

District Judge Thomas S. Zilly,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

EDDY MEJIA-CHAVEZ,

Case No. 2:26-cv-00127-TSZ.

Petitioner,

v.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT FIELD OFFICE
DIRECTOR.

"NOTICE OF APPEARANCE"

Respondent.

"I Respond"



FEB 23 2026

AT SEATTLE
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
BY DEPUTY

- Letter from the story of My life
- Family photographs, birth certificates, and Marriage Certificate
- Photos, of church I leading and photos of the sermons I did In the street.
- Church leadership certificate and support program certificates.
- Letter of recommendation and letter from Tacoma ICE Pastors.
- My mother's cancer check-up letter and My mother's letter.
- Certificate from the Attorney General's of the state of Baja California.
- El Salvador, General Consulate In Tijuana, B.C. Letter of Nationality.
- Permanent residence and Motorcycle license.
- Order of the Immigration Judge. Oral Decision of the immigration Judge.
- Convention Against Torture Deferral of Removal D-CAT/8C.F.R. § 1208.17
- Files of the Fifth Court against Organized crime.
- Notification of sentence issued by the Salvadoran Government.
- Statistical map of arrests and deportations of Salvadorans linked to gangs.

in a case similar to mine.

The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly,

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With all due respect, I would like to address the denied of my immigration case the denial by bond court. I have credible testimony fro both the ICE officer and the immigration judge, and I have met the burden of proof before the immigration court. The judge argued that the evidence was clear and compelling, and the testimony credible, yet he unjustly denied my case, disregarding all of the above. I have been detained for 15 months, and during this time, my rights and the laws of the united state have been violated, as detailed below.

In assessing whether it is more likely than not that an applicant will be tortured in the proposed country of removal, the court apply the same evidentiary tests and assessments, look to any credible testimony to determine if an applicant has established his likelihood of future torture, or look to other reliable evidence and country reports that compel the conclusion that the applicant would suffer torture as defined in the convention convention and regulation, even if the noncitizen is not credible or unable to speak or not even able or willing to cooperate or participate. The courts consider all evidence concerning the possibility, or probability, or likelihood of such torture for such purposes, as noted above

In assessing whether applicants have satisfied their burden of proof, the court must consider all evidence relevant to the possibility of future torture, including: (1) evidence of past torture inflicted upon the applicant; (2) evidence that the applicant could relocate to a part of the country of removal where he is not likely to be tortured; (3) evidence of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights within the country of removal; or (4) other relevant information of conditions in the country of removal. 8 C.F.R. § 1208.16(c)(3); see also Nuru, 404 F.3d at 1218. "[c] country conditions alone can play a decisive role in granting relief under the convention" Kamalthas v. INS, 251 F.3d 1279, 1280, 1283 (9th Cir. 2001).

Therefore, given the aforementioned and presenting these laws, which did not consider the evidence and the irreparable harm I would suffer if deported to my country, I would like to request protection under these laws because I am certain I would suffer torture, and painful harm upon deportation. God Bless you.

I Respond.

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With great respect, I would like to address this honorable court of the district of Washington and the honorable judge, Thomas S. Zilly, of the United States district.

I present the following evidence, explained in the alphabetical order, to this honorable court. My unjust detention, which has now lasted 15 months, has been disregarded in the courts where my case has been heard in a bonds court. The evidence was also ignored and I have been denied everything and am remaining detained until this day. I was detained at a border patrol checkpoint on October 9th, 2024, in Arizona and I applied for asylum initializing my detention process. After 5 months in detention in Arizona, I was then transferred to the North West Detention Center(NWDC), in Tacoma WA, on March 24, 2025. Unjustly, they made me restart my hearing as a new arrival, disregarding the time that I had spent in Arizona. I.589 Asylum application that I had already filed with the judge in Arizona and they gave me a final hearing date before an immigration judge. I presented all the evidence of the good life I had with my family serving god in El Salvador, but suddenly my life changed completely due to the false accusations of corrupt police officers in my country. I presented evidence to the judge of the torture I

