

2022

CALIFORNIA

VOTER GUIDE



 **CAIR**
CALIFORNIA



ABOUT



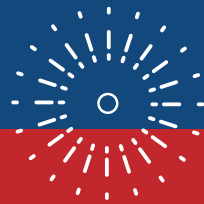
The Council on American–Islamic Relations, California (CAIR–CA), is a chapter of the nation’s largest American Muslim civil rights and advocacy organization. CAIR–CA’s mission is to enhance the understanding of Islam, protect civil rights, promote justice, and empower American Muslims. Through its offices in the Greater Los Angeles Area (CAIR–LA), Sacramento Valley/Central California (CAIR–SV/CC), San Diego (CAIR–SD), and the San Francisco Bay Area (CAIR–SFBA), CAIR–CA serves California’s estimated one million American Muslims by providing direct legal services to immigrants and victims of discrimination, working with the media, facilitating community education as it relates to civil rights and civic participation, and engaging in policy advocacy.

PREPARED BY

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THANK YOU

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CAIR-CA 2022 MIDTERM ELECTION VOTER GUIDE

Introduction

The 2022 election cycle presents the American Muslim community with an important opportunity to increase its political capacity and presence.

The Voter Guide is a biennial resource provided by CAIR-CA to community members as they prepare to vote in State, Congressional, and/or Presidential Elections. The goal of this resource is to encourage informed civic engagement and educate community members on the issues, votes, and outcomes prior to the 2022 Midterm elections. The guide does so by reflecting the voting history of all California State and Congressional elected officials from 2021-2022 via scorecards; and providing summaries of ballot propositions.

To those ends, CAIR-CA has compiled three resources to help guide community members as they plan to vote in the November 2022 Midterm Election. Inside this guide, you will find:

CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD

This scorecard reflects how California elected officials have voted on bills at the United States Congress in Washington D.C. The laws passed in Washington D.C. have a nationwide impact. The scorecard includes bills from 2021-22 and covers a range of topics, including, but not limited to: Islamophobia, law enforcement, and immigration.

STATE LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

This scorecard reflects how California elected officials have voted on bills at the State Legislature in Sacramento, California. The laws passed in Sacramento have a statewide impact. The State Legislature is comprised of two houses: the Senate and the Assembly. "Members of the California Senate (known as Senators) and members of the California Assembly (known as Assemblypersons) represent individual districts.

STATEWIDE PROPOSITION GUIDE

This guide describes the seven statewide propositions that community members will see on their ballots. A proposition is a proposal of a new law or change to the Constitution which is voted on by California citizens and does not require the approval of elected officials. Propositions passed have a statewide impact.



A scorecard is an illustration that reflects the voting performance of California representatives from Congress and the state legislature. The votes of each legislator have been rated positive (green) or negative (red) depending on how closely their votes corresponded with civil rights and social justice priorities identified by CAIR-CA. The criteria selected for each topic is rooted in legislation introduced and voted on in 2021-2022.

As the amount of legislation introduced in both Congress and the state legislature is rather expansive, please note that elected officials should not be judged by these criteria alone. The scorecards are intended to provide a general profile to assist voters in better understanding the attitudes of elected officials toward key civil rights issues. CAIR-CA makes no claims as to the favorability of one candidate over another, however, we encourage voters to further research the actions of their legislators before supporting any candidate.

At the end of the guide are CAIR-CA's recommendations on statewide ballot propositions. As a nonprofit, nonpartisan 501(c)(3) organization, CAIR-CA cannot advocate for specific candidates for office or party preference, however, it can endorse ballot propositions. CAIR-CA is able to encourage American Muslims to engage in the election process, conduct voter registration training programs, issue briefings, host candidate forums, educate the community on issues, take positions on legislation, and lead get-out-the-vote drives.

Please contact your local CAIR-CA office if you have any questions or would like to get involved with our various civic engagement efforts.

SENATE SCORECARD

S.65 – Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act¹

SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT BIDEN IN DECEMBER 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (S.65/H.R.1155) prohibits the importation of goods made with forced labor in China's Uyghur Region by Uyghur Muslims and other Turkic ethnic minorities.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act creates a "rebuttable presumption" that any goods made in Xinjiang are made with forced labor and prohibited from entering the United States unless "clear and convincing" evidence is shown to the contrary.

The Chinese government is guilty of an ongoing campaign targeting Uyghur Muslims and other Turkic ethnic minorities with a campaign of genocide. Millions of Uyghurs have been detained in concentration camps in which beatings, torture, and rape happen regularly. Millions more are being used as slave labor on plantations and in Chinese factories.

