

ASSEMBLY THIRD READING

ACR 163 (Ramos)

As Introduced March 19, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Designates the month of May 2026 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

Major Provisions

- 1) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2021 report on Homicides of American Indians/Alaskan Natives between 2003 to 2018, homicide was the fifth leading cause of death among Native Americans in 2019.
- 2) In the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2024 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data report, there were 10,248 reported incidents of native people who have gone missing. Of those entries, 5,614 were females and 6,871 were juveniles.
- 3) The CDC has reported that about 58% of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced domestic violence during their lifetime. Violence among intimate partners was a leading factor in 44% of the homicides of Native women.
- 4) Today, there is still little data on the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous people. Current statistics by the CDC estimate that about 57% of these homicides happened in urban areas and about 43 % happened in rural areas.
- 5) According to the first report conducted by the Urban Indian Health Institute in 2018 on missing and murdered indigenous women in urban cities, the victims were 18 years of age or younger in 27% of the cases; and, the average age for missing and murdered indigenous women was 29 years of age.
- 6) California has the sixth highest death rate of indigenous women in urban cities.
- 7) According to the most recent census data, California has the largest population of American Indians, more than any other state in the country.
- 8) In 2022, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 1314, the Feather Alert, which is a preventative measure that will be utilized to reunify missing and endangered indigenous people to their homes.
- 9) In 2023, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 44 which requires the Department of Justice to grant access to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to the law enforcement agency or tribal court of a qualified federally-recognized Indian tribe, thus facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state.
- 10) In 2024, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 2348, which made the process for requesting a Feather Alert much easier for families when loved ones go missing.

11) In 2025, Governor Newsom signed into law, through the state budget, a historic \$5 million investment to establish a Tribal Police Pilot Program under the Department of Justice, granting participating tribal law enforcement personnel State Peace Officer status.

COMMENTS

According to the Author

The Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) crisis continues in California. While the state has taken meaningful steps to address the MMIP crisis, more work is required to protect tribal communities. This resolution is reminder to all Californians that we must continue to elevate this issue and work with tribal nations to protect tribal families and solve these crimes.

Arguments in Support

None on file

Arguments in Opposition

None on file

FISCAL COMMENTS

No fiscal impact. This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

VOTES

ASM RULES: 9-0-1

YES: Pacheco, Lackey, Dixon, Garcia, Mark González, Irwin, Michelle Rodriguez, Sanchez, Zbur

ABS, ABST OR NV: Ahrens

UPDATED

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