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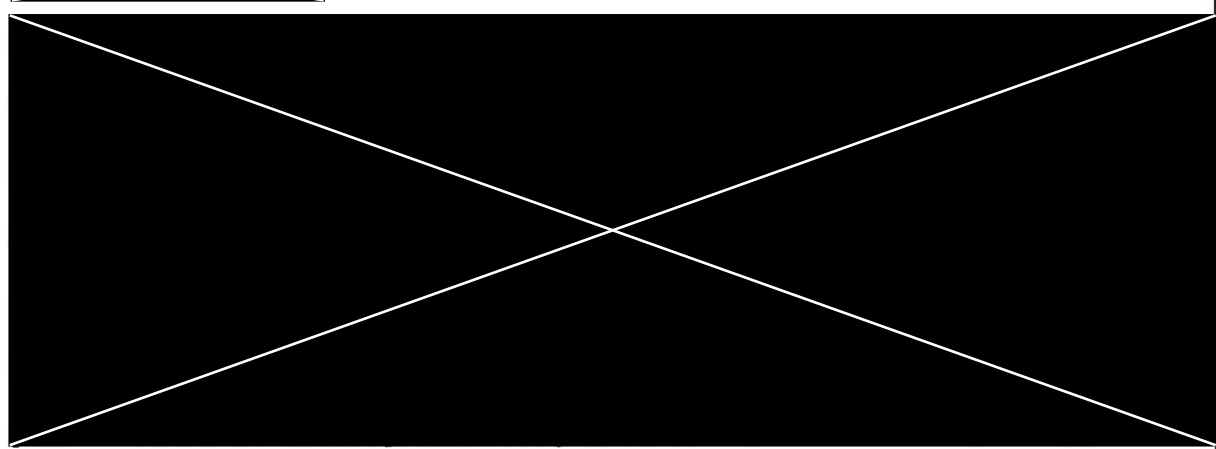
1 suffered in the hands of [REDACTED] and news of a similar
2 case involving a 14 year old boy. All to force him to admit to a gang membership. I described the torture
3 and death inflicted upon people in the prisons and the immense pain they endure. In his oral decision the
4 judge declared the court found the evidence presented to be clear and compelling and that my testimony
5 was the same as the one I gave and the found everything true regarding the facts of my torture as
6 presented in exhibition "k" on page 5 of the judges oral decision. The W-CAT law. As for W-CAT,
7 credible testimony of an applicant may be sufficient without corroboration to sustain his burden under Cat
8 and evidence of country conditions "can play a decisive role in determining eligibility." Zhang v.
9 Ashcroft, 388 F. 3d 713, 721 (9th cir. 2004); 8 C.F.R §1208.16(c)(2). Likewise, an applicant cannot meet
10 his burden for D-CAT protection by a series of oppositions not shown likely to occur. Matter of J-F-F, 23
11 I.8N Dec.912, 917-18 (AG 2006). instead the applicant must show "specific grounds" indicating the he
12 would be personally at risk. J-E-,23 I&n Dec. at 917. As a result, my case was unjustly denied and I
13 remain detained to this day for not presenting evidence, according to the judge, that I suffered harm upon
14 being deported. I presented clear evidence as the judge himself mentioned in his oral statement and report
15 of cruel torture and deaths occurring in my countries prisons with the consent of the current government. I
16 presented evidence of the torture that the government knows is happening, but they pretend no to see it
17 and do nothing, as explained below. This torture must be by or at the instigation of or with the consent or
18 acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. 8 C.F.R. § 1208.18(a)(1).
19 This requirement does not mandate actual knowledge; "it is enough that public officials could have
20 inferred the alleged torture was taking place, remained willing-fully blind to it, or simply stood by
21 because of their inability or unwillingness to oppose it" see Ornelas- Chavez v. Gonzales, 458 f. 3d 1060
22 (9th Cir.2006). As such the applicant bears the burden of establishing (1) the "more likely than not"
23 would suffer torture if returned to the proposed country of removal and (2) that the feared torture involves
24 "sufficient state action" Tamara- Gomes v. Gonzales, 447 F.3d 343,350-51 (9th Cir.2006). Likewise,
25 receiving torture from an official makes a person eligible for the withholding of removal presented in the
exhibition "M" evidence of [REDACTED]

