

## Bill Language Affecting CCDA

### SB 1608:

The bill would establish the California Commission on Disability Access for certain purposes relating to disability access, and would require the commission to conduct studies and make reports to the Legislature, as specified.

### SB 1186:

Section 8299.05 - .09 specifically also impacts CCDA for research and studies.

### **Goal 8: Maintain data on status of access compliance.**

There is confusion about access laws and regulations. Not all business owners, nonprofits, schools, and others are aware of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements - or if they are, what compliance looks like. There are questions as to what information exists on compliance successes and where opportunities exist to create greater access, not to mention outcomes from federal accessibility lawsuits. The purpose of this goal is to provide relevant information and data on the status of access compliance throughout California.

### **Objectives/Strategies:**

1. Continue to collect data on lawsuits related to access violations.
2. Expand CCDA website to track known access issues/out-of-compliance properties.
3. Develop a research and analysis rubric for data collection that defines what to collect and why.
4. Identify how ADA access is coordinated at state/county and local levels.
5. Gather data from a diverse set of stakeholder organizations at periodic roundtable meetings.
6. Collect data on successful compliance and compile Best Management Practices (BMP's).

## **Goal 9: Expand methods of identification, obligation, and enforcement of barrier removal in the built environment.**

The purpose of this goal is to facilitate awareness of current and potential gaps and inconsistencies in policy at the state and local levels. With the information of gaps and inconsistencies, accessibility advocates can support and strive for changes that improve the built environment for all.

### **Objectives/Strategies:**

1. Monitor local ordinances, bills and policies passed by elected officials that negatively impact access.
2. Partner with CASp to identify gaps where oversight of access compliance exists, an example may include that business or other transactions do not trigger a request for a building permit.
3. Strengthen working relationships with CASp specialists and government organizations.
4. Recommend expansion on disclosure of ADA issues in lease/purchase agreements between developers/property owners and lessee/buyers.
5. CCDA to coordinate with professional associations on compliance for built environment.
6. Characterize codes as health, safety and welfare, not as “access codes” that are part of the building codes.
7. Develop a mechanism to collect all CASp reports.