

Date of Hearing: April 7, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
Ash Kalra, Chair
AB 1878 (Patel) – As Amended March 11, 2026

PROPOSED CONSENT

SUBJECT: DATA COLLECTION: RACE AND ETHNICITY

KEY ISSUES:

- 1) SHOULD STATE AGENCIES, BOARDS, OR COMMISSIONS THAT COLLECT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON ETHNIC ORIGIN, ETHNICITY, OR RACE, BE REQUIRED TO COLLECT DATA ON EXPANDED CATEGORIES ON RACE AND ETHNICITY?
- 2) SHOULD THE LEGISLATURE TASK THE OFFICE OF DATA AND INNOVATION WITH STANDARDIZING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS AMONG STATE ENTITIES?

SYNOPSIS

This bill, the California Reliable and Accurate Data Infrastructure (READI) Act, seeks to improve and standardize demographic data collection efforts of state entities. Acknowledging the benefit demographic data can provide for the development of policies and programs, the bill requires state entities that already collect demographic data as part of their work to collect and publish data on more detailed race and ethnicity categories. To effectuate the bill's goals, it also empowers the Office of Data and Innovation to oversee implementation of the demographic data collection efforts, ensure standardization of state demographic data collection efforts, and provide technical assistance regarding best practices in demographic data collection.

This bill is sponsored by the California Commission on Asian Pacific Islander American Affairs. It also enjoys support from Asian Americans Advancing Justice- Southern California, the California Asian American & Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander Health Equity Coalition, California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce, and the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center. In support of the bill, these groups generally contend that equitable data collection practices will help to ensure that all communities in California are properly served. This bill has no registered opposition on file.

SUMMARY: Expands the types of demographic data state agencies, boards, and commissions are required to collect and requires the Office of Data and Innovation to oversee the implementation of this bill and provide technical assistance. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires any agency, board or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data on the ethnic origin, ethnicity, or race of Californians to collect and publish data on detailed race and ethnicity categories in accordance with the other provisions of law, including Sections 8310.4, 8310.5, 8310.6, and 8310.9 of the Government Code, guidance offered by the Office of Data and Innovation, and the federal Office of Management and Budget's Revised Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity (SPD 15) published on March 29, 2024.

- 2) Requires an agency described in 1) to provide both of the following options for respondents when conducting demographic data collection:
 - a) A write-in option for respondents who do not identify with any listed detailed category.
 - b) A write-in option within each category to allow for additional self-identification, when feasible.
- 3) Requires an agency described in 1) to do both of the following:
 - a) Use separate race and ethnicity collection categories when conducting demographic data collection as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, in compliance with applicable state law.
 - b) Utilize additional race and ethnicity collection categories as necessary to allow for the tabulation of race and ethnicity categories, as defined by SPD 15, to ensure compliance with applicable federal laws and standards.
- 4) Authorizes a state agency that lacks formally defined data governance practices to consult with the State Department of Public Health for guidance in developing community-informed data governance practices.
- 5) Requires the Chief Data Officer and the Office of Data and Innovation to oversee implementation of the bill, including tracking progress, conducting evaluations, ensuring compliance, and providing technical assistance.
- 6) Allows the Office of Data and Innovation to exempt a data collection from the requirements of this bill if the relevant agency responsible for the data collection makes a written determination, supported by substantial evidence that the administrative burden on the agency for collecting and publishing information for a particular category outweighs the anticipated benefit to the affected population group.
- 7) Specifies that the requirements of this bill apply to administrative and survey data collections, including third-party and commercial data collections, for the purpose of contracts, partnerships, and agreements involving state agencies.
- 8) Requires state agencies, boards, or commissions required to comply with the bill's provisions to do so as early as reasonably feasible, but no later than January 1, 2029.
- 9) Requires each state agency, board or commission required to comply with the bill to, on or before January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, submit a report to the Legislature and the Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization regarding compliance with the bill's requirements, including all of the following:
 - a) The collection, analysis, and publication of data.
 - b) Existing and new data collection forms and instruments used by state agencies to collect demographic data.
 - c) Technical assistance efforts.

