

California's Clean Air Laws 2024

Employers and owner-operated businesses must comply with state tobacco laws

California Clean Indoor Air laws prohibit smoking these products indoors:

- Cigarettes
- E-cigarettes
- Cigars
- Little Cigars/Cigarillos
- Cannabis
- Hookah

California law prohibits smoking in the following places, including but not limited to:

Indoor workspaces

- Public and private offices and office buildings
- Small businesses with 5 or fewer employees
- Owner-operated businesses
- Government buildings
- Factories and warehouses
- Restaurants, bars, taverns, gaming clubs, bingo halls, and pool halls
- Hotels, motels & other lodging

Indoor spaces

- K-12 public and private schools, universities, colleges, community colleges and trade schools, including residence halls
- Personal vehicles when a minor is present
- Youth and paratransit buses
- Public transportation
- Foster and group homes
- Licensed day care centers and licensed family day care homes, including during non-business hours
- Indoor common areas of apartment and condominium complexes (including hallways, stairwells, laundry rooms, and recreation rooms) if these areas are places of employment

Other spaces

- 25 feet from tot lots, playgrounds, certified farmers' markets, public housing and administrative office buildings
- Public and charter school campuses
- Social organizations such as Elks Lodges or Veterans Clubs
- Malls, movie theatres, and gyms
- Covered parking lots, state-owned vehicles, taxi cabs, and cabs of motor trucks and tractor trailers if nonsmokers are present
- State correctional facilities
- Hookah lounges if not licensed as a tobacco shop or private smokers' lounge
- Medical cannabis dispensaries
- Nonprofit charitable food facilities
- Specified patient areas of a health clinic or facility
- 20 ft from main entrance/exit and operable windows of government buildings
- State parks and coastal beaches
- 250 feet from a youth sports event when the user is located in the same park or facility where a youth sports event is taking place

Exemptions in California law allow smoking in:

- Cabs of motor trucks or truck tractors if nonsmoking employees are not present
- Theatrical Productions, if smoking is an integral part of the story
- Patient smoking areas of long-term health care facilities
- Tobacco shops & smokers' lounges that meet specific criteria defined in law
- Medical research or treatment sites if smoking is integral to the research or treatment

Developed by the California Tobacco Prevention Program, a program of the California Department of Public Health © 2023

Citations:

California Labor Code § 6404.5.

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?law-Code=LAB§ionNum=6404.5

Senate Bill 626.

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/NavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB626

Tracking Tobacco Laws: A California Digest 2023. Public Health Law Center.

<https://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/CA-Tracking-Tobacco-Laws-Digest.pdf>

For more information, please visit the California Tobacco Prevention Program's website at <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPPH/DCDIC/CTCB/Pages/CaliforniaTobaccoControlBranch.aspx>

California's statewide smokefree air laws & restrictions

Smokefree air laws matter

Smoking and secondhand smoke cause life threatening diseases. It is estimated that nearly 40,000 Californians die each year from diseases caused by smoking and secondhand smoke exposure. California has long led the way in adopting strong and innovative smokefree air laws that protect people from secondhand smoke exposure. These laws protect Californians at most workplaces and in spaces often frequented by children and youth, who are especially vulnerable to the negative health effects of secondhand smoke. California's smokefree laws include tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, and pipes, as well as electronic smoking devices. Certain laws prohibit the use of all tobacco products, including tobacco that is chewed or dissolved. Free help with quitting is available at <https://kickitca.org/> or by calling 800-300-8086.

