JUDGE KATHLEEN CARDONE

FILED
AUG 27 2026
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BY
DEPUTY CLERK

(01/14) Petition for a Writ Of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (pro-se)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DIVISION

EL PASO

LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO

A#: [redacted]

PETITIONER,

MARY DE ANDA-YBARRA, Field Office Director of Enforcement and Removal Operations El Paso Field Office, Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

TODD M. LYONS, In His Official Capacity as Acting Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S Department of Homeland Security;

MARK WAYNE MULLIN, His Official Capacity as Secretary, U.S Department of Homeland Security; **AND**

TODD BLANCHE, In His Official as Acting Attorney General of the United States,

Respondents.

EP26CV2226

(Supplied by Clerk of Court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner, **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO (A#** [redacted]**)**, is a native and citizen of Nicaragua who has been in detention since August 11, 2026. On august 11, 2026 at 8:00 am Mr. Herrera Serrano appeared at the ICE customs and border protection offices located at 8915 Montana Avenue. El Paso Texas 79925, to attend his

scheduled appointment once there he handed in his appointment slip at the reception. Later that afternoon, four ICE agent approached him and took him on office where informed him that he would be detained despite the fact that there is on appeals process, one of the officers asked him if he wanted to sign his voluntary departure from the United States, and Herrera Serrano refused to sign it, thus remaining in ICE custody, therefore he is being held in the detention center without any crime unjustly by ICE in this case they are violating the 4th and 5th amendments to the constitution's due process rights, arbitrarily violating the rights of the detainee without considering that Mr. Herrera Serrano is a person of good moral character.

2. LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO civil Immigration detention in the absence of an individualized determination of the flight risk or danger, is substantially unjustified and has become unduly prolonged in the violation of due process clause from custody immediately, subject to an appropriate Immediate relief in the form of a Custody Re-Determination Hearing (Bond Hearing) in a higher state of court, the reason that is asked through this Petition, which the Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") bears the burden of providing by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or alternatives to detention exist to mitigate any risk off flight or danger he may pose.

Petitioner alleges as follows:

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Petitioner (**LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO**) was born in (Managua), (Nicaragua, on [redacted] (1976).

2. On October 29 2022. Mr Herrera Serrano entered the United Stated of America Through the El Paso Texas port of entry, he was then admitted by ICE agents and

processed for approximately one day he was Granted Parole (I-94) and subsequently released. After his release he settled in Texas at the address [redacted] Then he moved to [redacted] when he resided from approximately 2022 t0 2026. Mr. Herrera Serrano filed his asylum application (I-589) before the end of the year complying with the protocols required by immigration low.

3. Mr. Herrera Serrano Legally obtained a work permit and social security number, which have not expired the work permit was issued on April 12 2023 Mr. Herrera has filed taxes since obtaining his work permit having filed annual tax returns for two consecutive years thus complying with and committing to the lows of this great country, which is why I consider myself a responsible person.

4. Mr Herrera Serrano, after obtaining his work permit, began working in December a supermarket called Lowe's thus earning a decent wage to support himself in this great country and not be a burden on the government, Mr. Herrera has been on independent person achieving his own stability without depending on the government Mr. Herrera has also worked at Mc Donalds, Burger King etc. Fulfilling the role of stocker and Kitchener.

5. Mr Herrera Serrano had a final hearing held on January 13 2025 in which the judge ruled and ordered deportation with the right to appeal for a period of 30 days, an appeal that was made on February 10, 2025 and to date there is no resolution on the document and final response from the Appeals Court.

6. **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO** has no criminal record, his background check is as clean as it could be and he has been a person of good moral character, that in all shows the discipline in the type of person he is.

7. Mr: **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO** was not targeted because of his personal circumstances or individualized facts, rather, he was specifically targeted because of Respondents' interpretation of President Trump's order that they have "to do all in their power to achieve the very important goal of delivering the single largest Mass Deportation Program in History."[1] There was no reasonable suspicion that he was in violation of the immigration laws as he was not within the proximity of the U.S. Mexican Border.