- 10) Specifies that the report described in 9) must be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
- 11) Makes data collected pursuant to this bill available to the public in accordance with state and federal law, except for personal identifying information, which shall be deemed confidential.
- 12) Prohibits a state agency from disclosing personally identifying information collected from individuals to any federal agency unless the disclosure is expressly required by federal law.
- 13) Requires a state agency to adhere to best practices in government data, including practices in the Office of Data and Innovation California Data Standard, the Office of Data and Innovation Data Minimization and Privacy Toolkit, and California Health and Human Services Agency Data De-identification Guidelines. Specifies that these practices shall be applied before the transfer of data to other state and federal agencies to the extent allowable under applicable law.
- 14) Requires a state agency, to the fullest extent possible, to apply data equity practices in data privacy methods to ensure diverse representation in the data by working with impacted community groups to understand privacy loss, statistical utility preferences, and potential technical solutions.
- 15) Requires the Office of Data and Innovation to do all of the following:
 - a) Organize quarterly consultative meetings with experts on race and ethnicity data collections working in governmental agencies, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and other community-serving organizations.
 - b) Standardize the collection of demographic data across state agencies, including all state administrative and survey data.
 - c) Coordinate the activities of statistical data collection across state agencies, including by convening an interagency working group to support coordination and implementation.
 - d) Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the state's statistical data collection.
 - e) Ensure the confidentiality and protection of state data collections.
 - f) Perform any other tasks necessary to ensure the integrity, objectivity, impartiality, and utility of information collected for statistical purposes.
- 16) Allows the Chief Data Officer within the Office of Data and Innovation to provide state agencies with the statistical analyses that supplement the decennial United States Census, and other federal administrative data and survey data collections.
- 17) Requires the Chief Data Officer within the Office of Data and Innovation to ensure that all state agencies adopt the same standard for the collection of race and ethnicity, including minimum categories and detailed categories for race and ethnicity.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Empowers the Congress to carry out the census in “such manner as they shall by Law direct” and mandates that an apportionment of representatives among the states must be carried out every 10 years. (U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 2.)
- 2) Describes the census as the “linchpin of the federal statistical system ... collecting data on the characteristics of individuals, households, and housing units throughout the country.” (*Dept. of Commerce v. U.S. House of Representatives* (1999) 525 U.S. 316, 341.)
- 3) Requires, as of January 1, 2024, the California Department of Corrections (department) to collect voluntary self-identification information pertaining to race or ethnic origin of people admitted, in custody, and released and paroled, which shall include, but not be limited to, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Bangladeshi, Black, Cambodian, Chinese, Colombian, Cuban, Fijian, Filipino, Guamanian or Chamorro, Guatemalan, Native Hawaiian, Other Hispanic Not Listed, Hmong, Indian, Indonesian, Jamaican, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Other Asian Not Listed, Other Pacific Islander Not Listed, Pakistani, Puerto Rican, Salvadorian, Samoan, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, Tongan, Unknown, Vietnamese, and White. Based on that voluntary self-identification information, the department shall prepare and publish monthly demographic data pertaining to the race or ethnic origin of people admitted, in custody, and released and paroled, disaggregated by the same race and ethnicity categories used by the department for the purpose of voluntary self-identification information. (Penal Code Section 2068 (a).)
- 4) Requires, as of January 1, 2025, the data, in 3), except for personally identifying information, which shall be deemed confidential, to be publicly available on the department’s internet website via the Offender Data Points dashboard. (Penal Code Section 2068 (b).)
- 5) Provides that if the population number of any race or ethnicity category is under 50, the department shall only reference, in the published data, those numbers as “fewer than 50” in order to protect personally identifying information. (Penal Code Section 2068 (c).)
- 6) Requires a state or local agency that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians, beginning January 1, 2028, to use separate collection categories and tabulations for the following:
 - a) Each major Middle Eastern group, including, but not limited to, Afghan, Bahraini, Emirati, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Omani, Palestinian, Qatari, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, Turkish, and Yemeni.
 - b) Each major North African group, including, but not limited to, Algerian, Djiboutian, Egyptian, Libyan, Mauritanian, Moroccan, Somali, Sudanese, and Tunisian.
 - c) Each major transnational Middle Eastern and North African group, including, but not limited to, Amazigh or Berber, Armenian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Circassian, and Kurdish. (Government Code Section 8310.4 (b).)
- 7) Requires a state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for the following:

