

UTAH – 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 Utah other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.

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Utah No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Utah prohibits smoking in all enclosed public places, including bars and restaurants. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to designated hotel/motel rooms, designated rooms in nursing homes, and Native American religious and cultural ceremonies. The Utah Indoor Clean Air Act became law on 1/1/2007. The law is administered by the Utah Department of Health. (R392-510)

Resources:

Utah Indoor Clean Air Act: (Free) <https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r392/r392-510.htm#T12>

Tobacco Free Utah Website (Free) <http://www.tobaccofreeutah.org/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The state statute defines a public place as an enclosed area to which the public has access. The owner or other person in control of a public place where smoking is prohibited must post a sign at all entrances stating “No Smoking Is Permitted In This Establishment,” or similar language, and must 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. (R392-510-12{1})
- In a facility where smoking is partially allowed, the owner must post a sign stating “No Smoking Is Permitted Except In Designated Areas.” (R392-510-12{2})
- In a facility where smoking is allowed in its entirety, the owner must post a sign stating “This Establishment Is A Smoking Area In Its Entirety.” (R392-510-12{3})
- Owners of facilities that are exempt from the smoking ban may, at their discretion, forbid smoking in their establishment by posting a “No Smoking” sign. (R392-510-4)

Utah Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

Rule R392-302 of the Utah Administrative Code stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas and requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Utah Regulation: (Free) <https://rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r392/r392-302.htm>

NSP Foundation: (Free) http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

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(Swimming Pool Signs Continued)

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating “WARNING - No Lifeguard On Duty,” “Bathers Should Not Swim Alone,” and “Children 14 And Under Should Not Use Pool Without Responsible Adult Supervision” where lifeguards are not provided. (R392-302-22{5})
- A sign stating “No Diving” at pool areas where diving is not permitted. (R392-302-11{4b})
- A sign next to the outlet alarm stating “Do Not Use This Pool If This alarm Is Activated.” (R392-302-18{4(a)(ii)})
- A sign stating pool rules. (R392-302-30{8a-f})
- A “Caution” sign stating spa rules. (R392-302-31{20})
- A sign indicating the contact information for emergency services as well as location of the nearest phone available to summon emergency services. (R392-302-29{6})
- A “Caution” sign at water slides stating rules. (R392-302-34{7})

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Utah allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification. Among the requirements for issuing a permit are; an applicant must be at least 21 years old, free from a conviction of a felony, has not been convicted of an offense involving the use of alcohol or a controlled substance, has passed a criminal background check, and has not been deemed mentally incompetent. There are certain places such as, courtrooms, federal buildings, secured areas of airports, houses of worship, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Utah honors the CCW permits of all other states. (53-5-704)

Resources:

Utah Regulation: (Free)

http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title53/Chapter5A/53-5a.html?v=C53-5a_1800010118000101

Handgunlaw.com/Utah: (Free)

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

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

- Some states that allow the carrying of concealed weapons, with or without a required permit, have “opt out” laws that allow a private business to voluntarily create a “weapons free” zone by posting a “no concealed weapons allowed” sign on their premises. Utah law does not allow 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.



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Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Utah bans the use of hand-held wireless communication devices by all drivers of motorized vehicles except as provided in the statute. The law, 41-6a-1716, became effective on 5/13/2014.

Resources:

Utah Regulation: (Free)

<http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title41/Chapter6a/41-6a-S1716.html>

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free)

<http://handsfreeinfo.com/utah-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 Utah.
- 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 distracting 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:

Utah Regulation: (Free)

http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Utah_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

NSH Alliance: (Free)

<http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Utah allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (3 days old or less) by a parent who no longer wishes to have custody of the child. The infant may be relinquished at any hospital as defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (62A-4a-801)

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