

2024 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.

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Introduction

Are you ready to make your voice heard in the 2024 general election?

This Voter Guide will provide Muslim voters with the tools they need to make informed choices at the polls this November.

6-year-old Wadea Al-Fayoum, who was murdered by his family's landlord.

Right now, Gaza is the most important issue affecting the Muslim community. Over 40,000 Palestinians, mostly women and children, have been killed, and millions have been displaced, while the U.S. continues to send weapons to Israel. Since October 7, 2023, American Muslims have faced increased discrimination—from bullying and doxing to violence from police, Zionists, and white supremacists. This hate has even led to the heart-breaking death of

American Muslims can't afford to sit this election out. Our vote is our voice, and it's the best way to fight against oppression. **We must vote** to demand justice in a system that tries to silence us, ignores our values, and marginalizes our community.

This general election, CAIR California (CAIR-CA) is on a mission to mobilize Muslim voters throughout California because every Muslim vote is a step towards justice.

Our Voter Guide Goals

1. Address the issues affecting Muslims in this election.
2. Use voting as a tool in our efforts to resist oppression.

Arms Embargo,
Ceasefire and
Palestine

Immigration
and Refugee
Rights

Issues Affecting Muslims in This Election



1. Genocide in Gaza: Gaza is one of the most pressing issues affecting the American Muslim community. Perpetuated by Israel and heavily funded by the U.S., this genocide has awakened many Americans who see the American government funneling billions of tax dollars to Israel. Many Americans, including Muslims, continue their call for an immediate ceasefire, an arms embargo, and an end to the illegal Israeli occupation of Palestine. As shown by a February 2024 poll conducted by Data for Progress, nearly 74% of American voters support a permanent ceasefire in Gaza.

2. Attacks on Our Civil Rights: The genocide in Gaza reveals the U.S.'s failure to uphold democratic values, both domestically and internationally. This erosion of democracy is evident in the relentless attacks on the First Amendment rights of American Muslims and their allies, who are peacefully protesting for Palestinian human rights across the country, including their freedoms of religion, speech, and assembly.

3. Heightened Islamophobia and Discrimination: Advocating for Palestine and calling for a ceasefire in Gaza has turned many of our students, community members, and allies into targets of Zionist and white supremacist violence. Hate crimes against Muslim communities and pro-Palestine supporters have surged. 2023 was the worst year on record for complaints of Islamophobia and anti-Palestinian racism, documented by CAIR and its offices across the country.

4. Our Collective Issues: Like many Americans, American Muslims also face challenges related to affordable housing, low income, underrepresentation, discrimination, police violence, and immigration. However, Muslim communities are frequently excluded from conversations about these shared concerns, and this exclusion is intentional.

Why Vote?

For decades, U.S. elected officials have ignored the issues impacting American Muslim communities. Since September 11, 2001, American Muslims have faced relentless targeting, surveillance, fearmongering, and stereotyping. The events of October 7, 2023, triggered yet another wave of anti-Arab and anti-Muslim sentiment across the nation. This continuous targeting has driven many American Muslims to disengage from politics, preventing them from fully embracing their American Muslim identities.

For too long, American politics has excluded the Muslim voice. As American Muslims, we must use every tool against oppression at our disposal if we want our voices heard and our issues addressed. That includes voting. **We Must Vote.**

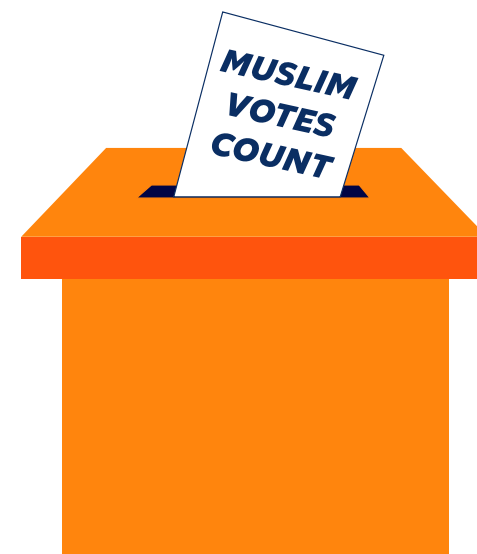
As stated in Surah Nisa, verse 135,

“O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm in justice...”

Voting is a critical way to seek justice within the American political system. By voting in this November election, Muslim voters ensure that our community's voice is heard and represented.

By staying home on Election Day, we risk surrendering our power to those who ignore our community's needs. When we choose not to vote, we allow harmful leaders to be elected and dangerous policies, like the ongoing genocide in Gaza, to be implemented. Far-right groups, including Zionists and white nationalists, are deeply engaged in voting.

It is our moral duty to use our votes to challenge and disrupt the status quo.



Building Muslim Power

Now is the most critical time for American Muslims to engage in American politics. The genocide in Gaza and America's continued support for Israel have compelled American Muslims to confront the vital importance of their organized political involvement.

Our Numbers, Our Voice. American Muslims, especially in California, must recognize that the power of the Muslim vote lies within our collective numbers. There are over 1 million Muslims in California. This means the Muslim vote can impact this November election, especially at the local level.

