diploma/TOR,
- c Duly accomplished application forms (accessible from website of NAPOLCOM or examination centers), and
- d Examination fee

4 All candidates who shall be compulsory retired in 2017 are no longer required to take the special promotional examination

5 All C, RPHRDD shall conduct special review classes in their respective AOR following the attached Program of Instruction and review materials. Submit reports of compliance thereof NLT December 16, 2014

6 For guidance and strict compliance


JAIME HERMO MORENTE
Police Director



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Interior and Local Government
NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION
DILIMAPOLCOM Center
NAPOLCOM Bldg., EDSA cor Quezon Ave
West Triangle, Quezon City 1104
www.napolcom.org.ph

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS
ATTN: CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT: CONDUCT OF SPECIAL PNP-ENTRANCE AND PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS ON DECEMBER 13, 2014

DATE: November 4, 2014

1. A Special PNP-Entrance and Promotional Examinations will be conducted on December 13, 2014, at the examination centers namely:

Reg. 1A	-	Cebu City
Reg. 5	-	Iloilo City
Reg. 7	-	Davao City
Reg. 9	-	Zamboanga City
Reg. 11	-	Davao City
OPD	-	Bagyo City
NCR	-	Manila City

2. Applicants to the Special Entrance Examination shall utilize the On-Line Examination Application Scheduling System (OLEASS). On the other hand, the promotional Examinations of the Special Promotional Examinations shall be processed through "Walk-In" by the Regional Offices concerned as scheduled:

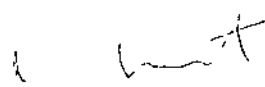
OLEASS for Entrance Applicants	November 10-21, 2014
Walk-In of Applicants	November 24-Dec 1, 2014
(for PNPF and Promo Exams)	
Submission of "Walk-In" to ITMP	December 4-7, 2014

3. Each examination center is allocated a quota of 1,000 applicants for the Entrance Examination and is OPEN nationwide e.g. applicant has the option to choose any examination center where he/she will take the examination.

"Ang bayang may kasalukuran bayang may launlabi"

- d. The Special Promotional Examinations shall be administered ONLY to all police officers who are candidates for attention due to non-promotion for ten years or more because of lack of appropriate eligibility and whose names appear in the list provided by the DPRM, Camp Crame, Quezon City. Applicants may check their center of preference from the listed examination centers.
5. Applicants to the Special Promotional Examination should submit their applications together with their College diploma and letter issued by DPRM, to the center of their choice of preference.
6. To facilitate the processing of Promotional WALK-IN applicants, the Regional Offices concerned shall coordinate with ITMD-PPS for the installation of computer system for the said purpose.
7. For your guidance.

FOR THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION


EDUARDO U. ESQUIVETA
Commissioner

Vice-Chairman and Executive Officer

REVIEWER ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

I Republic Act 8749 refers to the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1999

- 1) RA 8749 refers to
 - a Clean Water Act of 2004
 - b Philippine Ecological Solid Waster Management Act
 - c Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waster Act
 - d. Clean Air Act of 1999**
 - e Climate Change Act of 2009

II Republic Act 9275 refers to the Clean Water Act of 2004

- 2) RA 9275 refers to
 - a Clean Water Act of 2004
 - b Philippine Ecological Solid Waster Management Act
 - c Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act
 - d. Clean Air Act of 1999**
 - e Climate Change Act of 2009

III Republic Act 9003 refers to the Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (PESWMA) of 2009

- 3) RA 9003 refers to
 - a Clean Water Act of 2004
 - b. Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2009**
 - c Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act
 - d Clean Air Act of 1999
 - e Climate Change Act of 2009

IV Republic Act 6969 refers to the Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act

- 4) RA 6969 refers to
 - a Clean Water Act of 2004
 - b Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act
 - c. Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act**
 - d Clean Air Act of 1999
 - e Climate Change Act of 2009

V Republic Act 9279 refers to the Climate Change Act of 2009

5) RA 9279 refers to.

- a Clean Water Act of 2004
- b Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act
- c Philippine Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act
- d Clean Air Act of 1999
- e. Climate Change Act of 2009**

VI. The Climate change commission is composed of the President as Chairperson and Three (3) Commissioners to be appointed by the President

- 6) The Climate Change Commission is composed of
- a The President as Chairperson and five (5) Commissioners
 - b The President as Chairperson and four (4) Commissioners
 - c The President as Chairperson and three (3) Commissioners
 - d The President as Chairperson and two (2) Commissioners
 - e The President as Chairperson and the DENR Secretary

VII Under the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004, Owners or operators of facilities that discharge wastewater are required to get a permit to discharge from the EMB or the Laguna Lake Development Authority

- 7) The Climate Change Commission is composed of
- a LGU
 - b DOH
 - c DTI
 - d. EMB or the Laguna Lake Development Authority**
 - e Regular Courts

VIII. Under Section 10, RA 9003, the LGUs shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provision of this Act within their respective jurisdictions

- 8.) The Agency primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of RA 9003 is the
- a DFNR
 - b Laguna Lake Development Authority
 - c. LGUs**
 - d DEPED
 - e DOH

IX Among the key features of the Solid Waste Management Act is the Creation of the National Solid Waste Management Commission (NSWMC), the National Ecology Center (NEC), and the Solid Waste Management Board (NSWMB) in every Province, City and Municipality in the Country.

9.) Among the key features of the Solid Waste Management Act is the creation of

- a NSWMC
- b NEC
- c NSWMB
- d a and b only
- e. **a, b, and c**

X Under Section 4, Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, any party in interest, including the government and juridical entities authorized by law, may file a civil action involving the enforcement or violation of any environmental law

- 10) Who may file a civil action involving the enforcement or violation of environmental laws?
- a Natural persons only
 - b Juridical entities only
 - c LGUs only
 - d. **Any party in interest including the government and juridical entities authorized by law**
 - e Only the Government

XII Under Section 8, Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, if it appears from the verified complainant that the matter is of extreme urgency and the applicant will suffer grave and irreparable injury, the executive judge of the multiple-sala court before raffle, or the presiding judge of a single-sala court as the case may be, may issue ex parte a Temporary Environmental Protection Order (TEPO) effective for only seventy-two (72) hours from the date of receipt of the TEPO by the party or person enjoined

11) The executive judge of the multiple-sala court before raffle, or the presiding judge of a single-sala court as the case may be, may issue ex parte a Temporary Environmental Protection Order (TEPO) effective for only seventy-two (72) hours from the date of receipt of the TEPO by the party or person enjoined

- a 24 hours
- b 36hours
- c 48 hours
- d. **72 hours**
- e 3 days

Xiii Under Section 10, Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, except the Supreme Court, no court can issue a TRO or writ of preliminary injunction against lawful actions of government agencies that enforce environmental laws or prevent violations thereof

12) No court can issue a TRO or writ of preliminary injunction against lawful actions of government agencies that enforce environmental laws or prevent violations thereof, except:

- a. MTC
- b RTC
- c Court of Appeals
- d. **Supreme Court**
- e Environment Management Bureau

PGS BASIC REVIEWER

1. Aside from the PNP, the following the five (5) other National Government Agencies (that belong to "MCC 6") required to undergo the Performance Governance System?
 - a.) Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education ((DepEd), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)
 - b.) Department of Health (DOH), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR);**
 - c.) Department of Health (DOH), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Finance (DOF), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR);
 - d.) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC),), and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

2. What the PNP Units/Offices that need to undergo Operational Review of Dashboards to be undertaken at least every month?
 - a.) PROs, PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals
 - b.) PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals**
 - c.) PROs, NSUs, CPOs, CPS, MPS, Police Stations, Individuals
 - d.) D-Staff, PROs, PPOs, CPOs, CPS, MPS

3. Envisioned in the PNP Road Map is a PNP that is:
 - a.) All of the choices**
 - b.) Police Service by 2030
 - c.) Highly capable
 - d.) Effective and Credible

4. In order to properly execute the PNP P.A.T R O.L Plan 2030, the PNP must ensure to address the following:
 - a.) Resource Barrier (failure to link budget with strategy)
 - b.) All of the choices**
 - c.) Vision barrier (limited understanding of the strategy among the personnel)
 - d.) People Barrier (limited tied in the strategy)

5. In the PNP vision, what the timeline when the PNP will become a highly capable, effective, and competent police service?
- 2020
 - 2025
 - 2015
 - 2030**
6. What are the four strategic objectives of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030 (in order set in the Strategy Map)?
- Talent, Knowledge, skills, performance
 - Resource Management, Learning and Growth, Process Excellence, Community**
 - Resource Generation, Learning and Growth, Process Excellence, Community
 - Resource Management, Learning, Process Management, Community
7. The following are the two main tasks or responsibilities of the PNP?
- Intelligence and Crime Solution
 - Operations and Investigation
 - Crime Prevention and Police Community Relations
 - Crime Prevention and Crime Solution**
8. What is/are the reasons why the PNP was chosen to “institutionalized” the PGS?
- The PNP has the regular contact with the people
 - All of the choices**
 - It was already pursuing its own transformation program
 - It was deemed ready to participate in good governance program
9. The “PATROL” in the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030 is an acronym which stands for:
- Peace and Order Action Plan for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-Of-Law
 - Police Action Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-Of Law
 - Police and Community Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-Of-Law
 - Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-Of-Law**
10. Prior to its initiation to the PGS, what program does the PNP is implementing as its transformation Strategy?
- Pulis sa Barangay Program
 - Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS)
 - Integrated transformation Program**
 - Ten (10) Point Agenda

11. What are the four (4) distinct but inter-related and sequential stages of the Performance Governance System (PGS) that the PNP needs to satisfy?
- a.) Initiation, Proficiency, Compliance, Institutionalization
 - b.) Initiation, Compliance, Proficiency, Institutionalization**
 - c.) Initiation, Learning and Growth, Process Excellence, Institutionalization
 - d.) Initiation, Resource Management, Learning and Growth, Community
12. The Performance Governance System or PGS is a globally recognized system and adopted by the PNP to raise the standard of governance utilizing what management and measuring tools?
- a) Gap Analysis
 - b.) Problem Tree Analysis
 - c.) Case Study
 - d.) Balance Scorecard**
13. To ensure that the PNP vision will attained, it is necessary that the strategy should be integrated into the following key management process:
- a.) Performance Appraisal
 - b.) Budgeting and Planning
 - c.) All of the choices**
 - d) Rewards and Punishment
14. The ITP-PGs aims to address the following except
- a.) Organizational Dysfunction
 - b.) Strengthen Law Enforcement Capabilities
 - c.) Improve the quality of the Police Service
 - d.) File an appropriate complaint before the Ombudsman**
15. This entails the need to establish an organizational set-up that has the most efficient management team and Staff to support its program thrusts to further enhanced the PNP's capability to solve crimes
- a.) Organizational Development**
 - b.) Competence
 - c.) Excellence
 - d.) Professionalism
16. Our people and communities shall experience a new breed of police heroes who trod the "Tuwid na Daan" and delivering the PNP's; "Serbisyong _____."
- a) May Pagkukusa
 - b.) Tapat
 - c.) Totoo
 - d.) Makatotohanan**

17. What does "E" stands for CODE-P?
- a.) **Excellence**
 - b) Effectiveness
 - c.) Efficiency
 - d) Enforcement
18. Under Strategic Focus 1: Competence, the following objectives shall be observed except:
- a) Review and Pursue Legislative Agenda
 - b.) Streamline the Organization**
 - c.) Enhance operational procedures and practices
 - d) Intensify Policy Reform
19. It is the upgrading and enhancing all the knowledge, skills, and attitude of the police from the basic to mandatory and specialized courses which shall be continuous process before they pursue their own field of expertise
- a.) Excellence
 - b.) Competence**
 - c.) Professionalism
 - d.) Organization
20. The "CODE-P: 2013 and Beyond" serves as the PNP's _____ towards the realization of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 in order to effectively meet the meet its goals better serving and protecting the public
- a.) Plan
 - b) Guide
 - c.) Blueprint**
 - d.) Roadmap

PROTOCOL AND SOCIAL USAGE

Multiple Choices: Choose the best answer from the given facts.

1. A foreign ambassador is addressed " _____"
 - a. Your Royal Highness
 - b. Mr./Ms. Ambassador
 - c. Your Excellency
 - d. Sir/Madame

2. The following are rules to follow in conversation, except,
 - a. A Police Officer should raise his voice to force others to listen
 - b. A Police Officer should think before starting to speak
 - c. A glib talker can be as boring as a man of silence
 - d. A Police Officer should be calm.