8. In Respondents' lawless pursuit of detention bed quotas[2], Respondents cast aside Mr **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO** due process rights – a bedrock of American freedom – to detain Mr. **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO** without reasonable suspicion and arrest him without probable cause, ignoring the laws governing warrant less arrests.

9. Moreover, as noted supra, warrantless arrest without probable cause violates both 8 U.S.C. §1357, which requires reason to believe the person "is likely to escape" before a warrant could be obtained, and ICE's own nationwide policy, to which it is bound pursuant to a settlement agreement in Castañon Nava et al. v. Dep't of Homeland Sec., No. 18-cv-3757 (N.D.III.), which requires consideration of specific factors to determine if someone is likely to escape and documentation of these "specific particularized facts" in the I-213.[3]

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1 Pres. Donald Trump, @realDonaldTrump, Truth Socia (June 15, 2025, 5:43pm) ("ICE officers are herewith ordered, by notice of this TRUTH, to do all in their power to achieve the very important goal of delivering the single largest Mass Deportation Program in History."). See also CNN Article Trump orders ICE officers to expand deportation efforts in Democratic cities at https://www.cnn.com/2025/06/16/politics/trump-immigration-democratic-deportation-efforts (Assessed on January 5, 2025), citing to Truth Social Post.

2 Jennie Taer, Trump admin's 3,000 ICE arrests per day quota is taking focus off criminals and 'killing morale': insiders warn, NY Post, June 17,2025, available at http://nypost.com/2025/06/17/us-news/trump-admin-3000-ice-arrests-per-day-quota-is-taking-focus-off-criminals-and-killing-morale-insiders/ (Assessed on 01/05/2026) (noting that the quotas are undermining the agency's ability to focus on the really serious criminal aliens, citing John Sandweg, a former acting ICE director under President Barack Obama).

3 Form I-213, entitled "Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien" is an "official record prepared by immigration officials when initially processing a person suspected of being in the United States without legal permission." Ovando v. Noem, Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-03183-RBJ, 2025 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 234204, at *9 n.5 (D. Colo. Nov. 25, 2025), citing Punin v. Garland, 108 F.4th 114, 119 (2d Cir. 2024).

10. Petitioner's detention violates (1) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and (2) his release order. His detention violates the plain language of the INA because § 1225 does not apply to individuals who previously entered and are now residing in the United States. Instead, such individuals are subject to a different status § 1226(a) that (1) expressly applies to individuals who are charged as inadmissible for having entered the United States without inspection and (2) allows for release on conditional parole or bond. The Respondent's recent new legal interpretation based on the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") ruling, In re Yajure Hurtado, 29 I. & N. Dec. 216, 220 (BIA 2025), is plainly contrary to the statutory framework and contrary to decades of agency practice applying § 1226(a) to people like him.

11. Due process protects a noncitizen's liberty interest in the adjudication of applications for relief made available under the immigration laws. See Arevalo v. Ashcroft, 344 F.3d 1, 15 (1st Cir. 2003) (recognizing protected interests in the "right to seek relief" even when there is no "right to the relief itself"). Petitioner has a protected due process interest in his ability to apply for adjustment of status without interference.

12. Unless habeas or immediate injunctive relief is granted, this husband of a U.S. citizen who was separated from his spouse by Respondents, faces indefinite detention, losing the opportunity to attend his interview for his adjustment of status application, and to meaningfully prepare his case for humanitarian relief under the extreme duress of separation from his spouse and family, which in violation of his Constitutional right to family integrity.

II. JURISDICTION

1.This case arises under the Constitution of the United States, the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101, et seq., and the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C. § 701, et seq.

