Date of Hearing: July 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS
Gail Pellerin, Chair
SB 1360 (Cervantes) – As Amended April 14, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 28-0

SUBJECT: Elections: translation of election materials.

SUMMARY: Increases circumstances under which the Secretary of State (SOS) and county elections officials are required to provide translated election materials and specified language services. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Defines the term "limited English proficient individuals" or "LEP individuals" to mean individuals who speak, read, or understand the English language less than "very well," according to United States (US) Census Bureau data or comparable data reflecting English language ability collected by a governmental entity, including as self-reported by such persons to a governmental entity.

2) Requires, from January 1, 2027, to December 15, 2028, any language for which a county elections official is required to provide language assistance under Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), based on the most recent applicable federal determination, is a covered language unless and until superseded by a determination made by the SOS pursuant to 3) below.

3) Requires the SOS, on or before December 15, 2028, using the best available data, to determine which counties meet one or more of the following criteria below, and to publish on the SOS's internet website a list of counties and the languages in which each county is required to provide language access:

    a) Five thousand or more citizens of voting age in a county are LEP individuals and are either members of a single language minority group or speak a shared language.

    b) Five percent or more of the citizens of voting age in a county are LEP individuals and are either members of a single language minority group or speak a shared language.

    c) In the case of a political subdivision that contains all or any part of an Indian reservation, the number of voting-age American Indian or Alaska Native citizens within the Indian reservation who are LEP individuals is more than 5% of all residents of the reservation.

4) Requires the SOS, on or before December 15, 2031, and on or before December 15 of every fifth year thereafter, to make and publish updated determinations pursuant to 3) above.

5) Requires all of the following, beginning January 1, 2027:

    a) Requires an elections official for each election to use existing language determinations prescribed by Section 203 of the VRA or identified by interested citizens in accordance

with this bill, to provide translated materials and language assistance described in b) below. Provides that compliance with this requirement requires materials and assistance to be provided in a way designed to allow voters who speak a particular shared language other than English to be effectively informed of, and participate effectively in, voting-connected activities.

b) Requires an elections official who is required to provide language assistance in a language other than English to ensure that the following forms of voting assistance are provided:

   i) All official and sample ballots used on Election Day, vote by mail (VBM) ballots, and the facsimile of an official ballot are translated into the covered language and made available to voters in all polling places and online.

   ii) All forms used for voter registration, including online, mail, and in-person registration, along with any explanatory materials, are provided in the language.

   iii) All voter education and outreach publications that the political subdivision distributes to the public concerning voter registration, voting options, election dates and deadlines, or voting rights, are provided in the language.

   iv) All public notices relating to the electoral process, including notices about registration deadlines, polling location changes, voter education materials, election-related rights and prohibitions, and voting instructions are provided in the language to the same extent that English-language notices are made available.

   v) Signage identifying the availability of translated ballots, bilingual poll workers, and live over-the-phone interpretation services are available in the language on the political subdivision's website, at local elections offices, and at polling places.

   vi) Sufficient trained bilingual poll workers or interpreters are available to provide effective language assistance in the language. Provides that if an elections official is unable to recruit precinct board members who speak the required language, alternative methods of effective language assistance shall be provided by the elections official.

      (1) Requires bilingual staff who speak a language other than English to identify the languages spoken by that member by wearing a name tag, button, sticker, lanyard, or other mechanism, as determined by the elections official. Requires the text indicating the language skills of the member of the precinct board to be in the non-English language or languages spoken by that member.

      (2) Requires an elections official, at least 14 days before an election, to prepare and make available to the public a list of the precincts to which officials were appointed, including on the elections official's website, and the language or languages other than English in which they will provide assistance.

vii) Live language interpretation services are available by telephone beginning 29 days before Election Day until the election has been certified. Requires information to be posted at each polling place regarding the availability of language assistance services.

viii) Information relating to voter registration, polling locations, official ballots, or other voting related materials and notifications provided on the elections official's website is made available in the language.

c) Requires an elections official to provide the applicable translations of the information described above to any voter who has indicated a language preference for one of the languages into which the materials are translated.

d) Requires the SOS or any state agency to provide forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or services to voters relating to elections, registration, or voting in counties with existing language determinations prescribed by Section 203 of the VRA unless and until superseded by new language determinations made by the SOS, as specified. Requires the SOS to provide the applicable translations of the information required to any voter who has indicated a language preference for one of the languages into which the materials are translated.