- a) Each major Asian group, including, but not limited to, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Laotian, and Cambodian.
 - b) Each major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited to, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. (Government Code Section 8310.5 (a).)
- 8) Provides that the data collected pursuant to the different collection categories and tabulations described in 6) shall be included in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of Californians by the state agency, board, or commission published or released on or after July 1, 2012. The data shall be made available to the public in accordance with state and federal law, except for personal identifying information, which shall be deemed confidential. (Government Code Section 8310.5 (b).)
- 9) Requires, as of January 1, 2024, the State Controller's Office to the extent it has completed the functionality necessary and the Department of Human Resources, when collecting demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of persons hired into state employment, to include the following additional collection categories and tabulations for Black or African American groups, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
- a) African Americans who are descendants of persons who were enslaved in the United States.
 - b) Blacks who are not descendants of persons who were enslaved in the United States, including, but not limited to, African Blacks, Caribbean Blacks, and other Blacks.
 - c) Unknown or choose not to identify. (Government Code Section 8310.6.)
- 10) Requires specified agencies, in addition to the duties imposed under 7) and 8), in the course of collecting demographic data directly or by contract as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of California residents, to collect and tabulate data for the following:
- a) Additional major Asian groups, including, but not limited to, Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, and Thai.
 - b) Additional major Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups, including, but not limited to, Fijian and Tongan. (Government Code Section 8310.7 (b).)
- 11) Requires the same state agencies subject to 8) to, within 18 months after a decennial United States Census is released to the public, update their data collection to reflect the additional Asian groups and additional Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander groups as they are reported by the United States Census Bureau and prohibits them from reporting demographic data that would result in statistical unreliability. (Government Code Section 8310.7 (d) – (e).)
- 12) Makes 10) and 11) applicable to the following state agencies:
- a) The Department of Industrial Relations.
 - b) The Civil Rights Department.
 - c) To the extent funding is specifically appropriated for this purpose, the State Department of Public Health, on or after July 1, 2022, whenever collecting demographic data as to the

ancestry or ethnic origin of persons for a report that includes rates for major diseases, leading causes of death per demographic, subcategories for leading causes of death in California overall, pregnancy rates, or housing numbers. (Government Code Section 8310.7 (a).)

- 13) Establishes the Office of Data and Innovation (office) within the Government Operations Agency, as of July 1, 2023. Specifies that the office's mission will be to deliver better government services to the people of California through technology and service innovation, data, and design. (Government Code Section 12815 (a), (e).)
- 14) Provides that the people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business and, therefore, the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny. Specifies that any law or rule that limits the public right of access shall be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation. (California Constitution, art. I, Sec. 3.)
- 15) Provides that, in enacting the California Public Records Act (CPRA), the Legislature, mindful of the right of individuals to privacy, finds and declares that access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business is a fundamental and necessary right of every person in this state. (Government Code Section 7921.000.)
- 16) Defines "public records" to include any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business prepared, owned, used, or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics and those in the custody of, or maintained by, the Governor's office means any writing prepared on or after January 6, 1975. (Government Code Section 7920.530.)
- 17) Provides that public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of a state or local agency and every person has a right to inspect any public record, exempted as otherwise provided; and that any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be available for inspection by any person requesting the record after deletion of the portions that are exempted by law. (Government Code Section 7922.525.)
- 18) Defines "personal identifying information" to mean any name, address, telephone number, health insurance number, taxpayer identification number, school identification number, state or federal driver's license, or identification number, social security number, place of employment, employee identification number, professional or occupational number, mother's maiden name, demand deposit account number, savings account number, checking account number, PIN (personal identification number) or password, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services-assigned number, government passport number, date of birth, unique biometric data including fingerprint, facial scan identifiers, voiceprint, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation, unique electronic data including information identification number assigned to the person, address or routing code, telecommunication identifying information or access device, information contained in a birth or death certificate, or credit card number of an individual person, or an equivalent form of identification. (Penal Code Section 530.55 (b).)

FISCAL EFFECT: As currently in print this bill is keyed fiscal.

COMMENTS: This bill establishes the California Reliable and Accurate Data Infrastructure (READI) Act, which seeks to standardize the collection of demographic data by state agencies, boards, and commissions. According to the author:

California has spent decades building the case for data disaggregation, passing bill after bill to expand what agencies collect and for whom. The returns on these efforts have not been fully realized, however. Without a coordinating entity, shared standards, or technical assistance, agencies have been left to implement complex requirements in isolation, and the state has been unable to capitalize on the efficiency and representation these efforts were designed to deliver.

[...]

AB 1878 builds the infrastructure California has been working toward but never fully constructed. It standardizes detailed data collection across every agency already collecting demographic data, raising the floor statewide and enabling the cross-agency comparisons that siloed mandates never could. It centralizes these efforts through ODI—the office that developed the California Data Standard this bill references—giving agencies shared standards, technical assistance, and a single point of accountability. Finally, annual compliance reporting to the Legislature ensures that implementation failures surface in time to be corrected, so the state can continue to deliver for every Californian.