2.This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this petition and may grant relied pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241, 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Article I, § 9, cl. 2 of the United States Constitution (the Suspension Clause); the All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651; the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C § 701; and for injunctive relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

3.Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, district courts have jurisdiction to hear habeas petitions by noncitizens who challenge the lawfulness of their detention under federal law. Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 687 (2001); Jennings v. Rodriguez, 583 U.S. 281, 292-95 (2018); Maldonado v. Macias, 150 F. Supp. 3D 788, 794 (W.D. Tex. 2015), INS v. St. Cyr, 533 U.S. 289, 364-65 (2001) ("The writ of habeas corpus has always been available to review the legality of executive detention.").

4.Importantly for jurisdictional questions, Petitioner is not asking this court to review an order of removal, nor, indeed, for any relief having to do with this current proceedings in immigration court. Petitioner seeks only habeas relief from his current, illegal detention in the way he was arrested, while those immigration proceedings are ongoing, and for this Court to determine as a matter of law that he is entitled to be released or granted a 5.bond hearing before a neutral arbiter. See also, Lopez-Arevelo v. Ripa, No. Ep-25-CV-337-KC at 1-2, 2025 U.S. dist. LEXIS 188232, at *14-15 (W.D. Tex. Sep. 21, 2025) (stating in part that 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(5), §1252(g), and §1226(e) do not deprive a

Habeas Court of jurisdiction when a Petitioner is challenging his detention under his right to procedural due process). "[T]he [REAL ID] Act does not, however, preclude habeas review of challenges to detention that are independent of challenges to removal orders." Gutierrez-Soto v. Sessions, 317 F. Supp. 3d 917, 925 (W.D. Tex. 2018).
The Respondents' continued detention of Petitoner constitutes such a "severe restraint on his individual liberty," that he is "in custody in violation of the ... laws ... of the United States." See Hensley v. Municipal Court, 411 U.S. 345, 351 (1973); 28 U.S.C. § 2241; see also Henderson v. Reno, 157 F.3d 106, 122 (2d Cir. 1999), cert. Denied sub nom. Reno v. Navas, 119 S. Ct. 1141 (1999).

III. EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

6. As recognized by the Fifth Circuit, while exhaustion is the general rule, "exceptions to this general rule" exist. Garner v. U.S. Dep't of Lab., 221 F.3d 822, 825(5th Cir. 2000). "A failure to exhaust administrative remedies may be excused when the claimant advances a constitutional challenge unsuitable for determination in an administrative proceeding, or when the unexhausted remedy is plainly inadequate."
"When a petitioner's due process claim does not assert a procedural error correctable by the BIA, it is not subject to an exhaustion requirement." Lopez de Jesus v. Imm.& Naturalization Serv., 312 F.3d 155, 162 n. 47(5th Cir. 2002). Federal courts have "the discretion to excuse the exhaustion requirement" Garner, 221 F.3d at 825. Here, the 7."constitutional challenges are not the types of questions" requiring exhaustion, and requiring Petitioner "to exhaust administrative remedies relating to same would be an exercise in futility." Exhaustion, furthermore, may also be excused when delay would result in hardship. See Shalala v. III. Council on Long Term Care, Inc., 529 U.S. 1, 13, 120 S. Ct. 1084, 146 L. Ed. 2D 1 (2000) [*6].

8.Exhaustion is not required where the administrative remedy is inadequate due to agency bias. Numerous courts have recognized the bias inherent in the ICE custody review process. See Phan v. Reno, 56 F. Supp. 2d 1149, 1157 (W.D. Wash.1999) ("We have...concerns about the quality of the review afforded by INS to the Petitioners. Indeed, our review of the record confirms that INS does not meaningfully and impartially review the Petitioners' custody status."); Rivera v. Demore, No. C 99-3042 THE, 1999 WL 521177, *7 (N.D. Cal. Jul. 13, 1999) (procedural due process requires that alien release determination be made by impartial adjudicator due to agency bias); Ekekhor v. Aljets, 979 F. Supp. 640, 644 (N.D. Ill. 1997); St. John v. McElroy, 917 F. Supp. 243, 251 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) ("Due to political and community pressure, INS, an executive agency, has every incentive to continue to detain aliens with aggravated felony convictions, even though they have served their sentences, on the suspicion that they may continue to pose a danger to the community.") Petitioner should not be required to languish in detention awaiting a decision by BIA.

