

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

CONNECTICUT – State Specific Signs

Connecticut 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

Connecticut ADA Parking Regulations: (Free)

<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2016/ACT/pa/2016PA-00078-R00HB-05050-PA.htm>

Design of Parking Signs:

- Connecticut requires that, as of January 1, 2017, whenever an accessible parking sign is replaced, repaired or erected it shall bear the words, “Reserved Parking Permit Required” (“Reserved” replacing “Handicapped”) and “Violators Will Be Fined.” The amount of the fine must also be displayed. (14-253a(h) of the Connecticut General Statutes)
- In addition, per Public Act. No. 16-78, An Act Modernizing the Symbol of Access for Persons with Disabilities, as of January 1, 2017, the symbol of access to be used on the parking signs noted in the previous paragraph shall “depict a logo with a dynamic character leaning forward with a sense of movement, be readily identifiable and be simply designed with no secondary meaning and, such symbol shall signify equivalent facilitation and accessibility as the previously used symbol of access.”
- Spaces designed for van parking must also have a sign stating “VAN ACCESSIBLE.” (ADAAG 502.6), (MUTCD R7-8)
- 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.

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

Connecticut No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Connecticut prohibits smoking in all workplaces including bars and restaurants. Smoking is also banned in restaurant outdoor seating areas that have a ceiling. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to tobacco bars, correctional facilities, psychiatric facilities, public housing projects, private clubs, and tobacco research facilities. The Connecticut Clean Air Act (CCAA) became law on 10/1/2003 and is administered by the Department of Public Health. (Sec.19a-342)

Resources:

Connecticut Clean Air Act: (Free) https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_368m.htm#sec_19a-342

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The owner or other person in control of a workplace or outdoor area where smoking is prohibited must post a sign stating smoking is prohibited pursuant to the state law. Owners may designate smoking areas within their facility only for employees by posting a smoking permitted sign within the area.
- Restaurants and bars must display a sign stating smoking is prohibited pursuant to the state law as well as a designated smoking area sign if they have an outdoor seating area exempt from the no smoking ban.

Connecticut Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Connecticut Department of Public Health stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The code became effective on 9/1/2004 and requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Connecticut Regulation: (Free) https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Departments-and-Agencies/DPH/dph/environmental_health/recreation/pdf/1913b33bpdf.pdf?la=en

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

(Swimming Pool Signs Continued)

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating pool rules. (19-13-B33(b) (17))
- A sign stating “No Diving Is Permitted off the Deck into Shallow Areas of the Pool.” (19-13-B33(c)(4))
- A sign stating spa rules. (19-13-B33(e)(4))
- A sign stating “Warning-No Lifeguard On Duty” where lifeguards are not provided. (19-13-B33(b) (14))
- A sign at the pool entrance with directions to the nearest phone and emergency equipment, and stating emergency contact phone numbers. (19-13-B33(c) (18))

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Connecticut allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the local city or county in which they reside. Among the requirements for issuing a permit are; an applicant must be free from a conviction of a felony, does not have a documented addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance, does not have a serious mental illness, 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. Connecticut does not honor the CCW of any other state. (Chap 529 sec 29-28), (Chap 529 sec 53a-217b)

Resources:

- Connecticut Regulation:** (Free) https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_529.htm#sec_29-28
- Handgunlaw.com/Connecticut:** (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/connecticut.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. (Chap 529 sec 29-28(e))

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Connecticut bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. Drivers over 18 years old must use hands-free devices while talking on cell phones. Drivers under 18 and school bus drivers are prohibited from using any wireless communication device. The law, SB427, became effective on 10/1/2010.

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

(Cell Phone Signs Continued)

Resources:

Connecticut Regulation: (Free) <http://www.cga.ct.gov/2010/ACT/PA/2010PA-00109-R00SB-00427-PA.htm>

Hands Free Information: (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/connecticut-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 Connecticut.
- 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:

Connecticut Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Connecticut_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Connecticut 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. Connecticut Law states an infant may be relinquished at any hospital or emergency room as defined by the statute. As of 3/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (Sec.17a-57)

Visit ComplianceSigns.com to shop for related signs: <http://www.compliancesigns.com>