



# SMOKEFREE AIR ACT

## *Multiunit Properties*

### *Overview*

**Smoking is prohibited in enclosed common areas of multiunit residential buildings. Smoking is not regulated by the law inside private residences (unless used as a child care facility, child care home, or a health care provider location).**

### *Definitions*

- "Enclosed area" means all space between a floor and ceiling that is contained on all sides by solid walls or windows, exclusive of doorways, which extend from the floor to the ceiling.
- "Common area" means a reception area, waiting room, lobby, hallway, restroom, elevator, stairway or stairwell, the common use area of a multiunit residential property, or other area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted.

### *Restrictions*

#### **Areas where smoking is prohibited (including but not limited to):**

- Hallways
- Lobby/public waiting areas
- Stairwells/elevators
- Laundry facilities
- Public restrooms
- Management offices

#### **Areas where smoking is not regulated by the law:**

- Private residences (even if smoke from those areas infiltrate outside the residence into other areas)
- Areas outside building entrances, external doorways or other outdoor/unenclosed areas (unless building/enclosed area is owned, leased, operated, or under the control of the state, county or city government – if so, see “Grounds of Publically Owned Buildings” factsheet)

### *Posting of Signs*

The Smokefree Air Act requires the posting of “no smoking” signs to inform persons they are entering a nonsmoking place. Signs must be posted at every entrance to a public place, place of employment, area declared a nonsmoking place, and outdoor areas where smoking is prohibited. See “Sign Requirements” factsheet for sign specifications.

**NOTE:** The information provided in this document is not intended to be legal advice. Please consult state statutes or contact an attorney for additional information about the Smokefree Air Act (Iowa Code 142D).