You Have an Outsized Impact on Local Elections. Fewer voters vote in local elections, even though local elections have the greatest impact on shaping daily life. Local elected officials manage our schools, parks, roads, and more. Because fewer voters engage at the local level, your vote counts even more and has more potential to sway an election.

Muslims Have Allies. American Muslims have allies in the fight against oppression. Many Jewish brothers and sisters have joined us on the front lines in the struggle against the injustice in Gaza. Latino, Black, and Brown communities have also stood with us, advocating against civil issues like discrimination, doxing, and police brutality, as well as broader challenges, such as the lack of affordable housing, harmful immigration policies, and healthcare inaccessibility. Together, our votes make a difference.

For us to recognize our power as a collective, we must do two very important things as the general election comes near: **be informed** and **be involved**.

Be Informed. As a non-profit organization, CAIR-CA cannot endorse or make recommendations on candidates running for office. Instead, we focus on educating the public about the importance of voting and how to fill out and submit their ballot.

Be Involved. To build and sustain Muslim power in the American political system, we need to activate American Muslim communities through engagement in all levels of government. By participating in local, state, and federal efforts, American Muslims can strengthen Muslim representation, tackle challenges within our communities, and contribute to addressing broader societal issues in America. This goes beyond simply filling out your ballot. If possible, consider volunteering for the campaign of a candidate you support or work with other Muslims to encourage others to vote. Engaging Muslim voters builds long-term political power and keeps our communities actively involved in the political process.

Voter Registration

Who Can Vote?

To vote in California, you must be a U.S. citizen, 18 years or older, not currently in state or federal prison for a felony, and not court-determined to be mentally incompetent to vote.

How Do I Register to Vote?

Online Registration

To register to vote online in California, visit <https://voteforjustice.turbovote.org/>. You will need your California driver's license or ID card number, date of birth, and the last four digits of your Social Security number. The deadline to complete online registration is **Monday, October 21, 2024**.



Mail and In-Person Registration

To register to vote by mail or in person in California, you can obtain forms at county elections offices, DMV offices, select public libraries, U.S. post offices, and other government locations. You can also call 800-345-8683 or your county elections office to request a mailed form. Your voter registration application must be filled out completely and postmarked or hand-delivered to your county elections office by **Monday, October 21, 2024**.



- **Missed Regular Registration?** California offers conditional registration (also known as same-day registration) if you miss the regular registration deadline. This means you can register and vote at your county elections office, polling place, or county vote center within 14 days of an election. **For the general election, conditional registration runs from Monday, October 21, through Election Day (Tuesday, November 5) at 8:00 p.m.**
- **Are You Already Registered to Vote?** To find out if you are currently registered to vote, visit Check Status of Your Voter Registration.

How Do I Vote?

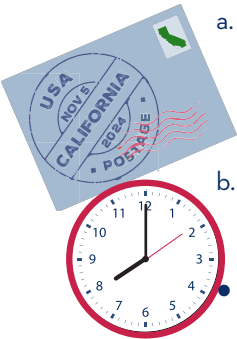
In California, voters have multiple convenient options to participate, whether by mail, early in-person, or on Election Day. The following information will guide you through each option to help you make your plan to vote.

After voting, visit ballottrax.net, California’s online tool to track your ballot and ensure it is counted.

Vote by Mail

Automatic Ballot Mailing: For the November 5 general election, every active registered voter in California will automatically receive a ballot by mail. Registered voters can also go to their county elections office in person to request and receive a vote-by-mail ballot.

Returning Your Ballot: You have two options for returning your vote-by-mail ballot: by mail or in person.



- a. **By Mail:** Your ballot must be postmarked on or before Election Day (Tuesday, November 5) and received by Tuesday, November 12. Be sure to seal and sign the back of the envelope.
- b. **In Person:** You can deliver your ballot to any polling place, vote center, ballot drop box, or county elections office by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.
Note: Anyone can return your ballot in person on your behalf if they are not paid on a per-ballot basis. To ensure your ballot is counted, you must complete the authorization section on the outside of the ballot envelope.

****Each Vote-by-Mail ballot is checked thoroughly to ensure the voter did not vote anywhere else and that the signature on the envelope matches the voter registration record.**

Vote Early In-Person

County elections officials provide early voting at their offices, and many counties also have additional early voting locations available before Election Day. To find an early voting location near you, visit CAEarlyVoting.sos.ca.gov or contact your county elections office.

Vote on Election Day

Polls are open on Election Day (November 5, 2024) from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. To find your polling place, call (800) 345-8683 or visit www.sos.ca.gov/elections/polling-place.

Important Dates to Remember

October 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7 County elections office will begin mailing ballots	8 Ballot drop-off locations open	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 Last day to register to vote	22	23	24	25	26 Early in-person voting centers open in "Voters' Choice Act" counties
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

November 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5 General Election Day, polls open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Last day to receive vote-by-mail ballots (must be postmarked on or before Election Day)	13	14	15	16

State Propositions: Descriptions and CAIR-CA's Position

Several statewide propositions are on the ballot in this November's general election. CAIR-CA has taken an official position on two propositions.

