

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION

LEDA MARIA CHAVES CONEJO,)
(A# [REDACTED])
Petitioner,)
v.)
MARY DE ANDA-YBARRA, Field Office Director)
for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, El)
Paso Field Office; KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the)
Department of Homeland Security; and PAMELA)
BONDI, Attorney General of the United States, in)
their official capacities,)
Respondents.)

)

FILED
NOV 21 2025
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
BY [REDACTED] WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DEPUTY CLERK

Case No.

F 11 EP-25-CV-572-KC

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner, Leda Maria Chaves Conejo, Alien number [REDACTED], a native and citizen of Costa Rica, challenges her current detention by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) at the ERO El Paso Camp East Montana detention center located at 6920 Digital Road, El Paso, TX 79936 to be an unconstitutional and unjustified deprivation of her physical liberty, and seeks immediate relief from this Court.

2. Petitioner is being harmed by the Respondents’ policy which incorrectly interprets the Immigration and Nationality Act to require mandatory detention and strips immigration judges of the jurisdiction to grant bond under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), and for bond hearings under 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(a), 1236.1(d). Respondents are arguing that pursuant to their new policy, Petitioner is subject to mandatory detention under

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8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), without the opportunity for release on bond during the pendency of the lengthy removal proceedings.

3. Petitioner has been present in the United States for more than 21 years. She has no criminal convictions in the United States.

4. Petitioner's continued detention violates the plain language of the INA and its implementing regulations.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Petitioner is detained at the ERO El Paso Camp East Montana in El Paso, Texas.

6. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States and the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 *et seq.*

7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article 1, § 9, cl. 2 of the United States Constitution (Suspension Clause), 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question).

8. This Court may grant relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, *et seq.*, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et. seq.*, and the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

9. Venue is proper because Petitioner is currently detained at ERO El Paso Camp East Montana in El Paso, Texas, which is within the jurisdiction of this District.

PARTIES

10. Petitioner, Leda Maria Chaves Conejo, is a noncitizen currently detained at ERO El Paso Camp East Montana in El Paso, Texas, pending removal proceedings. Petitioner is in the custody, and under direct control, of Respondent and their agents.

11. Respondent Mary De Anda-Ybarra is sued in her official capacity as the Director of the ICE El Paso Field Office, and is responsible for ICE's operations in El Paso, Texas.

Respondent Mary De Anda-Ybarra is a legal custodian of Petitioner and has authority to release her.

12. Respondent Kristi Noem is sued in her official capacity as the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Respondent Kristi Noem is responsible for the administration and enforcement of immigration laws. 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a).

13. Respondent Pamela Bondi is sued in her official capacity as the Attorney General of the United States and the head of the Department of Justice (DOJ). She has the authority to adjudicate removal cases and to oversee the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), which administers the immigration courts and the Board of Immigration Appeal (BIA).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

14. Petitioner is a native and citizen of Costa Rica. She entered the United States on or about August of 2004.

15. Petitioner was not inspected, admitted, or paroled when she entered on August of 2004. Petitioner has resided in the United States since 2004.

16. Petitioner has a Lawful Permanent Resident husband and a United States Citizen child.

17. On or about August 28, 2025, Petitioner was arrested in Naples, Florida, for driving without a license and upon release was detained by ICE. She remains in ICE custody at the ERO El Paso Camp East Montana detention center in El Paso, Texas. Ex. A, ICE detainee locator search on November 14, 2025 at 1; Ex. B, I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien at 1-3.

18. On or about August 30, 2025, Petitioner was served with a Notice to Appear (“NTA”) and placed in removal proceedings. The NTA charges Petitioner as an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled. Ex. B at 1-3.

