

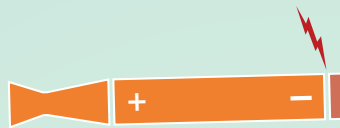
California's Clean Air Laws

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

California Clean Indoor Air laws prohibit smoking these products indoors:



Cigars, Little Cigars/Cigarillos



E-Cigarettes



Cigarettes



Marijuana



Hookah

California laws allow smoking in:

Company Vehicles

Cabs of motor trucks or truck tractors if nonsmoking employees are not present.



Health Care Facilities

Patient smoking areas of long-term health care facilities.



Hotels/Motels

20% of hotel/motel guest rooms.



Tobacco Shops and Private Smokers' Lounges

Tobacco shops & smokers' lounges that meet specific criteria.



Theatrical Productions

Theatrical productions if smoking is an integral part of the story.



Medical Research and Treatment Sites

Medical research or treatment sites if smoking is integral to the research or treatment.



California laws prohibit smoking in:

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
- Hotel/motel lobbies, banquet and meeting rooms, and 80% of guestrooms
- Social organizations such as Elks Lodges or Veterans Clubs
- Malls, movie theatres, and gyms
- Private residences serving as a daycare, transitional housing, and crisis nurseries
- Covered parking lots, state-owned vehicles, taxi cabs, and cabs of motor trucks and tractor trailers if nonsmokers are present

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
- Multi-unit housing common areas
- State correctional facilities
- Hookah lounges if not licensed as a tobacco shop or private smokers' lounge
- Medical marijuana dispensaries
- Nonprofit charitable food facilities
- Specified patient areas of a health clinic or facility

Outdoor Spaces

- 25 ft from tot lots, playgrounds, and certified farmers' markets
- Public and charter school campuses
- 20 ft from main entrance/exit and operable windows of government buildings
- State parks and coastal beaches

This infographic is for informational purposes only.

Developed by the California Tobacco Control Program, a program of the California Department of Public Health © 2020

Citations:

American Lung Association in California. The Center for Tobacco Policy & Organizing. Local Policies on the Use of Electronic Cigarettes 2015. <http://center4tobaccopoly.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Local-Policies-on-Use-of-E-Cigs-April-20151.pdf>

American Nonsmoker's Rights Foundation. States and Municipalities with Laws Regulating Use of Electronic Cigarettes: As of July 1, 2015. 2015. <http://no-smoke.org/pdf/ecigslaws.pdf>

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System - California Adult Tobacco Survey (BRFSS-CATS), 2013. Prepared by: California Department of Public Health, Tobacco Control Program, May 2014. Data restricted to adults aged 18 years and older. Respondents who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a specific place among those who reported being exposed to any SHS in the past two weeks. Workplace is defined as reporting any one of the four responses to the question, 'Where were you in California the last time this happened': 1) Workplace; 2) Hospital, clinic, health or dental facility; 3) Game room, casino, bingo hall; 4) Party, wedding, social event, rented hall.

California Department of Public Health. California Tobacco Control Program. Top 10 Reasons Why California Needs to Close the Exemptions and Loopholes in the State's Smoke-Free Workplace Law. <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/tobacco/Documents/Resources/Fact%20Sheets/Top%2010%20Reasons%20to%20Be%20a%20100%20percent%20smoke%20free%20state.pdf>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System. (Legislation – Smokefree Indoor Air – Private Worksites, Restaurants, Bars - OSH). Available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/statesystem/InteractiveReport/InteractiveReports.aspx?MeasureID=2>

Gonewicz, M.L., Et Al. Levels of Selected Carcinogens and Toxicants in Vapour from Electronic Cigarettes. Tobacco Control. 2014. 23(2): P. 133-9

Schripp, T., Et Al., Does E-Cigarette Consumption Cause Passive Vaping? Indoor Air. 2012.23(1): P. 25-31.

Williams, M. Et Al., Metal and Silicate Particles Including Nanoparticles are Present in Electronic Cigarette Cartomizer Fluid and Aerosol. Plos One. 2013.8(3): P. e57987 .

For more information, please visit the California Tobacco Control Program's website at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/tobacco/Pages/default.aspx>