Proposition 6: Remove Involuntary Servitude as Punishment for Crime Amendment

CAIR-CA'S POSITION : SUPPORT

Summary

This proposition prohibits the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation from punishing any incarcerated person for refusing a work assignment, removes language from the California Constitution explicitly allowing involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime, and does not prohibit any credits to an incarcerated person who voluntarily accepts a work assignment.

What Your Vote Means

A "yes" vote supports amending the state constitution to prohibit involuntary servitude and slavery as punishment for a crime.

A "no" vote opposes amending the state constitution to prohibit involuntary servitude and slavery as punishment for a crime.

Rationale for CAIR-CA's Position

CAIR-CA supports Proposition 6 because it aligns with principles of social justice and human dignity that are core to its mission. Here are several reasons:

- 1. Islamic Values of Justice:** Involuntary servitude and slavery are contrary to the Islamic values of justice, dignity, and fairness. Supporting Proposition 6 would be a way for CAIR-CA to promote these values in the legal system by ensuring that incarcerated individuals are treated with dignity and are not forced into labor without consent.
- 2. Human Rights Advocacy:** As an organization dedicated to protecting civil rights, CAIR-CA has a history of advocating for marginalized communities, including incarcerated populations. This proposition seeks to eliminate an outdated and unjust practice that disproportionately impacts minority and disadvantaged groups. Supporting the proposition aligns with CAIR-CA's broader goal of advancing human rights.
- 3. Criminal Justice Reform:** The prison system disproportionately impacts communities of color. Ending the practice of involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime is a step toward criminal justice reform. This would also align with CAIR-CA's advocacy for fair treatment of all individuals within the criminal justice system.
- 4. Historical Injustice:** The language allowing involuntary servitude as a punishment is a remnant of slavery-era policies. By supporting Proposition 6, CAIR-CA can help dismantle these remnants of systemic racism and contribute to building a more equitable society.

In summary, supporting Proposition 6 continues our efforts toward justice, equality, and protecting vulnerable populations while staying true to Islamic and civil rights principles.



Proposition 36: Increase Drug and Theft Penalties and Reduce Homelessness Initiative (Homelessness, Drug Addiction, and Theft Reduction Act)

CAIR-CA'S POSITION: OPPOSE

Summary

Proposition 36 will partially repeal Proposition 47 (2014), a law that reclassified some felonies to misdemeanors, thereby reducing punishments for certain nonviolent crimes. Prosecutors would be able to charge people who have three convictions of drug possession or theft with a felony, therefore seeking prison time. The initiative would increase sentences based on the quantity of certain drugs sold illegally. The initiative would also require individuals who receive increased sentences because of this to serve their entire sentence in state prison regardless of their criminal history.

The initiative would increase penalties for certain theft crimes. For crimes where money or property worth \$950 or less is stolen, the initiative would make the crime punishable as a felony for individuals who have two or more prior theft-related convictions. The initiative would increase the punishment to a maximum of three years in jail or prison, depending on their criminal history. Currently, it is punishable by up to six months in jail. The initiative would also increase sentences based on the amount of property stolen.

What Your Vote Means

A “yes” vote supports making changes to Proposition 47 approved in 2014, including: classifying certain drug offenses as treatment-mandated felonies; increasing penalties for certain drug crimes by increasing sentence lengths and level of crime; requiring courts to warn individuals convicted of distributing illegal drugs of their potential future criminal liability if they distribute deadly drugs like fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine; and increasing sentences for theft based on the value of the property stolen.

A “no” vote opposes this initiative that makes changes to Proposition 47 (2014), thereby maintaining certain drug and theft crimes as misdemeanors.

Rationale for CAIR-CA's Position

CAIR-CA opposes Proposition 36 for several key reasons:

- 1. Disproportionate Impact on Communities of Color:** Proposition 36 increases penalties for drug-related and theft offenses, which disproportionately affect Black, Latino, and other minority communities. These groups are already overrepresented in the criminal justice system. Supporting an increase in sentencing could further perpetuate systemic racism and lead to harsher consequences for marginalized communities.
- 2. Undermining Criminal Justice Reform:** Proposition 47, passed in 2014, aimed to reduce mass incarceration by reclassifying certain non-violent offenses, such as drug possession and petty theft, from felonies to misdemeanors. Proposition 36 would roll back these reforms, increasing prison sentences for non-violent crimes. This is counterproductive to ongoing efforts to create a more just and equitable criminal justice system.
- 3. Lack of Focus on Rehabilitation:** Instead of addressing the root causes of drug addiction and theft, such as poverty and lack of access to mental health and rehabilitation services, Proposition 36 focuses on punitive measures. Increasing sentences for drug-related offenses, particularly without a strong emphasis on rehabilitation, only perpetuates the cycle of incarceration without offering meaningful support to those struggling with addiction or economic hardship.
- 4. Exacerbating Mass Incarceration:** By increasing penalties for certain offenses, Proposition 36 would likely contribute to an already overburdened prison system. CAIR-CA has consistently advocated for policies that seek alternatives to incarceration and prioritize rehabilitation and reintegration into society, rather than expanding prison populations.
- 5. Economic and Social Harm:** The communities most affected by Proposition 36 are often low-income and already vulnerable. Increased sentences and harsher penalties would lead to long-term economic and social consequences for individuals and their families. CAIR-CA's opposition aligns with its mission to protect civil liberties and support social justice.

