

AMENDMENTS TO THE CT CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT

Revised on 1/29/24

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2023

Public Act No. 23-103: An Act Concerning Alcoholic Liquor Permits and Tobacco Bars

- This act rolls back certain provisions of the Clean Indoor Air Act to allow the establishment of new tobacco bars and under limited conditions to obtain a liquor permit and allow smoking or vaping in the business. Only tobacco bars established before January 2023 in a municipality with a population of at least 80,000 or more can obtain a liquor permit.
- There are requirements such as tobacco bars must generate at least 60 percent of its total annual gross sales from tobacco products. Additional requirements include but are not limited to ventilation systems, especially if the business is in an area with collocated businesses instead of a standalone building, and all employers must provide insurance coverage for their employees and their dependents.
- For additional information please visit: [Café-Tobacco Bar Liquor Permit \(ct.gov\)](#)

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022

Public Act No. 21-1: An Act Concerning Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis

State Statute Section: Landlords

- Landlords may make building or entire property smoke and vape free
- Landlords cannot restrict renting to anyone that uses cannabis or that has previous cannabis convictions; tenants are allowed to possess or consume cannabis, but landlord may restrict any smoking or vaping
- Landlords may not require drug test from tenants, exceptions to this if:
 - Roomer is not leasing entire residence
 - Residence is for detention or provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar services
 - Residence is transitional housing or sober living facility
 - Failing to prohibit cannabis possession or consumption or failure to require drug test violates a federal law, regulation, or monetary benefit

State Statute Section: State Lands or Waters

- There is no use of cannabis allowed on any state land or water properties managed by DEEP
 - Violations of these prohibitions capped at \$250/individual and may only be enforced by DEEP agents

State Statute Section: Corrections Properties

- The Commissioner of Corrections MAY prohibit possession of cannabis at any DOC facility or halfway house

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2021

State Statute Section 7-148: Local Municipalities

- Expands definition of products in current statute to incorporate tobacco and cannabis for both smoking and vaping
- Municipalities may regulate use (smoking and vaping) and consumption of cannabis on any property owned or under control of the municipality
 - For municipalities with populations greater than 50,000, such regulations shall designate a place in the municipality where public consumption of cannabis is permitted
- Municipalities can prohibit smoking and vaping of cannabis at all outdoor restaurant areas
 - Fines for these violations capped at \$50 for individual and \$1,000 for business

State Statute Section 19a-342: Smoking

- Expands definition of smoking to include any tobacco, hemp, and cannabis
- “Area” where smoking is prohibited now includes both the *interior* of buildings (facilities, businesses, workplaces) AND the *outside* area within twenty-five feet of any doorway, operable window, or air intake vent of the facility, building or establishment.

Locations specifically mentioned include:

- In any building or portion of a building owned and operated, or leased and operated by the state or any political subdivision of the state [Additional language from Public Act No. 21-175]
- Health care institutions, including psychiatric facilities
- Retail establishments (*expanded from retail food store*) accessed by the general public
- Any restaurant
- Establishments with liquor permits (Exception for private clubs with club liquor permits issued prior to May 1, 2003)
- Any area of school buildings and grounds
- Childcare facilities or property, except for family day cares operated in homes; smoking and vaping is only prohibited when the enrolled child is present during customary business hours
- Passenger elevators
- Dormitories of any public or private institution of higher education
- Dog racetrack/facility equipped with screens for simulcasting off track betting or jai alai games
- Any area of a platform or a shelter at a rail, busway, or bus station [Additional language from Public Act No. 21-175]

- *Any rooms* offered to guests of hotel, motel, or similar lodging (previously 25% of rooms could allow smoking)
- Correctional facility or Halfway house

State Statute Section 19a-342a: Vaping

- Expands definition of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems and Vapor Products to include any hemp, tobacco, or cannabis and synthetic nicotine
- “Area” now includes both the *interior* of buildings (facilities, businesses, workplaces) AND the *outside* area within twenty-five feet of any doorway, operable window, or air intake vent of the facility, building or establishment
- Applies to same locations as where smoking is banned

State Statute Section 31-40q: Workplace

- All businesses of any size must be non-smoking, non-vaping. Smoking rooms are no longer allowed
- All businesses may deem their entire property to be smoke and vape free