3. The younger person is always introduced to the older
A Police Officer is always introduced to a lady regardless of his rank
 - a. Only 1st statement is correct
 - b. Only 2nd statement is correct.
 - c. Both statements are correct
 - d. Both statements are not correct

PNP ETHICAL DOCTRINE

1. " _____" PNP members shall provide services to everyone without discrimination regardless of party affiliation in accordance with existing laws and regulations.
 - a. Political Patronage
 - b. Police Lifestyle
 - c. Non-Partisanship
 - d. Social Decorum

2. The following are the customs on courtesy calls, except for,
 - a. Courtesy Call of Newly Assigned/ Appointed Member
 - b. Christmas Call
 - c. New Year's Call
 - d. Family Call

3. Which is not a part of the Police Officer's Pledge?
 - a. I will love and serve God, my country and people
 - b. I will prevent and control crimes, ensure public safety and security
 - c. I will uphold the Constitution and obey legal orders of the duly constituted authorities
 - d. I will oblige myself to maintain a high standard of morality and professionalism

QUALITY SERVICE LANE

1. Which is not a component of the Quality Service Lane Project?
 - a. Improvement of facilities and equipment
 - b. Human Resource Development
 - c. Improvement of Systems and Procedures
 - d. Imposition of Sanctions

2. Local Government and Community Mobilization for
 - a. Quality Workplace
 - b. Quality People
 - c. Quality Performance
 - d. Quality Procedure

CITIZENS CHARTER

1. The Civil Service Commission has the power to:
 - *Administer and enforce constitutional and statutory provisions on the merit system for all levels and ranks in the Civil Service.
 - *Administer the retirement program for government officials and employees, and accredit government services and evaluate qualifications for retirement.
 - a. Only 1st power is true
 - b. Only 2nd is true
 - c. Both are true
 - d. Both are false

2. Who appoints the Chairperson and two Commissioners of the Civil Service Commission?
 - a. The President
 - b. The Chief Justice
 - c. The Commission on Appointments
 - d. The Speaker of the House of Representatives

Protocol and Social Usage Test Questions

1. It is primarily a guide of accepted rules governing the conduct of government officials, police officers, military officers, and even diplomats. Generally it refers to the good breeding of an individual or even a nation, the rules includes courtesies, niceties, attendance in different functions, even to the rules of behavior of an ordinary people.
 - a Treaty
 - b. Customs and Traditions
 - c. Memorandum of Agreement
 - d. Police Operational Procedures
 - e. Protocol
 - f. Rules of Engagement
2. Considered to be a firmly established and generally accepted practice or procedure which personnel must put into practice on how to conduct themselves properly in dealing with people during occasions or affairs.
 - a. Social Graces
 - b. Beliefs and Culture
 - c. Social Usage
 - d Protocol and Standards
 - e. b and d
 - f. a and c
3. Cocktails is are tendered to introduce a Military Officer or Police Attaché, retiring or passing officials, Sometimes held for a get-together, fellowship, or reciprocation of previous cocktail invitation; cocktails are normally given on what particular time of the day:
 - a. 7:00am to 9:00am
 - b. 6:00pm to 8:00pm
 - c. 1:00pm to 3:00pm
 - d. 9:00am to 11:00am
4. Being the host you must always know and remember the general rule in giving respect and courtesy to your guest, be it in a practice of Customs of the Service and giving due value to the privileges of an officer. As a rule of thumb where you will position yourself being the host.
 - a. 6 inches to the rear of the guest
 - c. on the right of the guest

- b. at the back of the guest d. always on the left of the guest
5. The general rule of giving respect and honor to the guest is knowing what you call as “**the place of honor**”, as a rule of thumb regardless of where the guest is facing, regardless of the location of the audience what you should bear in mind is:
- a. the reference point is always the forehead
 - b. point of reference is your right hand, because right side is always the place of honor
 - c. point of reference left hand this is where the guest should be
 - d. must be at the rear to protect your guests
- 6 The police honors and gun salutes maybe rendered to the following except:
- a. Star Rank Police Officers
 - b. Any members of the House of Representatives / Congressmen and Congresswomen
 - c. Cabinet members
 - d. NAPOLCOM Chairman
 - e. Senate President
- 7 In paying homage and deportment to the National Flag and during Singing of the National Anthem indoors or in a covered area a PNP uniformed personnel must render military police salute provided in their regulations. Must answer TRUE or FALSE.
- a. The statement is true should salute at all times everywhere, anywhere, upon seeing the Philippine Flag.
 - b. The statement is false PNP uniformed personnel must place their right hand over their left breast pocket.
 - c. The statement is true PNP uniformed personnel in prescribed uniforms must salute.
 - d. The statement is correct PNP uniformed personnel in prescribed uniforms must salute.

8. What should precede Invocation or National Anthem? Select the correct and best statement from the choices below.

- 1) Invocation because as what the Panunumpa sa Watawat states first is "Makadiyos, Makakalisan, Makatao, at Makabansa";
- 2) The singing of the Philippine National Anthem (Lupang Hinirang) during civilian functions should come before the invocation during programs.
- 3) The Philippine National Anthem should come before the invocation because it is the state who gives the people the right and freedom to choose his religion;
- 4) As the premise "God above country" it should be invocation first before National Anthem;
- 5) It is already resolve by National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), Philippine National Anthem first followed by the invocation during civilian functions and programs. However, during religious activities, the invocation may come first, but preferably anthem before invocation because it is the State that guarantees the free practice of any religion.

Choices:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. 1, 5, and 4 | b. 1, 2, and 4 |
| c. 5, 4, and 2 | <u>d.</u> 2, 3, and 5 |

9. A Police Officer shows breeding, and therefore considered a gentleman and officer by his conduct in all his dealings. He knows what is appropriate, select the best answer:

1. Introduce a guest who just arrive to a person who is about to leave, it is important you will be running out of time;
2. Police Officer is expected to behave and conduct himself with dignity and restraint. Smoking is a form of discourtesy.
3. Older person is always introduced to a younger person.
4. A police Officer stands when introduced to a woman, a clergyman, and official or an old man;
5. Lady is always introduced first to a man.

Choices:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| <u>a.</u> 2 and 4 | b. 1, and 3 |
| c. 5 and 3 | d. 1 and 5 |

10. During an official or social functions and gatherings there is a four letter abbreviations written in a invitation, the abbreviated words were written as R.S.V.P. what these letters stands for?

- a. respond sure and very promptly
- b. retired and senior volunteer program
- c. répondez, s'il vous plaît
- d. respondes silverio vout plaze
- e. Resource Server Verification Protocol

Prepared by: PSUPT BYRON T. TABERNILLA

Disciplinary Mechanism

Dropping From the Rolls (DFR)

(NMC Nos 95-017 and 2010-001)

- A mode of separation from the service which is **non-disciplinary in character** and does not result in the forfeiture of any benefits on the part of the officer or employee nor in disqualifying him from reemployment in the government
- It **does not require the stringent observance of due process**

Absence Without Official Leave (AWOL) - refers to the status of any official on employee who absents himself from work without approved leave of absence

- After five calendar days or more but not to exceed thirty (30) calendar days a PNP uniformed personnel shall be dropped from the rolls, after due notice.
- An officer or employee who has been continuously absent without approved leave for thirty (30) calendar days or more, he shall be dropped from the rolls without prior notice. However he shall be informed of his separation from the service not later than (5) days from its effectivity, which shall be sent to the address appearing on his latest 201 files or his present place of work or assignment
- Motion for Reconsideration (MR) shall be filed within 15 days upon receipt of the DFR Order
- **Only one (1) Motion for Reconsideration shall be allowed.**
- Denied MR is appealable to the Chief, PNP, within 15 days upon receipt of the Order of Denial
- DFR Order shall be served either by **personal delivery or registered mail** at his address appearing on his latest 201 files or his present place of work or assignment
- The Order of DFR issued by the CPNP or his Decisions denying the appeal shall be appealable to the SILG in his capacity as Chairman, NAPOLCOM within 15 days upon receipt of the order of the CPNP. The Decision of the SILG shall be final.

- In case the Motion for Reconsideration is meritorious, i.e. hospitalized, he shall be restored to his former position, the absences will be charged to his leave credits

PNP Officers authorized to issue DFR Order

- a The Chief, PNP,
- b PNP Regional Directors;
- c Directors of the National Support Units;
- d Directors, National Capital Regional District Directors;
- e Provincial Directors;
- f Group Directors, Regional Mobile Groups;
- g Group Directors, Provincial Mobile Groups,
- h City Chiefs of Police.

(NOTE: DFR Orders issued by the D, NSUs are subject to confirmation by the C, PNP and DFR Orders issued by the PD, PPOs, GD, RMG, GD, PMG and City Chiefs of Police are subject to confirmation by the RD, PRO (PNP Circular No. 2008-009 dated August 4, 2008).

(NOTE: PNP Circular 2008-005 did not amend or repeal PNP Memorandum (Lacson Memo) dated September 22, 2000. In fact, correction for the inclusion of the memo which was approved by the C, PNP on August 4, 2008)

What are the difference between Dropped from the Rolls and Administrative Case?

DROPPED FROM ROLLS	ADMINISTRATIVE CASE
a. Non-disciplinary	a. Disciplinary
b. The term is Separation	b. The term is Dismissal
c. No strict observance of due process (Notice only)	c. Strict observance of due process (Notice and Hearing)
d) Appeal - to the C, PNP if MR is denied by the Officer who issued the DFR Order	c. Appeal to the RAB then to the SILG
e) Cannot go together with the admin case	e) If chosen, no more DFR
f) If DFR is nullified, conduct PCE, as a matter of procedure	

QUESTIONS:

1 A mode of separation from the service which is non-disciplinary in character and does not require the stringent observance of due process.

- A. DFR
- B Dismissal
- C Suspension
- D DFR and Dismissal
- E All of the above

2 It refers to the status of any official or employee who absents himself from work without approved leave of absence

- A **AWOL**
- B DFR
- C Dismissal
- D Suspension
- E All of the above

3 The requirements for due process in administrative cases require strict observance of _____

- A Due notice
- B Return to Work Order
- C. Notice and Hearing**
- D Chance to submit Answer
- E None of the above

4 The current PNP Memorandum Circular on Disciplinary Mechanism is _____

- A LOI PAGBABAGO
- B DR System
- C Tamang Bihis
- D. LOI PATNUBAY III**

5. A Motion for Reconsideration (MR) shall be filed before the Non-disciplinary Authority within _____ upon receipt of the DFR Order.

- A 5 weeks
- B 15 days**
- C 1 month
- D. 15 months
- E None of the above

6 _____ Motion for Reconsideration shall be allowed

- A Three Motion for Reconsideration is allowed
- B Two Motion for Reconsideration is allowed
- C Motion for Reconsideration is not allowed in DFR
- D. Only one Motion for Reconsideration is allowed**
- E You can file as many as you want

7 Upon receipt of the Order of denial of the Regional Director (RD), within 15 days the DFR personnel may file an Appeal with the _____

- A Mayor
- B Provincial Director
- C. CPNP**
- D Chief of Police
- E None of the above

8 Upon receipt of the Order of DFR issued by the CPNP or his Decisions denying the appeal, within 15 days, the DFR personnel may file an Appeal with the _____

- A SILG in his capacity as Chairman, NAPOLCOM**
- B Civil Service Commission
- C Vice-Chairman NAPOLCOM
- D None of the above
- E All of the above

9 Motion for Reconsideration of a DFR personnel maybe given due course if _____

- A He went abroad during his absence
- B He had a family problem
- C. Hospitalized and have notified his immediate superior officer**
- D He is the son of a politician
- E None of the above

10 PNP Officers authorized to issue DFR includes the following except _____

- a. The Chief, PNP
- b PNP Regional Directors
- c Directors of the National Support Units
- d Chief of the Directorial Staff**
- e Provincial Directors

Chapter IV

Rule 24-27

136. The involvement of PNP personnel during strikes, lockouts and labor disputes in general shall be limited to _____.
- maintenance of peace and order
 - enforcement of laws
 - implementation of legal orders of the duly constituted authorities
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
137. The PNP shall only render assistance to labor disputes upon written request addressed to _____.
- the Regional Director/District Director concerned
 - the Chief of Police
 - the Chief, PNP
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
138. In case of actual violence during labor disputes, the police can respond _____.
- without the written request
 - upon written request
 - with or without the written request
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
139. In so far as practicable, PNP personnel shall be allowed to render police assistance in connection with a strike or lockout if _____.
- there is question or complaint as regards his relationship by affinity or consanguinity to any official/leader of the parties in the controversy
 - if he has financial or pecuniary interest therein
 - there is no question or complaint as regards his relationship by affinity or consanguinity to any official/leader of the parties in the controversy or if he has no financial or pecuniary interest therein
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
140. PNP personnel detailed as peace-keeping force in strike or lockout areas shall be in _____.
- patrol uniform at all times
 - GOA "A" at all times
 - prescribed uniform at all times
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
141. PNP personnel shall exercise maximum tolerance and when called for by the situation or when all other peaceful and non-violent means have been exhausted, police officers may employ such means _____.

- b. False
156. It shall be imperative for all the CDM contingent to perform their duties while observing the rights of demonstrators
- True
 - False
157. To keep the situation under control, police officers assigned to monitor public rallies and demonstrations are allowed to bring firearms
- True
 - False
158. In cases when violence erupts, police officers are allowed to hit the violators head, shoulder blades and knees.
- True
 - False
159. If you are in the front line during a demolition, then a higher ranking officer commanded you to take part in the physical dismantling of the houses. Will you follow his command?
- Yes, because I must follow orders from higher ranking officers at all times
 - No, because it is stated under the rule that the PNP personnel shall not participate in the physical dismantling of any structure -subject of demolition.
160. To make the demolition situation easier, use of tear gas, water cannons and reasonable force even before the demolition begins is appropriate to push the opponents back
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
161. Police officers do not need to wear prescribed uniform during demolitions for them to be able to move easily.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
162. Police assistance in the enforcement or implementation of a demolition or ejectment order shall be granted only upon a written request of the Sheriff or equivalent officer in quasi-judicial and administrative bodies accompanied by a valid order issued by a competent court.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe.

- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

Rule 28-31

163. In case the final decision or order to be implemented is rendered by the Supreme Court, where should the request for police assistance be submitted?
- a. Office of the Ombudsman
 - b. Office of the President
 - c. Office of Chief PNP
 - d. None of the Above
164. Police assistance shall be rendered within _____ working days from the receipt of the directive from the C, PNP.
- a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 7
 - d. 10
165. If you are the Chief of Police and you received a request for police assistance from the Sheriff of the Municipal Trial Court who issued an order in a civil case, what would you do?
- a. Accept it, and provide necessary police assistance.
 - b. Reject it or send it back to the court of origin.
 - c. Refer it to the OCPNP
 - d. Refer it to the RD, PRO and wait for the directive to provide police assistance
 - e. None of the Above
166. The request for police assistance can only be granted upon the written request of either of these two agencies.
- a. LGU
 - b. DILG
 - c. COMELEC
 - d. A and B
 - e. B and C
167. The copy of the final decision or order or resolution to be implemented should be _____.
- a. original or authenticated
 - b. photocopied
 - c. with dry seal
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
168. The approving authority on request for police assistance from the DILG or COMELEC is the _____
- a. SILG
 - b. COMELEC Chairman
 - c. Chief, PNP

- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

169. The police assistance shall be rendered within _____ from receipt of the directive from the C, PNP.

- a. five (5) working days
- b. two (2) days
- c. three (3) working days
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

170. Police assistance can also be rendered for a longer period when required by circumstances.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

171. This official is tasked to render police assistance and shall have the discretion to employ sufficient number of PNP personnel.

- a. Director Operations
- b. Regional Director
- c. Special Task Group Commander
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

172. The police team that will render police assistance should be led by a

- a. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Superintendent
- b. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Senior Inspector
- c. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Chief Inspector
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

173. All members of the Special Task Group shall be in prescribed uniform when rendering police assistance.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

174. The role of the PNP when rendering police assistance shall be limited to

- a. maintenance of peace and order
- b. crowd control

- c. security of the duly authorized officer of the COMELEC, DILG or LGU implementing the decision/order/resolution
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

175. In performing their role, the PNP personnel shall at all times observe

- _____.
- a. maximum tolerance
 - b. respect for human rights
 - c. utmost impartiality and neutrality
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

176. The request for police assistance can only be granted upon the written request submitted by _____.

- a. any authorized officer of DAR
- b. Agrarian Reform Officer
- c. LGU
- d. A and B
- e. B and C

177. Which of the following are examples of preliminary agrarian activities?

- a. Land survey
- b. Post Installation
- c. Ocular Inspection
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

178. Police assistance in the implementation of CARP can be provided even without the request of DAR

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

179. Police assistance in the implementation of CARP shall be provided only as requested by DAR

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

180. The scope of the resistance to be encountered and the general peace and order condition in the area are the things to be considered by the head of office or unit tasked to render police assistance in employing sufficient number of PNP personnel.

- a. True
- b. False

- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

181. There are cases when a higher ranking Officer is necessary to lead the police team rendering assistance.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

182. The police team that will render police assistance should be led by a _____

- a. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Superintendent
- b. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Senior Inspector
- c. Police Commissioned Officer (PCO) with the rank of Police Chief Inspector
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

183. The use of reasonable force shall only be resorted to for self-defense and defense of strangers

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

184. PNP personnel can lead the conduct of the preliminary agrarian activity and shall have the final disposition whether to proceed or not with the implementation of the decision or the conduct of the activity.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

185. When the DAR personnel are refused admittance into the property, the PNP personnel _____.

- a. Can encroach on the property
- b. Need to get a permit or warrant to enter the property
- c. Cannot encroach on the property without an order from DAR specifically for the purpose
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

186. Which of the following are examples of decisions/orders of the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory?
- Temporary Restraining Order
 - Replevin
 - Protection Order under the Anti-Child Pornography Act
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
187. Provisional remedies under the Human Security Act is not immediately executory.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
188. Decisions/orders issued by the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory shall be submitted to the _____.
- OCPNP
 - RD, PRO having jurisdiction of the place where the decision/order shall be implemented
 - Chief of Police who will be implementing the decision/order
189. Decisions/Orders issued by the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory shall be submitted to the Chief, PNP.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
190. The RD, PRO shall be the approving authority in rendering police assistance in the implementation of decisions/orders of the court, quasi-judicial or administrative bodies that are immediately executory.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
191. The written request of the Sheriff or equivalent officer in quasi-judicial or administrative bodies is not needed in the request for police assistance.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
192. The original or duly authenticated copy of the decision/order/resolution sought to be implemented is also required in the request for police assistance.
- True

- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

193. The use of reasonable force shall only be resorted to for self- defense and defense of strangers.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

194. Dialogue with those who may be affected by the implementation of the decision/order/resolution is encouraged to prevent violence, and the assistance of local public officials, when warranted, should be requested.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

195. The Sheriff or the equivalent officer of quasi-judicial or administrative bodies does not have the final disposition whether to proceed with the implementation of the decision/order/resolution or not.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

Rule 32-33

196. The _____ is the main person in-charge during hostage/crisis operation.

- a. Ground Commander
- b. Negotiator
- c. Sniper
- d. None of the above

197. The _____ shall always be paramount during a hostage situation.

- a. arrest of the Hostage-Taker
- b. safety of the hostage
- c. assassination of the Hostage-Taker
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

198. The _____ will act as the referee between the negotiator and the hostage-taker.

- a. Mediator

- b. Ground Commander
- c. Assault Team
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

199. _____ depends on the threat posed by the hostage-takers and need of the Negotiation Team and On-Scene Commander.

- a. Breakout Plan
- b. Delivery Plan
- c. Emergency Response Plan
- d. Surrender Plan
- e. None of the above

200. Which PNP unit is in-charge of the investigation of complaints and reports involving all forms of violence against women and their children?

- a. AKG
- b. PCRG
- c. WCPD
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

201. Under the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006, a child aged ____ and below shall be exempt from criminal liabilities.

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. 17
- e. None of the above

202. Under R.A. 7610, "children" refers to those below ____ years of age or older but are incapable of taking care of themselves.

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. 18
- e. None of the above

203. The child-victim shall be handled preferably by a police officer of the _____ gender as the victim.

- a. Same
- b. Opposite
- c. Any
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

Rule 34

204. It is a container filled with explosive, incendiary material, smoke, gas, or other destructive substance, designed to explode.

- a. IED

- b. Grenade
- c. Bomb
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

205. A bomb may also be referred to as _____.

- a. Ordnance
- b. IED
- c. Improvised Explosive Device
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

206. _____ is either a written or verbal threat communicated through electronic, oral or other means that threatens to place or use an IED at a certain time, date or place against any specific person or place.

- a. Bomb Scare
- b. Bomb Threat
- c. Bomb Explosion
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

207. Determined bombers do not frequently give warnings of possible explosion/incendiary attack

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

208. The consequences of conviction for "threatening" are as serious as those that could result from actual placement/initiation of a bomb.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

209. A bomb threat is considered only a threat until something visible is found.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

210. What is the number of options in considering evacuation?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

e 7

211. Unless a bomb is found, personnel may not order an evacuation of the affected area, but may inform the person in-charge of the property of the need to evacuate.
- a True
 - b False
 - c Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
212. What is the minimum distance for evacuation if a suspected device is discovered?
- a. 200 meters away
 - b. 250 meters away
 - c. 300 meters away
 - d. 350 meters away
 - e. 400 meters away
- 213 Which of the following information should be determined by the first responder if the investigators have not yet arrived?
- a Time of detonation/explosion
 - b. Time when the call for bomb threat was received
 - c. Type of device
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
214. Which government agency was mandated by law to assume the responsibility for the proper and effective implementation of the anti- terrorism policy of the country?
- a. Armed Forces of the Philippines
 - b. Anti-Terrorism Council
 - c. Philippine National Police
 - d All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 215 Who is the Chairman of the Anti-Terrorism Council?
- a DILG Secretary
 - b. Executive Secretary
 - c Secretary of National Defense
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 216 Who is in-charge of initially determining if there is a high degree of probability that the incident is a terrorist attack?
- a. Task Force Commander
 - b. Regional Director
 - c. On-Scene Commander

- d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
217. What is the meaning of CIMTG?
- a. Critical Incident Management Task Group
 - b. Common Incident Management Technical Group
 - c. Critical Incident Maneuver Task Group
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
218. What is the meaning of CIMC?
- a. Critical Incident Manager Circle
 - b. Critical Incident Management Committee
 - c. Crisis Incident Management Committee
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
219. Which PNP unit ensures the management and containment of the incident and coordinates with the TF Commander during the development of the case?
- a. Municipal Police Station
 - b. National Headquarters
 - c. Police Regional Office
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
220. This is being followed when investigating bombing attacks and explosions perpetrated by the terrorists.
- a. Inter-Agency Agreement on Investigation of Bombing Incidents
 - b. Inter-Agency Protocol on Explosion and Bombing Incidents
 - c. Inter-Agency Protocol on Explosives and Related Incidents
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
221. What agency is involved in investigating bombing attacks and explosions perpetrated by terrorists?
- a. PNP
 - b. AFP
 - c. PCG
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
222. What is the meaning of PBDC?
- a. Philippine Bomb Data Center
 - b. Philippine Bomb Detail Collection
 - c. Philippine Bomb Data Committee
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
223. The fusion center for the reporting of ERIs.
- a. PNP
 - b. PBDC
 - c. PCG
 - d. All of the above

- e. None of the above
- 224 It is the actual police intervention in a cybercrime incident.
- a. Logging in the Police Blotter
 - b. Cybercrime Investigation
 - c. Cybercrime Response
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 225 The acquisition of evidentiary value is traceable within the computer's _____.
- a. Hardware
 - b. Software
 - c. Network
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
226. It is imperative for the First Responder (FR) to be able to _____ the computers to be able to recognize potential evidence.
- a. Protect
 - b. Seize
 - c. Search
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 227 A warrant is not required to seize data from the electronic device, digital media and other similar devices.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 228 The evidence seized shall be subjected to forensic examination by trained personnel
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
229. The result of the forensic examination, as well as the testimony of the forensic expert, shall be made available during the trial.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 230 In securing the computer as evidence, the FR should _____.

- a. Turn the computer "ON" if it is "OFF"
 - b. Turn the computer "OFF" if it is "ON"
 - c. Touch the mouse or keyboard
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 231 Consult a computer specialist for assistance in the conduct of search and seizure of networked computers.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 232 Only a computer forensic expert can search for any evidence contained in the computer hardware
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 233 It is not necessary to note all the actions associated with the manipulation of the electronic device.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 234 The PNP has authority to conduct anti-illegal drug operations. But PDEA deputation is absolutely necessary or required for PNP personnel assigned with anti-drug units
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 235 PNP units, prior to any anti-drug operations shall, as far as practicable, coordinate with the PDEA.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
236. "The following are instances a PNP Unit can validly dispensed prior coordination with PDEA, except _____.
- a. in remote places where coordination is not possible
 - b. when the PNP personnel police is suspicious of the PDEA operatives

- c. when coordination will compromise the lives of police operatives, informant and witnesses, involved in anti-drug operation
 - d. when coordination will prejudice the apprehension of drug suspects and confiscation of dangerous drugs and CPECS
 - e. when prior coordination will compromise the entire police operation
237. The PNP anti-drug units shall inform the PDEA of the anti-drug operation within 48-hours from the actual custody of the suspects or seizure of drugs and substance as well as paraphernalia and transport equipment used in illegal activities involving such drugs and/or substances and shall regularly update the PDEA on the status of the cases involving the said anti-drug operation.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
238. The physical inventory and photograph of the confiscated evidence shall be conducted at _____.
- a. the place where the search warrant is served
 - b. or at the nearest police station or at the nearest office of the apprehending officer/team
 - c. whichever is practicable, in case of warrantless seizures
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
239. The types of kidnappings are _____.
- a. Kidnapping by Organized Crime Group/Group/Criminal Group (with ransom)
 - b. Kidnapping by Threat Groups/Terrorists
 - c. Kidnapping by Other Individuals
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
240. Upon receipt of kidnapping incident report, the police officer shall _____.
- a. Make an incident recording
 - b. Deploy first responders
 - c. Alert all concerned authorities/ tasked groups
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
241. Upon initial assessment of the type of kidnapping, and upon confirmation that the kidnapping is true, _____.
- a. the case shall be referred to the AKG, other territorial units or to higher authority
 - b. the police officer shall deploy first responders
 - c. shall confirm the authenticity and the case shall be referred to the CIDG, other territorial units or to higher authority
 - d. All of the above