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 The pain and suffering associated with torture must be inflicted with the consent, acquiescence of, or at the instigation of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. 8 C.F.R. § 1208.18(a)(1). There is no "rogue official" exception to CAT relief; when it comes to acquiescence, as noted in *Bajas-Romero v. Lynch* Supra, 846 F. 3d at 362-63, so torture, "for such purposes as" those convention/regulation reasons, that is "inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of" (1) any public official or (2) other person acting as an official or in an official capacity. See also *Madrigal v. Holder*, 716 F.3d 499-10 (9th Cir.2013). As a consequence, the court mentioned that if only believed the qualified of the D-CAT deferral of removal in its oral decision in exhibition "J" on page 8, which is the following law. The type of torture for which deferral of removal of D-CAT is warranted is the same type as defined for withholding or W-CAT, which is the intentional infliction of the severe physical or mental pain or suffering based on discrimination of any kind, or "for such purposes as" obtaining information or a confession, or to punish for an act or suspected act, or to intimidate or coerce any person or third party. 8 C.F.R. § 1208.18 (a)(1), as discussed and cited above. Presenting evidence of a sentence that the Salvadorian government has presented regarding an alleged conviction against me, which they claim was issued in 2021. However, I also presented evidence in 2013 that Mexico provided me with legal documents and that I had contact with Mexican immigration and the Salvadorean consulate, and no sentence against me was ever found. Therefore, I presented evidence that did not exist at that time before I requested asylum and reported 



Article 3 of CAT, the U.S.A may not remove an applicant to a country where it is "more likely than not" that he or she would be torture. 8C.F.R. § 1208.16(a)(c)(2); see also Hamoui v. Ashcroft, 389 F.3d 821,82 (9th Cir. 2004)(holding that "more likely than not" means that the respondent must show only a chance greater than fifty percent that will be tortured if removed). With all due respect, I am representing my entire case with only God's help to expose the truth. I fear torture until death, as they do in the prisons of my country, as evidenced in the exhibit. I fear I will never see my family again and all this time I have been unjustly detained, denied everything, even bail, for the very accusations against me in my country. I leave everything in the hands of my god and I ask this honorable court and the honorable judge to know the life of suffering that I have endured all this time, unjustly imprisoned. Why should I be held in this facility if I haven't committed a crime for which I am being detained? Even if the immigration judges see my evidence and see that the accusations against me in El Salvador are false, I hope you will understand. I would have ordered my immediate deportation, but I know that God knows everything and that he touched the judges heart when he saw that nothing matched the evidence that my country sent against me to the immigration judge. He ordered my deportation to El Salvador and Mexico as a second option. Thank you very much for your honorable attention. God bless each person and relevant party

Signature.

Date.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

&

DECLARATION

I, ERICK, MEJIA-CHAVEZ, AVER THAT I AM A PARTY TO THIS ACTION DO HEREBY AVER THAT I HAVE PROVIDED A COPY OF THE FOREGOING DOCUMENT:

I Respond. v. FEDERAL RESPONDENTS' RETURN MEMORANDUM.

**CLERK, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
700 STEWART STREET, SUITE 2310
SEATTLE, WA 98101**

**s/ Stephanie. Huerta-Ramirez
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I WILL TESTIFY UNDER THE PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THIS IS THE TRUTH.

THE ITEMS WERE MAILED FIRST CLASS MAIL ON THE DATE BELOW.

SUBMITTED ON 02 / 18 / 2026

Signed: 