The importance of U.S. Census and demographic data, generally. In the U.S., official counts of populations by means of the U.S. Census have wide-ranging impacts, affecting how federal dollars are disbursed to meet the needs of certain communities, how congressional districts are drawn, and how certain federal anti-discrimination and racial equity laws are enforced. (Why We Conduct the Decennial Census of Population and Housing, United States Census Bureau, available at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/why.html>.) Similarly, state-level demographic data can help identify specific needs within communities and populations, and empower state and local governments to better provide for those needs. According to the California Office of Data and Innovation, “[w]hen state agencies lack reliable data about how Californians access and experience their services, they may unintentionally overlook or increase gaps in effective services, creating inefficiencies and limiting the effectiveness of state funding.” (California Data Standard: Introduction, California Office of Data and Innovation, available at: <https://hub.innovation.ca.gov/data/standard/index.html>.)

Demographic data collection in California. Existing law requires specified state entities to collect data on several broad categories of race and ethnicity, including but not limited to, Asian, Black or African American, Middle Eastern, and drill down from there to collect information about more detailed identities within those major groups. For example, Government Code Section 8310.5 requires state agencies, boards, and commissions to collect and tabulate data regarding “[e]ach major Asian group, including, but not limited to, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Laotian, and Cambodian,” as well as “[e]ach major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited to, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan.” Government Code Section 8310.7 requires the Department of Industrial Relations, the Civil Rights Department, and, to a limited extent, the State Department of Public Health, to additionally collect and tabulate demographic data for “[a]dditional major Asian groups” and “[a]dditional major Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups” as specified. While the state has recognized the value of more detailed information regarding race and ethnicity categories, the

author posits that compliance with existing law has been challenging and that without a single entity to coordinate implementation demographic data collection methods, the benefits of California's previous efforts will not be realized.

This bill aims to bolster and standardize the state's demographic data collection practices. Specifically, the bill imposes expanded demographic data collection requirements on state agencies, boards, or commissions that either directly collect demographic data relating to ethnicity or race or contract to do so. The bill requires these entities to collect and publish data on detailed race and ethnicity categories in accordance with various sections of the Government Code, guidance offered by the Office of Data and Innovation (ODI), and the federal Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) policy directive related to the collection, publication, and maintenance of data on race and ethnicity.

As discussed above, various sections of the Government Code require specified government entities that directly or by contract collect demographic regarding ancestry and ethnic origin to use separate collection categories and tabulations for various racial and ethnic groups. This bill requires the relevant entities to collect and publish data on those detailed race and ethnicity categories. For example, Government Code Section 8310.5, cited above, requires state agencies, boards, and commissions to collect and tabulate data regarding "[e]ach major Asian group, including, but not limited to, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Laotian, and Cambodian," as well as "[e]ach major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited to, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan." Additionally, to the extent that ODI offers guidance on demographic data collection, those state entities would be required to implement that guidance under this bill. Finally, applicable state entities would have to collect their data in accordance with the referenced OMB policy directive, which, among other things, instructs agencies collecting data to use a single combined race and ethnicity question that allows multiple responses. For example, the OMB directed that surveys should identify "Asian" as a minimum category and should additionally provide distinct subcategories, such as Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese, for more specific self-identification by survey-takers. (*Revisions to OMB's Statistical Policy Directive No. 15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* (Office of Management and Budget) March 29, 2024 available at:

[https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/29/2024-06469/revisions-to-ombs-statistical-policy-directive-no-15-standards-for-maintaining-collecting-and-.](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/29/2024-06469/revisions-to-ombs-statistical-policy-directive-no-15-standards-for-maintaining-collecting-and-))

When collecting demographic data, the relevant state entities would also have to provide individuals responding to any request for demographic data with write-in options for those who do not identify with any listed detailed category, as well as one for each category to allow for other self-identification, when feasible. To the extent that a state agency lacks defined data governance practices, this bill additionally allows that agency to consult with the California Department of Public Health in developing community-informed data governance practices.

Each entity required to comply with the provisions above must comply as early as reasonably feasible, but no later than January 1, 2029. On or before, January 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, these entities would be required to submit a report to the Legislature and the Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization on compliance with the bill's requirements, including the collection, and publication requirements, and any technical assistance efforts.

The bill requires the Office of Data and Innovation to oversee implementation of the above provisions and to ensure that all state agencies adopt the same standard for the collection of race and ethnicity, including minimum categories and detailed categories for race and ethnicity. The bill also allows the ODI to exempt an agency from a demographic data collection requirement if the agency can demonstrate, through a showing of substantial evidence, that the burden of collecting and publishing the information would outweigh the potential benefit to the anticipated population group. Beyond that, this bill primarily tasks ODI with standardizing the state's demographic data collection efforts through coordination and outreach.