- e. None of the above
242. If the kidnapping was perpetrated by Organized Crime Group/Criminal Group and with ransom demand, it shall be referred to the _____ for their initial action/operational response
- a. PACER
 - b. AKG
 - c. other territorial units or to higher authority
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
243. If the kidnapping was perpetrated by Threat Groups/Terrorists, it shall be referred to the higher authorities for the activation of _____
- a. AFP-PNP Joint Task Force
 - b. Critical Incident Management Committee (CIMC)
 - c. or Critical Incident Management Task Group (CIMTG)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
244. If kidnapping was perpetrated by other individuals, it shall be referred to the _____
- a. Concerned PNP territorial units for appropriate operational response.
 - b. AKG for appropriate operational response.
 - c. CIDG for appropriate operational response
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
245. If the incident is of grave national importance with implications to national security including those with serious diplomatic, political and peace and order ramifications it shall be referred to _____.
- a. CIMC
 - b. CMC
 - c. CIMTG
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
246. If the incident needs referral to higher authorities, who/what among the authorities must be informed?
- a. PNP Higher Authority, JTF and LCE and other concerned agencies.
 - b. PNP Higher Authority and other concerned agencies.
 - c. CMC, CIMC and other concerned agencies
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
247. What is the meaning of NDRRMC?
- a. National Defense and Risk Reduction Management Council
 - b. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
 - c. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee
 - d. Nationwide Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee
 - e. National Defense and Risk Reduction Management Committee

248. Man-made critical incidents are the responsibilities of the National and Local Peace and Order Council (NPOC).
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
- 249 The PNP, being at the forefront of crisis situations, must play an active role by organizing its own Incident Management Committee (IMC).
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
- 250 The PNP CIMC acts independently and not in support to the NDRRMC and NPOC.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
- 251 Who is the Chairman of the PNP Critical Incident Management Committee (PNP CIMC)?
- CPNP
 - TDCA
 - TDCO
 - All of the above
 - None of the Above
252. The Peace and Order Council Chair is the Chairman of the Critical Incident Management Committee.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
- 253 What is the alert level when a man-made Critical Incident has just occurred or has just been pre-empted; or incidents are expected?
- Level 1 (Low)
 - Level 2 (Moderate)
 - Level 3 (High)
 - Level 4 (Extreme)
 - None of the Above
- 254 There are three stages in Disaster Management.

- a True
- b False
- c. Maybe
- d Upon approval
- e On a case to case basis

255. Support and recovery efforts are at the Pro-Active Assessment Level.

- a. True
- b. False
- c Maybe
- d Upon approval
- e On a case to case basis

256. In the conduct of man-made critical incident and disaster relief operations, security and safety of personnel must always be considered.

- a. True
- b. False
- c Maybe
- d Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

257. The responsibility of addressing crisis can be _____ during an incident if it grows beyond the capability of the established CIMTG in handling the growing needs of the incident or if there is jurisdictional change, when the incident moves location or area of responsibility.

- a. Relocated
- b. Transferred
- c. Shifted
- d. All of the above
- e None of the above

258 The responsibility of addressing crisis can be transferred during an incident if _____.

- a. It grows beyond the capability of the established CIMC in handling the growing needs of the incident
- b There is no jurisdictional change, when the incident moves location
- c. It grows beyond the capability of the established CIMTG in handling the growing needs of the incident
- d. All of the above
- e None of the above

259. The transfer of responsibility during crisis must always include _____

- a. Transfer of command briefing which may be oral, written or a combination of both that could be attended by the key members of the CIMC/CIMTG.
- b. Transfer of command briefing which may be oral, written or a combination of both that should be attended by all members of the CIMC/CIMTG.

- c. Transfer of command briefing which may be oral, written or a combination of both that should be attended by the key members of the CIMC/CIMTG
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
260. To attain a smooth transition of command responsibility, the Regional CMC takes over when the _____.
- a. Local PNP at the Municipal/City level are unable to resolve the crisis within their capabilities
 - b. Municipal/City CMC recommends elevation of the crisis level
 - c. Highest terrorist threat level involving mass casualty attacks
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
261. The National CMC takes over when the _____.
- a. situation requires employment of security forces and utilization of resources of the Regional level organizations and beyond
 - b. upon the recommendation of the Provincial CMC
 - c. incident involves foreign nationals, either perpetrators or victims
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
262. Whose responsibility is it to respond to queries raised by the media during crisis?
- a. Police officer on duty
 - b. Local government head
 - c. Unit Head/Chief or Ground Commander
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
263. Where should the Ground Commander designate/establish a media area for pooled coverage and ensure safety of all media personnel covering the incident?
- a. Designated area that is close to the firing line
 - b. Designated area away from the incident to avoid airing live coverage of unfolding event.
 - c. Designated area accessible for airing live coverage of the event as it unfolds.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
264. In cases of inter-agency operations, who will determine the dissemination of appropriate media lines?
- a. Ranking officer present at the crime or incident area.
 - b. Officer-on-duty.
 - c. The department/agency with primary jurisdiction.
-

- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

265. What could happen if the media coverage goes out of control during a crisis situation?

- a. Media could interfere negatively in the actual police operations.
- b. Ground Commander's attention will be divided.
- c. Police operating on the ground will become media conscious.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

POP Reviewer

Chapter 1 Rule 1-3

1 – 2 Rule 1.1 To serve and Protect

The responsibility of every police officer is to serve the public and protect life and property. No police operation shall be conducted in order to serve and protect the illegal activity of a particular person, group or criminal syndicate.

3. Rule 1.2 Observe Human Rights and Dignity of Person

All PNP personnel shall respect the human rights and dignity of the suspect/s during police operations.

4 Rule 2.1 Agency Prescribed Uniform

A police officer shall always wear the agency prescribed uniform which is appropriate for the kind of police operation to be undertaken.

5 Rule 2.2

When wearing the police uniform, a police officer shall, at all times, appear presentable, smart and well groomed. While on actual patrol duties, he shall refrain from eating along the sidewalks, smoking and reading newspapers.

6 Rule 2.3

Every police officer on patrol, whether on board a vehicle or on foot patrol, must always carry with him a police notebook, a pen and Miranda Warning Card. The notebook, which is approximately pocket sized, will be used to inscribed important events that transpire during his tour of duty.

7 Public Safety Operation – includes Search, Rescue and Retrieval Operations, Fire Drills, Earthquake Drills and similar operations that promote public safety.

8 Law Enforcement Operation – includes Service of Warrant of Arrest, Implementation of Search Warrant, Enforcement of Visitorial Powers of the Chief, Philippine National Police and Unit Commanders, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation, Anti-Illegal Gambling Operations, Anti-Illegal Logging Operations, Anti-Illegal Fishing Operations, Anti-Carnapping Operations, Anti-Kidnapping Operations, Anti-Cyber Crime Operations and similar operations that are conducted to enforce laws, statutes, executive orders and ordinances.

9 Intelligence Operation – includes Surveillance Operation, Counter-Intelligence, Intelligence Research, Intelligence Assessment and similar police intelligence operation conducted to gather information related to security, public safety and order.

10 Internal Security Operation – includes Counter-Insurgency Operations, Counter Terrorist Operations and similar operations conducted to ensure internal security.

11 Special Police Operation – includes Checkpoint Operation, Roadblock Operation, Civil Disturbance Management Operation, Police Assistance in the Enforcement of Demolition Eviction Injunction and Similar Orders, Police Assistance in the Implementation of Final Court Order and Order from Quasi-Judicial Bodies, Hostage Situation, Visit Board Search and Seizure Onboard Marine Vessels and Similar Police operations that are conducted by police units with specialized training on the peculiarity of the mission or purpose.

Chapter 2
Rule 4-8

12-15 Rule 4 Pre-Operational Clearance

No police operation shall be conducted without the approval of the Chief/Commander/Head of the concerned Police Unit/Office. A pre-operational clearance shall be filed by the Team Leader of the operating team/s prior to the conduct of the operation and shall be approved by the concerned Police Unit Commander. This clearance shall be submitted to the operations section/division of the concerned unit for record purposes.

Rule 5. Inter-Unit Coordination

16 Personal Coordination or by Official Representative

Team Leader/s (TL) of local police units operating outside their territorial jurisdiction and National Support Units (NSUs) shall coordinate, personally or through an official representative, with the Police Regional, Provincial or City Police Office within whose jurisdiction the operation is to be conducted.

17 Coordination by Practical/Available Means of Communication

In cases where formal inter-unit coordination is not feasible, the Police Unit concerned shall endeavor to notify the territorial police office through any practical/available means of communication at anytime during the operation and, if not possible, shall accomplish and furnish the territorial Police Office a written incident report immediately after the termination of the operation.

18 Inter-Unit Coordination can be accomplished through

- 1 Personal Coordination or by Official Representative,
- 2 Coordination by Filing Coordination Form, and
3. Coordination by Practical/Available Means of Communication

19 Checkpoint Operation

PNP personnel manning the checkpoint must have a presentable appearance, wearing the prescribed PNP uniform. Likewise, the civilian members must also be in their organization's uniform with their names conspicuously displayed for identification. In no case shall a civilian component be allowed to bear firearms during the checkpoint.

20 Rule 6.1 Basic Requirements of Police Operation

Police Operations like arrest, search and seizure, checkpoint, roadblocks, demolition and civil disturbance management shall be conducted as follows:

- a With marked police vehicle,
- b Led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO), and
- c With personnel in prescribed police uniform or attire

21 Rule 6.3 Warning Shots Prohibited

The police shall not use warning shots during police intervention operations.

22 Rule 6.2. Use of Megaphones and Similar Instruments

During actual police intervention operations, the Team Leader shall use peaceful means including the use of megaphones or any other similar instruments to warn or influence the offender/s or suspect/s to stop and/or peacefully give up.

Rule 7 Use of Force during Police Operation

23-24 Rule 7 2 Issuance of Verbal Warning

The police officer must first issue a verbal warning before he could use force against an offender. As far as practicable, the verbal warning shall be in the dialect that is known to the offender or in the national language. Basically the verbal warning shall consist of one of the following: the police officer identifying himself, his intention and what he wants the offender to do. If the offender is a foreigner, the verbal warning shall be done in the English language followed by a demonstrative act of the police officer's intent. The verbal warning shall be done in a loud and clear manner.

25 Rule 7 4 Use of Non-Lethal Weapon

When the suspect is violent or threatening, and that less physical measures have been tried and deemed inappropriate, a more extreme, but non-deadly measure can be used such as baton/truncheon, pepper spray, stun gun and other non-lethal weapon to bring the suspect under control, or effect an arrest.

26-28 Rule 7 6 Factors to Consider in the Reasonableness of the Force Employed

A police officer, however, is not required to afford offender/s attacking him the opportunity for a fair or equal struggle. The reasonableness of the force employed will depend upon the number of aggressors, nature and characteristics of the weapon used, physical condition, size and other circumstances to include the place and occasion of the assault. The police officer is given the sound discretion to consider these factors in employing reasonable force.

Rule 8 Use of firearm during police operations

29 Rule 8 5 Procedures After an Armed Confrontation

Immediately after an armed confrontation, the officer who is in charge of the operation shall

- a. Secure the site of confrontation,
- b. Take photographs
- c. Check whether the situation still possess imminent danger,
- d. Evacuate the wounded to the nearest hospital,
- e. Ensure that all persons who died on the spot are not moved from the original position,
- f. Arrested suspects should be kept in isolation,
- g. Conduct debriefing on all involved PNP operatives,
- h. Submit After-Operations Report, and
- i. Ensure psychological stress counseling for all involved PNP operatives

30 Rule 8 4 Filing of an Incident Report After the Use of Firearm

A police officer who fires his service firearm or weapon during a confrontation with an offender or offenders must submit an incident report outlining the circumstances necessitating the use of his firearm.

31 Rule 8.1 Use of Firearm When Justified

The use of firearm is justified if the offender poses imminent danger of causing death or injury to the police officer or other persons. The use of firearm is also justified under the doctrines of self-defense, defense of a relative, and defense of a stranger. However, one who resorts to self-defense must face a real threat on his life, and the peril sought to be avoided must be actual, imminent and real. Unlawful aggression should be present for self-defense to be considered as a justifying circumstance.

Rule 9 Patrol Procedures

32-36 Rule 9.1 Patrol Guidelines

9 1b Observe defensive driving and follow traffic rules and regulations;

9 1n Develop contacts by getting to know as many people as possible who can give factual information about crime conditions on the patrol beat;

9 1p When requiring identification from a suspicious person or any individual, avoid taking the wallet or bag in which the cards/documents are placed. Let the individual remove and hand them to you;

9 1q. When checking suspicious persons, places, buildings/establishments and vehicles especially during nighttime, be prepared to use your service firearm. Flashlight should be held tightly away from the body to avoid making you a possible target,

9 1i. Observe the practice of "shaking doors" of unguarded business establishments during night patrol. Check for signs of intrusion.