IV. VENUE

9.Pursuant to Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky, 410 U.S. 484, 493-500 (1973), venue lies in the United States District Court for the Western District Court of Texas, the judicial district in which Petitioner resides.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

10.Habeas petitioners must show they are "in custody in violaton of the constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." Herrera v. Tate, F. Supp. 3D, No. CVH-25-3364, 2025 U.S. Pist. LEXIS 189999, 2025 WL 2774610, at *4 (S.D. Tex. Sept. 26, 2025) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3)). They "bear the burden of proving that [they are] being

held contrary to law; and because the habeas proceeding is civil in nature, the petitioner must satisfy this burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence." (quoting Skaftouros v. United States, 667 F.3d 144, 158(2d Cir. 2011) and citing Bruce v. Estelle, 536 F.2d 1051, 1058 (5th Cir. 1976)). Courts "considering a habeas petition must 'determine the facts and dispose of the matter as law and justice require.'" (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2243).

11.The Supreme Court has referred to the "Great Writ" as "perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law of England, affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in cases of illegal restraint or confinement" and "received into out own law in the colonial period." Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391, 400, 83 S. Ct. 822, 9 L. Ed. 2D 837 (1963), overruled in part on other grounds, Wainwright v. Sykes, 433 U.S. 72, 97 S. Ct. 2497, 53 L. Ed. 2D 594 (1977), and abrogated in part on other grounds by Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 111 S. Ct. 2546, 115 L. Ed. 2D 640 (1991). The importance of this Great Writ was not lost on the Justices of the Civil Rights era who recognized that the writ's

*function has been to provide a prompt and efficacious remedy for whatever society deems to be intolerable restraints. Its root principle is that in a civilized society, government must always be accountable to the judiciary for a man's imprisonment: if the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with the fundamental requirements of law, the individual is entitled to his immediate release. Thus there is nothing novel in the fact that today habeas corpus in the federal [*7] courts provides a mode for the redress of denials of due process of law, vindication of due process is precisely its historic office.*

12."Only in the rarest of circumstances has congress seen fit to suspend the writ." Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 542 U.S. 507, 525, 124 S. Ct. 2633, 159 L. Ed. 2D 578 (2004). "absent suspension, the Writ of Habeas Corpus remains available to every individual

detained within the United States." (citing U.S. const., Art. I, § 9. Cl. 2 ("The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public safety may require it")). Indeed, absent suspension, it is available to "challenge the legality of their detention" by "noncitizens detained by our Government in territory over which another country maintians de Jure Sovereignty," such as Guantanamo Bay. Boumediene v. Bush, 553 U.S. 723, 770, 128 S. Ct. 2229, 171 L. Ed. 2D 41 (2008). The Great Writ remains "a critical check on the Executive, ensuring that it does not detain individuals except in accordance with law." Hamdi, 542 U.S. at 525 (citing Imm. & Naturalization Serv. v. St. Cyr, 533 U.S. 289, 301, 121 S. Ct. 2271, 150 L. Ed. 2D 347 (2001), superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Nasrallah v. Barr, 590 U.S. 573, 580, 140 S. Ct. 1683, 207 L. Ed 111 (2020)).

The fundamental protection of habeas corpus applies to immigration-related detention. See Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 687, 121 S. Ct. 2491, 150 L. Ed. 2D 653 (2001). The Supreme Court in Zadvydas noted: It is well established that certain constitutional protections available to persons inside the United States are unavailable to aliens outside of our geographic borders. But once an alien enters the country, the legal circumstance changes, for the Due Process Clause applies to all "persons" within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.

