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S.5 - Laken Riley Act

119th Congress (2025-2026) | [Get alerts](#)

Sponsor: [Sen. Britt, Katie Boyd \[R-AL\]](#) (Introduced 01/06/2025)

Latest Action: 01/29/2025 Became Public Law No: 119-1. ([All Actions](#))

Roll Call Votes: There have been [8 roll call votes](#)

Tracker: 

Introduced

Passed Senate

Passed House

To President

Became Law

Summary(1) [Text\(3\)](#) [Actions\(44\)](#) [Titles\(4\)](#) [Amendments\(94\)](#) [Cosponsors\(53\)](#) [Committees\(0\)](#) [Related Bills\(2\)](#)



There is one summary for S.5. [Bill summaries](#) are authored by [CRS](#).

Shown Here:

Introduced in Senate (01/06/2025)

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.