37-42. Rule 9 2 Duties of Patrol Supervisors

a In any operation, careful planning is a must in order to avoid waste of time, effort and resources,

(1) Area Coverage safe haven, ambush areas and crime-prone areas,

(2) Organizational Detail of Personnel,

(3) Duration,

(4) Stand-by points, and

(5) Route Plan.

d Inspect the members of the patrol for completeness of uniforms, operational readiness and all government-issued equipment (firearms, mobile car, radio, etc) to ensure that these are well-maintained and properly used by a Patrol Officer,

e Conduct briefing prior to dispatch by disseminating any orders, directives or instructions from the Chief of Police or higher authorities and new policy or guidelines being implemented by the PNP Organization

g Render hourly report of location and situation through radio/telephone/cellphone to Police Community Precinct (PCP)/Station Headquarters Tactical Operation Center (TOC);

i Conduct debriefing after the patrol to assess its conduct and make necessary corrective measures on defects noted

43-47 Rule 9 3 Duties of Patrol Officer

b Observe and monitor public gatherings, prevent disorders and disperse unlawful assemblies,

e Check suspicious vehicles (private, public, or commercial/delivery vehicles) along main roads/highways in the course of their patrol;

g Prevent crimes and arrest sighted law violators, assuring the public that peace is preserved,

- h Conduct regular visitations, dialogues/consultations with the residents and other stakeholders,
- i Assist personnel of responsible agencies/unit in facilitating the flow of traffic at busy intersections/roads within his Area of Responsibility (AOR), assist and provide pedestrian information such as directions and street locations

48-56 Rule 9 4 Guidelines and Procedures when Responding to Calls for Police Assistance

- 9 4a Gather and note down in the patrol officer's logbook all available data as to the nature of the calls, date, time and name of the caller. It may be regular, urgent or emergency in nature
- 9 4b The manner of approach will be dependent on the nature of the call, either with haste/secrecy or with/without flashing lights and sirens,
- 9 4d Stop the patrol car some distance from the scene,
- 9.4e Approach the scene on foot, in complete silence and exercising extreme caution;
- 9 4f Immediately attend to the injured, unless the other members of the patrol are in immediate danger,
- 9 4g Focus all efforts to arrest criminals, however, priority shall be given to aiding the injured,
- 9.4j When responding to street fights/brawls, the patrol member should call for back-up before intervening. If there are no injuries and insufficient corroborative statements obtained to identify who started the fight, disperse the crowd and make complete notes,
- 9 4i When responding to calls for police assistance due to planted or found explosives, never attempt to handle, move or lift the object. Instead contact Operations Center and request for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team (EODT). On-lookers must be promptly led to safe distance away from the scene.
- 9.4m When responding to calls from owners of beerhouses, bars and inns or any other similar establishments during night time, request the owner to put the lights on first before entering the establishments,
- 9 4n Do not attempt to arbitrate and resolve conflicts/differences between neighbors, landlords/tenants, husband and wife.

Rule 10 Spot Checks/Accosting and Pat-Down Searches

57 Rule 10 2 Spot Check/Accosting

- a(3) Before approaching more than one individual, police officers should determine whether the circumstances warrant a request for back-up and whether spot check/accosting can and should be delayed until such back-up arrives

58. Rule 10 2 Spot Check/Accosting

- b Body Frisk/Pat-Down Search

- a. as may be necessary to prevent any violence.
 - b. as may be reasonable to prevent or repel an aggression
 - c. as may be necessary and reasonable to prevent or repel an aggression
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
142. The matter of determining whether a strike, picket or lockout is legal or not should be left to the _____.
- a. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and its appropriate agencies
 - b. Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA)
 - c. National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
143. Whenever escorts are to be provided, all escorts shall _____.
- a. be provided to any of the parties to the controversy even without written request from DOLE.
 - b. not inform the other party accordingly.
 - c. be in prescribed uniform at all times.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
144. The pertinent provisions of the Public Assembly Act of 1985 (Batas Pambansa Bilang 880), the Labor Code of the Philippines, as amended and other applicable laws, shall be observed during rallies, strikes, demonstrations or other public assemblies. Law enforcement agents shall, at all times _____.
- a. exercise minimum tolerance
 - b. in case of unlawful aggression, force is employed to prevent or repel it
 - c. the employment of tear gas and water cannons shall be made even without the control and supervision of the Ground Commander
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
145. The peace-keeping detail shall not be stationed _____.
- a. In the picket line
 - b. In such manner that their presence may deter the commission of criminal acts or any untoward incident from either side
 - c. within 50-meter radius from the picket line
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
146. PCINSP PALABAN is the Ground Commander, when he saw that the rallyists are pushing through the barricade of the CDM Contingent, he asked the leader of the rallying group to prevent any disturbance or violence. The rallyists did not listen to the warning and still tried to push their way through. As a solution, PCINSP PALABAN immediately ordered the dispersal. Did the Ground Commander made the right decision?
- a. Yes, because it will prevent the situation to escalate into violence

- b. No, because no actual violence occurred to disperse the rallyist.
147. Police contingent monitoring a public assembly may be detailed and stationed at least _____ from the area of activity.
- fifty (50) but not more than one hundred (100) meters away
 - one fifty (150) meters away
 - one hundred (100) meters away
 - fifty (50) meters away
148. An application for permit for a public assembly should be filed at least ___ days at the Office of the Mayor before the activity.
- 3
 - 5
 - 7
 - 10
149. A public assembly in a _____ must have permit from the _____ of the city or municipality.
- public place; governor
 - private property; mayor
 - public place; mayor
 - private property; governor
150. Police officers are allowed to drink alcoholic beverages during peaceful assemblies.
- True
 - False
151. It is okay to gamble during a peaceful assembly while monitoring the situation.
- True
 - False
152. The PNP shall respect and protect human dignity, maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.
- True
 - False
153. Ground Commanders are not responsible in determining whether there is a permit for the holding of the public assembly.
- True
 - False
154. Tear gas, smoke grenades, water cannons, or any similar anti-riot device shall be used not only when the public assembly is attended by actual violence.
- True
 - False
155. Even when the rallyists and demonstrators become violent and deliberately destruct properties, the use of tear gas, water cannons and other anti-riot devices are still not allowed.
- True

(8) The individual flees at the sight of a police officer

64 Rule 10 2 Procedures and Guidelines

b(4) If the suspect is carrying an object such as a handbag, suitcase, briefcase, sack, or other similar items that may conceal a weapon, the police officer should not open the item but instead put it in a place out of the suspect's reach

Rule 11-12

65-66 Rule 11 Checkpoints

Rule 11 6 General Procedure to be Followed When Checkpoints are Ignored

a In the event that checkpoints/roadblocks are ignored and the motorists/suspects bumped the roadblock in an attempt to elude arrest or avoid inspection, the TL shall immediately contact adjacent units can conduct dragnet operation or police defensive roadblock, while the members of the blocking/pursuing team shall block or pursue the errant fleeing motorist.

c In the event that the occupants of the vehicle open fire on the personnel manning the checkpoint, reasonable force to overcome the suspects' aggression may be employed

Procedure in the conduct of Regular Police Checkpoint

h. In the event that the checkpoint is ignored, and the occupants of the vehicle open fire on the personnel manning the checkpoint, reasonable force to overcome the suspects' aggression may be employed,

67-68 Rule 10 11 Police defensive Roadblock

b(2)(g) Police car lights must be turned on at all times during operation,

b(2)(i) If the vehicle's windows are heavily tinted and the occupants cannot be seen, instruct the driver to open all windows to have a clear view of the interior vehicle,

69-71 Rule 12. Internal Security Operations

Rule 12 1 General Mandate

The PNP is mandated to provide active support to the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in Internal Security Operations (ISO) for the suppression of the Communist Terrorist Movement (CTM) and other serious threats to national security (Executive Order No. 546 series of 2006 "Directing the Philippines in Internal Security Operations for the Suppression of Insurgency and Other Serious Threats to National Security, Amending Certain Provisions of Executive Order No 110 series of 1999 and for Other Purposes")

72-74 Rule 12 2 The PNP in an Active Support Role

The PNP shall perform the following

b In urban areas, the PNP may assume the lead role in ISO against the CTM, other threat groups and organized crime groups engaged in armed offensiveness;

c The PNP units may either operate as a single force or as part of joint PNP-AFP combat operations. In both cases, lateral coordination is a must;

e Specific areas where armed confrontations such as encounter, ambush, raid, liquidation and other similar atrocities occur between government forces (PNP or AFP) and the Communist Terrorists (CTs) shall be treated as a crime scene. The police unit that has jurisdiction over the areas shall conduct the Crime Scene Investigation (CSI)

75-76. Rule 12.3 Defensive Position

Police Stations, especially those located in far-flung areas, are priority targets of attacks

Rule 12.3 (b) Duty station guards shall memorize, internalize and put into practice the 11 general Orders of a Duty Guard. Likewise, they shall always carry their issued long firearms and ammunition rig/bandoliers with basic load.

77 ASCP – Advance Security Control Points

78 Rule 12.3 (g) One of the strategies and tactics employed by CTM and other threats groups to gain access to police stations is by wearing of PNP/AFP uniforms and that of the other LEAs, hence, personnel assigned in the advance security control points shall not allow entry of uniformed groups or any individuals without prior coordination

(1) Exercise sustained vigilance and maintenance of law, order and public safety in respective AOR through the intensified conduct of police visibility patrols

Rule 13-14

79 Rule 13 Arrest

Rule 13.1 General Guidelines

Rule 13.1(f) The following are immune from arrest

(1) A Senator or Member of the House of Representatives while Congress is in session for an offense punishable by not more than six years of imprisonment,

80. Rule 13.3 Arrest Without Warrant

A peace officer or a private person may, without a warrant, arrest a person:

Rule 13.3c When a person to be arrested is a prisoner who has escaped from a penal establishment or place where he is serving final judgment or temporarily confined while his case is pending, or has escaped while being transferred from one confinement to another,

81. Rule 13.4 Authority of the Arresting Officer when Making an Arrest

Rule 13.4a Police officer may summon assistance - A police officer making a lawful arrest may verbally summon as many persons as he deems necessary to assist him in effecting arrest

82 Rule 13.5 Procedures

Rule 13.5a(5) The police officer need not have a copy of the warrant in his possession at the time of the arrest. If the person to be arrested so requires, the warrant shall be shown to the arrested person himself;

83 Rule 13.4 Authority of the Arresting Officer when Making an Arrest

Rule 13.4b Right of a police officer to break into building or enclosure - A police officer in order to make an arrest with or without warrant, may break into a building or enclosure where the person to be arrested is or is reasonably believed to be, if he is refused admittance thereto after announcing his authority and purpose

84 Rule 13.6 Duties of Arresting Officer

Rule 13.6c When women or children are among the arrested suspect/s, the arresting officer shall task the Women's and Children's Protection Desk (WCPD) officer or a policewoman who is familiar with women and children protection desk duties to conduct the pat-down search;

85 Rule 13.7 Physical Examination of Arrested Person/Suspect

Before interrogation, the person arrested shall have the right to be informed of his right to demand physical examination by an independent and

competent doctor of his own choice. If he cannot afford the services of a doctor of his own choice, he shall be provided by the State with a competent and independent doctor to conduct physical examination. If the person arrested is female, she shall be attended to preferably by a female doctor

86. Rule 14 Search and Seizure

Rule 14 1 Requisites for the issuance of Search Warrant

A search warrant shall be issued only upon probable cause in connection with one specific offense to be determined personally by the judge after the examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witness presented. The search warrant shall particularly describe the place to be searched and the things to be seized which may be anywhere in the Philippines

87-89 Rule 14 2 validity of Search Warrant

Rule 14 2a The warrant shall be valid for ten (10) days from date of issuance may be served and any day within the said period. Thereafter, it shall be void

Rule 14 2b If, in the implementation of the search warrant, its object or purpose cannot be accomplished in one day, the search can be continued the following day, or days, until completed, provided it is still within the ten (10)-day validity period of search warrant.

Rule 14.2c If the object of the search warrant cannot be accomplished within the ten (10)-day validity period, the responsible police officer conducting the search must file, before the issuing court, an application for the extension of the validity period of said search warrant

90 Rule 14 Search and Seizure

Rule 14 1 Requisites for the issuance of Search Warrant

Rule 14 1a. The following properties may be the objects of a search warrant:

- (1) Properties which are the subject of the offense;
- (2) Stolen, embezzled proceeds, or fruits of the offense, and
- (3) Objects including weapons, equipment, and other items used or intended to be used as the means of committing an offense

91 Rule 14 3 Time of Search

The warrant should be served during daytime, unless there is a provision in the warrant allowing service at any time of the day or night

92 Rule 14 5 Authority of Police Officers when conducting Search

In the conduct of search, if after giving notice of his purpose and authority, the police officer is refused admittance to the place of search, he may break open any outer or inner door or window or any part of a house or anything therein to implement the warrant or liberate himself or any person lawfully aiding him when unlawfully detained therein

93 Rule 14 6 Prohibited Acts in the Conduct of Search by Virtue of a Search Warrant

Rule 14.6a. Houses, rooms, or other premises shall not be searched except in the presence of the lawful occupant thereof or any member of his family or, in the absence of the latter, in the presence of two (2) witnesses of sufficient age and discretion residing in the same locality

Rule 14.6b Lawful personal properties, papers, and other valuables not specifically indicated or particularly described in the search warrant shall not be taken

94 Rule 14 7 Inventory and Delivery of Property Seized

94 Rule 14.7 Inventory and Delivery of Property Seized

- a. The police officer who confiscates property under the warrant shall issue a detailed receipt of property seized to the lawful occupant of the premises, or in the presence of at least two (2) witnesses of sufficient age and discretion residing in the same locality;
- c. The receipt shall likewise include items seized under the Plain View Doctrine;
- d. The police officer must then leave a receipt in the place in which he found the seized property and a duplicate copy thereof with any barangay official having jurisdiction over the place searched, and
- e. The police officer must forthwith deliver the property seized to the judge who issued the warrant, together with an inventory thereof, duly verified under oath

Rule 15-16

95-99 Rule 15. Investigation by the Territorial Police Unit After an Armed Confrontation

15.1 Responsibility of the Territorial Police Unit

The Police Unit that has territorial jurisdiction over the area where the armed confrontation occurred shall secure the scene and immediately undertake the necessary investigation.

