

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

OKLAHOMA – State Specific Signs

ADA Parking Signs

Overview:

All states must comply with The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. It is a federal wide-ranging civil rights law that prohibits, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (ADAAG) stipulates design standards for accessible parking spaces. Section 502.6 of ADAAG and The Department of Transportation Standard for Highway Signs (MUTCD) both address design standards for the required signs.

Resources:

2010 ADAAG Standards: (Free)

http://www.ada.gov/2010ADASTandards_index.htm

MUTCD Standard for Highway Signs: (Free)

https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/SHSe/shs_2004_2012_sup.pdf

Design of Parking Signs:

- Accessible parking spaces must have a sign that includes the international symbol of accessibility and state “RESERVED PARKING.” Spaces designed for van parking must also have a sign stating “VAN ACCESSIBLE.” (ADAAG 502.6), (MUTCD R7-8)
- The sign should be 12”W x 18”H with green lettering and border on a white background. The symbol of accessibility should be 4”H and be white on a blue background. The symbol is a depiction of a person in a wheel chair. (MUTCD R7-8), (ADAAG 703.7.2.1)
- If required, the van accessible sign should be 12”W x 6”H and have green lettering and border on a white background or white lettering and border on a blue background. (MUTCD R7-8a, R&-8b)
- Signs should be mounted at least 60 inches above the parking surface so as to not be obstructed by any parked vehicles.
- Signs should be constructed to withstand the elements. An aluminum substrate with a reflective surface using UV stable ink is recommended. An anti-graffiti laminate surface might also be considered.
- Of note: Federal accessibility signs avoid the use of the text “handicapped” or “disabled” as a result of the Department of Justice’s efforts to make use of up-to-date accepted terminology and avoid stereotyping of individuals. (28CFR35.104)
- As of 9/1/2019 we are not aware of any additional ADA parking sign requirements in Oklahoma other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.

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Oklahoma No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Oklahoma prohibits smoking in a public place or place of employment, and also forbids smoking within 25 feet of these facilities. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to designated hotel/motel rooms, taverns, cigar bars, retail tobacco stores, and tobacco medical research and treatment centers. The Oklahoma smoking law requires posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. The law is administered by the Department of Health (OSDH).

Resources:

Oklahoma Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.ok.gov/breatheeasyok/documents/Oklahoma%20Laws%20on%20Secondhand%20Smoke%20effective%20Nov%201%202010.pdf>

OSDH Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.ok.gov/breatheeasyok/documents/OAC%20310%20Ch%20355%20Smoking%20in%20Public%20Places%20and%20Indoor%20Workplaces.pdf>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The state statute requires that the owner or other person in control of a public place or workplace where smoking is prohibited must post a sign at all entrances stating “No Smoking” or the international no smoking symbol, consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it. (1247A-L)
- It is permissible for the owner of certain facilities to create a designated smoking area in the establishment provided it is fully enclosed and is identified as a smoking room. (OSDH 310:355-17-2)

Oklahoma Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The code became effective on 12/31/1991.

Resources:

Oklahoma Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.ok.gov/health2/documents/Public%20Bathing%20Places320.pdf>

NSP Foundation: (Free)

http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

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Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

Below are the required Oklahoma swimming pool and spa signs. See the Oklahoma regulation for more specific posting and design information.

- A sign stating “No Lifeguard or Attendant on Duty” posted at a pool where lifeguards are not provided. (OAC 310:320-3-2(c)(4))
- A sign posting emergency contact information. (OAC 310:320-3-4)
- A sign stating “Pool Closed” when the pool is not open. (OAC 310:320-3-2(d)(1)(G))
- A sign stating various pool rules. (OAC 310:320-3-3(a))
- A sign stating various spa rules. (OAC 310:320-3-3(b))

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The Oklahoma Self Defense Act allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation through the local county in which they reside. An applicant must be 21 years old, has not been convicted of a felony, does not have a serious mental disorder, and has completed an acceptable firearm training program. There are certain places such as courthouses, law enforcement facilities, schools, government buildings, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Oklahoma honors the CCW permits of all other states. (21-1290.3) (21-1290.10) (21-1277)

Resources:

Oklahoma Regulation: (Free)

<https://www.sos.ok.gov/documents/legislation/53rd/2012/2R/SB/1733.pdf>

Handgunlaw.com/Oklahoma: (Free)

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/oklahoma.pdf>

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

- By state law, the owner of a private business may forbid CCW in their establishment by posting a sign at the entrance stating that weapons are forbidden in the facility. (21-1290.22)

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Oklahoma bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. Novice drivers are also banned from using hand-held cell phones for voice communication. The texting and driving law, HB 1965, became effective on 11/1/2015.

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(Cell Phone Signs Continued)

Resources:

- Oklahoma Regulation:** (Free) http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/cf_pdf/2015-16%20ENR/hB/HB1965%20ENR.PDF
- Handsfreeinfo.com:** (Free) [Oklahoma text messaging legislation - distracted driving](#)

Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any mandatory “no cell phone” sign postings required in Oklahoma.
- An efficient way to remind both commercial and private drivers of cell phone bans is to apply a “No Cell Phone Use While Driving” safety label or window decal to cars, taxi cabs, trucks, and buses.
- Of note: Because cell phones can be distractive by nature, it is common to see signs regulating cell phone use in public buildings such as theaters, airports, courtrooms, hospitals, buses, schools and school traffic zones.

Baby Surrender Signs

Overview:

Since the first baby surrender (safe-haven) law was enacted in Texas in 1999, all U.S. states, as well as the District of Columbia, have passed safe-haven legislation. The laws allow an unharmed infant to be relinquished to the proper authorities.

Resources:

- Oklahoma Regulation:** (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Oklahoma_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf
- NSH Alliance:** (Free) <https://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Oklahoma allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (7 days old or less) by a parent who no longer wishes to have custody of the child. The Oklahoma Law states an infant may be relinquished at any hospital, police department, fire station, and child welfare agency as defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (10A Sec. 1-2-109)

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