S.597 – End Racial and Religious Profiling Act (ERRPA)²

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE – MARCH 4, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The act would prohibit racial and religious profiling by a federal, state, local, or tribal law enforcement agency or agent. The act empowers the Department of Justice (DOJ), or an individual injured by racial profiling, to bring a civil action to enforce the prohibition. They require federal law enforcement agencies to maintain policies and procedures to eliminate racial profiling, including training on racial profiling issues, the collection of data, and procedures for handling complaints.

Among its many statutory requirements, state or local governments that receive certain federal funds must maintain policies and procedures to eliminate racial profiling, including training on racial profiling issues, the collection of data, and participation in an administrative complaint procedure or independent audit program. The DOJ must withhold or reduce grant funds from a state or unit of local government that fails to comply.

S.1891 – National Origin–Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act (NO BAN Act)³

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE – MAY 27, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will prohibit religious discrimination in various immigration-related decisions in response to the former Trump administration’s Islamophobic and discriminatory Muslim and African bans. This bill aims to impose limitations on the office of the President’s authority to suspend or restrict people from entering the United States based on religion.

Only if there is a specific and credible threat to U.S. interests – such as security or public safety – can the President temporarily restrict entry into the country. Individuals or entities present in the U.S. lawfully harmed by any such restrictions may sue in federal court. These restrictions would also be issued only when there is a compelling government interest and using the narrowest means possible under this bill as well.

S.1912 – Access to Counsel Act⁴

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE – MAY 27, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will guarantee Customs & Border Patrol (CBP) and Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) provide persons detained for more than an hour in secondary screening access to their private legal counsel, including non-citizens and unaccompanied children, who may be detained at the U.S. border or ports-of-entry for long periods of time. The counsel and related party shall be allowed to advocate on behalf of the covered individual, including by providing evidence and information to the examining immigration officer.

S. 3384 – Combating International Islamophobia Act⁵

REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AFTER PASSING IN THE HOUSE BY 219-212 – DECEMBER 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The Combating International Islamophobia Act would establish a special envoy office at the U.S. State Department to monitor and combat international Islamophobia. The act would compel the State Department to develop a more comprehensive approach to fighting the global increase of Islamophobia, increasing its capacity to monitor and confront state and non-state actors.

The Act would:

- Establish an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia at the State Department headed by a Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating Islamophobia.
- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act and International Religious Freedom Act to require annual reporting on Islamophobia in each foreign country and the steps taken by that country to combat it through educational programming and public awareness initiatives.

While global Islamophobia, anti-Muslim state policies, and hate incidents have increased, for the past two decades the American Muslim community has consistently called for the creation of a special envoy position to monitor and combat this rising tide of hate – the Combating International Islamophobia Act would make this special envoy position a reality.

S.J.Res.10 – Repeal of 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) in Iraq⁶

PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY 268-161 – JUNE 17, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will prohibit religious discrimination in various immigration-related decisions in response to the former Trump administration's Islamophobic and discriminatory Muslim and African bans. This bill aims to impose limitations on the office of the President's authority to suspend or restrict people from entering the United States based on religion.

Only if there is a specific and credible threat to U.S. interests – such as security or public safety – can the President temporarily restrict entry into the country. Individuals or entities present in the U.S. lawfully harmed by any such restrictions may sue in federal court. These restrictions would also be issued only when there is a compelling government interest and using the narrowest means possible under this bill as well.

U.S. Senate Letter Urging U.S. Investigation into Israel's Assassination of Shireen Abu Akleh (June 2022)⁷

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This letter directly called upon President Biden for a thorough, impartial investigation of the assassination of Shireen Abu Akleh and to hold her killers responsible. The letter additionally calls to hold those accountable for the ensuing chaos that took place during the funeral procession of Ms. Abu Akleh, as Israeli police attacked mourners by beating them, including the pallbearers, and causing the momentary dropping of one end of her casket.



CONGRESSMEMBER	STATUS	S.J. RES. 10	S. 65	S. 1891	S. 1912	S. 3384	S. 597	SHIREEN ABU ABKLEH
Dianne Feinstein (D)	N	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖
Alex Padilla (D)	ISR	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖

ISR » Incumbent seeking re-election

RAO » Running for another office

NER » Not eligible for re-election

N » Not up for re-election

✓ » Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position

✗ » Did not vote in line with CAIR-CA's position

⊖ » No action taken

NIO » Not in office

CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD

H.R.256 – Repeal of 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) in Iraq⁸

PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY 268-161 – JUNE 17, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will repeal the AUMF Against Iraq Resolution of 2002.