15.3a All firearms, cartridges and slugs seized, captured or recovered during checkpoints or pursuit operations or in any other police operations or in any other police operations including those seized during the service of warrants and, more importantly, those recovered from the crime scene shall immediately be submitted to the local Crime Laboratory (CLO) which shall in turn process it for capturing and cross-matching through the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)

100 Rule 16 Judicial Affidavit Rule

This rule shall apply to all actions, proceedings, and incident requiring the reception of evidence before the court in place of the direct testimonies of witnesses in order to reduce the time needed for completing their testimonies

101 Rule 16 1 Application of Rule to Criminal Actions

This rule shall apply to all criminal actions where the maximum imposable penalty does not exceed six years

102. Rule 16 2 Contents of judicial Affidavit

- a. The name age, residence or business address, and occupation of the witness,
- b. The name and address of the lawyer who conducts or supervises the examination of the witness and the place where the examination is being held,
- c. A statement that the witness is answering the questions asked of him fully conscious that he does so under oath, and that he may face criminal liability for false testimony or perjury,
- e. The signature of the witness over his printed name,

Rule 17-20

103-104 Rule 17. Maintenance of Police Blotter

17.1 Police Blotter

Each PNP operating unit shall maintain an official police blotter where all types of operational and undercover dispatches shall be recorded containing the five "Ws" (who, what, when, where and why) and one "H" (how) of an information

105. Rule 17.4 Blotter Procedure

Before entry into the blotter book, the Duty Officer (DO) should first evaluate if the report is a crime incident, arrest or event activity, which is for records purposes only. If the report is a crime incident, the DO shall first accomplish the Incident Record Form (IRF) from which the entry in the blotter book and IRS shall be extracted. All other reports shall be recorded directly to the blotter book (PNP SOP No. 2012-001 "Incident Recording System")

106 Rule 17.2 Police Blotter for Cases Involving Women and Children

A separate Police Blotter, however, shall be maintained for a crime incident reports involving violence against women and children and those cases involving a child in conflict with the law to protect their privacy pursuant to Republic Act (RA) 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act of 2004) and RA 9344 (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006), respectively

107 Rule 17.3 Crime Incident Reporting System (CIRS)

Each PNP operating unit shall also maintain and utilize the PNP Crime Incident Reporting System (CIRS), an electronic reporting system that facilitates crime documentation, modernizes data storage and provides quick and reliable transmission of crime information from lower units and NOSUs of the PNP to the National Headquarters at Camp Crame, Quezon City.

108 Rule 18.3 Recording

a Incident Reports

All crime incidents whether reported by the victims, witnesses or third parties must be recorded in the police blotter, even under the following circumstances

- (1) When the offender is ill and is unlikely to recover or is too senile or too mentally disturbed for proceedings to take place,
- (2) When the complainant or an essential witness is dead and the proceedings cannot be pursued,
- (3) When the victim or an essential witness refuses, or is permanently unable to stand as a witness, and
- (4) The victim or complainant or witness is a minor

109 Rule 19 Booking of Arrested Suspects

Rule 19.1a. General Policy

After arrest, a suspect is taken into police custody and "booked" or "processed." During booking, the following procedures shall be performed by designated police officers

- (1) Record the arrest made in the Police Blotter,
- (2) Conduct pat down or strip search of the suspect,
- (3) Submit the suspect for medical examination;
- (4) Take the criminal suspect's personal information (i.e. name, date of birth, physical characteristics, etc.)
- (5) Record information about the suspect's alleged crime,
- (6) Perform a record search of the suspect's criminal background,
- (7) Fingerprint and photograph the suspect,
- (8) Take custody of any personal property carried by the suspect (i.e. keys, purse), to be returned upon the suspect's release, and
- (9) Place the suspect in a police station lock-up/holding cell or local jail

110 Rule 19.2c

The Desk Officer shall then prepare or accomplish PNP Booking Form (PNPBF)-1 "Request for Medical Examination of the Arrested Suspect." The Desk Officer shall have the police station Officer on Duty (OD) to sign the request form himself

111 Rule 19.2f

The Duty Investigator shall prepare a Turn-over Receipt Form (from Investigator to the Jailor) known as PNP Booking Form-3

112 Rule 19.2h

The DI shall also be responsible for ensuring that the suspects' fingerprints or tenprints are taken by the Fingerprint Technician using both the tenprint card and the PNPBF-2

113 Rule 19.2j

The Investigator shall be responsible for preparing for preparing the necessary documents such as. Affidavit-complaint, Affidavit of witness, booking and arrest report; photo copy of recovered evidence if any, and a letter of case referral to the Prosecutor's Office that should be signed by the Station Commander or police station Officer on Duty with the former's unavailability

114 Rule 20 Custodial Investigation

Rule 20.1 Duties of the Police During Custodial Investigation
(Answer. d. all of the above)

115 Rule 20 1e(3)

Failure of the arresting officer, or the investigator, to observe the procedures in taking extrajudicial confession shall render the confession inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding

116 Rule 20 1g

After interrogation, the person under custodial investigation shall have the right to be informed of his right to demand physical examination by an independent and competent doctor of his own choice. If he cannot afford the services of a doctor of his own choice, he shall be provided by the State with a competent and independent doctor to conduct physical examination. If the person arrested is female, she shall be extended to preferably by a female doctor.

117 Rule 20.3a

If transported by a patrol jeep, the subject must be seated on the right rear seat and a PNP escort shall sit at the rear on the left side facing the subject. Hands of the subject should be secured by handcuffs under his knees

Rule 20.3c

In no case shall a Detention Prisoner be transported using public utility land vehicles that are not exclusively utilized for the purpose.

118 Rule 20.2d

(3) Visitors wearing the color of the detainee's uniform shall be advised to wear other colors,

(4) The custodial center, an informal and temporary penal facility for arrested suspects, shall not allow conjugal visits for detention prisoners;

(7) All visitors shall be frisked for deadly weapons, firearms and other prohibited items

119 Rule 21 Inquest Procedures

Rule 21.1 Commencement of Inquest

- a. Affidavit of Arrest,
- b. Statement(s) of the complainant(s),
- c. Affidavit(s) of the witness(es) if any; and

- z Other supporting evidence gathered by law enforcement authorities in the course of their investigation of the criminal incident involving the arrested person

120 Art 125 of RPC Delay in the delivery of detained persons to the proper judicial authorities.— The penalties provided in the next preceding article shall be imposed upon the public officer or employee who shall detain any person for some legal ground and shall fail to deliver such person to the proper judicial authorities within the period of; twelve (12) hours, for crimes or offenses punishable by light penalties, or their equivalent; eighteen (18) hours, for crimes or offenses punishable by correctional penalties or their equivalent and thirty-six (36) hours, for crimes, or offenses punishable by afflictive or capital penalties, or their equivalent.

121 Rule 22 1a

The first police officers to arrive at the crime scene are the First Responders who were dispatched by the local police station/unit concerned after receipt of incident/flash alarm report

122 Rule 22.6 Policy Guidelines on Processing of Persons Present at the Crime Scene

These policy guidelines prescribe the operational procedures in processing and handling persons present at the crime scene; be they the suspects, victims or witnesses. The aim is to clearly define police courses of actions in dealing with persons who, for any reason and personal circumstance, are at the crime scene during the conduct of police operation

123 Rule 22.6b Hostage Negotiation

The following procedure shall be followed during a Hostage Situation:

- (1) Crisis management Task Group shall be activated immediately;
- (2) Incident scene shall be secured and isolated;
- (3) Unauthorized persons shall not be allowed entry and exit to the incident scene; and
- (4) Witnesses' names, addresses, and other information shall be recorded
Witnesses shall be directed to a safe location

124 Rule 22.5 Duties of Territorial Police Unit

- a. Provide assistance in the evacuation of the injured persons to the nearest hospital;
- b. Provide area security,
- c. Control the crowd at the crime scene,
- d. Direct the flow of traffic away from the crime scene so as not to destroy and contaminate vital evidence, and
- e. Provide security back-up to the SOCU.

125 In crisis management, as soon as the perpetrators surrendered, or when they are captured neutralized, the On-Scene Commander shall ensure the accomplishment development of talking points for briefing of the media.

126 Rule 23 Procedures in the Investigation of Heinous and Sensational Crimes

The SITGs (Special Investigation Task Group) shall spearhead and coordinate the investigative and prosecutorial efforts of the PNP to facilitate the speedy resolution and successful prosecution of heinous/sensational cases to include the conviction of the perpetrators.

127. Rule 23.2a

Whenever a serious crime is committed, the concerned Chief of Police (COP) or Station Commander shall immediately assess the situation and communicate to the DD/PD/CD the attendant circumstances and its updates which will be the basis of the DD/PD/CD for recommending to the RD whether or not there is a need to activate the SITG.

128. Rule 23.2g

Every SITG shall have six months to resolve a case from the time it takes cognizance of the said case.

129. Rule 23 2b

Concerned COP or Station Commander shall base his/her assessment and recommendation on the report of the first responders and his assigned investigator-on-case. The creation of SITG is not necessary for crimes that can be resolved at the said level. Otherwise, a District PPO/CPO level of a SITG shall be organized that will take cognizance of the investigation of heinous and sensational cases initially investigated by the City/Municipal/District Police Stations.

130 Rule 23 1(1)

Regional Level (To investigate killings and violence committed against Senators, Congressmen, Governors, cabinet Secretaries, Undersecretaries and SC and CA Justices)

131 Rule 23.2c(1)

The SITG shall be composed of Investigation Team, Case Record Team, Technical/Legal Support Team, Admin/Logistics Teams and Evidence Team.

132-133 Rule 23 3g(2)

The CIPLAN must be prepared and shall be in the following format (Six Point Plan), Situation, Mission, Execution, Contingency, Administration and Logistics, Command, and Communication (SMECAC)

134 Rule 23 3l

If the SITG fails to resolve the case within six months or after the extension, the case will be considered a "cold case."

135 Rule 23 m.

All records of cold cases and cleared cases including the pieces of evidence gathered shall be deactivated under obligation to ensure that all documents, pieces of evidence and any other related materials are accounted and secured

November 21, 2014

Direction: Choose the best answer from the choices given after each question.

