

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

KANSAS – 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 Kansas other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.



Compliance – Resource Bulletin

Kansas No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Kansas prohibits smoking in public places and places of employment including bars, restaurants, and public vehicles. The ban is also applicable within ten feet of these facilities. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to designated hotel/motel rooms, retail tobacco shops, designated areas in nursing homes, and private clubs. The Kansas Indoor Air Act (KIAA) became law on 7/1/2010 and is administered by the Department of Public Health. (Kansas House Bill 2221)

Resources:

Kansas Indoor Air Act: (Free)

http://www.kssmokefree.org/download/Law_HB2221.pdf

Kansas Smoke Free Website: (Free)

<http://www.kssmokefree.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 or place of employment, must post a sign at all entrances stating “No Smoking” 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. The sign must also state “Smoking Prohibited by State Law.” Though not required, the sign may also display the KIAA website and phone number. Samples signs are viewable at the KIAA website. (2221 sec 3.1-6)

Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

As of 9/1/2019 Kansas does not have any statewide regulations governing the use of public swimming pools.

Resources:

NSP Foundation: (Free)

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

- Consult your Local County or municipality for information on any required swimming pool signs. (nspf.org)

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

Kansas Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The Kansas Personal and Family Protection Act (KPPPA) 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 at least 21 years old, has not been convicted of a felony, does not have a documented mental illness or addiction to a controlled substance, and has completed a firearm training program. There are certain places such as law enforcement facilities, courthouses, schools, casinos, universities, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. (16-11-5) (75-7c10)

Resources:

Kansas Regulation: (Free) <https://ag.ks.gov/docs/documents/concealed-carry-statutes.pdf>
KPPA Sign Regulation: (Free) <http://www.ag.ks.gov/licensing/concealed-carry/2014-approved-signage>
Handgunlaw.com/Kansas: (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/kansas.pdf>

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

- By state law, facilities where CCW is not allowed must post a sign of specified minimum size, graphics, and text message. Also, the owner of a private business may forbid CCW in their establishment by posting the prescribed sign at the entrance stating that weapons are forbidden in the facility. (75-7c10) (16-11-7)

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Kansas bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. Novice drivers with learner's permits are also banned from using hand-held cell phones for voice communication. The laws, HB2143 & HB300, became effective on 1/1/2010 & 1/1/2011 respectively.

Resources:

Kansas HB 2143: (Free) <http://www.kansas.gov/government/legislative/bills/2010/2143.pdf>
Kansas HB 300: (Free) <http://www.kansas.gov/government/legislative/bills/2010/300.pdf>
Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/kansas-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 Kansas.
- 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.

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

(Cell Phone Signs Continued)

- 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:

Kansas Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Kansas_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Kansas allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (60 days old or less) by a parent who no longer wishes to have custody of the child. The Kansas Code for Care of Children states that an infant may be relinquished at any medical facility, fire station, police station, sheriff's office, or health department. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (KS HB2577)

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