6) Provides that compliance with the above provisions requires materials and assistance to be provided in a way designed to allow voters who speak English less than very well to be effectively informed of and participate effectively in voting-connected activities. Requires all materials and services provided by the state or elections official in a language other than English to be of equal quality to the corresponding English-language materials and to be distributed at the same time as the corresponding English-language materials. Requires all translated materials to convey the intent and essential meaning of the original English-language text or communication. Provides that translated materials produced solely by automated translation services are presumed to be insufficient to completely convey intent and essential meaning.

7) Requires the requirements listed above to be interpreted at least as broadly as Section 203 of the federal VRA for both written and oral information, instructions, assistance, and services. Provides that, for any language not covered by Section 203 of the VRA as of January 1, 2027, these requirements shall apply beginning January 1, 2028.

8) Requires the SOS, if interested citizens or entities provide a preponderance of evidence demonstrating that a significant need in a political subdivision exists for translated election materials and services for a language group not covered, to require materials and services to be provided in the applicable language in the political subdivision.

a) Provides that such evidence may include the following:

i) Reliable statistical data.

ii) Evidence that the language minority community has been historically undercounted or underrepresented in census, survey, or administrative data, as specified.

iii) Testimony or affidavits from individuals or entities representing or serving the language minority community.

iv) Testimony or affidavits from experts in demography or other relevant fields.

v) Evidence of structural, procedural, or informational barriers that disproportionately impact voters in the language group.

b) Permits interested citizens or entities to request a public informational hearing before an ad hoc subcommittee of the state's Language Accessibility Advisory Committee (LAAC), and requires the hearing to be held within 45 days of the request.

c) Requires the SOS to issue a written determination in response to a request submitted within 60 days of receipt of the request or the public information hearing, whichever is later, that includes a finding of facts and reasons for the determination. Requires the written determination to be posted on the SOS's website.

d) Requires a determination to include coverage to specify the date by which the language is covered. Requires the date to take into account the need for language assistance and the election calendar. Requires the first implementation date to not occur more than 180 days after the date of the written determination.

9) Permits the SOS to adopt any rules or regulations necessary to implement this bill.

10) Makes various findings and declarations. Finds and declares that this bill addresses a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and therefore, applies to all cities, including charter cities.

11) Makes technical and conforming changes.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Declares the intent of the Legislature that non-English-speaking citizens be encouraged to vote and that appropriate efforts be made to minimize obstacles to voting by citizens who lack sufficient skill in English to vote without assistance. (Elections Code §14201(h))

2) Requires elections officials to make reasonable efforts to recruit poll workers who are fluent in a language if three percent or more of the voting age residents in any precinct are fluent in that language and lack sufficient skill in English to vote without assistance. (Elections Code §12303)

3) Requires two facsimile ballots and related instructions to be available at a polling place in Spanish or other languages in which the SOS has determined three percent or more of the voting age residents in a county or precinct are members of a single language minority and

lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance. Requires four facsimile ballots and related instructions to be available at a polling place in Spanish or other languages in which the SOS has determined exceeds 20% of the voting age residents in a county or precinct are members of a single language minority and lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance. (Elections Code §14201(b))

4) Provides that a county elections official is not required to provide facsimile copies of the ballot in a particular language if the county elections official is required to provide translated ballots in that language pursuant to federal law, as specified. (Elections Code §14201(g))

5) Requires the SOS to establish a statewide LAAC to advise and assist the SOS with implementation of federal and state laws relating to access to the electoral process by LEP voters, as specified. (Elections Code §2600)

6) Requires a county that conducts elections using vote centers, instead of polling places, pursuant to the Voter's Choice Act (VCA), to provide language assistance, translated election materials, and post information regarding availability of language assistance in all languages required in the jurisdiction pursuant to state and federal law, as specified. Requires VCA counties to establish a LAAC. (Elections Code §§4005, et seq.)