Chapter I

Rule 1-3

1. Under Rule 1.1 of the POP, the function of a police officer is _____.
 - a. To Serve and Perform
 - b. To Investigate Crimes and Arrest Criminals
 - c. To Serve and Protect
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

2. No police operation shall be conducted in order to _____.
 - a. serve or protect the illegal activity of a particular person
 - b. serve or protect a group or criminal syndicate
 - c. defend the personal interests of the powerful
 - d. A and B
 - e. None of the above

3. According to Rule 1.2, "All PNP personnel shall respect the human rights and dignity of the suspect/s during _____."
 - a. police community relations activities
 - b. police investigation
 - c. police operations
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

4. Rule 2.1 prescribes that "A police officer shall always wear the agency prescribed uniform which is appropriate for _____."
 - a. his rank
 - b. for the police station
 - c. the kind of police operation to be undertaken
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

5. According to Rule 2 2, "When wearing the police uniform, a police officer shall, at all times, appear _____".
 - a. professional, smart and prepared
 - b. presentable, smart and well-groomed
 - c. prepared, smart and accessible
 - d. presentable, skillful and approachable
 - e. None of the above

- 6 Rule 2.3 states that, "Every police officer on patrol, whether on board a vehicle or on foot patrol, must always carry with him _____".
- his badge, firearm and Miranda Warning Card
 - a police notebook, a pen and the Miranda Warning Card.
 - his whistle, badge and ammunition
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- 7 Which of the following is a public safety operation?
- Counter-Insurgency Operations
 - Search, Rescue and Retrieval Operations
 - Service of Warrant of Arrest
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
8. Which of the following is a law enforcement operation?
- Implementation of Search Warrant
 - Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation
 - Anti-Carnapping Operations
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
9. What are included in Intelligence Operation?
- Counter Intelligence Operation
 - Surveillance Operation
 - Intelligence Research
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
- 10 Internal Security Operation includes _____.
- Counter-Insurgency Operations
 - Counter Terrorist Operations
 - Anti-Crime Operation
 - A and B
 - All of the above
11. Which of the following is a Special Police Operation?
- Anti-Illegal Fishing Operation
 - Anti-Illegal Gambling Operation
 - Hostage Situation Operation
 - None of the above
 - All of the above

Chapter II

Article 9

12. Who shall file a pre-operational clearance prior to the conduct of the operation?
- Police on duty
 - Section Chief of the Police Unit
 - Unit Chief or Ground Commander
 - Team Leader of the operating team
 - None of the above
13. The pre-operational clearance shall be submitted to _____
- the head of the local government unit for funding purposes
 - the Chief of Police for approval
 - the operations section/division of the concerned police unit for record purposes
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
14. A pre-operational clearance shall be filed by the Team Leader of the operating team/s prior to the conduct of the operation and shall be approved by _____.
- the operations section/division of the concerned police unit
 - the concerned Police Unit Commander
 - the head of the local government unit concerned
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
15. The pre-operational clearance shall be submitted to the operations section/division of the concerned police unit for _____
- appropriate action
 - approval
 - record purposes
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
16. For the purpose of inter-unit coordination, the Team Leader/s (TL) of local police units operating outside their territorial jurisdiction and National Support Units (NSUs) shall coordinate, personally or _____.
- through the Office of the LGU Head (Governor or Mayor)
 - through an official representative, with the Police Regional, Provincial or City Police Office within whose jurisdiction the operation is to be conducted
 - through the Office of the DSWD
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

17. How should the team leaders communicate in cases where formal inter-unit coordination is not feasible?
- The Police Unit concerned shall endeavor to notify the territorial police office through any practical/available means of communication at anytime during the operation.
 - The Police Unit shall accomplish and furnish the territorial police office a written incident report immediately after the termination of the operation.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
18. Inter-unit coordination can be accomplished through _____.
- personal or through an official representative
 - filing of Coordination Form
 - any practical/available means of communication
 - written incident report immediately after the termination of the operation
 - All of the above
19. A police officer can participate in a Checkpoint Operation even if not in prescribed attire, provided that he is carrying his badge and identification card.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Case to case basis
20. Which of the following are not included in the basic requirements of police operation under Rule 6.1?
- Marked Police Vehicle
 - PNP Personnel in prescribed police uniform or attire
 - Led by a Police Commissioned Officer (PCO)
 - Ball pen and notebook
 - None of the above
21. Choose the correct statement
- A Police Officer should avoid firing warning shots as much as possible, but can do so depending on the situation.
 - Police Officers are allowed to fire warning shots in order to avoid further violence.
 - A Police Officer shall not use warning shots during police intervention operations.
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
22. Which of the following maybe use to warn or influence offenders to stop or peacefully give up during actual police intervention?
- flash light
 - warning shot
 - police baton
 - megaphone
 - All of the above

23 Before a police officer can use force against an offender, he/she should first

- a. show his/her weapons in order to discourage violence
- b. fire warning shot to intimidate the offender
- c. issue a verbal warning in a loud and clear manner
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

24. Which of the following statements is not part of a verbal warning?

- a. The police officer's intention and what he wants the offender to do.
- b. Physical threats to the offender.
- c. The Police Officer identifying himself.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

25 Which of the following non-lethal weapons is not allowed to be used to bring a violent suspect under control, or effect an arrest?

- a. Baton
- b. Truncheon
- c. pepper spray
- d. stun gun
- e. None of the above

26 Where does reasonableness of the force employed depends on?

- a. Number of aggressors
- b. Nature and characteristics of the weapon used
- c. Physical condition of the aggressors
- d. Place and occasion of the assault
- e. All of the above

27 Which of the following situations warrant the use of reasonable force?

- a. The offender is cooperative and surrenders peacefully.
- b. The offender is unarmed, but is verbally insulting the police officer.
- c. The offender has a pistol and is running away from the police officer.
- d. The offender is armed with an ice pick and is running towards the police officer.
- e. All of the above

28. Which of the following scenarios is not justifiable on the use of firearms?

- a. Unruly group of persons destroying properties and threatens passersby.
- b. A man holding a knife threatens to kill anyone who will approach him.
- c. Armed robbers fleeing the scene of the crime in a vehicle carrying millions of cash.
- d. An armed suspect onboard a vehicle ignored a checkpoint and run over the barricade.
- e. All of the above

29. Which of the following is not part of the procedures after an armed confrontation?
- Secure the site of confrontation;
 - Evacuate the wounded to the nearest hospital;
 - Submit After-Operations Report;
 - Media briefing;
 - Take photographs;
30. A police officer who fires his service firearm or weapon during a confrontation with an offender or offenders must submit _____
- himself to a ballistics test
 - an incident report outlining the circumstances necessitating the use of his firearm
 - an incident report justifying his action
 - A and B only
 - All of the above
31. The police officer's use of firearm is justified in the following conditions, except one which is _____
- if the offender poses imminent danger of causing death or injury to the police officer or other persons
 - self defense
 - defense of a relative
 - defense of a stranger
 - None of the above
- 1000 9 10
32. You are tailing a suspicious vehicle and have come across an intersection on red light. The suspicious vehicle ignores the red light. What would you do?
- Ignore the red light and pursue the vehicle.
 - Stop on the red light, taking note of the suspect vehicle's direction of travel and plate number.
 - Cancel the pursuit and resume patrol
 - Report the vehicle make, model, color and plate number to HQ
33. Which of the following individuals can serve as a good source of information on a patrol?
- Frequent loiters (Tambays)
 - Stay-in employees of local establishments
 - Random bystanders
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
34. You stopped a suspicious individual on the street and you are asking for his identification. What would you do next?
- Secure the individual using handcuffs while you search his/her belongings for contraband.
 - Shout at the individual to hand over identification quickly.

- c. Wait patiently for the individual to present proper identification.
 - d. Ask bystanders for the individual's name.
35. While checking suspicious places especially during nighttime, a police officer should be prepared to use his service firearm.
- a. True
 - b. False
36. When patrolling at night, patrol officers should not observe the shaking of doors of unguarded establishments at night to check for intrusions.
- a. True
 - b. False
37. Before starting a patrol, the patrol supervisor makes a patrol plan.
- a. True
 - b. False
38. Patrol teams should be briefed before dispatch.
- a. True
 - b. False
39. Checking of uniforms and equipment checks are the responsibility of patrol team buddies.
- a. True
 - b. False
40. Hourly reports are not necessary when a patrol team does not encounter anything significant in their patrol.
- a. True
 - b. False
41. Debriefings are conducted after the patrol to assess its conduct and make necessary corrective measures on defects noted.
- a. True
 - b. False
42. Which of the following does NOT belong in a patrol plan?
- a. Route plan
 - b. Stand-by points
 - c. Area coverage
 - d. Detail of Personnel
 - e. None of the above
43. The patrol officer has the authority to disperse unlawful assemblies
- a. True
 - b. False
44. Suspicious vehicles parked along main roads should not be checked for possible explosives or other dangers.
- a. True
 - b. False

45. Patrol officers should arrest law violators on sight upon the commission of the crime.
- True
 - False
46. A patrol officer assists personnel of responsible agencies/unit in facilitating the flow of traffic at busy intersections/roads within his AOR.
- True
 - False
47. During patrol, an officer should not re-visit locations that have already been patrolled.
- True
 - False
48. When responding to a life-threatening emergency call, an officer should arrive at the scene _____.
- driving with haste using sirens and flashing lights
 - driving cautiously without sirens and flashing lights
 - driving an unmarked vehicle
 - driving as fast as possible
 - All of the above
49. Upon arrival at the scene, a police officer should prioritize _____.
- arresting the criminals
 - aiding the injured
 - gathering evidences
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
50. When the situation calls for a discreet approach, the officer should _____.
- stop the patrol car some distance from the scene and approach the scene on foot, in complete silence and exercising extreme caution
 - park the patrol car directly in front of the scene
 - avoid using a patrol car to gain the element of surprise
 - call for a SWAT Team
51. Upon arrival at the scene with no wounded person involved, an officer should always focus on arresting the criminals
- True
 - False
52. When responding to street fights, a patrol officer should immediately intervene to break up the fight.
- True
 - False

53. When responding to calls for police assistance, a police officer should always
- a. gather and note down in the patrol officer's logbook all available data as to the nature of the calls, date, time and name of the caller
 - b. determine the crime committed
 - c. identify and question briefly the victim/complainant and possible witnesses
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
54. When responding to calls due to found explosives in the area, the police officer should never attempt to handle, move or lift the object. Instead contact Operations Center and request for EODT.
- a. True
 - b. False
55. When responding to domestic conflicts between neighbors, a police officer should immediately try to resolve the conflict to avoid further tension
- a. True
 - b. False
56. When responding to calls from owners of beerhouses bars or inns or any other similar establishments during night time, police officers should ask the owner of the establishment to turn on the lights before entering the establishment
- a. True
 - b. False
57. A police officer can perform a spot check on individuals without determining whether the circumstances warrant a request for backup.
- a. True
 - b. False
58. A police officer can perform a pat-down search without due caution, restraint, and sensitivity in a crowded area.
- a. True
 - b. False
59. Visual indicators that a suspect is carrying a firearm is reason enough for a pat-down search.
- a. True
 - b. False
60. Before performing a spot check, a police officer should read out the person's rights under the Miranda Doctrine.
- a. True
 - b. False
61. Whenever possible, pat-down searches should be conducted by at least two (2) police officers, one to perform the search while the other provides protective cover.
- a. True
 - b. False

62. Which of the following are not what a police officer should do when performing a spot check?
- Wait for back-up when dealing with potentially dangerous circumstances.
 - Remain vigilant for suspicious movements like attempting to retrieve weapon.
 - Shall be courteous at all times but maintain caution.
 - Inquire about the person's identity.
 - None of the above
- 63 Which of the following is not a suspicious behaviour that can be a ground for a spot check?
- The individual flees at the sight of a Police Officer.
 - The individual is wearing a jacket and dark shades.
 - The individual is in the vicinity of a recent crime.
 - Questionable presence of the individual in the area.
 - None of the above
64. If a suspect is carrying a backpack, the officer should first check the contents of the bag for weapons or contraband.
- True
 - False
65. In the event that a checkpoint is ignored and the motorist bumped the roadblock in an attempt to elude arrest or avoid inspection, PNP personnel are allowed to give warning shots.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
66. In the event that the occupants of the vehicle open fire/engage the troops manning the roadblock, use only necessary force to neutralize the suspects.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis
- 67 Police car lights must be turned on at all times during a roadblock operation.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Upon approval
 - On a case to case basis

68. If the vehicle's windows are heavily tinted and the occupants cannot be seen, shoot the windows of the car.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

69. What agency is mandated to provide active support to the AFP in ISO?

- a. Department of the Interior and Local Government
- b. Philippine National Police
- c. National Bureau of Investigation
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

70. What Executive Order directs a specific agency to undertake active support to the AFP in ISO for the suppression of insurgency?

- a. Executive Order No. 423
- b. Executive Order No. 546
- c. Executive Order No. 653
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

71. What is the meaning of CTM?

- a. Communist Terrorist Maneuver
- b. Communist Terror Management
- c. Communist Terrorist Movement
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

72. The PNP may assume the lead role in ISO against the CTM, other threat groups and organized crime groups engaged in armed offensives in urban areas.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

73. PNP units can operate as a single force and lateral coordination with the AFP is not a must.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

74. Specific areas where armed confrontations occurred between government forces and Communist Terrorist such as encounter, ambush, raid, liquidation and other similar atrocities shall be treated as a crime scene.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

75. What are considered as priority targets of attacks by CTs?

- a. Mobile Units
- b. Police Stations
- c. Headquarters Office
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

76. Duty station guards shall memorize and put into practice the _____ General Orders of a Duty Guard.

- a. 10
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 13
- e. 14

77. What is the meaning of ASCPs?

- a. Advanced Security Control Points
- b. Advanced Security Control Perimeter
- c. Advanced Security Control Panel
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

78. CTM members can be easily identified by PNP/AFP Forces as well as other LEAs; thus, coordination and conduct of police visibility patrols can be done in a random manner.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

79. A police officer cannot arrest a member of the Senate in their home while the Congress is in session with an offence punishable by more than six years imprisonment.

- a. True
- b. False

80. Any person can perform a warrantless arrest on an individual who has escaped from prison.
- True
 - False
- 81 Bystanders can be summoned for assistance by a police officer making a lawful arrest.
- True
 - False
- 82 A copy of the warrant of arrest for an individual should always be present when executing an arrest
- True
 - False
83. When a police officer is denied entry to a building when serving a warrant of arrest, he does not have the right to forcefully enter and should instead wait for backup
- True
 - False
- 84 When arresting women or children, the arresting officer should call for a WCPD officer or a policewoman to effect an arrest.
- True
 - False
85. Before interrogation, the person arrested shall have the right to be informed of his right to demand physical examination by an independent and competent doctor of his own choice
- True
 - False
86. A search warrant shall be issued only upon probable cause in connection with _____ to be determined personally by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses presented
- one specific offense
 - two offenses
 - multiple offenses
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
87. What is the validity period of a search warrant from the date of issuance?
- Seven (7) days
 - Ten (10) days
 - One (1) Month
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
88. If the object or purpose of the search warrant cannot be accomplished within the ten (10)-day validity period, the responsible police officer conducting the search must _____.