VI First Cause of Action

1. Petitioner alleges and incorporates by reference above.

Petitioner's continued prolonged detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A) for more than 15 days, without a custody hearing before a neutral arbiter violates his right to due process under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. "It is well

established that the Fifth Amendment entitles aliens to due process of law." See Demore 538 U.S. at 523 (quoting Reno v. Flores, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)). "Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms physical restraint – lies at the heart of the liberty" that Due Process Clause protects. Zadvydas 533 U.S. at 678, 690 (2001); see also id. at 718 (Kennedy, J., dissenting) ("Liberty under the Due Process Clause includes protection against unlawful or arbitrary personal restraint or detention.").

2. Due process therefore requires "adequate procedural protections" to ensure that the government's asserted justification for its conduct infringing on protected interests "outweighs the individual's constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint." Id. at 690. In the immigration context, the Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil detention – to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and to prevent flight. Id.; Demore, 538 U.S. at 528.

VII. Second Cause Of Action

1. Other than as punishment for a crime, due process permits the government to take away

liberty only "in certain special and narrow nonpunitive circumstances ... where a special justification ... outweighs the individual's constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint." Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 690. Such special justification exists only where a restraint on liberty bears a "reasonable relation" to permissible purposes. Jackson v. Indiana, 406 U.S. 715, 738 (1972); see also Foucha v. Louisiana, 504 U.S. 71, 79 (1992); Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 690. In the immigration context, those purposes are "ensuring the appearance of aliens at future immigration proceedings and preventing danger to the community." Zadvydas, 533 U.S. at 690.

Therefore: 28 U.S.C § authorizes a District Court to Grant a writ of Habeas Corpus whenever a petitioner is "in custody in violation of the constitutions or laws or treaties of the United States: Wang v. ashcroft, 320 F3d 130, 140 (2d cir, 2003).(quoting 28 U.S.C § 2241 (c)(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For the above foregoing reasons, Petitioner respectfully request that this Court take the following:

A.- Assume jurisdiction
B.- Motion To Expedite Review Of Writ of Habeas Corpus
C.- Enjoining Respondents from transferring the Petitioner out of the jurisdiction of the ICE [Field Office in El Paso] during the pendency of these proceedings and while the Petitioner remains in Respondent's custody;

D.- Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Petitioner's release from immigration detention pending final resolution of this Habeas proceeding;

E.- In the alternative, issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus and order Petitioner's release within 2 business days unless Respondents schedule a hearing before a neutral immigration judge to provide **LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO** a constitutionally adequate process to challenge his detention;

F.-Issue a declaration that Petitioner's ongoing detention violates the Due Process Clause, and the APA.
G.-Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
Respectfully submitted on 08 | 24, 2026.

/s

LESTER ANTONIO HERRERA SERRANO (pro-se)

El Paso Service Processing Center
8915 Montana Ave.,
El Paso, TX 79925
(915) 772-4204(phone)

You are required to retain this permit in your possession and to surrender it to the transportation line at the time of your departure unless you depart over the land border of the United States in which case you must surrender it to a Canadian immigration officer on the Canadian border, or to a United States immigration officer of the Mexican border.

DEPARTURE RECORD

Port:

Date:

Manner:

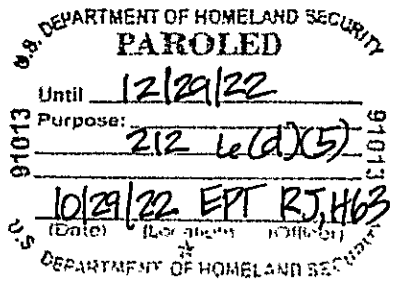
Country of Destination :

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Form Approved OMB No. 43-R0496

ARRIVAL - DEPARTURE RECORD

Form I-94 (Rev. 08/01/07)



FINS #:1328409470 Subject ID:380957587 Event No:EPS2310002303

1. FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters) First Name Middle Name	2. Age	3. Country of Citizenship
HERRERA-SERRANO, LESTER ANTONIO	45	NICARAGUA