Smoking is prohibited

Space	Description	Code
Child/Day Care Centers	Within licensed day care centers, including private residences licensed as family day care homes.	Health and Safety Code Section 1596.795
Correctional Facilities	All state correctional facilities. Exceptions: Inmates may use tobacco products in departmentally approved religious ceremonies. A non-inmate may use tobacco products in certain residential staff housing where inmates are not present. A non-inmate may possess tobacco products in a locked private vehicle for personal use off facility grounds.	Penal Code Section 5030.1

Farmers' Markets	Within 25 feet of the common commerce area of certified farmers' markets.	Health and Safety Code Section 114371
Foster and Group Homes	Within a foster or group home, as well as outside the home when children are present.	Health and Safety Code Section 1530.7
Government Buildings	In all state, county, and city government buildings, including California community college district buildings, as well as within 20 feet from their main exits, entrances, or operable windows, and in any passenger vehicle owned by the state.	Government Code Section 7596-7597
Hotels, motels, and transient lodging	All hotels, motels and other lodging, including lobbies, common areas, employee only areas, meeting or banquet rooms and 100% of guest rooms.	Labor Code Section 6404.5
Multi-Unit Housing	In apartment and condominium indoor common areas (including hallways, stairwells, laundry rooms and recreation rooms). In addition, it is legal for landlords to make all housing they own and manage smokefree.	Labor Code Section 6404.5; Civil Code Section 1947.5
Personal Vehicles	When a minor (less than 18 years of age) is present in a motor vehicle that is in motion or at rest.	Health and Safety Code Section 118948
Public Transportation	In all public transportation systems and in any vehicle of an entity receiving transit assistance.	Health and Safety Code Section 118925
Playgrounds, Tot Lots & Youth Sporting Events	Within 25 feet of a playground, tot lot sandbox, or recreational area specifically designed for use by children, and within 250 feet of a youth sports event, which includes any practice, game, or related activity at which athletes up to 18 years of age are present.	Health and Safety Code 104495

Schools (Public & Charter)	In all school districts, charter schools, and county offices of education, while students attend school-sponsored activities or are under the supervision and control of school employees. Tobacco and nicotine products are prohibited in charter school-or school district-owned or leased buildings, on school or district property, and in school or district vehicles.	Health and Safety Code Sections 104420, 104559; Education Code 48901
State Parks & Beaches	Within state parks and state coastal beaches. Additionally, the disposal of used cigar or cigarette waste is prohibited unless the disposal is made in an appropriate waste receptacle. Exceptions include paved roadways or parking facilities of state parks and state coastal beaches.	Public Resources Code Section 5008.10
Workplaces	All indoor workplaces including bars, restaurants, offices, factories and warehouses. Exceptions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-term health care facilities (which may designate smoking areas for patients) • theatrical productions where smoking is an integral part of the story • medical research or treatment sites where smoking is integral to the research or treatment • cabs of trucks or tractors, however these spaces must be smokefree when nonsmoking employees are present • tobacco shops and in private smokers' lounges, as long as it occurs in an enclosed area in or attached to a retail or wholesale tobacco shop. 	Labor Code Section 6404.5
Youth Busses	By an operator of a youth bus at all times when operating a youth bus.	Vehicle Code 12523

Local Laws May be Stronger

Local jurisdictions have and continue to adopt smokefree laws that are stronger than state laws. Contact your local tobacco control program to learn more about your municipal smokefree laws or to report smoking violations. For more information, visit www.cdph.ca.gov/Tobacco

Citations

California Department of Public Health,
California Tobacco Control Program.
California Tobacco Facts and Figures
2022. Sacramento, CA: California
Department of Public Health; May 2023



California Clean Indoor Air Laws: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) 2024

Q 1: How has California's clean indoor air law changed?

A: The California Clean Air Law, originally enacted in 1995, has been updated to close exemptions as well as update what is covered under law. In 2016, Assembly Bill (AB) X2-7 closed many workplace exemptions in California's Clean Indoor Air Law, and Senate Bill X2-5 defined "smoking" to include traditional tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, and pipes; any plant product; and any electronic smoking device. It prohibits any act of smoking, including the use of electronic smoking devices (also known as "vaping"), in places that cigarette smoking is prohibited under state law (Business and Professions Code Sections 22950.5(c)). Additionally, Senate Bill (SB) 626, signed in 2023, removed the exemption for 20% of hotel guestrooms, making hotels, motels and other transient lodging 100% smokefree. (Labor Code Section 6404.5(e)).

Q 2: What workplaces must be smokefree in California?