In summary, CAIR-CA's opposition to Proposition 36 is consistent with its commitment to criminal justice reform, dismantling systemic racism, and promoting a more humane and equitable justice system.

California State Legislator Scorecards

CAIR-CA created a State Legislator Scorecard based on CAIR-CA's annual legislative agenda. A description of the policies on the legislative agenda for the 2023-2024 CA Legislative Session are provided below.

CAIR-CA 2023-2024 Legislative Agenda

SB 309 (2023): Protecting Religious Rights in Carceral Facilities

CAIR-CA POSITION: SPONSOR

The bill, authored by Senator Dave Cortese and sponsored by CAIR-CA, The Church State Council, Exodus Project, Jakara Movement, and Tayba Foundation, creates a statewide policy ensuring the right to religious headwear, clothing, and grooming—integral aspects of religious expression for many faith communities—to those in California's carceral system. Denying this right is a harmful and deeply violating experience. Studies have shown that religious practice promotes rehabilitation and reduces recidivism and negative behaviors during incarceration.

SB 461 (2023): Recognizing Cultural and Religious Diversity in the Workplace

CAIR-CA POSITION: SPONSOR

The bill, authored by Senator Aisha Wahab and sponsored by CAIR-CA, allows state employees to use an allotted eight hours of holiday credit for holidays related to an employee's religion, culture, or heritage. Before, the time may only be used for certain predetermined holidays.

AB 1503 (2023): Recognizing Cultural and Religious Diversity in Schools

CAIR-CA POSITION: SPONSOR

This bill grants K-12 public school students a full day of excused absence per semester for religious purposes.

AB 2377 (2023): PE Religious Fasting Accommodations

CAIR-CA POSITION: SPONSOR

This bill seeks to accommodate students practicing religious fasting by offering them a modified exercise regimen or providing them academic assignments related to PE. By doing this, the bill recognizes the religious and cultural diversity in California.

SB 1287 (2024): Silencing Pro-Palestinian Speech on College Campuses

CAIR-CA POSITION: OPPOSE

This bill restricts and suppresses the First Amendment rights to free speech and assembly on California's campuses. The bill infringes on students' access to a free exchange of ideas, a core tenet of a college or university education.

AB 2925 (2024): Required Anti-Discrimination Training Excluding Muslims

CAIR-CA POSITION: OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

Despite the original intent of the bill to address both the rise in antisemitism and Islamophobia since October 7, 2023, this bill fails to address the rise in Islamophobia. Relying solely on one set of data from the annual Attorney General report does not provide an accurate representation of the hate and discrimination faced by the Muslim community and other marginalized communities. Further, despite proposing to support Muslims in combatting Islamophobia, no Muslim organizations or leaders were consulted in the drafting of this bill.

SB 1277 (2024): Biased Genocide Education

CAIR-CA POSITION: OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

California's students must receive holocaust and genocide education to learn the history of such atrocities and how to prevent future genocides. This education must be comprehensive, unbiased, and inclusive. The makeup of the Collaborative on Holocaust and Genocide Education established in this bill does not reflect the diverse communities affected by genocide. Additionally, the bill does not disclose how the Collaborative is governed, its decision-making process, oversight mechanisms, or how member organizations are selected and added. There is no publicly available information on Collaborative governance and structure and no requirements in this bill to publish any information.

STATE SENATE MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	SB 309 (2023)	SB 461 (2023)	AB 1503 (2023)	AB 2377 (2024)	SB 1287 (2024)	AB 2925 (2024)	SB 1277 (2024)
Benjamin Allen	D - 24	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Marie Alvarado-Gil	R - 4	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	⚡	✗
Bob Archuleta	D - 30	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Angelique Ashby	D - 8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Toni Atkins	D - 39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Josh Becker	D - 13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Catherine Blakespear	D - 38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Steven Bradford	D - 35	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Anna Caballero	D - 14	⚡	✓	⚡	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Dave Cortese	D - 15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Brian Dahle	R - 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bill Dodd	D - 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Maria Elena Durazo	D - 26	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Steve Glazer	D - 7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lena Gonzalez	D - 33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Shannon Grove	R - 12	✓	✓	⚡	✓	✗	✗	✗
Melissa Hurtado	D - 16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Brian Jones	R - 40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
John Laird	D - 17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Monique Limon	D - 21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗



Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line with CAIR-CA's position



No action taken

STATE SENATE MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	SB 309 (2023)	SB 461 (2023)	AB 1503 (2023)	AB 2377 (2024)	SB 1287 (2024)	AB 2925 (2024)	SB 1277 (2024)
Mike McGuire	D - 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Dave Min	D - 37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Caroline Menjivar	D - 20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Josh Newman	D - 37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Janet Nguyen	R - 36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Roger Niello	R - 6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh	R - 19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Steve Padilla	R - 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Anthony Portantino	D - 25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Richard Roth	D - 31	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Susan Rubio	D - 22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kelly Seyarto	R - 23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Nancy Skinner	D - 9	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Lola Smallwood-Cuevas	D - 28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Henry Stern	D - 27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Susan Talamantes Eggman	D - 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Thomas Umberg	D - 34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Aisha Wahab	D - 10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Scott Wiener	D - 11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Scott Wilk	R - 21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗



Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line with CAIR-CA's position



No action taken

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	SB 309 (2023)	SB 461 (2023)	AB 1503 (2023)	AB 2377 (2024)	SB 1287 (2024)	AB 2925 (2024)	SB 1277 (2024)
Dawn Addis	D - 30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cecila Aguiar-Curry	D - 4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Juan Alanis	R - 22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
David Alvarez	D - 80	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Joaquin Arambula	D - 31	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Jasmeet Bains	D - 35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Rebecca Bauer-Kahan	D - 16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Steve Bennett	D - 38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Marc Berman	D - 23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tasha Boerner	D - 77	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mia Bonta	D - 18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Isaac Bryan	D - 55	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Lisa Calderon	D - 56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Wendy Carrillo	D - 52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Juan Carrillo	D - 39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sabrina Cervantes	D - 58	✓	✓	✓	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Rick Chavez Zbur	D - 51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	⚡	⚡
Phillip Chen	R - 59	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Damon Connolly	D - 12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Megan Dahle	R - 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Laurie Davies	R - 74	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Diane Dixon	R - 72	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bill Essayli	R - 63	✓	✓	⚡	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Heath Flora	R - 9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mike Fong	D - 49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Laura Friedman	D - 44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Jesse Gabriel	D - 46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
James Gallagher	R - 3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Eduardo Garcia	D - 36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mike Gipson	D - 65	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Eloise Gomez Reyes	D - 50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Timothy Grayson	D - 15	✓	⚡	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Matt Haney	D - 17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Gregg Hart	D - 37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chris Holden	D - 41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Josh Hoover	R - 7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Jacqui Irwin	D - 42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Corey Jackson	D - 60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer	D - 57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ash Kalra	D - 25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗



Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line with CAIR-CA's position



No action taken

STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	SB 309 (2023)	SB 461 (2023)	AB 1503 (2023)	AB 2377 (2024)	SB 1287 (2024)	AB 2925 (2024)	SB 1277 (2024)
Tom Lackey	R - 34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Alex Lee	D - 24	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Evan Low	D - 26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Josh Lowenthal	D - 69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Brian Maienschein	D - 76	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Devon Mathis	R - 33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kevin McCarty	D - 6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tina McKinnor	D - 61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Al Muratsuchi	D - 66	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Stephanie Nguyen	D - 10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Liz Ortega	D - 20	✓	✓	✓	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Blanca Pacheco	D - 64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Diane Papan	D - 21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Jim Patterson	R - 8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Joe Patterson	R - 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Gail Pellerin	D - 28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Cottie Petrie-Norris	D - 73	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sharon Quirk-Silva	D - 67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
James Ramos	D - 45	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Anthony Rendon	D - 62	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚡	✗	✗
Luz Rivas	D - 43	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Robert Rivas	D - 29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Freddie Rodriguez	D - 53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Blanca Rubio	D - 48	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kate Sanchez	R - 71	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Miguel Santiago	D - 54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Pilar Schiavo	D - 40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Esmeralda Soria	D - 27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Tri Ta	R - 70	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Philip Ting	D - 19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Avelino Valencia	D - 68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Carlos Villapudua	D - 13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	⚡	✗
Marie Waldron	R - 75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Greg Wallis	R - 47	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chrisopher Ward	D - 78	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Akilah Weber	D - 79	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Buffy Wicks	D - 14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lori Wilson	D - 11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Jim Wood	D - 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗



Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line with CAIR-CA's position



No action taken

California Congressional Scorecards

CAIR National compiled a Congressional Scorecard based on its annual legislative agenda. A description of the policies on the legislative agenda for the 2023-2024 California Congressional Scorecard are provided below.

H.R.6408/ S.4136: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the tax-exempt status of terrorist-supporting organizations.

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

This bill grants broad new powers to the Department of Treasury to terminate the tax-exempt status of nonprofits based on subjective claims of advocacy groups supporting terrorism.

H.R.7921 / S.4091: Countering Antisemitism Act

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

The bill specifically aims to adopt the IHRA definition of expansive and misleading definition of antisemitism. The IHRA definition hinders legitimate free speech regarding Israel's human rights violations.

H.R.6090 / S.4127: Antisemitism Awareness Act

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

The bill attempts to suppress and criminalize First Amendment-protected political speech in American schools by also requiring the U.S. Department of Education to adopt the IHRA's misleading definition of antisemitism. If passed, this bill will freeze the free speech of all American students on campus.

H.R.666 Legislation: Access to Counsel Act

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill provides protections for individuals undergoing secondary or deferred CBP inspections upon entry to the United States at the border. Covered individuals include U.S. nationals, lawful permanent residents, visa holders, returning asylees, and refugees. The Department of Homeland Security must ensure they have access to counsel and related parties during inspections, allowing them to advocate on the individual's behalf. Lawful permanent residents cannot abandon their status until they have had a chance to seek advice from counsel unless they voluntarily waive this right in writing.