4. Alias	5. Date Apprehended	6. Office
	October 29, 2022	EPT/EPS

7. Birth Date	8. Birth Place	14 A.
[redacted]	NICARAGUA, NICARAGUA	
9. Sex ☒ Male ☐ Female	10. OSC/WA Served ☐ Yes ☒ No (Explain) PAROLED	
11. File Number [redacted]	12. Bond $ Date Posted	
13. CINS ☐ Yes ☒ No	14 Medical Alert ☐ No ☐ Yes (Explain)	

15. TRANSFER DATE	FROM	TO
A		
B		
C		

16. ADMITTED BY:	19. RELEASED TO: ☐ V/R ☐ Deport	22. Rt. Index Print – In	23. Rt. Index Print - Out
17. SEARCHED IN BY:	20. RELEASED BY:	[redacted]	
18. DATE ADMITTED:	21. DATE RELEASED:		

24. Remarks: See I-831

FORM I-385 (08/01/07) ALIEN BOOKING RECORD
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

CARTA DE APOYO

Darisleidy Delgado Sanchez

[redacted]

[redacted]

14 de agosto de 2026

USCIS

Escribo para expresar mi apoyo a Lester Herrera Serrano. He conocido a Lester durante tres años y medio y puedo dar testimonio de su buena conducta moral.

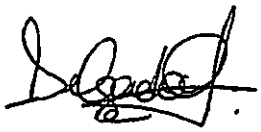
Lester Herrera Serrano demuestra consistentemente honestidad, integridad y respeto por la ley. Él es una persona responsable y confiable que toma sus compromisos en serio. Él está activamente involucrado en la comunidad y valora las relaciones familiares, brindando apoyo emocional y financiero a sus seres queridos.

Creo que Lester Herrera Serrano encarna las cualidades de buena conducta moral requeridas por USCIS y está comprometido en contribuir de manera positiva a la sociedad.

Si necesitan más información o tienen preguntas específicas sobre Lester Herrera Serrano, no duden en ponerse en contacto conmigo al [redacted]

Gracias por su consideración.

Atentamente,

Darisleidy Delgado Sanchez 

CARTA DE APOYO

Edwin Antonio Garcia Cuarezma

[redacted]

14 de agosto de 2026

USCIS

Escribo para expresar mi apoyo a Lester Herrera Serrano. He conocido a Lester durante tres años y medio y puedo dar testimonio de su buena conducta moral.

Lester Herrera Serrano demuestra consistentemente honestidad, integridad y respeto por la ley. Él es una persona responsable y confiable que toma sus compromisos en serio. Él está activamente involucrado en la comunidad y valora las relaciones familiares, brindando apoyo emocional y financiero a sus seres queridos.

Creo que Lester Herrera Serrano encarna las cualidades de buena conducta moral requeridas por USCIS y está comprometido en contribuir de manera positiva a la sociedad.

Si necesitan más información o tienen preguntas específicas sobre Lester Herrera Serrano, no duden en ponerse en contacto conmigo al [redacted]

Gracias por su consideración.

Atentamente,

Edwin Antonio Garcia Cuarezma

CARTA DE APOYO

Yurley Vega Beltrán

[redacted]

14 de agosto de 2026

USCIS

Escribo para expresar mi apoyo a Lester Herrera Serrano, quien está solicitando [estatus migratorio específico] en los Estados Unidos. He conocido a Lester durante tres años y medio y puedo dar testimonio de su buena conducta moral.

Lester Herrera Serrano demuestra consistentemente honestidad, integridad y respeto por la ley. Él es una persona responsable y confiable que toma sus compromisos en serio. Él está activamente involucrado en la comunidad y valora las relaciones familiares, brindando apoyo emocional y financiero a sus seres queridos.

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Si necesitan más información o tienen preguntas específicas sobre Lester Herrera Serrano, no duden en ponerse en contacto conmigo al [redacted]

Gracias por su consideración.

Atentamente,

Yurley Vega Beltrán Yurley B.