

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

MONTANA – 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” Wx 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 Montana other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

Montana No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Montana prohibits smoking in all enclosed public places, including restaurants. Exemptions to the state law include designated hotel/motel rooms and Native American religious and cultural activities. The Montana Clean Indoor Air Act became effective on 10/1/2009 and requires the posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. The law is administered by the Montana Department of Public Health. (MC 50-40-104)

Resources:

Montana Clean Indoor Air Act: (Free) http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0500/chapter_0400/part_0010/section_0040/0500-0400-0010-0040.html

Montana Dept. of Public Health: (Free) <http://smoking.uslegal.com/smoking-regulations-in-montana/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The law defines an enclosed public place as a place where the public is invited or a place of work. The person having jurisdiction over the facility where smoking is prohibited must post at each entrance, a no smoking sign which may also contain 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. (MC 50-40-104{2})

Montana Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Montana Department of Public Health stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Montana Dept. of Health: (Free) https://dphhs.mt.gov/Portals/85/publichealth/documents/FCS/CircularFCS3_2018.pdf?ver=2018-10-23-151346-937

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating pool rules.
- A sign stating spa rules.
- A sign stating water slide rules.
- A sign stating spray pool rules.
- A sign stating “No Lifeguard On Duty” where lifeguards are not provided.



Compliance – Resource Bulletin

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The State of Montana allows its residents to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) provided they have been issued a permit granted by the sheriff of the county in which they reside. Among the requirements for issuing a permit are; an applicant must be at least 18 years old and has not been convicted of a felony. There are certain places such as schools and trains where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Montana honors the CCW permits of a number of other states. (MC 45-8-321)

Resources:

Montana Regulation: (Free)

<https://doj.mt.gov/enforcement/concealed-weapons/>

Handgunlaw.com/Montana: (Free)

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/montana.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. Montana 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.

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

As of 3/1/2019 Montana does not have any statewide regulations banning the use of cell phones by the drivers of motorized vehicles. Consult your local municipality for any local regulations.

Resources:

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free)

<https://handsfreeinfo.com/montana-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 Montana.
- 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 distracting 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.



Compliance – Resource Bulletin

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:

Montana Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Montana_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Montana 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. The infant may be relinquished at any hospital, fire station, or law enforcement agency defined by the statute. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (40-6-402)

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