19. Petitioner filed a Motion for Bond Redetermination before the El Paso SPC Immigration Court.

20. On September 25, 2025, Petitioner appeared at a custody redetermination hearing before Immigration Judge Stephen Ruhle. The Immigration Judge issued a no action in the case based on a lack of jurisdiction to conduct a custody redetermination, because the Petitioner entered without inspection and under the BIA decision on *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, Petitioner was subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. §1225(b)(2). Ex. C, Order of the Immigration Judge - No Action at 1-2.

21. Any appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals is futile.

22. Despite more than 21 years in the United States, Petitioner is being subjected to mandatory detention until her removal proceedings are concluded under 8 U.S.C. §1225(b)(2).

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

23. 8 U.S.C. §1226(a) authorizes the detention of noncitizens in standard removal proceedings before an Immigration Judge. *See* 8 U.S.C. §1229. Individuals in detention under §1226(a) are entitled to a bond hearing at the outset of their detention. *See* 8 C.F.R. §1003.19(a), 1236.1(d).

24. The INA also provides for mandatory detention for classes of noncitizens subject to expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. §1225(b)(1) and for other arrivals seeking admission pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1225(b)(2).

25. This case concerns the detention provisions at §§ 1226(a) and 1225(b)(2).

26. The detention provisions at § 1226(a) and § 1225(b)(2) were enacted as part of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104—208, Div. C, §§ 302–03, 110 Stat. 3009–546, 3009–582 to 3009–583, 3009–585. Section 1226(a) was most recently amended earlier this year by the Laken Riley Act, Pub. L. No. 119-1, 139 Stat. 3 (2025).

27. Following enactment of the IIRIRA, EOIR drafted new regulations explaining that, in general, people who entered the country without inspection were not considered detained under § 1225 and that they were instead detained under § 1226(a). *See Inspection and Expedited Removal of Aliens; Detention and Removal of Aliens; Conduct of Removal Proceedings; Asylum Procedures*, 62 Fed. Reg. 10312, 10323 (Mar. 6, 1997).

28. Under § 1225(b)(2), “in the case of an alien who is an *applicant for admission*, if the examining immigration officer determines that an alien *seeking admission* is not clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted, the alien shall be detained.” 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) (emphasis added). By contrast, an alien arrested on a warrant issued by the Attorney General may be detained but is also eligible for release on bond. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a). Courts have repeatedly held that § 1225 applies to arriving aliens, while § 1226 governs detention of “aliens already in the country.” *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 281 (2018).

29. Thus, in the decades that followed, most people who entered without inspection—unless they were subject to some other detention authority—received bond hearings. That practice was consistent with many more decades of prior practice, in which noncitizens who were not deemed “arriving” were entitled to a custody hearing before an immigration judge or other hearing officer. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a) (1994); *see also* H.R. Rep. No. 104-469, pt. 1, at

229 (1996) (noting that § 1226(a) simply “restates” the detention authority previously found at § 1252(a)).

30. Respondents’ new policy turns this well-established understanding on its heads and violates the statutory scheme.

31. Indeed, this legal theory that noncitizens who entered the United States without admission or parole are ineligible for bond hearings was already rejected by a District Court in the Western District of Washington, finding that such individuals are entitled to bond redetermination hearings before immigration judges, and rejecting the application of § 1225(b)(2) to such cases. *Rodriguez v. Bostock*, No. 3:25-CV-05240-TMC, 2025 WL 1193850, at *12 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 24, 2025).

32. Despite this finding from a federal court, on July 8, 2025, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), “in coordination with the Department of Justice (“DOJ”),” announced that they were rejecting the well-established precedential understanding of § 1225(b)(2) for their own new interpretation.

33. The policy is titled “Interim Guidance Regarding the Detention Authority for Applicant’s for Admission,” and claims that under their new legal interpretation, an “applicant for admission” is any noncitizen who was not admitted or who arrives in the United States, and as such they are subject to mandatory detention under § 1225(b)(2), are ineligible for a custody redetermination before an Immigration Judge, and are subject to mandatory detention for the duration of their removal proceedings.

