



Compliance – Resource Bulletin

COLORADO – 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 Colorado other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.



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Colorado No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Colorado prohibits smoking in indoor public places and places of employment, including restaurants and bars. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to designated hotel/motel rooms, cigar-tobacco bars, designated areas in airports, and designated areas in nursing homes. The Colorado Clean Air Act became law on 7/1/2006 and requires posting of signs enforcing the law. (25-14-204, 205)

Resources:

Colorado Regulation: (Free) http://0104.nccdn.net/1_5/04d/155/062/CleanIndoorAirAct_The_LAW_06_04_07_002.pdf

Tobacco Free Colorado Website: (Free) <https://www.tobaccofreeco.org/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- Signs stating no smoking are not required in public places or places of employment covered by the ban.
- Owners of facilities that are exempt from the ban but wish to forbid smoking must post a no smoking sign, or they may provide both smoking and non-smoking areas as long as these areas are designated with the proper signs. (25-14-206)
- Owners of a cigar-tobacco bar must post a sign in a conspicuous place stating “SMOKING ALLOWED. CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PARENT.” (25-14-204{2})

Colorado Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. Regulation 5 CCR 1003-5 became effective on 4/30/98 and requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Colorado Regulation: (Free) <http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/GenerateRulePdf.do?ruleVersionId=375&fileName=5%20CCR%201003-5>

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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



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- A sign stating various pool rules. (1003-5.4.11)
- A sign at the gas chlorine room shall have a hazardous materials classification affixed to the entry door. (1003-5.4.1.2.M)

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Colorado allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the local county sheriff in which they reside. The applicant must be at least 21 years old, has not been convicted of a felony, does not have a documented addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance, and has demonstrated competence with a firearm through proof of participation in an organized shooting competition or current military service. There are certain places such as schools and public buildings with weapons screening devices, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Colorado honors the CCW permits of various other states. (18-12-203) (18-12-214)

Resources:

Colorado Regulation: (Free) <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cbi/chpstatutes>

Handgunlaw.com/Colorado: (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/colorado.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. Colorado 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. Only local governments may post such signs at the public entrances to the building or specific area informing persons that the open carrying of firearms is prohibited in the building or specific area. C.R.S. 29-11.7-104.

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Colorado bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. Drivers under the age of 18 are forbidden from using cell phones for both voice and texting communications. The law, HB-1094, became effective on 5/4/2009.

Resources:

Colorado Regulation: (Free) http://www.leg.state.co.us/clics/clics2009a/csl.nsf/fsbillcont/349F9CCA2B83CD5087257537001A2BB0?Open&file=1094_enr.pdf

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/colorado-cell-phone-laws-legislation>



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Design of Cell Phone Signs:

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

Colorado Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Colorado_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Colorado 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 or fire station as defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (CCR 19-3-304.5)

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