

Shomari Figures Co-Sponsored A Bill To Give Amnesty To Illegal Immigrants Convicted Of Drunk Driving, Assaults, And Even Sexual Abuse Of A Child. He Voted Against Detaining And Deporting Illegals Accused Of Committing Violent Crimes And Even Voted To Give Them Taxpayer Funded Healthcare Benefits

Shomari Figures Is A Cosponsor Of H.R. 1589, Which Would Allow Illegal Aliens Convicted Of Crimes Such As Assault, DUI, Or Sexual Abuse Of A Child To Be Eligible For A Pathway To Citizenship

Shomari Figures Is A Cosponsor Of H.R. 1589, The American Dream And Promise Act Of 2025. ([H.R. 1589](#), Introduced 2/26/25)

According To Bill's Primary Sponsor, The Legislation Would "Provide A Pathway To Citizenship To Dreamers, Undocumented Immigrants Who Were Brought To The United States As Children." "Today, Congresswoman Sylvia Garcia (D-TX-29) reintroduced the bipartisan American Dream and Promise Act of 2025, alongside co-authors of the bill, Representatives Nydia Velázquez (D-NY-07) and Yvette Clarke (D-NY-09), and co-leads, Representatives Maria Elvira Salazar (R-FL-27), Zoe Lofgren (D-CA-18), Pramila Jayapal (D-WA-07), Lou Correa (D-CA-46), Judy Chu (D-CA-28), and Delia Ramirez (D-IL-03). The bipartisan American Dream and Promise Act would provide a pathway to citizenship to Dreamers, undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children. It would also include recipients of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) beneficiaries." (Rep. Sylvia Garcia, "Congresswoman Sylvia Garcia Leads 200 Colleagues in Reintroducing the Bipartisan American Dream and Promise Act," [Press Release](#), 2/26/25)

The Legislation Provides A Pathway To Citizenship For Applicants With Up To Two Misdemeanor Offenses, Except Those Convicted Of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence. ([H.R. 1589](#), Introduced 2/26/25)

SEC. 102. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN. (a) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in section 104(c)(2), an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions of this title.

([H.R. 1589](#), Introduced 2/26/25)

(1) GROUNDS OF INELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien is ineligible for adjustment of status under this title (whether on a conditional basis or without the conditional basis as provided in section 104(c)(2)) if any of the following apply:

(A) The alien is inadmissible under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([§ U.S.C. 1182\(a\)](#)).

(B) Excluding any offense under State law for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, and any minor traffic offense, the alien has been convicted of—

(i) any felony offense;

(ii) three or more misdemeanor offenses (excluding simple possession of cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia, any offense involving cannabis or cannabis-related paraphernalia which is no longer prosecutable in the State in which the conviction was entered, and any offense involving civil disobedience without violence) not occurring on the same date, and not arising out of the same act, omission, or scheme of misconduct; or

(iii) a misdemeanor offense of domestic violence, unless the alien demonstrates that such crime is related to the alien having been—

(I) a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, child abuse or neglect, abuse or neglect in later life, or human trafficking;

(II) battered or subjected to extreme cruelty; or

(III) a victim of criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([§ U.S.C. 1101\(a\)\(15\)\(U\)\(iii\)](#)).

(2) WAIVERS FOR CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS.—For humanitarian purposes, family unity, or if otherwise in the public interest, the Secretary may—

(A) waive the grounds of inadmissibility under subparagraphs (A), (C), and (D) of section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([§ U.S.C. 1182\(a\)\(2\)](#)), unless the conviction forming the basis for inadmissibility would otherwise render the alien ineligible under paragraph (1)(B) (subject to subparagraph (B)); and

(B) for purposes of clauses (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (1)(B), waive consideration of—

(i) one misdemeanor offense if the alien has not been convicted of any offense in the 5-year period preceding the date on which the alien applies for adjustment of status under this title; or

(ii) up to two misdemeanor offenses if the alien has not been convicted of any offense in the 10-year period preceding the date on which the alien applies for adjustment of status under this title.

