

ARIZONA – State Specific Signs

Arizona 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

Arizona Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.azleg.gov%2Fars%2F28%2F00882.htm>

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)
- Arizona requires that the reserved parking sign also state “Handicap Plate or Permit Only.” (28-884)

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Arizona No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Arizona prohibits smoking in all public places and workplaces and within 20 feet of an entrance to these facilities. The smoking ban also includes bars and restaurants. Exemptions to the state law include retail tobacco stores, private clubs, designated hotel/motel rooms, and Native American religious ceremonies. The Smoke Free Arizona Air Act became law on 5/1/2007 and requires posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. (36-601.01)

Resources:

Arizona Regulation: (Free)

<http://www.azleg.gov/ars/36/00601-01.htm>

Dept. of Health Rulemaking: (Free)

<http://www.azdhs.gov/preparedness/smoke-free-arizona/index.php>

Smoke Free Arizona Website: (Free)

<http://www.azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/smoke-free-arizona/index.php>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

The state statute requires that the owner or other person in control of a public place or workplace where smoking is prohibited 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 display the phone number and website where violations of the law may be reported as well as a reference to the statute “A.R.S.36-601.01.” Examples of the required sign are viewable at the Smoke Free Arizona Website. (36-601.01.E) (R9-2-105)

Arizona Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Department of Health Services stipulate the rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Arizona Regulation: (Free)

<http://legacy.azdeq.gov/function/laws/download/1998/pools.pdf>

Arizona Dept. of Health Services: (Free)

<http://legacy.azdeq.gov/function/laws/download/1998/pools.pdf>

NSP Foundation: (Free)

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

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Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating “NO DIVING” where the pool depth is less than 5 feet. (R18-5-222)
- A sign stating various pool and spa rules. (R9-8-806)
- A sign on the outside of the door to a chlorine room stating the danger of chlorine gas within. (R18-5-234)

Arizona Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

Arizona allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) if they are at least 21 years old. There are certain places such as correctional facilities, polling places, schools, etc. where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Arizona honors the CCW permits of all other states. (ARS 13-3112.A) (ARS 13-3112.N)

Resources:

- Arizona Regulation:** (Free) <https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/53leg/1R/laws/0209.pdf>
- Arizona Sign Example:** (Free) http://www.azliquor.gov/assets/documents/firearms/firearms_eng.pdf
- Handgunlaw.com/Arizona:** (Free) <http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/arizona.pdf>

Design of Concealed Weapons Signs:

By state law, the owner of a private business may forbid CCW in their establishment by posting a sign at the entrance stating that weapons are forbidden in the facility. The sign must contain the words “No Firearms Allowed Pursuant to A.R.S. section 4-229.” (ARS 4-229)

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

Arizona bans the use of all electronic wireless communication devices by school bus drivers unless used for emergency purposes. SB 1080 bans texting for minors during first six months of license, effective July 1, 2018.

Resources:

- Arizona Regulation:** (Free) <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/53leg/1R/laws/0209.pdf>
- Handsfreeinfo.com:** (Free) <http://handsfreeinfo.com/arizona-cell-phone-laws-legislation>



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Design of Cell Phone Signs:

- As of 9/1/2019 we are not aware of any mandatory “no cell phone” sign postings required in Arizona
- 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:

Arizona Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Arizona_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf
NSH Alliance: (Free) <https://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/>

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- The Arizona “Safe Haven for Newborn Infants” law establishes the 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, EMS Professional, fire station, church, adoption agency, or child welfare agency as specified in the statute. Though not mandated by law, facilities may post a sign indicating they are an authorized baby surrender site. (13-3623.01)

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