

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office
8101 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, TX 75247**

08/26/2025

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]

Centro de Detención: PrairieLand Detention Center

Dear Officer:

I, [REDACTED] hereby respectfully request that I be granted release on bond or on recognizance while I continue with my immigration proceedings.

I am currently detained at PrairieLand Detention Center, in the context of removal proceedings under Section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). I have a pending asylum case, based on persecution suffered in my country by the criminal group Tren de Aragua, and I have already submitted my Form I-589, which was accepted by USCIS and forwarded to the court. I have a hearing scheduled for August 29, 2025, and I have complied with all required steps, including the biometrics appointment.

I was previously released by the Department of Homeland Security through an order of release on recognizance (Form I-220A) dated April 3, 2023. During that time, I complied with all imposed conditions and did not miss any requirements.

On July 27, 2025, I was arrested on a DWI (driving while intoxicated) charge. I want to clarify that I was not driving at the time of the police intervention; I was at a gas station. Nevertheless, a bond was imposed in the criminal case, which was duly paid. However, upon release by the police, I was transferred directly to ICE custody, where I remain to this day while my criminal case is still pending.

I would like to inform you that my partner and her child depend on me financially. Since my detention, they have been left completely unprotected in a country they do not know, without other relatives or sources of income. I am the economic provider for the family, so my prolonged detention causes them serious survival difficulties. In addition to the persecution we suffered in Colombia, they now face the insecurity of being left without resources or support in the United States.

With all due respect, I request that I be granted a new opportunity for release while my immigration case proceeds. I commit to complying with all conditions that the Court or ICE may impose. I do not pose any danger to the community and have no intention of fleeing. I am committed to my legal process, I have family ties in the United States, and I am requesting protection because I fear for my life if I return to Colombia, especially considering the current context of violence and terrorism in my country.

My continued detention does not benefit the public interest and limits my ability to prepare my legal defense. Therefore, I respectfully ask you to consider this request favorably.

Legal Basis

Discretionary parole and release on recognizance. The INA authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to grant parole for "urgent humanitarian reasons" or "significant public benefit." The regulation establishes that detained noncitizens in expedited removal proceedings may be considered for parole in accordance with section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 212.5. The rule governing release from custody provides that parole is granted on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, provided that the noncitizen does not pose a danger to security or a flight risk. It also authorizes parole of "aliens whose continued detention is not in the public interest."

Credible fear directive. ICE Directive 11002.1 (Dec. 8, 2009) instructs that noncitizens who establish a credible fear of persecution should generally be released on parole if they do not pose a flight or security risk and provide reliable information regarding identity and address. Mr. Jiménez Velásquez was referred to immigration court after a credible fear determination and is currently pursuing asylum; he falls within the class of persons covered by this directive.

Case Background

I, [REDACTED] left Colombia after being a victim of persecution and threats by the criminal gang known as "Tren de Aragua." I refused to collaborate with them, and for that reason I was

assaulted, beaten, and threatened with death. The threats intensified over time, to the point that one day I was attacked along with my partner, and I truly feared for my life. That was when I made the difficult decision to leave my country in search of protection.

I entered the United States near El Paso, Texas, on [REDACTED] 2023, and from the very beginning I applied for asylum. The Department of Homeland Security issued me a Notice to Appear (NTA) on April 3, 2023. Later, on March 22, 2024, I submitted my Form I-589 (asylum application), which was accepted by USCIS and forwarded to the Immigration Court on June 25, 2025. Additionally, on May 7, 2024, I attended my biometrics appointment as required by the process.

My Master Hearing is currently set for August 29, 2025. All of this shows that I am legally exercising my right to seek asylum under U.S. immigration law, and that I am not subject to expedited removal proceedings.

The security situation in Colombia has deteriorated alarmingly in recent years, with a resurgence of both urban and rural terrorism. On August 22, 2025, dissident factions of the FARC carried out a car bomb attack on a military base in Cali and shot down a police helicopter in Antioquia, causing the deaths of civilians and law enforcement officers; President Gustavo Petro described these events as a “terrorist reaction” and ordered that these factions, along with the Gulf Clan and Segunda Marquetalia, be classified as terrorist organizations. This attack was part of a series of 24 bombings in the region, demonstrating the State’s inability to contain the violence.

The situation is not isolated: in February 2025, the city of Cúcuta experienced an outbreak of violence when the guerrilla group ELN attacked police stations with rifles and grenades and destroyed toll booths using car bombs, forcing the declaration of a 48-hour curfew. These clashes with FARC dissidents left dozens dead, displaced thousands of people, and led the government to declare a state of emergency.

According to an academic analysis, on June 10, 2025, 24 coordinated attacks were perpetrated in the southwest of the country, claimed by FARC-EP dissidents, while the fighting between these dissidents and the ELN has caused a humanitarian crisis in the Catatumbo region, with tens of thousands of people displaced.