EXISTING FEDERAL LAW:

1) Requires a state or a political subdivision of a state to provide voting materials in the language of a minority group when that group within the jurisdiction has an illiteracy rate that is higher than the national illiteracy rate, and the number of US citizens of voting age in that single language group within the jurisdiction meets at least one of the following:

   a) Numbers more than 10,000;

   b) Makes up more than five percent of all voting age citizens; or,

   c) On an Indian reservation, exceeds five percent of all reservation residents. (52 U.S.C. §10503).

2) Requires a state or political subdivision of a state to provide voting materials in the language of a minority group if all of the following apply:

   a) Over five percent of the voting age citizens were, on November 1, 1972, members of a single language minority group;

   b) Registration and election materials were provided only in English on November 1, 1972; and,

   c) Fewer than 50 percent of the voting age citizens were registered to vote or voted in the 1972 Presidential election. (52 U.S.C. §10303).

3) Defines language minorities or language minority groups, for the purposes of the above provisions, to mean persons who are American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives, or of Spanish heritage. (52 U.S.C. §§10310, 10503).

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- The SOS indicates that it would incur first-year General Fund costs of $22 million, and $14.7 million annually thereafter, to implement the provisions of the bill.
- Any administrative costs to the Department of Motor Vehicles have yet to be identified.
- By increasing the translation duties of local elections officials, this bill creates a state-mandated local program. To the extent the Commission on State Mandates determines that the provisions of this bill create a new program or impose a higher level of service on local agencies, local agencies could claim reimbursement of those costs. The magnitude is unknown, but at a minimum would likely reach the low millions of dollars per election cycle.

COMMENTS:

1) **Purpose of the Bill**: According to the author:

   Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1964 guarantees language access assistance to lawfully registered voters in the United States who speak Spanish, an Asian language, or a native language if the population in a jurisdiction exceeds certain thresholds. However, barring congressional action to reauthorize it, Section 203 is set to expire in 2032. Whatever might happen in Washington, D.C. in the future, lawfully registered voters in California should have a voice in our government, regardless of whether they are fluent in English or have limited English proficiency. Senate Bill 1360, which is part of the California Voting Rights Act of 2026, will help the more than 3.2 million lawfully registered voters in California who self-identify as limited-English proficient cast a ballot by making translated election materials more available and accessible. It will accomplish this by codifying Section 203 protections in state law and expanding on Section 203 to provide language access assistance beyond the group of languages required by federal law.

2) **Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965**: The 15th Amendment to the US Constitution provides, in part, "[t]he right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Additionally, the 15th Amendment authorizes Congress to enact legislation to enforce its provisions.

   Congress determined that the existing federal anti-discrimination laws were not sufficient to overcome the resistance by state officials to enforce the 15th Amendment. As a result, Congress passed and President Johnson signed the VRA. The VRA provides, among other provisions, that "[n]o voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or

procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge that right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color."

In 1975, Congress adopted the language minority provisions of Sections 4(f)(4) and 203 of the VRA. Congress extended these provisions in 1982, 1992, and 2006. Sections 4(f)(4) and 203 of the VRA require certain jurisdictions with significant populations of voting age citizens who belong to a language minority community to provide voting materials in a language other than English. These determinations are based on data from the most recent Census.

Specifically, Sections 203 and 4(f)(4) require that when a covered state or political subdivision "[p]rovides registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance, or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots, it shall provide them in the language of the applicable minority group as well as in the English language."

In 2013, the US Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) 570 U.S. 529, invalidated the coverage formula that is used to determine the jurisdictions that are subject to the language requirements in Section 4(f)(4) of the VRA, and the VRA has not been amended since that time to create a new coverage formula. Accordingly, while Section 4(f)(4) remains a part of the VRA, no jurisdictions currently are required to provide language assistance under its provisions. The California jurisdictions that likely would have been required to provide language assistance pursuant to Section 4(f)(4) under the existing coverage formula, however, are required to provide language assistance under Section 203 or under state law to at least some precincts within those jurisdictions.

The language minority provisions of the VRA were last renewed in 2006 when President George W. Bush signed a 25-year extension into law, and are set to expire August 2032.