A: State law prohibits smoking in **all enclosed workplaces**, except for the locations listed below:

- Private residences, except for those licensed as family day care homes.
- Retail or wholesale tobacco shops, which are business establishments that have the main purpose of selling tobacco products and smoking accessories.
- Private smokers' lounges, which are enclosed areas in or attached to a retail or wholesale tobacco shop, that are dedicated to the use of tobacco products.
- Designated patient smoking areas in long-term health care facilities.
- Cabs of motor trucks or truck tractors, only if nonsmoking employees are not present.
- Medical research or treatment sites, only if smoking is integral to the research and treatment being conducted.
- Theatrical production sites, only if smoking is integral to the story.
- Under the state law, local jurisdictions may restrict smoking in some of these locations and in additional locations as well.

Q 3: How is an enclosed space defined by state law?

A: An “enclosed space” includes the entire space of all indoor workspaces including, but not limited to, covered parking lots, lobbies, lounges, waiting areas, elevators, stairwells, and restrooms that are a structural part of the building (Labor Code Section 6404.5(b)). A space is “enclosed” even if doors and windows are open, so long as it has walls and a roof separating it from the surrounding area (Cal. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 97-1201 (Mar. 17, 1998)).

Q 4: When does Senate Bill 626 go into effect?

A: SB 626 is effective January 1, 2024. Hotels, motels, and other transient lodging can no longer allow smoking in any part of the building, including guestrooms. Previous law allowed for up to 20% of guest rooms to allow smoking.

Q 5: Does the state law apply only to employees in a workplace?

A: No. Requirements for smokefree, clean indoor air apply to any person in a workplace including employees, employers, and nonemployees such as contractors, volunteers, owners of owner-operated businesses, visitors, and customers (Labor Code Section 6404.5(c)).

Q 6: Does state law prohibit the use of e-cigarettes or vapes in an enclosed workplace?

A: Yes. In addition to prohibiting the use of traditional tobacco products in enclosed workplaces, state law prohibits the use of electronic smoking devices in these locations (Health and Safety Code Section 22950.5(c), Labor Code Section 6404.5).

Q 7: May I smoke cannabis in the workplace?

A: No. Smoking cannabis is prohibited in any place where smoking is prohibited by law, whether state or local, which includes but is not limited to: government buildings, public transit systems, airplanes and trains, most workplaces and public places, and youth-sensitive areas such as foster care facilities, licensed family day care homes and day care facilities, motor vehicles when minors under 18 are present, playgrounds, and tot lots.

Q 8: Does California’s clean indoor air law apply to businesses on tribal lands?

A: No. Federally recognized tribes are sovereign nations and casinos and other businesses on tribal land are not subject to California’s clean indoor air requirements. This is also true of a casino not located on tribal lands but operated under a Tribal-State Gaming Compact. However, tribes may adopt clean indoor air policies that apply to their own tribal lands.

Q 9: Is smoking permitted by either passengers or the driver of a vehicle ride service such as Uber or Lyft?

A: Smoking by passengers and/or the driver is prohibited in an Uber, Lyft, or similar ride service provider while such vehicles are on duty and/or accepting rides (Labor Code Section 6404.5). Smoking is also prohibited in any vehicle if: 1) it is regularly used to transport foster children (Health and Safety Code Section 1530.7) or 2) there is an individual under the age of 18 in

the vehicle, regardless of whether the vehicle is in motion or at rest (Health and Safety Code Sections 118947–118949).

Q 10: How can I tell if my business meets the definition of a tobacco shop or a private smokers' lounge?

A: State law defines a “retail or wholesale tobacco shop” as any business whose main purpose is the sale of tobacco products, including but not limited to: cigars, pipe tobacco, and smoking accessories (Labor Code Section 6404.5(e)(2)(B)). The business may not serve or sell food or beverages, must have its own business license separate from any other business license, must have its own entrance to the premises that is separate and apart from any other business, and must have its own separate enclosure (unit, suite, etc.) (Cal. Att’y Gen. Op. No.09-507 (Dec. 21, 2011)). A “private smokers’ lounge” is defined as a separate, enclosed area in or attached to a retail or wholesale tobacco shop that is dedicated to the use of tobacco products and meets the criteria identified for a “retail or wholesale tobacco shop” above (Labor Code Section 6404.5(e)(2)(A)). Food or beverages may not be sold or served in the lounge; the lounge can only be used for the consumption of tobacco products (Cal. Att’y Gen. Op. No.09-507 (Dec. 21, 2011), Labor Code Section 6404.5).