34. Numerous district courts have disagreed with the government’s new interpretation of § 1225(b)(2) and have found that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b)(2), governs the detention of noncitizens who entered the United States without admission or parole and have entered

without inspection. *See Jimenez v. FCI Berlin, Warden*, No. 25-cv-326-LM-AJ (D.N.H. Sept. 8, 2025); *see also Martinez v. Hyde*, — F. Supp. 3d —, 2025 WL 2084238 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025); *Gomes v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 1869299 (D. Mass. July 7, 2025); *Lopez Benitez v. Francis*, 2025 WL 2371588 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2025); *Samb v. Joyce*, 2025 WL 2398831 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2025); *Leal-Hernandez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2430025 (D. Md. Aug. 24, 2025); *Kostak v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2472136 (W.D. La. Aug. 27, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 9, 2025); *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, 2025 WL 2496379 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025); *Carmona-Lorenzo v. Trump*, 2025 WL 2531521 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Cortes Fernandez v. Lyons*, 2025 WL 2531539 (D. Neb. Sept. 3, 2025); *Garcia Jimenez v. Kramer*, 2025 WL 2374223 (D. Neb. Aug. 14, 2025); *Cuevas Guzman v. Andrews*, 2025 WL 2617256, at *3 n.4 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025); *Caicedo Hinestroza v. Kaiser*, 2025 WL 2606983 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025).

35. On September 5, 2025, the BIA issued a decision in *Matte of Yajure Hurtado* where it held that noncitizens who are present in the United States without having been inspected and admitted are subject to detention under § 1225(b)(2), not § 1226(a), and Immigration Judges lack jurisdiction to conduct custody redetermination for such noncitizens being subjected to mandatory detention. *Matte of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025).

36. This is now a widespread position being applied across the United States by immigration courts.

37. This interpretation defies the INA. The plain text of the statutory provisions demonstrates that § 1226(a), not § 1225(b), applies to noncitizens like Petitioner. *See Sampiao v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2607924 (D. Mass. Sept. 9, 2025) (noting the court's disagreement with the BIA's analysis in *Yajure Hurtado*); *see also Zaragoza Mosqueda v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2591530

(C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, 2025 WL 2609425 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 9, 2025).

38. Section 1226(a) applies by default to all persons “pending a decision on whether the [noncitizen] is to be removed from the United States.” These removal hearings are held under § 1229a, which “decid[e] the inadmissibility or deportability of a[] [noncitizen].”

39. The text of § 1226 also explicitly applies to noncitizens charged as being inadmissible, including those who entered without inspection. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(E). Subparagraph (E)’s reference to such individuals makes clear that, by default, these noncitizens are afforded a bond hearing under subsection (a). Section 1226 therefore leaves no doubt that it applies to noncitizens who face charges of being inadmissible to the United States, including those who are present without admission or parole.

40. By contrast, § 1225(b) applies to noncitizens arriving at U.S. ports of entry or who recently entered the United States. The statute’s entire framework is premised on inspections at the border of noncitizens who are “seeking admission” to the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A).

41. The Supreme Court has made clear that “[c]ourts must exercise their independent judgment in deciding whether an agency has acted within its statutory authority,” and indeed “may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a statute is ambiguous.” *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 412 (2024). The text of Sections 1225 and 1226, together with binding Supreme Court precedent interpreting those provisions, confirm that Petitioner is subject to Section 1226(a)’s discretionary detention scheme.

42. Accordingly, the mandatory detention provision of § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens like Petitioner who are alleged to have entered the United States without admission or parole, were not inspected and have resided in the United States for over 21 years.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a)

43. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

44. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility, who entered the United States without apprehension and were later placed in removal proceedings. Such noncitizens are detained under § 1226(a) and are eligible for release on bond, unless they are subject to another detention provision, such as § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c), or § 1231.

45. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to bar the Petitioner from receiving a bond redetermination hearing before an immigration judge violates the Immigration and Nationality Act.