([H.R. 1589](#), Introduced 2/26/25)

This Would Allow Illegal Aliens Convicted Of Crimes Such As Assault, DUI, Or Sexual Abuse Of A Child To Be Eligible For A Pathway To Citizenship

In Ohio, Assault Can A First-Degree Misdemeanor. “(A) No person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn. (B) No person shall recklessly cause serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn. (C)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of assault, and the court shall sentence the offender as provided in this division and divisions (C)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this section, assault is a misdemeanor of the first degree.” (Ohio Revised Code, [§ 2903.13](#), 10/3/25)

In Ohio, DUI, Formally Known As OVI, Can Be A First-Degree Misdemeanor. “No person shall operate any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley within this state, if, at the time of the operation, any of the following apply: (a) The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them. ... Except as otherwise provided in division (G)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and the court shall sentence the offender to all of the following...” (Ohio Revised Code, [§ 4511.19](#), 4/9/25)

NOTE: *First-degree misdemeanors in Ohio carry a [maximum](#) jail term of 180 days.*

In The District Of Columbia, Sexual Abuse Of A Child Or Minor Can Be A Misdemeanor With A Maximum Jail Term Of 180 Days. “Whoever, being 18 years of age or older and more than 4 years older than a child, or being 18 years of age or older and being in a significant relationship with a minor, engages in sexually suggestive conduct with that child or minor shall be imprisoned for not more than 180 days, or fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or both. ... For the purposes of this section, the term ‘sexually suggestive conduct’ means engaging in any of the following acts in a way which is intended to cause or reasonably causes the sexual arousal or sexual gratification of any person: (1) Touching a child or minor inside his or her clothing; (2) Touching a child or minor inside or outside his or her clothing close to the genitalia, anus, breast, or buttocks; (3) Placing one's tongue in the mouth of the child or minor; or (4) Touching one's own genitalia or that of a third person.” (Code of the District of Columbia, [§ 22-3010.01](#), 6/8/24)

Figures Voted Against The Laken Riley Act, Which Requires Detention Of Illegal Immigrants Who Are Accused Of Violent Crimes

On January 22, 2025, Figures Voted Against The Laken Riley Act. “This bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to detain certain non-U.S. nationals (aliens under federal law) who have been arrested for burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting. The bill also authorizes states to sue the federal government for decisions or alleged failures related to immigration enforcement. Under this bill, DHS must detain an individual who (1) is unlawfully present in the United States or did not possess the necessary documents when applying for admission; and (2) has been charged with, arrested for, convicted of, or admits to having committed acts that constitute the essential elements of burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting. The bill also authorizes state governments to sue for injunctive relief over certain immigration-related decisions or alleged failures by the federal government if the decision or failure caused the state or its residents harm, including financial harm of more than \$100. Specifically, the state government may sue the federal government over a decision to release a non-U.S. national from custody; failure to fulfill requirements relating to inspecting individuals seeking admission into the United States, including requirements related to asylum interviews; failure to fulfill a requirement to stop issuing visas to nationals of a country that unreasonably denies or delays acceptance of nationals of that country; violation of limitations on immigration parole, such as the requirement that parole be granted only on a case-by-case basis; or failure to detain an individual who has been ordered removed from the United States.” (S. 5, [Roll Call Vote #23](#), Passed 263-156: R 217-0; D 46-156; 1/22/25, Figures Voted Nay; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/20/25)

- **The Bill Is Named After Laken Riley Who Was Allegedly Assaulted And Murdered By Jose Ibarra, A Venezuelan Illegal Immigrant.** “The House on Thursday passed a measure that would require the detention of any migrant who commits theft or burglary. The bill, which passed with the support of all House Republicans in attendance plus 37 Democrats, is named after nursing student Laken Riley, who was found dead last month after going out for a run in Athens, Ga. Police believe Riley, 22, was killed by Jose Ibarra, a man who immigration authorities say crossed the U.S. border unlawfully in 2022. According to police, Riley suffered blunt force trauma to the head. Ibarra, who migrated from Venezuela, was arrested last month on murder and assault charges.” (Mariana Alfaro, “House Passes Immigration Bill Named For Murdered Georgia Student,” [The Washington Post](#), 3/7/24)
 - **Ibarra Was Previously Arrested In New York For “Acting In A Manner To Injure A Minor And A Motor Vehicle License Violation.”** “According to Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, Ibarra was released by border officials pending a review of his immigration case after he was detained by Customs and Border Protection in 2022. He was arrested almost a year later, on Aug. 31, 2023, after New York police charged him with acting in a manner to injure a minor and a motor vehicle license violation.” (Mariana Alfaro, “House Passes Immigration Bill Named For Murdered Georgia Student,” [The Washington Post](#), 3/7/24)