- a. continue even beyond the validity period of the search warrant
 - b. file before the issuing court another search warrant of the same object or purpose
 - c. file before the issuing court an application for the extension of the validity period of said search warrant
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
89. If, in the implementation of the search warrant, its object or purpose cannot be accomplished in one day, the search can be continued _____ provided it is still within the ten (10) validity period of the search warrant.
- a. the following day, or days,
 - b. until completed,
 - c. upon approval of the COP
 - d. A and B only
 - e. None of the above
90. What are the properties that may be the objects of a search warrant?
- a. Properties which are the subject of the offence.
 - b. Objects that are illegal per se, even if not particularly described in the search warrant, may be seized under the plain view doctrine
 - c. Objects including weapons, equipment, and other items used as means of committing an offense.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
91. When can a Police Officer serve a search warrant in normal circumstances?
- a. Anytime
 - b. Daytime
 - c. Nighttime
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
92. In the conduct of search, if after giving notice of his purpose and authority, the police officer is refused admittance to the place of search, which of the following may be done by the implementing police officer?
- a. He may break open any outer or inner door or window therein to implement the warrant.
 - b. He may break open any part of a house or anything therein to implement the warrant.
 - c. Liberate himself or any person lawfully aiding him when unlawfully detained therein.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
93. Which of the following are prohibited acts in the conduct of search by virtue of a Search Warrant?
- a. Houses, rooms, or other premises shall be searched in the presence of the lawful occupant thereof or any member of his family.



- b. Houses, rooms, or other premises shall be searched in the presence of two (2) witnesses of sufficient age and discretion residing in the same locality.
- c. Lawful personal properties, papers, and other valuables not specifically indicated or particularly described in the search warrant shall not be taken.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

- 94 Which of the following is a lawful act of a police officer who confiscates properties with a valid search warrant?
- a. Bundle of cash hidden in a closed cabinet near the table where the object of the warrant was recovered.
 - b. Confiscation of lawful personal properties, papers and valuables not indicated in the warrant.
 - c. The police officer delivers the property seized to the chief of office who requested for the issuance of the search warrant, together with an inventory thereof, duly verified under oath
 - d. The police officer issues a detailed receipt of property seized to the lawful occupant of the premises
 - e. All of the above

- 95 Which of the following is responsible for investigating armed confrontation?
- a. The police officers that are involved in the confrontation
 - b. The Special Weapons and Tactics Team.
 - c. The Territorial Police Unit.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

96. When strictly observing the the chain of custody, as much as practicable the investigator-on-case (IOC) shall personally submit the recovered firearms/shells/slugs to the _____.
- a. Chief of Police
 - b. Prosecutor's Office
 - c. local Crime Laboratory
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above

97. Why are bullet cartridges and slugs recovered from the scene of the armed confrontation be immediately submitted to the Crime Laboratory?
- a. The bullets need to be cleaned and reloaded for re-use
 - b. For capturing and cross matching through IBIS.
 - c. Slugs and cartridges might be picked-up by civilians in the area
 - d. None of the above
 - e. All of the above

98. IBIS is used for capturing and cross-matching firearms and slugs. What does IBIS mean?
- Internal Budget Inspection Section
 - Integrated Bar and Inspection System
 - International Ballistics Information System
 - Integrated Ballistics Identification System
 - None of the above
99. According to Rule 15.1, "The Police Unit that has territorial jurisdiction over the area where the armed confrontation occurred shall _____".
- call the Scene of the Crime Operation (SOCO) Team immediately
 - immediately undertake investigation and secure evidence.
 - secure the scene and immediately undertake the necessary investigation
 - report the crime and call for back-up
 - All of the above
100. The Judicial Affidavit Rule applies to _____.
- all criminal actions where the maximum imposable penalty does not exceed six years
 - all criminal actions where the imposable penalty exceeds six years
 - all criminal actions where the minimum imposable penalty is six years
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
101. A Judicial Affidavit contains all of the following except, _____.
- the name, age, residence or business address, and occupation of the witness
 - the name and address of the lawyer who conducts or supervises the examination of the witness and the place where the examination is being held
 - a statement that the witness is answering the questions asked of him, fully conscious that he does so under oath, and that he may face criminal liability for false testimony or perjury
 - the signature of a judge
 - None of the above
102. The Judicial Affidavit Rule shall apply to all criminal actions where the maximum impossible penalty does not exceed six years.
- True
 - False
103. What is a Police Blotter?
- A Police Blotter is where all types of operational and undercover dispatches shall be recorded containing the five "Ws" (who, what, where, when and why) and one "H" (how) of an information

- b. A Police Blotter is a logbook that contains the daily registry of all crime incident reports, official summaries of arrest, and other significant events reported in a police station.
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
104. How many Police Blotter are being maintained by the Police Stations?
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
105. The PNP e-Blotter is fully discussed in the _____.
- a. PNP SOP Nr 2012-001 ("Crime Incident Reporting System")
 - b. PNP SOP Nr 2012-001 ("Incident Recording System")
 - c. PNP SOP Nr 2002-001 ("Incident Reporting System")
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
106. A separate police blotter shall be maintained for crime incident reports involving violence against women and children and those cases involving child in conflict with law to protect their privacy, pursuant to what particular RA?
- a. RA 6292 and RA 9334
 - b. RA 9262 and RA 9344
 - c. RA 9344 and RA 9226
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
107. Each PNP operating unit shall also maintain and utilize the PNP Crime Incident Reporting System (CIRS), generically dubbed as e-Blotter, an electronic reporting system that _____
- a. facilitates crime documentation
 - b. modernizes data storage
 - c. provides quick and reliable transmission of crime information from lower units and NOSUs of the PNP to the National Headquarters at Camp Crame, Quezon City
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
108. All crime incidents whether reported by the victims, witnesses or third parties must be recorded in the police blotter, even under the following circumstances: _____
- a. When the offender is ill and is unlikely to recover or is too senile or too mentally disturbed for proceedings to take place;
 - b. When the complainant or an essential witness is dead and the proceedings cannot be pursued;
 - c. The victim or complainant or witness is a minor;

- d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
109. After an arrest, a suspect is taken into police custody and "booked" or "processed". During booking, which of the following is not a procedure to be performed by the designated police officers?
- a. Record information about the suspect's alleged crime;
 - b. Perform a record search of the suspect's criminal background;
 - c. Take custody of any personal property carried by the suspect (i.e keys, purse) and turn it over the operation section;
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
110. Who should prepare or accomplish PNP Booking Form- 1 "Medical Examination of Arrested Suspects Request Form"?
- a. Desk officer
 - b. Duty investigator
 - c. Duty officer
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
111. Who should prepare a Turn-over Receipt Form (from Investigator to the Jailer) known as PNP Booking Form-3 "Turn Over of Arrested Suspect/s Form and "Jailer's Receipt of Suspects" form?
- a. Desk officer
 - b. Duty investigator
 - c. Duty officer
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
112. Who is responsible for ensuring that the suspects' fingerprints or tenprints are taken by the Fingerprint Technician using the PNPBF-2C "Tenprint Card"?
- a. Desk officer
 - b. Duty investigator
 - c. Duty officer
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
113. The Investigator shall be responsible for preparing the necessary documents except for _____.
- a. affidavit-complaint
 - b. affidavit of witness
 - c. Request for Medical Examination of the Arrested Suspect
 - d. booking and arrest report
 - e. All of the above
114. What are the duties of the police during custodial investigation?
- a. The arresting officer, or the investigator as the case may be, shall ensure that a person arrested, detained or under custodial investigation shall, at all times, be assisted by counsel, preferably of his own choice.

- b. The arresting officer, or the investigator as the case may be, must inform the person arrested, detained or under custodial investigation of his rights under the Miranda Doctrine in a language or dialect known to and understood by him.
 - c. If the person arrested, detained, or under custodial investigation has opted to give a sworn statement, the arresting officer, or the investigator, as the case may be, must reduce it in writing
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 115 Failure of the arresting officer, or the investigator, to observe the procedures in taking extrajudicial confession shall render the confession _____ as evidence in any proceeding.
- a. Admissible
 - b. Valid
 - c. Inadmissible
 - d. None of the above
- 116 Which of the following statements is not true about the rights of a person under custodial investigation?
- a. After interrogation, the person under custodial investigation shall have the right to be informed of his right to demand physical examination by an independent and competent doctor of his own choice.
 - b. If he cannot afford the services of a doctor of his own choice, he shall be provided by the State with a competent and independent doctor to conduct physical examination.
 - c. The physical examination of the person under custodial investigation shall be contained in a medical report, which shall be attached to the custodial investigation report.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- 117 Which of the following statements is true about transporting a detained prisoner?
- a. If transported by a patrol jeep, subject must be seated on the right rear seat and the PNP escort personnel shall sit on the right rear seat beside the subject
 - b. Hands of the subject should be secured by handcuffs under his seat.
 - c. Detention Prisoner can be transported using public utility land vehicles.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
118. Which of the following statements is true about visitation of prisoners?
- a. The Custodial Center, an informal and temporary penal facility for arrested suspects, shall not allow conjugal visits for detention prisoners
 - b. Visitors wearing the color of the detainee's uniform shall be advised to wear other colors.
 - c. All visitors shall be frisked for deadly weapons, firearms and other prohibited items.

- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

119. The following documents shall be submitted by concerned police officer during inquest proceedings, except _____.
- a. affidavit/s of the witness/es if any
 - b. statement/s of the complainant/s
 - c. affidavit of arrest
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
120. Within what time should arrested murder suspects be delivered to the proper judicial authorities?
- a. 15 hrs
 - b. 12 hrs
 - c. 36 hrs
 - d. 18 hrs
121. The first police officers to arrive at the crime scene are the _____ who were dispatched by the local police station/unit concerned after receipt of incident/flash/alarm report.
- a. SOCO
 - b. Duty Investigator
 - c. First Responders
 - d. Investigator-On-Case (IOC)
 - e. None of the above
122. The Policy Guidelines on processing of persons present at the crime scene apply to all, except for the _____.
- a. Suspects
 - b. victims
 - c. witnesses
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
123. According to Rule 32, the following procedures shall be followed during a hostage situation, except for one which is _____.
- a. a Critical Incident Management Committee shall be activated immediately
 - b. the Local Chief Executive shall take the lead
 - c. incident scene shall be secured and isolated
 - d. unauthorized persons shall not be allowed entry and exit to the incident scene
 - e. None of the above
124. Which of the following is not included in the duties of the territorial police units specified under rule 22.5?

- a. Provide assistance in the evacuation of the injured persons to the nearest hospital;
 - b. Provide area security,
 - c. Provide security back-up to the SOCO
 - d. Control of the crowd at the crime scene;
 - e. None of the above
125. In crisis management, as soon as the perpetrators surrendered, or when they are captured neutralized, the On-Scene Commander shall ensure the accomplishment of the following except _____.
- a. processing and debriefing of hostages/victims, perpetrators, witnesses; and key participants in the incident
 - b. documentation of the sworn statement of the hostages, victims, perpetrators, witnesses and key participants in the incident
 - c. development of talking points for the briefing of the media.
 - d. the venue of the processing, debriefing and investigation shall be at a neutral and secured place
 - e. None of the above
- 126 The SITGs (Special Investigation Task Group) shall spearhead and coordinate the investigative and prosecutorial efforts of the PNP to facilitate the speedy resolution and successful prosecution of heinous/sensational cases.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
127. Before activating an SITG, the case must first undergo assessment by the Chief of Police.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 128 Every SITG shall have five (5) months to resolve a case from the time it takes cognizance of the said case
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval
 - e. On a case to case basis
- 129 The creation of a SITG is not necessary for crimes that can be resolved in the Police Station level.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Upon approval

e. On a case to case basis

130 Which of the following cases is not included for investigation in the Regional Level SITG?

- a. Killing of a CA Justice
- b. Violence committed against an Undersecretary
- c. Abduction of a Journalist
- d. Assassination of a Congressman
- e. Violence committed against a Governor

131 What are the teams composing the SITG?

- a. Investigation Team
- b. Evidence Team
- c. Technical/Legal Support Team
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

132. There are only three point plan in the CIPLAN.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon approval
- e. On a case to case basis

133. Which of the following is not part of the CIPLAN?

- a. Contingency
- b. Execution
- c. Communication
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

134. A case is considered as "cold case" if the SITG fails to resolve it within

- a. one (1) month
- b. two (2) months
- c. three (3) months
- d. six (6) months
- e. one (1) year

135 The CIDG shall assume the responsibility of pursuing the investigation if the case is not solved by the SITG which has been classified as cold case.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Maybe
- d. Upon Approval
- e. On a Case to Case Basis