The 2002 AUMF authorized the use of American armed forces against the Saddam Hussein regime. If the Senate votes to repeal it, the President's ability to order military actions in Iraq without congressional approval would come to an end. The separate 2001 AUMF, which authorizes attacks on those connected with the September 11, 2001, attacks and gives the president even more sweeping powers, is not impacted by the repeal of the 2002 AUMF.

H.R.1155 – Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act⁹

SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT BIDEN IN DECEMBER 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (S.65/H.R.1155) prohibits the importation of goods made with forced labor in China's Uyghur Region by Uyghur Muslims and other Turkic ethnic minorities.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act creates a "rebuttable presumption" that any goods made in Xinjiang are made with forced labor and prohibited from entering the United States unless "clear and convincing" evidence is shown to the contrary.

The Chinese government is guilty of an ongoing campaign targeting Uyghur Muslims and other Turkic ethnic minorities with a campaign of genocide. Millions of Uyghurs have been detained in concentration camps in which beatings, torture, and rape happen regularly. Millions more are being used as slave labor on plantations and in Chinese factories.

H.R.1280 – George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021¹⁰

**PASSED IN THE U.S. HOUSE WITH A VOTE OF 220-212 – SEPTEMBER 3, 2021.
REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will increase accountability for law enforcement misconduct, restrict certain policing practices, enhance transparency and data collection, and establish best practices and training requirements. The bill will enhance existing enforcement mechanisms to remedy violations by law enforcement and will establish a framework to prevent and remedy racial profiling by law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels. It also will create a national registry to compile data on complaints and records of police misconduct along with establishing new reporting requirements and recommending that the DOJ create uniform accreditation standards for law enforcement agencies and requires law enforcement officers to complete training on racial profiling, implicit bias, and the duty to intervene when another officer uses excessive force.

H.R.1333 – National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act (NO BAN Act)¹¹

PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 218-208. SENT TO SENATE – MAY 27, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will prohibit religious discrimination in various immigration-related decisions in response to the former Trump administration's Islamophobic and discriminatory Muslim and African bans. This bill aims to impose limitations on the office of the President's authority to suspend or restrict people from entering the United States based on religion.

Only if there is a specific and credible threat to U.S. interests – such as security or public safety – can the President temporarily restrict entry into the country. Individuals or entities present in the U.S. lawfully harmed by any such restrictions may sue in federal court. These restrictions would also be issued only when there is a compelling government interest and using the narrowest means possible under this bill as well.

H.R.1573 – Access to Counsel Act¹²

PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY 217–207 – APRIL 21, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will guarantee CBP and ICE provide persons detained for more than an hour in secondary screening access to their private legal counsel, including non-citizens and unaccompanied children, who may be detained at the U.S. border or ports-of-entry for long periods of time. The counsel and related party shall be allowed to advocate on behalf of the covered individual, including by providing evidence and information to the examining immigration officer.

H.R.1694 – Stop Militarizing Law Enforcement Act¹³

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE – MARCH 9, 2021. REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill will restrict the Department of Defense from transferring certain surplus military property to federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies. These include controlled firearms, ammunition, grenade launchers, explosives, certain vehicles or trucks, armored or weaponized drones, certain controlled aircraft, silencers, or long-range acoustic devices. The Department can waive this limitation if it is determined that the transfer is necessary for disaster or rescue purposes or for another purpose where life and public safety are at risk. This bill will also eliminate the requirement for the Department of Defense to give preference to transfers of property that will be used in counter-drug, counterterrorism, disaster-related emergency preparedness, or border security activities.

H.R.3548 – Keeping Our Promise Act¹⁴

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE – MAY 25, 2021. REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

In response to the imminent expiration of thousands of individuals' eligibility for Diversity visas, this bill would authorize visas to qualified individuals who were previously denied – specifically applicable to individuals denied diversity lottery visas due to the discriminatory and Islamophobic Muslim and African Ban executive orders issued by the Trump Administration in 2017, as well as those who were denied an interview or entry after receiving a visa as a result of COVID-19 travel restrictions. This bill would additionally relax annual numerical limits on visa issuing under the provisions of this bill.

H.R.5665 - Combating International Islamophobia Act¹⁵

PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY 219-212 – DECEMBER 14, 2021. REFERRED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The Combating International Islamophobia Act would establish a special envoy office at the U.S. State Department to monitor and combat international Islamophobia. The act would compel the State Department to develop a more comprehensive approach to fighting the global increase of Islamophobia, increasing its capacity to monitor and confront state and non-state actors.

The Act would:

- Establish an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia at the State Department headed by a Special Envoy for Monitoring and Combating Islamophobia.
- Amend the Foreign Assistance Act and International Religious Freedom Act to require annual reporting on Islamophobia in each foreign country and the steps taken by that country to combat it through educational programming and public awareness initiatives.