3) **New Census Data**: On December 8, 2021, the US Census Bureau released its determination of minority language requirements under Section 203 of the VRA. These determinations, updated every five years, affect federal requirements for providing voting materials and other assistance during elections for certain language minority groups within California and across the US. Pursuant to Section 203, the state of California is required to provide bilingual voting assistance to Spanish speakers. Additionally, pursuant to Section 203, 28 of California's 58 counties are individually required to provide bilingual voting assistance to Spanish speakers, and nine counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara) are required to provide voting materials in at least one language other than English and Spanish.

   In addition, existing state law requires the SOS, in each gubernatorial election year, to determine the precincts where three percent or more of the voting age residents are members of a single language minority and lack sufficient skills in English to vote without assistance. Below is a breakdown of the counties that have additional languages required under state law According to the SOS's website, the chart below identifies the language requirements for each county under Section 203 of the federal VRA and Elections Code section 14201. The SOS notes that the chart is based upon 2024 precinct information and data. The requirements provided in the chart will remain in place through December 31, 2029. The next

determinations will be issued by January 1, 2030. (These language requirements are in addition to language assistance that is required under Section 203 of the VRA.)

Alameda: Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, lu Mein, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Malay, Mongolian, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Urdu, Vietnamese
Alpine: Spanish
Amador: Spanish
Butte: Chinese, Hmong, lu Mein, Korean, Spanish
Calaveras: Spanish
Colusa: Spanish
Contra Costa: Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Nepali, Spanish, Tagalog, Urdu, Vietnamese
Del Norte: Spanish, Thai
El Dorado: Indonesian, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Telugu
Fresno: Arabic, Chinese, Hmong, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Urdu, Vietnamese
Glenn: Spanish
Humboldt: Hmong, Spanish, Vietnamese
Imperial: Korean, Spanish
Inyo: Spanish
Kern: Bengali, Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Kings: Chinese (Mandarin), Spanish, Tagalog
Lake: Spanish
Lassen: Spanish
Los Angeles: Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, Farsi, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Mongolian, Napoli, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese
Madera: Chinese, Punjabi, Spanish
Marin: Chinese, Spanish, Vietnamese
Mariposa: Spanish
Mendocino: Spanish, Vietnamese
Merced: Hmong, Punjabi, Spanish, Thai
Modoc: Khmer, Spanish
Mono: Spanish
Monterey: Korean, Spanish, Tagalog
Napa: Hindi, Spanish, Tagalog
Nevada: Khmer, Spanish
Orange: Chinese, Farsi, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Nepali, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Placer: Panjabi, Spanish, Tagalog
Plumas: Spanish
Riverside: Chinese, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese
Sacramento: Chinese, Hmong, Indonesian, lu Mien, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Pashto, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Ukrainian, Vietnamese
San Benito: Spanish
San Bernardino: Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Malay, Nepali,

Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese
San Diego: Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese
San Francisco: Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, Hindi, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese
San Joaquin: Burmese, Chinese, Hmong, lu Mien, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Pashto, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese
San Luis Obispo: Chinese, Gujarati, Khmer, Spanish, Tagalog,
San Mateo: Burmese, Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese
Santa Barbara: Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Santa Clara: Chinese, Farsi, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Mongolian, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Santa Cruz: Japanese, Spanish, Thai
Shasta: Chinese, Punjabi, Spanish
Sierra: None
Siskiyou: Lao, Spanish
Solano: Chinese, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Sonoma: Chinese, Korean, Nepali, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Stanislaus: Chinese, Khmer, Korean, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog
Sutter: Hmong, Punjabi, Spanish, Vietnamese
Tehama: Spanish
Trinity: Spanish
Tulare: Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, lu Mien, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Spanish, Vietnamese
Tuolumne: Spanish
Ventura: Chinese, Korean, Pashto, Punjabi, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese
Yolo: Chinese, lu Mein, Japanese, Nepali, Russian, Spanish, Thai
Yuba: Hmong, Spanish

4) **New State Thresholds**: This bill significantly expands existing state law requirements for language translation and assistance by establishing a framework similar to Section 203 of the VRA. Under Section 203, language assistance requirements apply when LEP voting-age US citizens make up at least 5% of a county's voting-age citizen population or exceed 10,000 individuals. This bill adopts a similar framework but lowers the numerical threshold, requiring language assistance when a county has at least 5,000 LEP voting-age, rather than 10,000. As a result, this bill expands the number of languages for which election materials and assistance must be provided.

