

CCDA Legislative Status Report on Monday, March 9, 2026

[Senate Bill 84 \(Niello R\)](#) Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.

Current Text: Amended: 06/18/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 07/17/2025 – Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/16/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: No

Location: 07/17/2025 – Senate. 2 year bill.

Summary (Bill Text):

Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Existing law imposes various limits on a defendant's liability for statutory damages under specified sets of conditions, including if the defendant, among other things, corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time.

This bill would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, unless the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation, and the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service of the letter. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff's attorney's fees, or costs for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation. The bill would also prohibit a plaintiff from avoiding the notice and opportunity to correct provisions and the liability limitations by claiming they are seeking general discrimination damages based on a violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 if the underlying claim is based on a defendant's failure to comply with physical accessibility standards under California law.

(Based on text date 06/18/2025)

[Assembly Bill 395 \(Gabriel D\) Holidays.](#)**Current Text:** Amended: 06/26/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 07/17/2025 – Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 6/25/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)**Is Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 07/17/2025 – Senate. 2 year bill.**Summary (Bill Text):**

Existing law designates specific days as holidays in this state. Existing law designates holidays on which public schools are required to close. This bill would require, commencing with the 2026–27 school year, the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school to consider making efforts to avoid scheduling the first day of class and high school graduation, if applicable, on a date for which the governing board of the school district, the county office of education, or the governing body of the charter school knows, or has reason to know, that members of the public would be unable to participate or be present due to the ritual observance of a religious, cultural, or ancestral holiday.

The bill would require the governing board of a school district, a county office of education, or the governing body of a charter school, in considering and making a determination of which dates to avoid, to actively seek input from the affected community and consider any other relevant sources to ensure inclusive public participation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Based on text date 6/26/2025)

Senate Bill 470 (Laird D) Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: teleconferencing.**Current Text:** Enrolled: 10/01/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 10/01/2025 – Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 222, Statutes of 2025.**Is Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 10/01/2025 – Senate. Chaptered.**Summary (Bill Text):**

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act authorizes meetings through teleconference subject to specified requirements, including, among others, that the state body post agendas at all teleconference locations, that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that the agenda provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, and that at least one member of the state body be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting. This bill would instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2030.

(Based on text date 10/01/2025)

[Assembly Bill 649](#) ([Lowenthal](#) D) Disability access: construction-related accessibility claim.

Current Text: Amended: 05/12/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 07/17/2025 – Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was Judiciary Committee on 6/18/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026).

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: Senate. 2 year bill.

Summary (Bill Text):

Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law provides that a plaintiff demonstrates that the plaintiff was deterred from accessing a place of public accommodation on a particular occasion only if both (1) the plaintiff had actual knowledge of a violation, as specified, and (2) the violation would have actually denied the plaintiff full and equal access, as specified. Current law authorizes the assessment of statutory damages under these provisions based on each particular occasion that the plaintiff was denied full and equal access, as specified, not upon the number of violations of construction-related accessibility standards. Current law prohibits a defendant from being liable for minimum statutory damages in a construction-related accessibility claim, with respect to a violation noted in a report by a certified access specialist (CAsp), for a period of 120 days following the date of the inspection if the defendant demonstrates compliance with each of specified requirements. Current law includes in these specified requirements that the inspection predates the filing of the claim by, or receipt of a demand letter from, the plaintiff, as specified, and that the defendant was not on notice of the alleged violation before the CAsp inspection.

This bill would establish, until January 1, 2034, the Small Business Right to Cure Program and would prohibit a defendant who qualifies for the program from being liable for minimum statutory damages for any construction-related accessibility claim for a period of 6 years following a CAsp report, as provided. To qualify for the program, the bill would require the defendant to demonstrate specified conditions, among others, that the defendant has posted, as provided, both the CAsp inspection notice and a Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, as defined.

The bill would authorize the State Architect to develop, as specified, a form Notice of Participation in the Small Business Right to Cure Program, and would authorize a business to satisfy any requirement to provide the notice by providing a specified written statement until and unless the State Architect promulgates the form.

(Based on text date 05/12/2025)

[Assembly Bill 766 \(Sharp-Collins D\)](#) State agencies and departments: strategic plans: diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Current Text: Enrolled: 09/15/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 09/23/2025 – Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: Yes

Location: 09/11/2025 – Assembly. Enrolled.

Summary (Bill Text):

The State Government Strategic Planning and Performance and Review Act requires each agency, department, office, or commission for which strategic planning efforts are recommended, as specified, to develop a strategic plan and to report to the Governor and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by April 1 each year on the steps being taken to develop and adopt a strategic plan. The act requires the report to include a description of the elements to be included in the strategic plan, the process for developing and adopting the strategic plan, and the timetable for the plan's completion.

