

Compliance – Resource Bulletin

MISSOURI – State Specific Signs

Missouri 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

Missouri Regulation: (Free)

<http://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=301.143&hl=&retry=y>

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"Wx6"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)
- Missouri requires that the reserved parking sign or secondary sign state the fine for illegal use of the parking space. (301.143.4)

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Missouri No Smoking Signs

Overview:

The State of Missouri prohibits smoking in a public place or place of employment. The many exemptions to the state law include restaurants, bars, retail tobacco stores, and private clubs. It is permissible to smoke in public facilities if it is done in a designated smoking area. The Missouri Indoor Clean Air Act became law in 1992 and requires posting of signs enforcing the law at various locations. (191.765-771)

Resources:

Missouri Regulation: (Free)

<http://mogasp.wordpress.com/clean-indoor-air-references/missouri-clean-indoor-air-act-1992/>

Design of No Smoking Signs:

- The state statute requires the posting of “No Smoking” signs 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, by the owner or other person in control of any facility where smoking is prohibited. (191.771{1})
- Bars, taverns, and restaurants that are exempt from the smoking law must post a sign in their facilities stating “Nonsmoking Areas Are Unavailable.” (191.769{5})

Swimming Pool Signs

Overview:

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services stipulate rules governing the use of public swimming pools and spas.

Resources:

Missouri Regulation: (Free)

<http://health.mo.gov/safety/lodging/pdf/lodgingmanual.pdf>

NSP Foundation: (Free)

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

Design of Swimming Pool Signs:

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

- A sign stating “Warning - No Lifeguard on Duty” posted at a pool where lifeguards are not provided. (19CSR 20-3.050(F) 2. G.)
- A sign at spas stating various rules. (19CSR 20-3.050(F) 7. E.)

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Concealed Weapon Signs

Overview:

The State of Missouri allows residents of the state to carry a concealed firearm (CCW) without a permit if they are at least 19 years of age, but there are still several locations that are off limits to carrying weapons, where CCW is forbidden even with a permit. Missouri honors the CCW permits of all other states. (571.101) (571.107)

Resources:

Missouri Regulation: (Free)

<http://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=571.101>

Handgunlaw.com/Missouri: (Free)

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/states/missouri.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 regulation does not specify language to be used on the sign but does specify a minimum size of the sign. (571.107{15})

Cell Phone Signs

Overview:

Missouri bans the use of all hand-held electronic wireless communication devices for texting by drivers under the age of 21. The Missouri House Bill 62 went into effect on 8/28/2009. (304.820)

Resources:

Missouri Regulation: (Free)

<http://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=304.820&bid=16276&hl=>

Handsfreeinfo.com: (Free)

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

Design of Cell Phone Signs:

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

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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:

Missouri Regulation: (Free) http://www.nationalsafehavenalliance.org/maps/Missouri_Safe_Haven_Law.pdf

Design of Baby Surrender Signs:

- The Missouri “Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002” establishes the provisions for the relinquishing of a new born infant (45 days 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 required by the Act. Though not mandated by law, hospitals may post a sign indicating they are a facility accepting baby surrender. (291.950.1)

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