

ALASKA – 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 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 Alaska other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.



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No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Alaska prohibits smoking in schools, state government buildings, elevators, and health care facilities, with no exceptions. The law also bans smoking in public spaces, places of employment, and public vehicles per Alaska's Smokefree Workplace Law. (18.35.301)

Resources:

Alaska Regulation: (Free) <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/PDF/30/Bills/SB0063Z.PDF>

Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance: (Free) <http://www.alaskatca.org/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The owner or other person in control of a public place or vehicle where smoking is forbidden must display a sign stating “Smoking Prohibited by Law - Fine \$50” and includes the international symbol for no smoking consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it. (18.35.301)
- Buildings where smoking is prohibited within a specific distance from the entrance must post a sign visible from each entrance stating “Smoking within (number of feet) Feet of Entrance Prohibited – Fine \$50” with the same pictorial representation referenced above. (18.35.301)
- Signs may also include “Including Vaping” and accompanying symbol.

Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The State of Alaska stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. Title 18, chapter 30 of The Environmental Sanitation Code became effective on 6/4/1983. (18AAC 30.500)

Resources:

Alaska Regulation: (Free) <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#18.30.546>

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

- Though the regulation does not specify a particular sign, it does stipulate hygiene requirements all users must obey. These requirements must be posted on a sign stating pool rules. (18AAC 30.546)

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Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Alaska allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) without permit or license if they are legally permitted to carry a firearm. There are certain places such as, schools, bars, courtrooms, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Alaska honors the CCW permits of all other states. (18.65.700) (18.65.705)

Resources:

Alaska Regulation:(Free) <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#13.30.110>

Handgunlaw.com/Alaska: (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/alaska.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. The regulation does not specify language to be used on the sign. (13AAC 30.110)

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Alaska bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. The law is AS 28.35.161.

Resources:

Alaska Regulation: (Free) <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#28.35.161>

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/alaska-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 Alaska.
- 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.



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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:

Alaska Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Alaska_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

NSH Alliance: (Free) <http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Alaska allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (21 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, fire station, police station or EMS provider. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (SB44.11.81.500)

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