Added to this is the expansion of transnational gangs like Tren de Aragua, which in just one decade spread throughout much of Latin America, including Colombia and Mexico, and whose members commit murders, extortion, kidnappings, and human trafficking, spreading terror wherever they operate.

Foreign governments have issued travel warnings: the U.S. Department of State warns that there are risks of terrorist violence in Colombia and that armed groups may attack without warning targets such as government facilities, transportation hubs, shopping centers, hotels, restaurants, and airports; the British government highlights that terrorists are very likely to attempt attacks in Colombia and that armed groups remain active throughout the country, attacking airports, markets, hotels, places of worship, and other public areas using car bombs, grenades, explosives, and drones.

This scenario shows that Colombia is undergoing a new wave of terrorism perpetrated by FARC dissidents, the ELN, and criminal organizations, which increases the risk of indiscriminate attacks and persecution. Therefore, returning me to Colombia would mean exposing me once again to a situation of extreme danger and the possibility of suffering attacks or reprisals, especially considering that I was threatened by a criminal group in my country.

Arguments in Favor of Release

1. I have strong evidence that I qualify for immigration relief. I have clearly explained my credible fear of persecution by a known criminal gang called Tren de Aragua. The threats, beatings, and attacks I suffered led me to flee Colombia. Based on the facts described in my asylum application, I meet the legal definition of a refugee under the Immigration and Nationality Act. I believe I could qualify for asylum or for Withholding of Removal. Being released would allow me to better prepare my case, gather more evidence, and communicate with legal counsel.

2. I have faithfully complied with the conditions of my previous release. When I was released on recognizance in April 2023 through Form I-220A, I complied with all the imposed conditions: I attended my appointments punctually, notified any address changes, and never missed an immigration appearance or any court requirement. My record shows that I am a responsible person committed to the process.

3. I have family and community support. I have the ongoing support of my brothers Benjamín José Jiménez Velásquez and Leiser Benjamin Jiménez Velásquez, who live at 500 Rolling Hills Place, Apt 204, Lancaster, TX 75146. I also have the support of U.S. citizen Antonio Salazar, owner of RT Auto Sales, who has employed me and can vouch for my good conduct. These individuals are willing to offer me housing, sustenance, and guidance, and to ensure that I comply with all my immigration and legal obligations.

4. I am not a danger to the community. My only arrest in the United States was for a DWI (driving while intoxicated) charge. There were no victims, no injuries, and no property damage, and I have already posted bond. My criminal hearing is scheduled for September 10, 2025, and I intend to take full responsibility. I have no other criminal record in the United States or in Colombia and have never been involved in acts of violence, drugs, or weapons. I am not a risk to anyone.

5. I am not a flight risk. I have strong ties in Texas—with my family, my job, and my community. My priority is to attend court, prove my case, and obtain asylum. The law requires evaluating whether there is a flight risk, and my record shows that I have always appeared when required (law.cornell.edu). I am willing to continue complying with everything required of me.

6. I have urgent humanitarian reasons. My detention has been especially difficult emotionally. My father recently passed away, and I have not been able to say goodbye or be there for my family. Additionally, my partner and her son depend on me financially and are now completely unprotected. Detention worsens the trauma I already experienced in Colombia. I currently have limited access to medical, psychological, and spiritual services. Being released would allow me to recover emotionally, support my family, and continue fighting my legal case.

7. I am willing to submit alternatives to detention. If ICE or the Court considers it necessary, I accept participation in the electronic monitoring program (such as a GPS ankle bracelet), telephone check-ins, home visits, or other supervision conditions. These measures are effective, less costly for the government, and do not cause the harm produced by prolonged detention.

[REDACTED]
PrairieLand Detention Center

Date: 08/25/2025

Note

This document has been prepared and submitted *pro se* by Mr. [REDACTED] Due to his current detention under ICE custody, he is unable to manually sign this request. The content has been expressly authorized by him for submission.

EVIDENCE

Copy of Form I-220A (order of release on recognizance) with conditions and compliance

U.S. Department of Homeland Security **Order of Release on Recognizance**

File No. [REDACTED]
Date: April 03, 2024
Event No: IEP52303001943

Name: [REDACTED]

You have been arrested and placed in removal proceedings. In accordance with section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the applicable provisions of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, you are being released on your own recognizance provided you comply with the following conditions:

- You must report for any hearing or interview as directed by the Department of Homeland Security or the Executive Office for Immigration Review.
- You must surrender for removal from the United States if so ordered.
- You must report in writing (written report) to [REDACTED] Case Officer at [REDACTED] (Location of DHS Office) on TUESDAY 10/10/2028 at 07:00 AM (Day of each month) (Time)

If you are allowed to report in writing, the report must contain your name, alien registration number, current address, place of employment, and other pertinent information as required by the officer listed above.

- You must not change your place of residence without first securing written permission from the immigration officer listed above.
- You must not violate any local, State, or Federal laws or ordinances.
- You must assist the Department of Homeland Security in obtaining any necessary travel documents.
- Other: _____

See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Continue on separate sheet if required)

NOTICE: Failure to comply with the conditions of this order may result in revocation of your release and your arrest and detention by the Department of Homeland Security.