Lastly, the bill makes the demographic data collected available for public access, except for personal identifying information, which it maintains confidential. It also prohibits state agencies from disclosing personal identifying information to any federal agency unless expressly required by federal law. State agencies would also be required to adhere to best practices published by specified state entities, and these practices must be applied before transferring the data to another state or federal agency, to the extent allowable under applicable law.

The California Public Records Act (CPRA) provides that public records are open to inspection at all times during the office hours of a public agency for inspection by the public, and subject to disclosure upon request, unless exempted. (Section Government Code 7922.525.) An exemption can be explicit in the CPRA itself, pursuant to another law, or justified by the agency's determination that, based on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the record clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the record. (See Government Code Sections 7922.000, 7922.525, 7922.530.)

One common exemption is for "personal identifying information" (PII) within the records of a public agency. The information, but not the record itself, is confidential and therefore exempt from disclosure. Existing law makes PII within an agency's records about the demographics of the individuals the agency serves confidential. For example, Government Code Section 8310.5, cited above, requires the data collected by the state agency, board, or commission to "be made available to the public in accordance with state and federal law, except for personal identifying information, which shall be deemed confidential." (*Id.*, at (b).) Similarly, when the California Department of Corrections (CDC) collects demographic data about inmates, all PII is confidential (and therefore exempt from public disclosure in response to a CPRA request). (Penal Code Section 2068 (b).)

Penal Code Section 530.55 defines PII to mean the following:

[A]ny name, address, telephone number, health insurance number, taxpayer identification number, school identification number, state or federal driver's license, or identification number, social security number, place of employment, employee identification number, professional or occupational number, mother's maiden name, demand deposit account number, savings account number, checking account number, PIN (personal identification number) or password, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services-assigned number, government passport number, date of birth, unique biometric data including fingerprint, facial scan identifiers, voiceprint, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation, unique electronic data including information identification number assigned to the person, address or routing code, telecommunication identifying information or access device, information contained in a birth or death certificate, or credit card number of an individual person, or an equivalent form of identification.

This definition of PII is commonly used to not only protect the privacy of persons whose personal information is included within public records, but also to ensure that an agency does not withhold more information from the public than is necessary. (See e.g. Welfare & Institutions Code Section 18961.5 [restricting county welfare departments from sharing PII]; and Family Code Section 8813 [authorizing the sharing of information about an adoptive family with a parent under specified circumstances, except for PII about the adoptive family].) While a record can be public, PII within the record may be confidential and exempt from public disclosure.

Considering the expansiveness of the data collection proposed by the bill, making personal identifying information confidential seems advisable. Arguably, making the personal identifying information confidential ensures that it will not be released to any entity, including the federal government, unless required by law. Nonetheless, it seems prudent to ensure clarity on the issue in order to protect individuals' personal information to the greatest extent possible. To that end, the prohibition currently applies to state agencies only, implying that boards and commissions that collect personal identifying information may disclose the information to a federal agency absent a legal requirement, and that they similarly do not have to adhere to best practices promoted by ODI, and CHHS before transferring data to the federal government. *The author may wish to clarify that the prohibition applies to all data collected pursuant to the bill's provisions.*

Given that demographic data is used by governments to allocate different resources and study the effects of such resources on distinct populations, it seems reasonable to conclude that greater detail in the type of data collected could be useful in providing more appropriately tailored services to discrete populations. Further, to the extent that state entities have not been applying a centralized approach to collect this data, tasking the Office of Data and Innovation with standardizing data collection efforts also seems reasonable.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: The California Asian American & Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander Health Equity Coalition, representing numerous organizations, writes the following in support of the bill:

Equitable data collection ensures that every group in California can be seen and heard from so our lawmakers can understand and fully address everyone's needs. AB 1878 requires qualifying state agencies to collect and publish detailed categories of race and ethnicity. This bill creates a clear statewide standard for how this information is collected and reported. Making data more accurate and consistent across agencies makes it easier to identify disparities and create policies that truly meet the needs of California's diverse communities.

Similarly, the California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce writes:

Equitable and precise data collection ensures that all communities in California are seen and counted, enabling lawmakers to better understand and address the diverse needs of our state. AB1878 requires qualifying state agencies to collect and publish more detailed race and ethnicity data, establishing a clear and consistent statewide standard for how this information is gathered and reported. Accurate, standardized data across agencies will make it easier to identify disparities and develop policies that more effectively serve California's diverse population.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Asian Americans Advancing Justice-southern California
Asian Health Services (UNREG)
California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Kristian Wright / JUD. / (916) 319-2334