This bill would instead require each agency, department, office, or commission subject to the Governor's authority to develop and report on the above-described strategic plan. The bill would also require each agency, department, office, or commission subject to the Governor's authority to, for any strategic plans applicable, develop or update the strategic plan to reflect the use of data analysis and inclusive practices to more effectively advance racial equity and to respond to identified disparities with changes to the organization's policies, programs, and operations.

(Based on text date 09/15/2025)

[Assembly Bill 780](#) ([Castillo](#) R) Disability access: construction-related accessibility claims: notice of violation and opportunity to correct.

Current Text: Introduced: 02/18/2025 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 05/08/2025 – Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was Judiciary Committee on 3/17/2025) (May be acted upon Jan 2026).

Is Urgency: No

Is Fiscal: No

Location: 05/08/2025 – Assembly. 2 Year.

Summary (Bill Text):

Current law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Current law imposes minimum statutory damages for construction-related accessibility claims if the violation of a construction-related accessibility standard denied the plaintiff full and equal access to the place of public accommodation on a particular occasion, as specified. Current law imposes various limits on a defendant's liability for statutory damages under specified sets of conditions, including if the defendant, among other things, corrects the construction-related violations within a specified time.

This bill would prohibit a construction-related accessibility claim for statutory damages from being initiated in a legal proceeding against a defendant who employs 50 or fewer individuals, as specified, unless the defendant has been served with a letter specifying each alleged violation, and the alleged violations have not been corrected within 120 days of service of the letter. The bill would provide that a defendant is not liable for statutory damages, plaintiff's attorney's fees, or costs for an alleged violation that is corrected within 120 days of service of a letter alleging the violation.

(Based on text date 02/18/2025)

Assembly Bill 2190 (Wallis R) Internet website accessibility.**Current Text:** Introduced: 02/19/2026 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 02/20/2026 – From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.**Is Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 02/19/2026 – Assembly. Print.**Summary (Bill Text):**

The Unruh Civil Rights Act requires persons within the jurisdiction of the state to be free and equal and, regardless of the person's sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status to be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments, as prescribed, and makes a violation of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) a violation of the act. Existing law imposes liability upon a person who denies, aids, or incites a denial of, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to, rights afforded by law for actual damages suffered, exemplary damages, a civil penalty, and attorney's fees, as specified, to any person who was denied the specified rights. Existing law also imposes liability upon a person, firm, or corporation that denies or interferes with admittance to, or enjoyment of, public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified, for damages and attorney's fees to a person who was denied those rights.

This bill would grant to an entity an affirmative defense to a claim seeking statutory damages under the provisions described above on the basis of a specific accessibility barrier on the entity's internet website, as defined, if the entity provided evidence to the plaintiff demonstrating within an unspecified number of days of receiving a written pre-lawsuit demand from the plaintiff that either (1) the entity published a digital accessibility report on the accessibility page of its internet website disclosing the specific access barrier and updated that report to reflect remediation of the access barrier or (2) that various things were true regarding the entity's efforts to identify and remediate access barriers on its internet website, including the entity had a reasonable and good faith basis to believe that the internet website was accessible and conformed with the internet website accessibility standard, as specified.

This bill would also prohibit a resource service provider from, in exchange for money or any other form of remuneration, negligently, recklessly, or knowingly construct, license, distribute, or maintain for online use a resource or part of an internet website that causes an entity's internet website to be inaccessible or not conformant with the internet accessibility standard if the resource or part of the internet website is within the control of the resource service provider to remediate or from making a false representation that a resource or part of an internet website is accessible or conforms to the internet accessibility standard. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing law

(Based on text date 02/19/2026)

Assembly Bill 2360 (Arambula D) Internet website accessibility.**Current Text:** Introduced: 02/19/2026 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Status:** 02/20/2026 – From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.**Is Urgency:** No**Is Fiscal:** Yes**Location:** 02/19/2026 – Assembly. Print.**Summary (Bill Text):**

Existing law requires each department, commission, office, or other administrative agency of state government to write each document, as defined, that it produces in plain, straightforward language, avoiding technical terms as much as possible, and using a coherent and easily readable style. This bill would specify that the plain, straightforward language requirement applies to both digital and printed documents, and would define “plain language” for purposes of that provision. The bill would require each state agency, as described above, to create, adopt, and post on its internet website a plain language policy that identifies how the state agency will incorporate or strengthen plain language writing and design principles and practices. The bill would require the head of each state agency to, among other things, designate one or more senior officials within the state agency to oversee state agency implementation of these provisions.

(Based on text date 02/19/2026)

Total Measures: 8