S. 2327/ H.R. 4627: Afghan Adjustment Act

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill aims to provide support for nationals of Afghanistan who supported the United States mission in Afghanistan, ensure adequate vetting for parolees from Afghanistan, facilitate adjustment of status for eligible individuals, and grant special immigrant status for at-risk Afghan allies and relatives of certain members of the Armed Forces, among other purposes.

H.Res.786: Calling for an immediate de-escalation and cease-fire in Israel's war on Gaza

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This resolution calls for an immediate de-escalation and cease-fire in Israel's war on Gaza. It also urges the U.S. President to facilitate de-escalation and a cease-fire and to send humanitarian assistance to Gaza. The resolution highlights the killing of civilians as a violation of international law and emphasizes the need to save lives. As of February 29, the Gaza Health Ministry reports that at least 30,000 Palestinians, including over 10,000 minors, have been killed, over 70,000 injured, and 10,000 are missing under rubble, totaling over 110,000 casualties since the war began.

H.Res.845: Censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

The American Muslim community unequivocally opposes the hypocritical and racially charged censuring of Representative Rashida Tlaib. Her voice is vital in representing the concerns of millions of Americans deeply troubled by the support our government extends to Israel's war crimes against the Palestinian people. Members of Congress in the U.S. House of Representatives who orchestrated the suppression and censure of the lone Muslim Palestinian voice in Congress find themselves on the wrong side of history.

S. 1916 / H.R. 3985: Combating International Islamophobia Act

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill aims to establish the Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia within the Department of State. The Office will be tasked with monitoring and combating acts of Islamophobia and Islamophobic incitement occurring in foreign countries. By creating this office, the bill seeks to provide a dedicated platform within the U.S. government to track and address incidents of discrimination, prejudice, and violence targeting Muslims worldwide. It signifies a recognition of the importance of combating Islamophobia as a form of discrimination and promoting tolerance and understanding across international borders.

S. RES. 534 / H. RES. 989: A resolution expressing support for the recognition of January as “Muslim-American Heritage Month” and celebrating the heritage and culture of Muslim Americans in the United States

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This resolution expresses support for the recognition of January as “Muslim-American Heritage Month” and celebrates the heritage and culture of Muslim Americans in the United States. It acknowledges the significant role that Muslim Americans have played and continue to play in shaping the cultural, economic, political, and scientific landscape of the United States. The initiative highlights the achievements and contributions of Muslim Americans across various fields, including education, science, technology, literature, arts, sports, business, and public service.

H.R. 4639: Fourth Amendment is Not for Sale Act

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This act aims to amend section 702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value. It also addresses communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, among other purposes.

H.R.6126 / S.3168: Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

This act proposes allocating \$14.3 billion in American taxpayer dollars to Israel during its genocidal war on Gaza. The Department of Defense (DOD) would receive funds to replace defense items provided to Israel and cover the costs of defense services. Additionally, the State Department would receive funding for diplomatic programs and foreign military financing. Furthermore, the bill grants the President more flexibility in transferring defense items and services from the DOD to Israel.

H.Res.246: Recognizing the commencement of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and commending Muslims in the United States and throughout the world for their faith

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This resolution acknowledges the onset of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal for Muslims and expresses its deepest respect to Muslims in the United States and throughout the world on this significant occasion. The resolution also recognizes the contributions of American Muslims to charitable organizations that assist people from all faiths in the United States and around the world.

H.Res.76: Removing a certain Member from a certain standing committee of the House

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

The resolution removed Representative Ilhan Omar of Minnesota from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Two hundred and eighteen House Republican members, under the direction of then-House Speaker Kevin McCarthy, voted to oust Rep. Omar from her position on the committee. CAIR viewed the vote as a baseless and Islamophobic attack on Ilhan Omar and the broader American Muslim community, infringing on our right to engage in the political process and our dedication to speaking up for all victims of injustice, including the Palestinian people.

H.R.556: U.S. House Resolutions Recognizing the Commencement of Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

The resolution recognizes the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, emphasizing its significance as a period of fasting and spiritual renewal for Muslims worldwide. It extends best wishes to Muslims in the United States and globally for a joyous observance of Eid al-Fitr, marking the end of Ramadan. The resolution highlights the practices of fasting, worship, charity, and reflection on the Holy Quran during Eid al-Fitr. Additionally, it celebrates the diverse contributions of American Muslims to society and expresses solidarity with the Muslim community, recognizing their cultural and religious heritage. The resolution aims to promote understanding and respect for the Islamic faith while honoring the traditions and observances of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr.

H.Res.414: Recognizing that the United States has a moral and legal obligation to provide reparations for the enslavement of Africans and its lasting harm on the lives of millions of Black people in the United States

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This resolution acknowledges the federal government's obligation to provide reparations and advocates for the passage and execution of the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.

H.R.1511: Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This bill broadens the scope of a program allowing the Department of Homeland Security to grant lawful permanent resident status to certain long-term residents of the United States, including individuals present in the country without legal authorization. Also known as the "Registry Bill," this legislation proposes a practical solution for those already in the U.S. without immigration status and those with only temporary protections like TPS and DACA. The program is currently limited to eligible non-U.S. nationals who entered the United States before January 1, 1972. The proposed legislation eliminates this entry cutoff date, extending eligibility to individuals who have resided in the United States for at least seven years.

