

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

NEW JERSEY – State Specific Signs

New Jersey 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

New Jersey Regulation: (Free)

http://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dds/documents/DDS_HandicappedPkg.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)
- New Jersey also requires posting a sign at accessible parking spaces stating the fines for violations (C.39:4-197.(3)c)

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New Jersey No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of New Jersey prohibits smoking in indoor public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. Smoking is also banned in outside areas of school grounds. Exemptions to the statewide ban are granted to retail tobacco shops, off track betting parlors, and designated smoking rooms in public lodging establishments. The New Jersey Smoke Free Air Act became law on 4/15/2006 and requires posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. The law is administered by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. (C.26:3D-58)

Resources:

New Jersey Smoke Free Air Act: (Free) http://www.njgasp.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/sfaa_2010_w-ecigs.pdf
Department of Health Website: (Free) <http://www.nj.gov/health/fhs/tobacco/regulations/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The state statute defines an indoor public place as an enclosed space, either private or publicly owned, which is accessible to the public. The person having control of an indoor public place must post a sign at all entrances to the facility 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 indicate that violators are subject to a fine. (C.26:3D-61{7.a})
- In designated areas where smoking is permitted by the law, the person having control of the facility must post a sign stating “Smoking Permitted” or the international symbol for permitted smoking. (C.26:3D-61{7.a})
- Department of Health recommended sign formats are viewable at the department’s website.

New Jersey Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

N.J.A.C. 8:26 of the New Jersey State Sanitary Code (NJAC) stipulates rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The code was updated as of 1/16/2018 and requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

NJAC Regulation: (Free) <http://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/phss/recbathing.pdf>
NSP Foundation: (Free) http://nspf.org/en/Resources/News_StateCodes.aspx

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(Swimming Pool Signs Continued)

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign posted where no lifeguards are provided stating “No Lifeguard on Duty”, “Persons Under the Age of 16 Must Be Accompanied by An Adult” and “No Swimming Alone.” (8:26-5.1{d})
- A sign stating the rules and regulations for bathers. (8:26-5.4{a})
- A sign stating various diving rules and cautions. (8:26-5.5{b3})
- A sign at spa pools stating the rules and regulations of bathers. (8:26-5.8{d})
- A sign providing emergency contact information posted next to the telephone used for emergency calls. (8:26-5.3{a6})

Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Title 13, chapter 54 of the New Jersey Statutes 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 municipality in which they reside. An applicant for a permit must at least 21 years old, has not been convicted of a felony, and has completed an approved handgun safety course. There are certain places such as schools, casinos, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. New Jersey does not honor the CCW permits of any other states. (NJAC 13:54-2.4)

Resources:

New Jersey Regulation: (Free) http://www.nj.gov/oag/njsp/info/pdf/firearms/062408_title13ch54.pdf

Handgunlaw.com/New Jersey: (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/newjersey.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. New Jersey law does not allow a business to create a “weapons free” zone by posting a sign.

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Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of New Jersey bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. Drivers under the age of 21 and school bus drivers may not use wireless devices for any type of communication while driving. The law, P.L. 2007, chapter 198, became effective on 3/1/2008.

Resources:

New Jersey Regulation: (Free)

http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2006/Bills/AL07/198_.HTM

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free)

<http://handsfreeinfo.com/new-jersey-cell-phone-laws-legislation>

Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- As of 3/1/2019 we are unaware of any mandatory “no cell phone” sign postings required in New Jersey.
- 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.

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:

New Jersey Regulation: (Free)

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

NSH Alliance: (Free)

<http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- New Jersey 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 or police station, as defined by the Act. As of 3/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (30:4c-15.1)

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Truss Identification Signs

Overview:

Utilization of light frame roof and floor truss systems in buildings is widely accepted because it offers construction savings in material and labor. But their design can also pose a serious threat of collapse to firefighters during an emergency. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that building owners post construction information, including the presence of roof and floor trusses, outside all buildings.

The New Jersey State Uniform Fire Code for buildings addresses the fire safety issues related to truss construction. This state law requires owners of commercial or industrial buildings to post a sign on the exterior of the building indicating light-frame truss-type construction. The sign assists firefighters in modifying their tactics when fighting a fire in a building with this type of construction. (N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.20(a)1)

Resources:

New Jersey Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/dfs/forms/bfce/truss.pdf>

NIOSH Truss System Alert: (Free)

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2005-132/pdfs/2005-132.pdf>

Design of Truss Identification Signs:

- The New Jersey statute requires that commercial, industrial, and multiunit residential structures that utilize light frame truss-type construction post a sign at the main entrance door with the approved symbol. (NJAC 5:70-2.20(a)2)
- The code specifies the sign as an isosceles triangle of specific size and of a bright and reflective color within which is displayed the proper identification label as follows: (NJAC 5:70-2.20(a)1)
 - Structures with roof system trusses shall post the symbol with the letter “R”
 - Structures with floor system trusses shall post the symbol with the letter “F”
 - Structures with both roof and floor system trusses shall post the symbol with the letters “F/R”
- The proper symbol should be placed to the left of the main entrance door at a height between 4 and 6 feet above grade. (NJAC 5:70-2.20(a)2)

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