

WYOMING – State Specific Signs

Wyoming 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

Wyoming Regulation: (Free)

<http://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2011/title31/chapter5/section31-5-501/>

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 Wyoming other than those specified by the federal government in the 2010 ADAAG.

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Wyoming No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Wyoming only prohibits smoking in places where there is a danger of explosion and in mines. (30-2-602) (30-2-604) (30-2-602) (30-3-303)

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- As of 9/1/2019, Wyoming does not have any statewide requirements for the posting of “No Smoking” signs. Consult your local municipality for information on any required signs, as a number of cities have passed broader regulations than those of the state.

Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture stipulates the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas. The law is administered by the Consumer Health Services division of the department and requires the posting of signs at public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Wyoming Regulation: (Free)

<http://wyagric.state.wy.us/divisions/chs/pools>

NSP Foundation: (Free)

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign on the door of the chlorine room stating “DANGER – CHLORINE.” (4-31(d)(i))
- A sign stating “No Lifeguard on Duty” posted at a pool where lifeguards are not provided. (6-1(b))
- A sign at pools stating various pool and spa rules. Minimum of 18” by 24” with letters at least ½ inch in height (6-14 (a) (i-viii), (6-14(b))
- A sign providing emergency contact information. (6-14(a)(8))

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Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The State of Wyoming allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) as long as they legally own a weapon in the state. No CCW permit is required. They may choose to obtain a CCW permit in order to be able to carry a firearm in other states honoring Wyoming's permit. An applicant for a permit must at least 21 years old, has not been convicted 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, taverns, courtrooms, correctional facilities, law enforcement facilities, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Wyoming honors the CCW permits of a number of other states. (WY Stat Sec. 6-8-104)

Resources:

Wyoming Regulation: (Free) <http://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2011/title6/chapter8/section6-8-104/>
Handgunlaw.com/Wyoming: (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/wyoming.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. Wyoming law does allow a business to create a “weapons free” zone by posting a sign. (WY Stat Sec. 6-3-303)

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

The State of Wyoming bans the use of hand-held cell phones for texting communications by all drivers of motorized vehicles. The law, 31-5-237, became effective on 7/1/2010.

Resources:

Wyoming Regulation: (Free) <https://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2011/title31/chapter5/section31-5-237/>
Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/wyoming-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 Wyoming.
- 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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(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:

Wyoming Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Wyoming_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

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

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- Wyoming allows for the relinquishing of a new born infant (14 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 police department as defined by the Act. As of 9/1/2019 we are unaware of any requirement in the law for the posting of signs. (14-11-102)

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