COUNT II

Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act

46. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

47. The APA states a “reviewing court shall . . . hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be . . . arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706 (2)(A).

48. The mandatory detention provision at 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2) does not apply to noncitizens residing in the United States who are subject to the grounds of inadmissibility because they originally entered the United States without inspection or parole. If applied to all noncitizens it would make the rest of the mandatory detention provisions, bond provision, and parole provisions unnecessary. Noncitizens who entered the United States without inspection or parole are detained under § 1226(a) and are eligible for release on bond, unless they are subject to another detention provision, such as § 1225(b)(1), § 1226(c) or § 1231.

49. The application of § 1225(b)(2) to bar the Petitioner from receiving a bond redetermination hearing before an immigration judge is arbitrary, capricious, and not in accordance with the law, and as such, it violates the APA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

COUNT III

Violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause

50. Petitioner repeats, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

51. The Fifth Amendment provides in pertinent part: “No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend V. “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that the Clause protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

52. The Due Process Clause “applies to all ‘persons’ within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Id.* at 693.

53. Respondents’ mandatory detention of Petitioner violates her Due Process rights.

54. Respondents have not attempted to show any special justification or compelling governmental interest which would outweigh Petitioner's constitutional liberty.

55. Petitioner's continued detention without a bond redetermination hearing to determine whether she is a flight risk or danger to others violates her substantive due process rights.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

- a. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- b. Enjoin Respondents from transferring Petitioner outside this District or deporting Petitioner pending these proceedings;
- c. Issue an order to show cause directing Respondents to show cause why the petition for a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted;
- d. Issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring that Respondents release Petitioner from custody immediately or provide Petitioner with a bond redetermination hearing before an immigration judge pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a);
- e. Declare that Petitioner's detention violates the INA, APA, and Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment; and
- f. Grant any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 14, 2025

Respectfully submitted,


Mirtha Garcia Alvarez, Esq.
FL Bar No. 1048624
Immigration Group, LLC
5820 Waterford District Drive
Miami, FL 33126
Telephone: 305-443-3900
Email: mirthagarcia@jorgerivera.com

Attorney for Petitioner

*Motion for admission *pro hac vice* forthcoming

VERIFICATION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2242

I represent Petitioner, Leda Maria Chaves Conejo. I have discussed with the Petitioner the events described in this Petition. Based on those discussions, I hereby verify that the factual statements made in the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dated: November 14, 2025

Respectfully submitted,


Mirtha Garcia Alvarez, Esq.

Attorney for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Mirtha Garcia Alvarez, hereby certify that the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and accompanying exhibits were served by USPS priority mail certified to the following:

U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Texas

700 E. San Antonio, Suite 200

El Paso, Texas 79901

Pamela Bondi

U.S. Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530-0001

Kristi Noem

Secretary of Homeland Security

Washington, DC 20528

El Paso ERO Field Office Director

11541 Montana Ave, Suite E

El Paso, TX 79936

Dated: November 14, 2025

Respectfully submitted,



Mirtha Garcia Alvarez, Esq.

Attorney for Petitioner



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Facility Page

Detention Information For:

LEDA MARIA CHAVES-CONEJO
Country of Birth: Costa Rica
A-Number: 

Current Detention Facility:

ERO EL PASO CAMP EAST MONTANA
6920 Digital Road
NA
El Paso, TX 79936
Visitor Information: (915) 208-0980

[MORE INFORMATION >](#)

Related Information

Helpful Info

[Status of a Case](#)
[About the Detainee Locator](#)
[Brochure](#)
[ICE ERO Field Offices](#)
[ICE Detention Facilities](#)
[Privacy Notice](#)

External Links

[Bureau of Prisons Inmate Locator](#)

ERO Office Information

Family members and legal representatives may be able to obtain additional information about this individual's case by contacting this ERO office:

ERO - El Paso, TX SPC Sub-Office,
Phone Number: (915) 225-0700

[BACK TO SEARCH >](#)



EXHIBIT

B

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Subject ID: 399982105

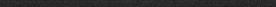
Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien

Family Name (CAPS) CHAVES-CONEJO, LEDA MARIA		First	Middle	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F	Hair <input type="checkbox"/> BRO	Eyes <input type="checkbox"/> BRO	Complexion <input type="checkbox"/> MBR
Country of Citizenship COSTA RICA		Passport Number and Country of Issue		Height <input type="checkbox"/> 63	Weight <input type="checkbox"/> 130	Occupation <input type="checkbox"/> UNEMPLOYED	
U.S. Address [REDACTED]		File Number [REDACTED]		Scars and Marks See Narrative			
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry Unknown Date Unknown Time, BU-Unknown Or Not Reported				Passenger Boarded at			
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of Permanent Residence							
Date of Birth [REDACTED]	Age: 46	Date of Action 08/30/2025	Location Code APP/MIA	EDL Number [REDACTED] <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Separated			
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth COSTA RICA		AR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form: (Type and No.) Listed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Listed <input type="checkbox"/>	Method of Location/Apprehension 287			
NIV Issuing Port and NIV Number		Social Security Account Name		At/Near <input type="checkbox"/> Date/Time <input type="checkbox"/> 08/23/2025 20:00			
Date Visa Issued		Social Security Number		By <input type="checkbox"/> S0780 TEELING			
Immigration Record NEGATIVE		Criminal Record See Narrative		Status at Entry, <input type="checkbox"/> Status When Found <input type="checkbox"/>			
Name, Address, and Nationality of Spouse (Maiden Name, if Appropriate)				Number and Nationality of Minor Children None			
Father's Name, Nationality, and Address, if Known CHAVES, HECTOR NATIONALITY: COSTA RICA		Mother's Present and Maiden Names, Nationality, and Address, if Known CONEJO, ROSA NATIONALITY: COSTA RICA		Length of Time Illegally in U.S.			
Monies Due/Property in U.S. Not in Immediate Possession None Claimed		Fingerprinted? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Systems Checks See Narrative	Charge Code Word(s) See Narrative			
Name and Address of (Last)Current U.S. Employer		Type of Employment Unemployed or Retired	Salary Hr	Employed from/to			
Narrative (Outline particulars under which alien was located/apprehended. Include details not shown above regarding date, place and manner of last entry, attempted entry, or any other entry, and elements which establish administrative and/or criminal violation. Indicate means and route of travel to interior.)							
FIN: [REDACTED]		Left Index fingerprint		Right Index fingerprint			
							
SCARS MARKS AND TATTOOS							
None Indicated - NONE							
Subject Health Status							
The subject claims good health.							
Current Administrative Charges ... (CONTINUED ON I-831)							
Alien has been advised of communication privileges		(Date/Initials)		(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)			
Distribution: A-FILE STATS		Received: (Subject and Documents) (Report of Interview) Officer: TEOFILO MELENDEZ on: August 30, 2025 (Time) Disposition: Warrant of Arrest/Notice to Appear Examining Officer: TEELING, S0780 <i>[Signature]</i>					

Uploaded on: 09/24/2025 at 04:13:53 PM (Mountain Daylight Time) Base City: EPD

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CHAVES-CONEJO, LEDA MARIA	File Number 	Date 08/30/2025
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08/28/2025 - 212B7A11 - IMMIGRANT WITHOUT AN IMMIGRANT VISA

Previous Criminal History

On 08/28/2025, the subject was arrested for the crime of "Traffic Offense" which is still pending.

On 06/04/2010, the subject was arrested for the crime of "Traffic Offense" which resulted in a conviction on 06/21/2010. The subject was sentenced to N/A.

