

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

OREGON – State Specific Signs

Oregon 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

Oregon ADA Parking Regulations: (Free)

https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Engineering/DOCS_ADA/ADA_Standards-Accessible-Parking.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)
- Oregon also requires a “WHEELCHAIR USER ONLY” sign to be posted at spaces that are specifically designed for wheelchair use.
- It is common to see additional text on Oregon accessible parking signs stating penalties for illegal use of the parking space.

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Oregon No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Oregon prohibits smoking in all places of employment and within 10 feet of these facilities, including restaurants and bars. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to designated hotel/motel rooms, tobacco stores, cigar bars, and Native American religious and cultural ceremonies. The Oregon Indoor Clean Air Act went into effect on 9/1/2009 and is administered by the Oregon Public Health Authority. (433.835-870)

Resources:

- Oregon Indoor Clean Indoor Air Act:** (Free) https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors433.html
- Oregon Public Health Authority:** (Free) <http://public.health.oregon.gov/PreventionWellness/TobaccoPrevention/SmokefreeWorkplaceLaw/Pages/index.aspx>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The owner or other person in control of a workplace where smoking is prohibited must post a sign at each entrance stating “No Smoking Within 10 Feet” which may contain 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. (433.835-870)
- As of January 1, 2016, the Indoor Clean Air Act includes inhalant delivery systems. This includes e-cigarettes, vape pens, e-hookah and other devices. Signage will need to be updated to include these inhalant delivery systems.
- Though not required by the law, it is common to post a “Smoking Permitted” sign at facilities and areas where smoking is permitted.

Oregon Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Oregon Public Health Authority stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The code requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

- Oregon Regulation:** (Free) <http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/PoolsLodging/Documents/poolrules.pdf>
- NSP Foundation:** (Free) http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

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(Swimming Pool Signs Continued)

- A sign at water slides stating various rules. (333-060-0215(c))
- A sign stating the location of the automatic external defibrillator. (333-060-0210(3)(g)(E))
- A sign stating various pool rules. (333-060-0215(b))
- A sign stating “No Lifeguard On Duty” and “Children Under 14 Years – Bring An Adult” where lifeguards are not provided. (333-060-0215-(2)(A-C))
- A sign stating various wading pool rules. (333-060-0515(3)(a-b))

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Oregon allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the sheriff of the county in which they reside. Among the requirements for issuing a permit are; the applicant must be 21 years of age, has not been convicted of a felony, does not have a serious mental illness, does not have a conviction for an offense involving a controlled substance, and has completed an approved firearm training program. There are certain places such as, schools, government buildings, courthouses, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Oregon does not honor the CCW of any other states. (ORS 166.291)

Resources:

Oregon Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/166.291>

Handgunlaw.com/Oregon: (Free)

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

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

- Some states that allow CCW, with or without a required permit, have “opt out” laws that empower a private business to voluntarily create a “weapons free” zone by posting a “no concealed weapons allowed” sign on their premises. Oregon law does not empower a business to create a “weapons free” zone by posting a sign, nor does it explicitly forbid the posting of such signs at businesses or facilities where CCW is forbidden.

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Oregon bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting and voice communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. The use of hands free communication devices is permitted for drivers over 18 years of age. The law, ORS 811.507, became effective on 7/28/2010. This same law was amended as of 10/1/2017 to also ban holding a mobile electronic device in the person’s hand.

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(Cell Phone Signs Continued)

Resources:

- Oregon Regulation:** (Free) <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2017R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2597/Enrolled>
- Handsfreeinfo.com:** (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/oregon-cell-phone-laws-legislation>

Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any mandatory “no cell phone” sign postings required in Oregon.
- 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:

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Oregon allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (30 days old or less) by a parent who no longer wishes to have custody of the child. Oregon law states an infant may be relinquished at any hospital, fire station, law enforcement agency, or birthing center as defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (418.017)

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