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Mabry S Kirkconnell

Speaker.

Georgette Myrie

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

CAYMAN ISLANDS



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**THE TRAFFIC LAW, 1991**  
**(Law 24 of 1991)**

**THE TRAFFIC CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1997**

THE TRAFFIC CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1997

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

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- (a) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1) (a), no vehicle shall park at any time at the side of the road on which the roadmarking is placed;
  - (b) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1) (b), no vehicle shall park at the side of the road at which the marking is placed except during hours and for purposes specified in traffic signs placed at or near to that side of the road;
  - (c) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1) (c), no vehicle shall park on either side of the road on which the roadmarking is placed;
  - (d) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1) (d), no vehicle may overtake another vehicle on that part of the road unless it is safe to do so; and
  - (e) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1) (e), no vehicle may overtake another vehicle on that part of the road at any time.
- (3) Subregulation (2) shall not apply to the following-
- (a) a vehicle used for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes when responding to an emergency;
  - (b) to a vehicle stopping in any case where the person in control of the vehicle-
    - (i) is required under the Traffic Law, 1991 to do so;
    - (ii) is obliged to do so in order to avoid an accident; or
    - (ii) is prevented from proceeding by circumstances outside of his control; or
  - (c) where there is a roadmarking as specified in paragraph (1)(e), where it is necessary for the person in control of a vehicle to pass a stationary vehicle.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or to both.

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Clerk of the Executive Council.

as to necessitate the driver of any such other vehicle to change speed or course in order to avoid an accident.

(2) Where a lamp is flashing an intermittent amber signal this shall indicate that there is an intermittent red signal on the other road leading to the junction.

(3) The drivers of vehicles passing a flashing light signal shall at all times proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road and subject to the direction of a police constable in uniform.

Continuous red light signals

9. Where a red lamp of a traffic light is continuously illuminated vehicles shall not proceed for so long as the lamp is illuminated beyond the stop-lines immediately in front of the traffic light or, if those lines are not visible or if there are no such lines, beyond the light, except that where a vehicle is so close to the lines or signal when the red light first appears it cannot safely be stopped before passing them.

Definition of stop-line

10. For the purpose of these regulations “stop-lines” means 2 parallel continuous white lines provided in conjunction with any traffic lights or other lights or signals drawn across the road or part of the road and which are not more than 6 1/2 inches nor less than 5 1/2 inches in width, spaced not more than 6 inches nor less than 4 inches apart and not more than 80 feet nor less than 40 feet before the traffic lights or other lights and signals, except where those distances are impracticable.

Offences against these regulations

11. A person who fails to conform with any indication given by a light signal referred to in these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and particulars of the offence shall be endorsed on his driver’s record.

Road markings

12. (1) The following roadmarkings may be used for the control of traffic as specified in subregulation (2)-
- (a) 2 parallel unbroken yellow lines marked at the side of the road;
  - (b) a single unbroken yellow line marked at the side of the road;
  - (c) a single unbroken yellow line marked in the centre of the road;
  - (d) a single broken white line marked in the centre of the road; and
  - (e) a single unbroken white line marked in the centre of the road.

(2) The roadmarkings specified in subregulation (1) shall be used to control traffic as follows-

CAYMAN ISLANDS

THE TRAFFIC LAW, 1991  
(Law 24 of 1991)

THE TRAFFIC CONTROL REGULATIONS, 1997

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 97 of the Traffic Law, 1991 the Governor in Council makes the following Regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Traffic Control Regulations, 1997.

Short title
2. Traffic lights and other lights or signals of the sizes, colours and types prescribed by these regulations may be used for the control of traffic.

Traffic lights and other signals
3. (1) A traffic light shall consist of three lamps of which one shall be red, another amber and the third green.