While global Islamophobia, anti-Muslim state policies, and hate incidents have increased, for the past two decades the American Muslim community has consistently called for the creation of a special envoy position to monitor and combat this rising tide of hate – the Combating International Islamophobia Act would make this special envoy position a reality.

H.R.8433 – Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929¹⁶

INTRODUCED IN JULY 2022 AND REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This act will update an existing adjustment of status (green card application) process in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) using the discretionary registry provisions in Section 249. Specifically, the bill establishes a seven years of presence eligibility to apply for a green card. It incorporates a rolling component so that future legislation would not be required to update the INA registry. The “Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929” would update the registry by replacing a specific cut-off date, currently January 1, 1972, with a minimum number of years of presence, the bill proposes seven years. The seven-year presence ensures that the registry does not become obsolete over time.

The Registry process was first established in 1929 under the Registry Act of 1929, and the cut-off date was last updated (to 1972) in 1986 under then President Ronald Reagan as part of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).

U.S. House of Representatives’ Letter Urging U.S. Investigation into Israel’s Assassination of Shireen Abu Akleh (May 2022)¹⁷

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

About: Led by U.S. Representative Andre Carson (D-IL) and signed by 56 other House Democrats, this letter addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as the State Department requests that the U.S. government launch an investigation of the assassination of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh. This letter additionally requests the State Department to investigate whether any U.S laws protecting Abu Akleh’s rights as a United States citizen were violated.

CONGRESSMEMBER	STATUS	H.R. 256	H.R. 1155	H.R. 1280	H.R. 1333	H.R. 1573	H.R. 1694	H.R. 3548	H.R. 5665	H.R. 8433	SHIREEN ABU ABKLEH
Pete Aguilar (D-31)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖	⊖
Nanette Diaz Barragán (D-44)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖
Karen Bass (D-37)	NER	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖
Ami Bera (D-7)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	⊖	✔	⊖	⊖
Julia Brownley (D-26)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖	⊖
Ken Calvert (R-42)	ISR	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Salud Carbajal (D-24)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	⊖	✔	⊖	⊖
Tony Cárdenas (D-29)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔	⊖
Judy Chu (D-27)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔	⊖
J. Luis Correa (D-46)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔	✔
Jim Costa (D-16)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	⊖	✔	⊖	⊖
Mark DeSaulnier (D-11)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔
Anna Eshoo (D-18)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
John Garamendi (D-3)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖	✔
Mike Garcia (R-25)	ISR	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Jimmy Gomez (D-34)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖
Josh Harder (D-10)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	⊖	✔	⊖	⊖
Jared Huffman (D-2)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔
Darrell Issa (R-50)	ISR	✔	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Sara Jacobs (D-53)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔	⊖
Ro Khanna (D-17)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔
Young Kim (R-39)	ISR	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Douglas LaMalfa (R-1)	ISR	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Barbara Lee (D-13)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

ISR » Incumbent seeking re-election

RAO » Running for another office

NER » Not eligible for re-election

N » Not up for re-election

✔ » Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position

✘ » Did not vote in line with CAIR-CA's position

⊖ » No action taken

NIO » Not in office

CONGRESSMEMBER	STATUS	H.R. 256	H.R. 1155	H.R. 1280	H.R. 1333	H.R. 1573	H.R. 1694	H.R. 3548	H.R. 5665	H.R. 8433	SHIREEN ABU ABKLEH
Mike Levin (D-49)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	⊖
Ted Lieu (D-33)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Zoe Lofgren (D-19)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alan Lowenthal (D-47)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Doris Matsui (D-6)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖
Kevin McCarthy (R-23)	ISR	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖
Tom McClintock (R-4)	ISR	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖
Jerry McNerney (D-9)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grace Napolitano (D-32)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Devin Nunes (R-22)	NER	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖
Jay Obernolte (R-8)	ISR	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖
Jimmy Panetta (D-20)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	⊖
Nancy Pelosi (D-12)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖
Scott Peters (D-52)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	⊖
Katie Porter (D-45)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖
Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-40)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Raul Ruiz (D-36)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Linda Sánchez (D-38)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Adam Schiff (D-28)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	⊖
Brad Sherman (D-30)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖
Jackie Speier (D-14)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	✓
Michelle Steel (R-48)	ISR	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖
Eric Swalwell (D-15)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	✓
Mark Takano (D-41)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓
Mike Thompson (D-5)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✓
Norma Torres (D-35)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖

CONGRESSMEMBER	STATUS	H.R. 256	H.R. 1155	H.R. 1280	H.R. 1333	H.R. 1573	H.R. 1694	H.R. 3548	H.R. 5665	H.R. 8433	SHIREEN ABU ABKLEH
David Valadao (R-21)	ISR	✘	✔	✘	✘	✘	⊖	⊖	✘	⊖	⊖
Juan Vargas (D-51)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖	⊖
Maxine Waters (D-43)	ISR	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	⊖	✔	✔	⊖	⊖

ISR » Incumbent seeking re-election

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⊖ » No action taken

NIO » Not in office

BILL SUMMARIES VOTER GUIDE

2022 CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE

AB 26 – Peace Officers: Use of Force¹⁸

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill mandated law enforcement officers to immediately report potential excessive force. Policies would additionally be required to prohibit retaliation against officers that report violations of law or regulations of another officer to a supervisor. It would also discipline an officer who fails to intercede.

AB 48 – Kinetic Energy Projectiles & Chemical Agents¹⁹

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill prohibited the use of kinetic energy projectiles such as rubber bullets, and chemical agents like tear gas, by law enforcement on individuals who are peacefully protesting or practicing their first amendment rights to assemble.

AB 412 – California Commission on Human Rights²⁰

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, THOUGH VETOED BY GOVERNOR – OCTOBER 10, 2021

CA-CAIR: SPONSORED

This bill would have created the California Commission on Human Rights, an independent body that would have reviewed the status of human rights across California and introduced necessary policy recommendations to the Legislature and State Departments accordingly.

AB 481 – Law Enforcement: Military Equipment: Funding, Acquisition, and Use²¹

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill required law enforcement to increase reporting around any acquisition of military-grade equipment. This reporting will increase transparency in understanding how much military equipment law enforcement agencies have and require use policies to be submitted.

AB 256 – Criminal Procedure: Discrimination²²

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 29, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill extends protections provided by AB 2542 by prohibiting the State from seeking or obtaining a criminal conviction, based upon race, ethnicity, or national origin, in prior unfair convictions and sentences.

AB 937– VISION Act²³

FAILED PASSAGE OF SENATE VOTE – AUGUST 31, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The VISION Act would have ensured that an immigrant deemed eligible for release from state prison or local jail would not be turned over to ICE detention. Regardless of if someone has completed their sentence, been granted parole, had charges dropped, or been granted release by a judge, they could be at risk of being held by ICE.

AB 1608– County Officers: Consolidation of Offices²⁴

FAILED PASSAGE OF SENATE VOTE – AUGUST 30, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill would have ensured that local death investigations are conducted independently and objectively by requiring that the duties of sheriff and coroner not be combined, thereby reducing any perception of biased investigative medical examinations when determining the cause of death of an individual.

AB 1766– California IDs for All²⁵

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill expands California Identification Card eligibility access for all, regardless of immigration status. Lack of identification is one of the largest barriers to successful reentry into the community as IDs are essential to securing housing, social services, and other benefits.

AB 2193 – Civil Representation: Immigration Status²⁶

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill improves legal aid access for low-income parties in civil cases regardless of immigration status by requiring legal aid programs under the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act to refer clients out to other services if they are not legally able to assist them in their case. This includes matters of housing, probate conservatorship, guardianship, domestic violence, and civil harassment restraining orders.

AB–2520 Department of Justice: Office of Access to Justice²⁷

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, THOUGH VETOED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 29, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill establishes an Office of Access to Justice within the California DOJ with the intent to promote access to justice for low-income and underrepresented people in California criminal and civil justice systems.

AB 2847– Unemployment: Excluded Workers Pilot Program²⁸

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, THOUGH VETOED BY GOVERNOR – SEPTEMBER 28, 2022

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill establishes the Excluded Workers Pilot Program until January 1, 2025, which will provide income assistance through the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to unemployed workers who are not eligible for the state or federal benefits administered by the Employment Development Department.

CA STATE SENATOR/ ASSEMBLYMEMBER	STATUS	AB 26	AB 48	AB 412	AB 481	AB 256	AB 937	AB 1608	AB 1766	AB 2913	AB 2520	AB 2847
Benjamin Allen (D-24)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bob Archuleta (D-32)	ISR	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toni Atkins (D-39)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patricia Bates (R-36)	NER	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Josh Becker (D-13)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Andreas Borgeas (R-8)	NER	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✓
Steven Bradford (D-35)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anna Caballero (D-14)	ISR	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dave Cortese (D-15)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brian Dahle (R-1)	N	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Bill Dodd (D-3)	N	✓	⊖	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maria Elena Durazo (D-26)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Susan Eggman (D-5)	N	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steve Glazer (D-7)	N	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lena Gonzalez (D-33)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shannon Grove (R-12)	ISR	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Robert Hertzberg (D-18)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ben Hueso (D-40)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Melissa Hurtado (D-16)	ISR	⊖	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brian Jones (R-38)	ISR	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗
Sydney Kamlager (D-30)	RAO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
John Laird (D-17)	N	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connie Leyva (D-20)	RAO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monique Limon (D-19)	N	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mike McGuire (D-2)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Melissa Melendez (R-28)	NER	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✗
Dave Min (D-37)	N	⊖	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓

CA STATE SENATOR/ ASSEMBLYMEMBER	STATUS	AB 26	AB 48	AB 412	AB 481	AB 256	AB 937	AB 1608	AB 1766	AB 2913	AB 2520	AB 2847
Josh Newman (D-29)	N	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
James Nielsen (R-4)	NER	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗
Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh (R-23)	N	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	⊖	✗
Richard Pan (D-6)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anthony Portantino (D-25)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Richard Roth (D-31)	N	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Susan Rubio (D-22)	ISR	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nancy Skinner (D-9)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Henry Stern (D-27)	N	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tom Umberg (D-34)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bob Wieckowski (D-10)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scott Wiener (D-11)	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scott Wilk (R-21)	N	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗	✗
Cecilia Aguiar-Curry (D-4)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
David Alvarez (D-80)	ISR	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	✓	NIO	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓
Joaquin Arambula (D-31)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebecca Bauer-Kahan (D-16)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Steve Bennett (D-37)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marc Berman (D-24)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Frank Bigelow (R-5)	NER	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	⊖
Richard Bloom (D-50)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tasha Boerner Horvath (D-76)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mia Bonta (D-18)	ISR	NIO	✓	NIO	✓	✓	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Isaac Bryan (D-54)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Autumn Burke (D-62)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIO	✓	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO

ISR » Incumbent seeking re-election

RAO » Running for another office

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CA STATE SENATOR/ ASSEMBLYMEMBER	STATUS	AB 26	AB 48	AB 412	AB 481	AB 256	AB 937	AB 1608	AB 1766	AB 2913	AB 2520	AB 2847
Lisa Calderon (D-56)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wendy Carrillo (D-51)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sabrina Cervantes (D-60)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ed Chau (D-49)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIO	⊖	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO
Phillip Chen (D-55)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	⊖	✗
David Chiu (D-17)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIO	✓	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO
Steven Choi (R-68)	ISR	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	⊖	✗
Ken Cooley (D-8)	ISR	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jim Cooper (D-9)	RAO	⊖	⊖	✓	✗	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan Cunningham (R-35)	NER	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖	✗
Megan Dahle (R-1)	ISR	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	✗
Tom Daly (D-68)	NER	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laurie Davies (R-73)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✗
Heath Flora (R-12)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Mike Fong (D-49)	ISR	NIO	✗	✓	NIO	✓	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vince Fong (R-34)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Jim Frazier (D-11)	NER	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	NIO	⊖	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO
Laura Friedman (D-43)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jesse Gabriel (D-45)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
James Gallagher (R-3)	ISR	⊖	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Cristina Garcia (D-58)	RAO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eduardo Garcia (D-56)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mike Gipson (D-64)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lorena Gonzalez (D-80)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	NIO	✓	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO
Adam Gray (D-21)	RAO	✓	⊖	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖
Timothy Grayson (D-14)	ISR	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Matt Haney (D-17)	ISR	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	✓	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

CA STATE SENATOR/ ASSEMBLYMEMBER	STATUS	AB 26	AB 48	AB 412	AB 481	AB 256	AB 937	AB 1608	AB 1766	AB 2913	AB 2520	AB 2847
Chris Holden (D-41)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jacqui Irwin (D-44)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✗	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖
Reginald Jones-Sawyer (D-59)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ash Kalra (D-27)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kevin Kiley (R-6)	RAO	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Tom Lackey (R-36)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Alex Lee (D-25)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marc Levine (D-10)	RAO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evan Low (D-28)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brian Maienschein (D-77)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Devon Mathis (R-26)	ISR	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Chad Mayes (I-42)	NER	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	✗	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓
Kevin McCarty (D-7)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tina McKinnor (D-62)	ISR	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	✓	NIO	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jose Medina (D-61)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kevin Mullin (D-22)	RAO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Albert Muratsuchi (D-66)	ISR	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Adrin Nazarian (D-46)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Janet Nguyen (R-72)	RAO	⊖	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Patrick O'Donnell (D-70)	NER	⊖	⊖	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	⊖
Jim Patterson (R-23)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Cottie Petrie-Norris (D-74)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖
Bill Quirk (D-20)	NER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sharon Quirk-Silva (D-65)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
James Ramos (D-40)	ISR	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Anthony Rendon (D-63)	ISR	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eloise Reyes (D-47)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luz Rivas (D-39)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robert Rivas (D-30)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Freddie Rodriguez (D-52)	ISR	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blanca Rubio (D-48)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rudy Salas (D-32)	RAO	⊖	✓	✓	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✓	✓	⊖	✓
Miguel Santiago (D-53)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kelly Seyarto (R-67)	RAO	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Smitty Smith (R-33)	ISR	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	⊖	✗
Mark Stone (D-29)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Philip Ting (D-19)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Suzette Valladares (R-38)	ISR	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✗
Carlos Villapudua (D-13)	ISR	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓
Randy Voepel (R-71)	ISR	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Marie Waldron (R-75)	ISR	⊖	✗	✓	✗	✗	⊖	✗	✗	✓	⊖	✗
Chris Ward (D-78)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Akilah Weber (D-79)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buffy Wicks (D-15)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lori Wilson (D-11)	ISR	NIO	NIO	NIO	NIO	✓	NIO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jim Wood (D-2)	ISR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓

PROPOSITION GUIDE²⁹

Definitions:

The Ballot Initiative Process³⁰

In California, citizens have the right to initiate legislation through the ballot initiative or repeal legislation through the veto referendum. Getting an initiative or referendum placed on the ballot requires a measure's proponents to complete four steps:

- **Step 1**—Proposal filed for ballot title: Proponents file their proposed ballot initiative with the attorney general to receive circulating language.
- **Step 2**—Cleared for signature gathering: Proponents receive the circulating language for their ballot initiative, which allows them to begin collecting signatures.
- **Step 3**—25% threshold for signatures: Campaign reports that 25 percent of the required signatures for the ballot initiative have been collected, which requires legislative hearings on the proposal.
- **Step 4**—Submission of signatures: Proponents of an initiative file signatures with local election officials.

Legislatively Referred Constitutional Amendment³¹

A legislatively referred constitutional amendment is a proposed constitutional amendment that has been passed by a state's legislature and appears on the statewide ballot for voter ratification.

Initiative State Statute³²

An initiative statute, also known as an initiated state statute, is a new law that a state adopts via the ballot initiative process. The most common form of initiative statute is when groups collect signatures and once those signatures election officials place the measure on the ballot for a vote. For an initiative statute, a minimum of 623,212 signatures must be collected in order for the measure to be placed on the ballot for a vote.

Combined Initiated Constitutional Amendment and State Statute³³

A combined initiated constitutional amendment and state statute is a ballot measure that combines an initiated constitutional amendment with an initiated state statute. If approved, it will change both a state's constitution and one or more state statutes.

CAIR-CA's Positions in 2022

This year CAIR-CA has not taken positions on any of the proposed propositions; instead, we have summarized the impact these propositions can have if they pass. Our policy and leadership staff and boards agreed though the issues on the ballot are of great importance they fall outside the scope of CAIR-CA's focus and mission.

CAIR-CA SUMMARY OF PROPOSITIONS

Proposition 1	NO POSITION	Proposition 28	NO POSITION
Proposition 26	NO POSITION	Proposition 29	NO POSITION
Proposition 27	NO POSITION	Proposition 30	NO POSITION
Proposition 31		NO POSITION	

Proposition 1³⁴

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM. (LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: NO POSITION

Summary

Proposition 1 amends the California Constitution to distinctly include an individual's right to choose to have an abortion and the right to choose or refuse contraceptives. This amendment does not narrow or limit the existing rights to privacy and equal protection under the California Constitution.

Fiscal Impact

No direct fiscal effect because reproductive rights already are protected by state law.

What Your Vote Means

A **"YES"** vote would mean the California Constitution would be changed to expressly include existing rights to reproductive choice—such as the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion and use contraceptives.

A **"NO"** vote would mean the California Constitution would not be changed to expressly include existing rights to reproductive choice. These rights, however, would continue to exist under other state law.

Proposition 26³⁵

ALLOWS IN-PERSON ROULETTE, DICE GAMES, SPORTS WAGERING ON TRIBAL LANDS. (INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: NO POSITION

Summary

Proposition 26 allows for sports wagering at four horseracing tracks and for private lawsuits to enforce certain gambling laws. It directs revenues to the General Fund, problem-gambling programs, enforcement.

Fiscal Impact

Increased state revenues, possibly reaching tens of millions of dollars annually. Some of these revenues would support increased state regulatory and enforcement costs that could reach the low tens of millions of dollars annually.