   Moreover, federal language requirements define language minorities as persons who are Asian, Native American, Alaskan Native, or of Spanish-heritage. Federal law does not cover other language minority groups. This bill provides for translated election materials and language assistance to be triggered in *all* language groups, not just the four categories identified in federal law. Language groups that are not covered by federal law, including European, Middle Eastern, and African languages, could be covered under this bill's requirements.

According to the author and sponsors of the bill, these changes will result in approximately five new state languages for the SOS and at least 12 counties would be required to provide translated services to at least one additional language.

5) **Higher Levels of Language Service**: Under federal law, when elections officials are required to provide language assistance, they must translate *all* election-related materials, including ballots and voter information guides. By contrast, when elections officials are required to provide language assistance under existing state law, the type of assistance required is more limited. As a result, although California's state law covers more languages than federal law, it requires translation of a narrower set of election materials.

   Under the new state-level language assistance requirements proposed by this bill, the required assistance in any covered language would be similar to what is required under federal law. Specifically, elections officials would be required to translate ballots, voter registration forms and instructions, voter education and outreach materials, voting-related notices, notices of in-language assistance availability, and website content, and would be required to provide in-person bilingual poll workers and interpreters and live telephonic interpretation services. This bill would not change the level of assistance required for languages covered under Elections Code Section 14201.

   Increasing the number of languages for which elections officials must provide more comprehensive translations and assistance, as this bill proposes, likely will improve accessibility to the election process. However, it also could create logistical, timeline, and resource challenges. The SOS and many counties already rely on a limited pool of translation vendors. Requiring substantially more translations across additional materials and languages may be even more challenging and add more time to an already compressed election calendar.

6) **Request for Amendments**: Secretary of State Shirley N. Weber, Ph.D. requests amendments to ensure this bill will work as intended. The letter states that "a point of particular concern is the proximity of the December 2031 language determination cycle to the March 2032 Presidential Primary Election." County elections officials typically begin planning, installing, and programming their voting technologies four to six months in advance of an election and thus preparations for the March 2032 primary election would already be underway before the December 2031 language determinations. As a result, county elections would not have enough time to certify voting technologies to be compliant with all applicable language requirements. Thus, the Secretary requests amendments to make changes to the language determination timelines in the bill.

7) **Arguments in Support**: The sponsors of this bill, California Democracy Partnership, writes:

   > California has the nation's highest proportion of households (43.3%) that speak a language other than English at home. According to the latest American Community Survey, approximately 3.20 million eligible California voters, or 12.3% of our electorate, self-identify as limited-English speakers, and more than 2 million eligible voters currently have access to comprehensive language assistance in California under Section 203 of the VRA. But the federal VRA

protections that guarantee in-language votable ballots are not codified into state law. And Cal. Elec. Code § 14201, the state's unique language access statute, provides only limited language assistance to communities that meet a lower threshold than the federal VRA.

Voting rights are under active attack at the federal level…SB 1360 is a direct response that will guarantee the federal VRA's language assistance requirements under state law by codifying Section of the VRA; and expand upon current Section 203 language coverage by lowering Section 203's numerical threshold for assistance from 10K to 5K of voting age residents in a county, and expand upon Section 203's language minority categories to include all language groups. It will also streamline and clarify the steps for language groups to receive assistance in voting when they are not adequately captured in the Census.

Californians believe that language should not be a barrier to participation in our democracy. A June 2025 poll showed that 70% of California registered voters agree that eligible voters who speak limited English should have translated voting materials in their preferred language. The poll also showed that 87% limited-English voters polled would be more likely to vote in future elections if they had an in-language ballot. This is in line with a 2025 study that coverage under Section 203 significantly increased Latino voter registration rates and Asian American turnout.