Three colour traffic lights
- (2) The lamps shall be arranged in a vertical position on the traffic light and the red lamp shall be the uppermost lamp and the green the lowermost.
- (3) Each lamp shall be illuminated at different times and the diameter of the lens of each lamp shall be not less than 8 inches and not more than 12 inches.
- (4) The height of the centre of the amber lens from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity shall be, in the case of traffic lights placed at the side of the road, not less than 7 feet 9 inches nor more than 15 feet and, in the case of traffic lights placed elsewhere and over the road, not less than 18 feet 6 inches nor more than 20 feet.
- (5) The centre of the lens of the amber lamp shall not be more than 14 inches from the respective centres of the lenses of the red and green lamps.
- (6) Each lamp shall be illuminated in sequence and the red lamp shall be illuminated first, the green lamp second and the amber lamp third.

Significance of traffic lights

4. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) where a red lamp of a traffic light is illuminated all vehicles on the road approaching that light shall stop at the stop-line immediately in front of that traffic light or if that line is not visible or there is no such line, the vehicle shall not proceed beyond the traffic light.

(2) Where a red lamp is illuminated, a vehicle which intends to turn to the left of the junction or cross-roads controlled by the traffic light may proceed to turn to the left if there is no other vehicle approaching from the right and it is otherwise safe to make such a turn.

(3) Where an amber light is illuminated, all approaching vehicles are prohibited from proceeding beyond the stop-line immediately in front of the traffic light or where such line is not visible or there is no such line, from proceeding beyond the traffic light except that, when a vehicle is so close to the stop-line or traffic lights that it cannot safely be stopped, such vehicle may proceed.

(4) Where a green lamp is illuminated all vehicles in front of the traffic light or approaching the traffic light shall proceed past the traffic light if it is safe to do so.

(5) The drivers of vehicles passing a traffic light shall at all times proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road and subject to the direction of any police constable in uniform.

Portable light signals

5. (1) Portable light signals may be used by-

(a) officers of the public works department or employees of a private company authorised to carry out public works, for the control of traffic where, owing to roadwork being in progress or for any other reason, the width of a road is temporarily restricted in such a manner that only one line of traffic may use the road at any one time; or

(b) the police department during the progress of temporary schemes of traffic control.

(2) Portable light signals shall be used in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) Portable light signals shall consist of one red lamp and one green lamp arranged vertically with the red lamp in the upper position.

(4) Each lamp of a portable light signal shall be illuminated at different intervals and the diameter of the lens of each lamp shall not be less than 8 inches nor more than 12 inches.

(5) The height of the centre of the green lens from the surface of the road in the immediate vicinity shall not be less than 5 feet nor more than 11 feet 6 inches.

(6) The centres of the lenses of the lamps shall not be more than 14 inches apart.

6. (1) Where a red lamp of a portable light signal is illuminated, all vehicles on the road approaching that light shall stop at the stop-line or, if that line is not visible or there is no such line, the vehicle shall not proceed beyond the light.

Significance of portable light signals

(2) Where a green lamp of a portable light signal is illuminated all vehicles in front of or approaching the light shall proceed past the light if it is safe to do so.

(3) The drivers of vehicles passing a portable light shall at all times proceed with due regard to the safety of other users of the road and subject to the direction of a police constable in uniform.

7. (1) Flashing red and amber lights may be used for the control of traffic.

Flashing red and amber lights

(2) In order to control traffic, one lamp in the vicinity of a road junction showing an intermittent red signal may be used for the control of traffic proceeding along one road in the direction of the junction, and another lamp in the same vicinity showing an intermittent amber signal may be used for the control of traffic proceeding along another road in the direction of such road junction.

(3) The rate of the flashing of each lamp shall not be less than 50 nor more than 60 flashes per minute.

8. (1) Where a lamp is flashing an intermittent red signal all vehicles on the road approaching that light shall stop at the stop-line immediately in front of the flashing light signal, or if that line is not visible or there is no such line, immediately in front of the light, and thereafter the vehicle shall only proceed beyond the light and into the road junction in such a manner and at such a time as is not likely to cause danger to the driver of any other vehicle on the other road or

Significance of flashing light signals