RECORDS CHECKED

EARM Neg
CIS Neg
CLAIM Pos

AT/NEAR

Naples, Florida

Record of Deportable/Excludable Alien:

ENCOUNTER: On August 28, 2025, Subject Chaves-Conejo, Leda A209-855-786 was encountered at the Naples Jail Center by Collier County Sheriff's Office 287g DIO Vargas, after having been arrested for the charges of NO VALID DRIVERS LICENSE. I identified myself as a 287g DIO by providing ICE 287g credentials. A detainer was placed on August 28, 2025.

ENTRY IMMIGRATION STATUS: Subject admitted they were a native and citizen of Costa Rica who last entered the United States at an unknown location on an unknown date without being admitted or paroled after inspection by an immigration officer at a designated port of entry.

BASIS FOR REMOVAL: The subject is an alien who is amenable to removal from the United States pursuant to Sections 212(a) (6)(A)(i) & 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the INA.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

FBI#  SID# FL- 

Subject was arrested in Lee County, Florida on 06/04/2010 for the offense of NO VALID DRIVERS LICENSE. (Guilty)

BENEFITS: Subject has an approved I-130 and a pending (I-601A)

DERIVATION: Subject's parents are nationals and citizens of Costa Rica. Subject stated no claim to Lawful Permanent Residence or U.S. Citizenship.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION: Costa Rica is a mandatory consulate notification country. Subject was notified of their rights and did not request to contact their consulate.

INTERPRETER SERVICE: Translation services were offered to the subject. The subject was

Signature TEOFILO MELENDEZ	97	Title 287g DIO
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-213

Alien's Name CHAVES-CONEJO, LEDA MARIA	File Number [REDACTED]	Date 08/30/2025
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explained everything in the Spanish language accurately, effectively, and impartially by Cpl. Vargas, who is fluent in Spanish, and the subject indicated that they understood.

MEDICAL CONDITION: Subject claims to be in good health.

MINOR CUSTODIAL ISSUES: Subject claims to have 1 US born child who is in the care and custody of the Father: Yosdel Cacere-lopez. Phone# [REDACTED]

1. Daughter's Info: [REDACTED]

CUSTODY DETERMINATION: Subject is currently at the Collier County Jail in Naples, Florida on local charges and has bonded. Subject was transferred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody on August 29, 2025.

EAGLE EVENT #: [REDACTED]

LOCAL ARREST #: [REDACTED]

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS: None

Other Identifying Numbers

ALIEN- [REDACTED]
 State Criminal Number/State Bureau Number- [REDACTED] (UNITED STATES)
 ..COMMENT: NAPLES
 Inmate Number - County Jail- [REDACTED] (UNITED STATES)
 ..COMMENT: NAPLES

Signature TROFILO MELIENDREZ	Title 287g DIO
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
EL PASO SPC IMMIGRATION COURT

Respondent Name:

CHAVES CONEJO, LEDA MARIA

To:

Lopez, Enrique Warren
5820 Blue Lagoon Drive
Miami, FL 33126

A-Number:

Riders:

In Custody Redetermination Proceedings

Date:

09/25/2025

ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

The respondent requested a custody redetermination pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1236. After full consideration of the evidence presented, the respondent's request for a change in custody status is hereby ordered:

Denied, because

Granted. It is ordered that Respondent be:
 released from custody on his own recognizance.
 released from custody under bond of \$
 other:

Other:

No Action.



Immigration Judge: RUHLE, STEPHEN 09/25/2025

Appeal: Department of Homeland Security: waived reserved
Respondent: waived reserved

Appeal Due:

Certificate of Service

This document was served:

Via: [M] Mail | [P] Personal Service | [E] Electronic Service | [U] Address Unavailable.

To: [] Alien | [] Alien c/o custodial officer | [E] Alien atty/rep. | [E] DHS

Respondent Name : CHAVES CONEJO, LEDA MARIA | A-Number :

Riders:

Date: 09/25/2025 By: Soto, Cynthia, Court Staff