8) **Arguments in Opposition**: With an oppose unless amended position, the California Association of Clerks and Election Officials (CACEO), writes:

We write to express concern that the proposed state policy does not fully address language assistance needs, and for that reason respectfully oppose Senate Bill 1360, unless amended…CACEO looks forward to discussions with the bill author and advocates to address these concerns:

1. Eliminate inequitable and unreliable determination models. EC 14201's precinct-based determination formula is inequitable and based on data inferences that are not reliable. Census data collected at a block level has to be imputed to precinct shapes because the two are not the same. Because boundaries of precincts do not align with Census blocks and can vary greatly in population size, the process of matching Census data to precincts can require inferences that introduce significant noise.

The precinct-based model has had unintended consequences in this latest round of determinations, where some languages with more LEP voting aged persons in a county were dropped while other languages with far fewer speakers were added. The precinct-based model makes it impossible for counties to plan, because a single small precinct may trigger a language to be covered, with only 1-5 LEP speakers.

CACEO seeks an amendment to eliminate the precinct-based approach to

determining language coverage. CACEO supports a county-wide formula to ensure counties are dedicating limited resources to serving the greatest need with the most reliable data.

2. Set a new California Voting Rights Act Standard based on the VRA. The California VRA language determination standard should be set at 5% or 10,000 CVAP countywide to align with the VRA. The expansion in SB 1360 would include an expansion to all languages, beyond the 4 language minority groups. This would set a clear and achievable standard, while expanding coverage to new languages.

3.Eliminate or better define the petition process. SB 1360 creates a petition process that can trigger additional language requirements, without any set threshold and applicable to any political subdivision. The current language outlines the types of evidence to be presented but provides no language on the determination standard, creating the potential for inconsistent and unworkable outcomes.

4. Allocate a budget appropriation to enhance services to voters with language needs. Counties require a substantial amount of planning; recruitment and training of bilingual staff to translate votable ballots, voter information guides, signage; and recruitment and training of bilingual election workers to provide oral assistance at voting locations and through hotlines. Allocating funding in the budget, as opposed to requiring counties to seek reimbursement, will ensure a higher quality of provision of language services.

9) **Previous Legislation**: SB 266 (Cervantes) of 2025, would have expanded the number of applicable languages and the types of election-related materials needing to be translated, including voteable ballots. The bill was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee's suspense file.

   AB 884 (Low) of 2023, would have expanded the circumstances under which the SOS and county elections officials must provide translated election materials and language assistance to voters, as specified. Governor Newsom vetoed the bill stating, "While I support the author's goal of expanding language access and resources in our elections, this bill would create new, ongoing general fund cost pressures in the tens of millions of dollars not included in the 2024 Budget Act."

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

The California Democracy Partnership (Sponsor)
AAPIS for Civic Empowerment (Co-Sponsor)
ACLU California Action (Co-Sponsor)
Asian Law Caucus (Co-Sponsor)
California Common Cause (Co-Sponsor)

California Environmental Voters (Co-Sponsor)
Catalyst California (Co-Sponsor)
Inland Empire United (Co-Sponsor)
League of Women Voters of California (Co-Sponsor)
Legal Defense Fund (Co-Sponsor)
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) (Co-Sponsor)
Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans (Co-Sponsor)
SEIU California (Co-Sponsor)
UCLA Voting Rights Project (Co-Sponsor)
Ahri for Justice
American Association of University Women - California
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
Asian Pacific Environmental Network
Black American Political Association of California, Sacramento Chapter
Black Leadership Council
California Black Power Network
California Clean Money Campaign
California Community Foundation
California Domestic Workers Coalition
California Federation of Labor Unions, AFL-CIO
California Healthy Nail Salon Collaborative
California Immigrant Policy Center
California Lulac State Organization
California Native Vote Project
California School Employees Association
California State PTA
California Teachers Association
CFT – a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, Aft, AFL-CIO
Chinese Progressive Association
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
Courage California
Democrats of Rossmoor
Demos
Disability Rights California
Dolores Huerta Foundation
FairVote Action
Hmong Innovating Politics
Indivisible CA: StateStrong
Labor Coalition
NextGen California
Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance, Inc.
Pilipino Workers Center
Power California
Public Citizen
Silicon Valley Community Foundation
Starting Over INC.
Starting Over Strong

UDW/AFSCME Local 3930
VietRise
Western Center on Law & Poverty, INC.
Women Lawyers of Sacramento

Opposition

California Association of Clerks and Election Officials (unless amended)

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