The Laken Riley Act Requires The Detention Of Illegal Immigrants Accused Of Violent Crimes. “Under the new law, federal officials will be required to detain any migrant arrested or charged with crimes like shoplifting or assaulting a police officer or crimes that injure or kill someone. “If you come into this country illegally and you commit a crime, you should not be free to roam the streets of this nation,” said Sen. Katie Britt, R-Ala., who helped push the bill through the Senate. (Adriana Gomez Licon, “What Is The Laken Riley Act? A Look At The First Bill Trump Just Signed,” [Associated Press](#), 1/29/25)

The Laken Riley Act Allows State Attorneys General To Sue The Federal Government For Harm Caused By Failures In Immigration Enforcement. “The bill also empowers state attorneys general to sue the federal government for harm caused by failures or decisions in immigration enforcement that harm states or people. That includes releasing migrants from custody or failing to detain migrants who have received deportation orders. The provision gives states some power in setting immigration policy when they have been trying to push back against presidential decisions under both the Trump and Biden administrations.” (Adriana Gomez Licon, “What Is The Laken Riley Act? A Look At The First Bill Trump Just Signed,” [Associated Press](#), 1/29/25)

Figures Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which

On May 22, 2025, Figures Voted Against H.R. 1, The One Big Beautiful Bill Act. “Passage of the bill that would provide for approximately \$3.8 trillion in net tax cuts and \$321 billion in military, border enforcement and judiciary spending, offset by \$1.5 trillion in spending reductions, as instructed in the fiscal 2025 budget resolution (H Con Res 14). It would raise the statutory debt limit by \$4 trillion and provide for increased spending on defense and border security, spending cuts on social safety net programs, such as Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It also includes a mix of tax breaks for businesses and individuals; tax increases on universities and foundations; and a phase-down of clean energy tax credits. It would reduce spending on Medicaid by \$625 billion over a 10-year period and modify eligibility and cost provisions for enrollees and health providers and impose work, volunteer and education requirements on adults ages 19 to 64 who are covered by the program. It would appropriate ‘such sums as necessary’ for reducing cost-sharing payments for low-income individuals who’ve purchased ‘silver’ plans on the 2010 health care law’s exchanges. But payments to plans that cover abortions would be mostly barred. It would extend and make permanent individual tax brackets and rates included in the 2017 tax overhaul law (PL 115-97) and provide for the adjustment of the lower bounds of each tier based on inflation. It would reduce federal spending on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program by requiring states to shoulder more of the cost, expand work requirements for SNAP, extend programs authorized under the 2018 farm bill, and prohibit the U.S. Department of Agriculture from increasing the cost of the Thrifty Food Program. As amended, it would cap state and local tax deductions at \$40,000 for households with incomes below \$500,000 and prohibit Medicaid funding for gender transition therapies or procedures for minors and adults, among other provisions.” (H.R. 1, [Roll Call #145](#), Passed: 215-214-1-2; R:215-2-1; D:0-212; Figures Voted Nay, 5/22/25; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 6/10/25)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Would Remove 1.4 Million Illegal Immigrants From Medicaid

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Will Remove 1.4 Million Illegal Immigrants From Medicaid. “More than 1.4 million illegal immigrants – including cold-blooded criminals, like those arrested this weekend in Los Angeles – are currently on Medicaid, stealing taxpayer-funded healthcare benefits meant for American citizens. The One Big Beautiful Bill puts a stop to that. By passing the One Big Beautiful Bill, Medicaid will be protected for generations of American citizens.” (The White House, “The One Big Beautiful Bill Will END Taxpayer-Funded Health Care For Illegals,” [Press Release](#), 6/9/25)

Under The One Big Beautiful Bill Act The 1.4 Million Illegal Immigrants Who Are Currently Receiving Medicaid Benefits Would Be Removed From The Program. “Of the 7.6 million, 1.4 million of these recipients are illegal immigrants who would be kicked out of the program and 1.2 million are those who are simply ineligible for the program.” (Isabelle Morales, “5 Myths About Medicaid Improvements in the One, Big, Beautiful, Bill,” [Americans for Tax Reform](#), 5/22/25)

According To Americans For Tax Reform The Bill Would Institute Federal Medicaid Assistance Plan Reductions For States Who Use Funds For Illegal Immigrants. “This bill would implement reasonable work requirements for able bodied adults, more frequent eligibility checks, eliminate illegal immigrants from the program (with an FMAP reduction for states whose funds to provide healthcare to illegals).” (Isabelle Morales, “5 Myths About Medicaid Improvements In The One, Big, Beautiful Bill,” [Americans For Tax Reform](#), 5/22/25)