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THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 2294  
Author: Ta (R), et al.  
Amended: 6/2/26 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORG. COMMITTEE: 13-0, 6/9/26  
AYES: Rubio, Valladares, Archuleta, Ashby, Blakespear, Cervantes, Dahle,  
Ochoa Bogh, Padilla, Richardson, Smallwood-Cuevas, Wahab, Weber Pierson  
NO VOTE RECORDED: Alvarado-Gil, Hurtado

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 5/4/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** State holidays: Sylvia Mendez Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This bill designates April 14 as Sylvia Mendez Day, as specified.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Designates specific days as holidays in the state, including, among others, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- 2) Designates certain days as judicial holidays and exempts others including, Lunar New Year, Diwali, and Genocide Remembrance Day.

This bill:

- 1) Designates April 14, a state holiday, as Sylvia Mendez Day.
- 2) Exempts Sylvia Mendez Day from being a judicial holiday, as specified.

3) Includes related Legislative findings and declarations, as specified.

## **Background**

*Author Statement.* According to the author's office, "as the former Mayor of Westminster, I know the power of the Mendez v. Westminster case. It's important for California to celebrate the civil rights challenges faced by Mexican-Americans in this state. Furthermore, I am confident California will benefit from learning of the historical link between Mendez v. Westminster and Brown v. Board of Education, and of how California led the way as the first state to outlaw all public school segregation. This legislative session should waste no time in celebrating Sylvia Mendez's contribution to civil rights in the state's government code to ensure this trailblazing case receives its proper place in history."

*State Holidays.* Existing law establishes the various state holidays of California, including those deemed to be judicial holidays. While many state holidays coincide with "judicial" or "bank" holidays, a number of these dates have been exempted in law from being a judicial holiday.

Existing state holidays include:

- a. Every Sunday.
- b. January 1.
- c. The third Monday in January, known as "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day."
- d. The date corresponding with the second new moon following the winter solstice, or the third new moon following the winter solstice should an intercalary month intervene, known as "Lunar New Year."
- e. February 12, known as "Lincoln Day."
- f. The third Monday in February.
- g. March 31, known as "Farmworkers Day."
- h. April 24, known as "Genocide Remembrance Day."
- i. The 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month of Kartik in the Hindu lunar calendar of each year, known as "Diwali."
- j. The last Monday in May.
- k. June 19, known as "Juneteenth."
- l. July 4.
- m. The first Monday in September.
- n. September 9, known as "Admission Day."
- o. The fourth Friday in September, known as "Native American Day."
- p. The second Monday in October, known as "Columbus Day."

- q. November 11, known as “Veterans Day.”
- r. December 25.
- s. Good Friday from 12 noon until 3 p.m..

This bill establishes April 14 as “Sylvia Mendez Day,” and specifically exempts that date from being included as a judicial holiday. This bill also includes related Legislative findings and declarations regarding Sylvia Mendez.

*Sylvia Mendez.* The landmark case of *Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County* (S.D. Cal. 1946) 64 F.Supp. 544, aff’d *Westminster School District of Orange County v. Mendez* (9th Cir. 1947) 161 F.2d 774 (hereafter *Mendez v. Westminster*) was a pivotal decision in the struggle for civil rights and educational equality for Mexican American students in California.

The case arose when Sylvia Mendez and other children in Orange County were denied admission to neighborhood schools and instead directed to separate “Mexican schools,” based solely on their ancestry and ethnicity. In response, Sylvia Mendez’s family, with others, challenged the practice in federal court. The families argued that the segregation of Mexican American students violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The federal district court agreed, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision in 1947, marking a major victory for educational equity and civil rights.

*Mendez v. Westminster* is widely regarded as one of the earliest and most important school desegregation cases in the nation. Years before the United States Supreme Court decided *Brown v. Board of Education*, the federal Courts in California recognized that separating children based on ancestry deprived them of equal educational opportunities and underlined the principles of equality upon which public education is founded. The case also attracted support from a broad coalition of civil rights organizations including the NAACP which filed an amicus brief through attorneys – including Thurgood Marshall – who would later successfully argue *Brown v. Board of Education* before the United States Supreme Court.

The decision’s impact extended beyond the courtroom. Just months after the Ninth Circuit affirmed the ruling, Governor Earl Warren signed legislation ending statutory school segregation in California. This act made California a national leader in the movement toward integrated public education. Governor Warren would later go on to serve as the Chief Justice of the United States and the author of the unanimous opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

This bill designates Sylvia Mendez Day as a state holiday and exempts that date from being considered a judicial holiday. Existing law does not require private employers to provide paid holidays or close their businesses on any holiday. Similarly, local governments and state employers retain authority under applicable laws regarding paid time off.

*Not All Holidays are Paid Holidays.* California law does not require private employers to provide paid holidays, to close their business on any holiday, or to give employees the day off for any particular holiday. When an employer chooses to close its business on a holiday and provide paid time off, that practice exists because of an employer adopted policy or practice, the terms of a collective bargaining agreement, or the terms of an individual employment agreement. There is no legal requirement that an employer offer paid holidays or close its operations on those days.

At the local level, cities have the liberty to specify by charter, ordinance or resolution what paid holidays the city will provide to its city employees. Similarly, most state workers are bound by the memorandum of understanding that they have negotiated with the Governor. For all other state employees, they are entitled to the holidays prescribed in existing law.

This bill adds Sylvia Mendez Day to the list of state holidays. An additional state holiday does not equate to an additional paid day off. Public employees earn personal holidays that they may use to take any day off with pay.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

AB 1841 (Ramos, 2026) entitles state employees to a holiday on the 4th Friday in September, known as “Native American Day,” among other provisions. (Pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 2017 (Haney, 2026) adds “Eid al-Fitr” and “Eid al-Adha” to the list of state holidays, as specified. (Pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 2156 (Rivas, Chapter 7, Statutes of 2026) designated May 31 as Farmworkers Day and requires the Governor to annually proclaim March 31 as Farmworkers Day.

AB 2455 (Haney, 2026) requires the Governor to annually proclaim May 17 as Bruce Lee Day, and designates that date as having special significance, as specified. (Pending on the Senate Floor)

AB 268 (Kalra, Chapter 358, Statutes of 2025) added Diwali to the list of state holidays, authorized public schools and community colleges to close on Diwali, and authorized state employees to elect to take specified leave in recognition of Diwali.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 6/9/26)

Anaheim Union High School District  
California Association for Bilingual Education  
California Civil Liberties Advocacy  
California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce  
Campbell Union High School District

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 6/9/26)

None received

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** In support of the bill, the California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce writes that, “[t]he Mendez v. Westminster decision stands as an early and pivotal affirmation of equal protection in public education. Through determination and sacrifice, Latino families successfully confronted institutional discrimination, leading California to become one of the first states to prohibit school segregation. Their efforts not only advanced justice within the state but also helped lay the groundwork for the United States Supreme Court’s later rulings on educational equality.”

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 73-0, 5/4/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo,

Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Ward,  
Wicks, Zbur, Rivas

NO VOTE RECORDED: Arambula, Bennett, Caloza, Chen, Flora, Wallis, Wilson

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