Q 11: I own a restaurant that is also a hookah bar. Can my patrons continue to smoke hookah at my restaurant?

A: No. Businesses that serve or sell food or beverages do not qualify as a tobacco shop or private smokers’ lounge. Therefore, a hookah lounge that serves food and beverages to customers may not permit smoking inside (Cal. Att’y Gen. Op. No.09-507 (Dec. 21, 2011), Legis. Counsel of Cal. Op. No. 0824950, at 2-3 (September 15, 2008)).

Q 12: Does state law cover outdoor workplaces like construction sites?

A: No. The California Clean Indoor Air law only applies to enclosed workplaces, which include covered parking lots and stairwells that are a structural part of a building. However, numerous local California communities have adopted smokefree laws that are stronger than the state law and include requirements for smokefree environments such as outdoor workplaces and outdoor public places. Some examples of local smokefree laws include prohibitions on smoking near building entrances, in service lines, on patio dining areas, and at parks and beaches. Contact your local public health department with questions about local smokefree laws.

Q 13: Does California state law restrict smoking in outdoor dining areas at bars or restaurants?

A: No. However, many local jurisdictions have passed laws that prohibit smoking in outdoor dining areas and other outdoor public places. Contact your local public health department for more information about local outdoor smokefree laws.

Q 14: As an employer or owner-operated business, what steps do I need to take to bring my workplace into compliance with California’s clean indoor air law?

A: The law states that an employer may not knowingly or intentionally permit anyone to engage in smoking in an enclosed workplace. To avoid a violation, employers and owner-operated business should post clear and prominent signs:

1. Where smoking is prohibited throughout the building or structure, a “No Smoking” sign must be posted at each entrance.
2. Where smoking is permitted in designated areas of the building or structure, a sign stating “Smoking is prohibited except in designated areas” must be posted at each entrance (Labor Code Section 6404.5(d)).

Q 15: How will this law be enforced?

A: Cities and counties are authorized to enforce the state smokefree workplace law. Local enforcement agencies may include: police or sheriff departments, health departments, fire departments, code enforcement, city attorney, district attorney or another agency designated by the county or city. Local enforcement agencies may issue citations to businesses that are not in compliance with state law. If the owner of a business is found to have violated the smokefree workplace law on three occasions, the case can be referred to the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), who can then conduct an inspection and issue significant fines (Labor Code Section 6404.5(i); See AB13 Fact Sheet—California Workplace Smoking Restrictions, Cal/OSHA Consultation Service 1997).

Q 16: What are the penalties for violating California’s clean indoor air law?

A: A first violation is punishable by a \$100 fine, a second violation within one year by a \$200 fine, and a third violation and for each subsequent violation within one year is punishable by a \$500 fine. A violation of this law is considered an infraction (Labor Code Section 6404.5(i)).

Q 17: My city/county already has a local smokefree workplace law in place; does this new state law supersede the local law?

A: California’s Clean Indoor Air Law provides a uniform statewide minimum standard for prohibiting smoking in enclosed places of employment and owner operated businesses. Local governments may enact laws to additionally prohibit smoking in places where smoking is permitted by state law, such as cabs of motor trucks, skilled nursing facilities, and outdoor public places. Contact your local public health department with questions about local smokefree laws (Labor Code Sections 6404.5(a), (f)–(h), *City of San Jose v. Department of Health Services*, No. H016744. Court of Appeal, Sixth District, California. Aug. 18, 1998.)

Q 18: Could my business take steps to make our smokefree workplace rules stronger than state or local laws for our employees?

A: Yes. A business may adopt a smokefree policy that is more restrictive than state or local laws (Labor Code Section 6404.5 (g)).