



Compliance – Resource Bulletin

HAWAII – State Specific Signs

Hawaii 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

Hawaii Regulation: (Free)

<http://health.hawaii.gov/dcab/files/2013/05/DCAB-Parking-Brochure-11-29-12A.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)
- Hawaii also requires that the reserved parking sign state “Placard or Special License Plates Required” and “Maximum Fine \$500.” An additional sign at van access aisles is required stating “No Parking Access Aisle.” (11-219-14)



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Hawaii No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Hawaii prohibits smoking within twenty feet of public places and places of employment, including the indoor and outdoor portions of all restaurants and bars. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to retail tobacco shops, designated hotel/motel rooms, designated rooms in nursing homes, and state correctional facilities. The Senate Bill 3262 became law on 11/16/2006 and requires posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. Additionally, Senate Bill 1030 became law on 1/1/2016 and changed the age to purchase tobacco products and electronic smoking devices from 18 to 21 years old. (3262.2-6) (3262.2-7) (1030.321-D)

Resources:

Hawaii Smoking Regulations: (Free)

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2006/bills/sb3262_sd1.htm

https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2015/bills/SB1030_HD2.htm

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The state statute requires the posting of a sign stating “Smoking Prohibited by Law” with letters of not less than one inch in height or 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, at all entrances by the owner or other person in control of any facility where smoking is prohibited. (328J-9) The state statute requires the posting of a sign stating “The sale of tobacco products or electronic smoking devices to persons under twenty-one is prohibited.” (1030.321-D)

Hawaii Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

Chapter 11-13A of the Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools, spas, and recreational slides.

Resources:

Hawaii Regulation: (Free)

<http://health.hawaii.gov/san/files/2013/05/11-10.pdf>

NSP Foundation: (Free)

http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating various pool rules. (11-10-22)



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Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The State of Hawaii allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the chief of police in the county in which they reside. An applicant for a permit must be at least 21 years old, show reason to fear injury to his or her person or property, has not been convicted of a felony, and has demonstrated competence in the safe use of firearms. It is unlawful to carry a concealed weapon, even with a CCW permit in state parks. Hawaii does not honor the CCW permits of any other states. (HRS 134.9)

Resources:

Hawaii Regulation: (Free)

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/HRS0134/HRS_0134-0002.htm

Handgunlaw.com/Hawaii: (Free)

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/hawaii.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. Hawaii 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:

No cell phone or handheld phones while driving. Drivers under 18 cannot use any (even handsfree). Fines are \$250.00-\$300.00. (Hawaii Rev. Stat. Sec. 291C-137)

Resources:

Hawaii Regulation: (Free)

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol05_Ch0261-0319/HRS0291C/HRS_0291C-0137.htm

Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- Consult your county or municipality for information on any local cell phone regulations that might be in force.
- 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.



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- 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:

Hawaii Regulation: (Free)

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

NSH Alliance: (Free)

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/histatutes/3/31/587D/587D-3>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- In 2007 the State of Hawaii passed the “Safe Place for Newborns” law, which established provisions 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, police department, or fire station as defined by the statute. Though not mandated by law, hospitals may post a sign indicating they are a facility accepting baby surrender. (HRS 587 D-3)

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