H.R.1325: Asylum Seeker Work Authorization Act of 2023

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This legislation mandates that the Department of Homeland Security grant employment authorization to eligible asylum seekers. Currently, asylees do not automatically receive authorization to work but may obtain it through the Department of Justice. Under this bill, employment authorization remains valid until an applicant receives a final denial of their asylum application, including all administrative and judicial reviews. Furthermore, the bill reduces the waiting period for obtaining employment authorization to just 30 days (about four and a half weeks) from the date of filing the asylum application.

H.R.8034: Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024

CAIR POSITION: OPPOSE

This act proposes allocating unconditional \$17 billion in American taxpayer dollars to Israel during its genocidal war on Gaza. Included in the Israel aid package is \$4.4 billion to replenish defense articles sent to Israel from DOD stocks, \$4 billion for the Iron Dome and David's Sling defense systems, \$1.2 billion to procure the Iron Beam defense system, \$2.4 billion for U.S. Central Command operations, further embroiling our military in Israel's ever-growing regional conflict. The package also has a provision continuing a prohibition on any U.S. funds being allocated to the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which provides aid to Palestinians. Also, this new aid package would offer \$9.2 billion in humanitarian assistance, including emergency food and shelter.

S.Res.504: A resolution requesting information on Israel's human rights practices under section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

CAIR POSITION: SUPPORT

This resolution calls for detailed information on Israel's human rights practices in response to Israel's war on Gaza. It highlights the significant casualties and destruction resulting from the conflict, particularly in Gaza, where densely populated areas have been targeted. The resolution emphasizes the involvement of United States-supplied munitions in Israel's war on Gaza and calls for accountability to ensure these weapons are not used in violation of human rights. Additionally, it stresses the need for transparency and re-evaluation of U.S. security assistance to Israel.

HOUSE MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	H.R.6408 (VOTE HELD)	H.R.7921 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.6090 (VOTE HELD)	H.R.666 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.4627 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.RES.786 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.RES.845 (VOTE HELD)		H.R.3985 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.RES.989 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.4639 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.6126 (VOTE HELD)	H.RES.246 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.RES.76 (VOTE HELD)	H.R.556 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.RES.414 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.1511 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.1325 (NO VOTE HELD)	H.R.8034 (VOTE HELD)
Peter Aguilar	D - CA33	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Nanette Barragan	D CA44	⏸		✗	✓			✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
Amerish Bera	D CA06	✗		✗		✓		✓					✓		✓					✗
Julia Brownley	D CA26	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Kenneth Calvert	R CA26	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Salud Carbajal	D CA24	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Antonio Cardenas	D CA29	✗		✓				✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✗
Judy Chu	D CA28	✗		✗	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓
Jose Correa	D CA46	✗		✗	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✗
James Costa	D CA21	⏸		✓				✗			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✗
Mark DeSaulnier	D CA10	✗		✓	✓			✓					⏸		✓			✓		✓
John Duarte	R CA13	✗		✗	✓	✓		✓					✗		✗					✗
Anna Eshoo	D CA16	⏸		✗				✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✗
John Garamendi	D CA08	✗		✓				✓					✓		✓					✓
Michael Garcia	R CA27	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Robert Garcia	D CA42	✗		✗	✓			✓					✓		✓					✗
Jimmy Gomez	D CA34	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
Josh Harder	D CA09	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Jared Huffman	D CA02	⏸		✗				✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
Darrell Issa	R CA48	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Sara Jacobs	D CA51	✗		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓					✗
Sydney Kamlager-Dove	D CA37	⏸		✗				✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✗
Rohit Khanna	D CA17	✗		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Kevin Kiley	R CA03	✗		✗				✗					✓		✗					✗
Young Kim	R CA40	✗		✗				✗					✓		✗					✗
Douglas LaMalfa	R CA01	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Barbara Lee	D CA12	✗		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Michael Levin	D CA49	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Ted Lieu	D CA36	✗	✗	✗	✓			✓					✓		✓			✓	✗	✗
Susan Lofgren	D CA07	✗		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	✗	✗
Doris Matsui	D CA07	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Thomas McClintock	R CA05	✗		✗				✓					✗		✗			✗		✗
Kevin Mullin	D CA15	✗		✗				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✗
Grace Napolitano	D CA31	⏸		✗	✓			✓					⏸		✓			✓		✗
Jay Obernolte	R CA23	✗		✗		✓		✗					✗		✗					✗
Jimmy Panetta	D CA19	✗	✗	✗				✓					✓		✓			✓	✓	✗
Nancy Pelosi	D CA11	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓					✗
Scott Peters	D CA50	✗		✗		✓		✓					✓		✓					✗
Katherine Porter	D CA47	⏸		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✗
Raul Ruiz	D CA25	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
Linda Sanchez	D CA38	✗		✓				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✗
Adam Schiff	D CA30	✗		✗	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✗
Bradley Sherman	D CA32	✗		✗				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓		✗
Michelle Steel	R CA45	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Eric Swalwell	D CA14	⏸		✗	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓			✗	✗	✗
Mark Takano	D CA39	✗		✓				✓					✓		✓			✓		✓
Michael Thompson	D CA04	✗		✗				✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
Norma Torres	D CA35	✗		✗	✓			✓					✓		✓			✓		✗
David Valadao	R CA22	✗		✗				✗					✗		✗					✗
Juan Vargas	D CA52	✗		✗	✓			✓					✗	✓	✓			✓		✗
Maxine Waters	D CA43	⏸		✓				✓					✓		✓					✓