What Your Vote Means

A **"YES"** vote would mean in-person sports betting could be offered at four racetracks. The state would be paid a share of the sports bets made by the racetracks. Tribal casinos could offer in-person sports betting, roulette, and games played with dice if permitted by individual tribal gambling agreements with the state. State sports regulatory costs at casinos would be supported by tribes as a requirement.

A **"NO"** vote would mean sports betting would continue to be illegal in California. Tribal casinos would continue to be unable to offer roulette and games played with dice. No changes would be made to the way state gambling laws are enforced.

Proposition 27³⁶

ALLOWS ONLINE AND MOBILE SPORTS WAGERING OUTSIDE TRIBAL LANDS. (INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: NO POSITION

Summary

Proposition 27 allows Indian tribes and affiliated businesses to operate online and mobile sports wagering outside of tribal lands. It directs revenues to regulatory costs, homelessness programs, and nonparticipating tribes.

Fiscal Impact

Increased state revenues, possibly in the hundreds of millions of dollars but not likely to exceed \$500 million annually. Some revenues would support state regulatory costs, possibly reaching the mid-tens of millions of dollars annually.

What Your Vote Means

A **"YES"** vote would mean licensed tribes or gambling companies could offer online sports betting over the Internet and mobile devices to people 21 years of age and older on non-tribal lands in California. A share of the

sports bets would be paid by those offering online sports betting. Online sports betting would be regulated by a newly created state unit. New ways to reduce illegal online sports betting would be available.

A **“NO”** vote would mean online sports betting would continue to be illegal in California. No changes would be made in the enforcement of state gambling laws.

Proposition 28³⁷

PROVIDES ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ARTS AND MUSIC EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (INITIATIVE STATUTE)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: **NO POSITION**

Summary

Proposition 28 provides additional funding from the state General Fund for arts and music education in all K-12 public schools (including charter schools).

Fiscal Impact

Increased state costs of about \$1 billion annually, beginning next year, for arts education in public schools.

What Your Vote Means

A **“YES”** vote would mean the state would provide additional funding specifically for arts education in public schools. This amount would be above the constitutionally required amount of funding for public schools and community colleges.

A **“NO”** vote would mean funding for arts education in public schools would continue to depend on state and local budget decisions.

Proposition 29³⁸

REQUIRES ON-SITE LICENSED MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL AT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS AND ESTABLISHES OTHER STATE REQUIREMENTS. (INITIATIVE STATUTE)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: **NO POSITION**

Summary

Proposition 29 requires a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant on site during dialysis treatment. It requires clinics to disclose physicians' ownership interests and report infection data.

Fiscal Impact

Increased state and local government costs likely in the tens of millions of dollars annually.

What Your Vote Means

A **“YES”** vote would mean chronic dialysis clinics would be required to have a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant on-site during all

patient treatment hours.

A **“NO”** vote would mean chronic dialysis clinics would not be required to have a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant on-site during all patient treatment hours.

Proposition 30³⁹

PROVIDES FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION AND PREVENT WILDFIRES BY INCREASING TAX ON PERSONAL INCOME OVER \$2 MILLION. (INITIATIVE STATUTE)

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: NO POSITION

Summary

Proposition 30 allocates tax revenues to zero-emission vehicle purchase incentives, vehicle charging stations, and wildfire prevention

Fiscal Impact

Increased state tax revenue ranging from \$3.5 billion to \$5 billion annually, with the new funding used to support zero-emission vehicle programs and wildfire response and prevention activities.

What Your Vote Means

A **“YES”** vote would mean taxpayers would pay an additional tax of 1.75 percent on personal income above \$2 million annually. The revenue collected from this additional tax would support zero-emission vehicle programs and wildfire response and prevention activities.

A **“NO”** vote would mean no change would be made to taxes on personal income above \$2 million annually.

Proposition 31⁴⁰

REFERENDUM ON 2020 LAW THAT WOULD PROHIBIT THE RETAIL SALE OF CERTAIN FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

CA-CAIR RECOMMENDATION: NO POSITION

Summary

Proposition 31 would approve a 2020 law prohibiting retail sale of certain flavored tobacco products.

Fiscal Impact

Decreased state tobacco tax revenues ranging from tens of millions of dollars annually to around \$100 million annually.

What Your Vote Means

A **“YES”** vote would mean in-person stores and vending machines could not sell most flavored tobacco products and tobacco product flavor enhancers.

A **“NO”** vote would mean in-person stores and vending machines could continue to sell flavored tobacco products and tobacco product flavor enhancers, as allowed under other federal, state, and local rules.

END NOTES

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OUR VISION

To be a leading advocate for justice and mutual understanding.

OUR MISSION

To enhance understanding of Islam, protect civil rights, promote justice, and empower American Muslims.

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