Took action in support
of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line
with CAIR-CA's position



No action
taken



Took action in support
of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line
with CAIR-CA's position



No action
taken

Frequently Asked Questions

SENATE MEMBER	PARTY - DISTRICT	S.4091	S. 1916	S. RES. 534	S.RES.504
Laphonza Butler	D - CASo1	✗			✗
Dianne Feinstein	D - CASo1				✓
Alejandro Padilla	D - CASo2		✓	✓	✓



Took action in support of CAIR-CA's position



Took action not in line with CAIR-CA's position



No action taken



Understanding the General Election

What is the general election?

The U.S. general election takes place every two years. Every fourth year, it determines the U.S. president and vice president. During each election cycle, voters also elect members of Congress, with all 435 seats in the House of Representatives and about one-third of the Senate seats up for election. Many state and local races are also on the ballot.

What is on the ballot for the general election?

The general election is not just about voting for president. It's important to pay attention to congressional, state, and local races, too. Your ballot includes races for U.S. Senate, CA State Senate, CA State Assembly, judges, county boards of supervisors, city councils, and school boards, as well as state propositions and local measures.

Registering to Vote

Can I vote if I am a legal permanent resident (green card holder)?

No, only U.S. citizens can vote. If you are eligible to become naturalized but don't know where to start, visit CAIR-CA's website. We offer naturalization services to help you become a citizen so that you will be able to vote in the next election.

The only exception is for non-citizen parents, guardians, or caregivers of children in San Francisco who may participate in local school board elections. In order to be verified and register to do this, eligible individuals should contact the San Francisco Department of Elections.



Voting

How do I request a ballot?

If you did not receive a ballot or if you lose or damage your ballot, you can request a ballot. Registered voters can go to their county elections office in person to request and receive a vote-by-mail ballot.

How can I see who or what is on the ballot before going to vote in person?

Your county elections office will begin mailing ballots on October 7, 2024. That ballot will have all the elected positions, propositions, or other measures that you can vote for, based on the address you used to register to vote. If you prefer, you can use the Sample Ballot Lookup - Ballotpedia website to look up your sample ballot online using the address you used when you registered to vote.

How can I prepare for voting?

If you are already registered to vote, you should receive a voter guide in the mail. This is a good starting point and usually contains explanations about any propositions or measures that are on the ballot this election. It will also contain candidate statements from many of the candidates running for various offices. These statements will be a brief description of what the candidate wants you to know about them.

The most thorough approach is to research each of the candidates individually to decide what their values are and if their campaign promises speak to you. Many candidates have campaign websites that outline their promises for what they plan to promote if elected. They may also have given interviews that can be found online that explain their positions on certain issues in more detail. Incumbent candidates have a voting record on bills and a list of the ones they sponsored during the past term, which shows whether they support specific issues. Share the responsibility of researching with your family members or friends and help each other get informed!

How long will it take to vote?

If you have already done your research and have your voting list preselected, the voting process should only take a few minutes. If you decide to vote in person, there may be a line to vote at your polling place, which can add to the total length of time that you will spend exercising your right to vote. **If you are in line before 8:00 p.m. on November 5 at your polling place, you can vote.** There is no time limit when filling out your ballot, so take as much time as you need to fill out the ballot whether in person at the poll or at home, using your vote-by-mail ballot.

Check with your employer if you are given paid time off to vote (i.e., voting leave). Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on November 5. If you are scheduled to work during that time, your employer must allow you to use up to two hours of personal time off at the beginning or end of your shift so that you can vote.

Who should I vote for?

Due to legal restrictions, as a 501(c)3 non-profit organization, CAIR-CA cannot make voting recommendations. However, look to organizations and individuals you trust to help you make decisions.

Why are there two places to vote for U.S. Senator?

The general election determines two Senators from the State of California who will serve in the U.S. Senate for the 2025-2031 term.

Party Affiliation

How do I change my party preference?

You will need to re-register to vote to change your party preference. Visit www.vote4justice24.com and click "Register to Vote" to re-register and change your party preference.

For the general election, do I have to vote for the political party (i.e., Democrat, Republican, Green, Peace and Freedom, Libertarian, American Independent) I am registered with?

In the general election, you can vote for any candidate, regardless of your party registration or past voting history. You are also eligible to vote even if you didn't participate in your state's primary or caucus.

Getting Involved

How can I get more involved with CAIR's civic engagement and advocacy efforts?

We'd love for you to get more involved! Visit vote4justice24.com, and click "Sign up to Volunteer."

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.

For Questions About This Guide, Contact:

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