JW
(Signature of DHS Official)
JAMES T. WRIGHT III
Acting/Patrol Agent in Charge
(Printed Name and Title of Official)

Alien's Acknowledgment of Conditions of Release on Recognizance

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the SPANISH language) and understand the conditions of my release as set forth in this order. I further understand that if I do not comply with these conditions, the Department of Homeland Security may revoke my release without further notice.

[REDACTED] M5 (Signature of Immigration Officer Serving Order) [Signature] (Signature of Alien) _____ (Date)

Cancellation of Order

I hereby cancel this order of release because: The alien failed to comply with the conditions of release.
 The alien was taken into custody for removal. _____ (Signature of Immigration Officer Canceling Order) _____ (Date)

Form I-220A (Rev. 08/01/07) N

Notice to Appear and biometrics appointment notice

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE TO APPEAR**

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:
Subject ID: 384053091 FINS #: 1333250569 File No: [REDACTED]
DOB: 02/11/1982 Event No: EPS2303001943

In the Matter of: [REDACTED]

Respondent: [REDACTED] currently residing at: [REDACTED]
(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code) (Area code and phone number)

You are an arriving alien.
 You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
 You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

1. You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
2. You are a native of COLOMBIA and a citizen of COLOMBIA ;
3. You arrived in the United States at or near EL PASO, TX , on or about March 31, 2023 ;
4. You were not then admitted or paroled after inspection by an Immigration Officer.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law:

212(a) (6) (A) (i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.
 Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: 8CFR 208.30 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:
1100 Commerce Street, Room 1060 Dallas TX US 75242
(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on October 24, 2028 at 01:00 PM to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)
charge(s) set forth above. JAMES WRIGHT III
Acting/Patrol Agent in Charge *JW*
(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer) (Sign in ink)

Date: April 03, 2023 El Paso, Texas
(City and State)

DHS Form I-862 (2/20) Page 1 of 3

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

ASC Appointment Notice		NOTICE DATE 04/18/2024
CASE TYPE 1589 - APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM AND FOR WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL		CODE
APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER USCIS DALLAS SOUTH 1100 E Pleasant Run Rd Suite 190 Desoto TX 75115		DATE AND TIME OF APPOINTMENT 05/07/2024 12:00PM
WHEN YOU APPEAR AT THE ASC FOR BIOMETRICS SUBMISSION, YOU MUST BRING: 1. THIS APPOINTMENT NOTICE, and 2. PHOTO IDENTIFICATION (e.g. passport, valid driver's license, national ID, military ID, State-issued photo ID, or USCIS-issued photo ID). If you do not have photo identification, please expect a delay. Only those necessary to assist with transportation or completion of the biometrics worksheet should accompany you to your ASC appointment. If you have open wounds, bandages, or casts when you appear for biometrics submission, USCIS may reschedule your ASC appointment if we determine your injuries may interfere with your biometrics submission. Please do not visit a USCIS office if you are sick or feel symptoms of being sick. Follow the instructions on this notice to reschedule your appointment. You may bring cell phones or electronic devices, but they must be turned off during biometrics collection. No one may photograph or record at an ASC. For more information regarding your ASC appointment, visit https://www.uscis.gov/forms/filing-guidance/Preparing-for-your-biometric-services-appointment . If you have questions regarding this notice, please call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). NOTE: If an ASC closes due to inclement weather or unforeseen circumstances, USCIS will automatically reschedule your ASC appointment for the next available date and time. For the latest information on the status of an office, visit https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/uscis-office-closings . Please check this page on the day of your ASC appointment. If USCIS reschedules your ASC appointment, you will receive a new ASC appointment notice. You must update your address within 10 days if you move. For instructions, visit https://www.uscis.gov/addresschange . If you are in removal proceedings, you must also notify the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR or Immigration Court) within five working days of any change of address or telephone number by filing a completed Form EOIR-33, Alien's Change of Address/Phone Number Form/Immigration Court. For instructions, visit https://www.justice.gov/eoir/form-eoir-33-eoir-immigration-court-listing . WARNING: Failure to update your mailing address with USCIS, and, if applicable, EOIR may result in dismissal of your asylum application, referral of your asylum application to an immigration judge, or if you are already in removal proceedings, an entry of a removal order in your absence if you fail to appear at a hearing before an immigration judge. USCIS may use your biometrics to check the criminal history records of the FBI, for identity verification, to determine eligibility, to create immigration documents (e.g., Green Card, Employment Authorization Document, etc.), or any purpose authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act. You may obtain a copy of your own FBI record using the procedures outlined within Title 28 C.F.R., Section 16.32. For information, please visit: https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/see-fbi-services-and-information/identity-history-summary-checks . For Privacy Act information, please visit https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/see-fbi-services-and-information/compact-council/privacy-act-statement .		
REQUESTS TO RESCHEDULE/SPECIAL HANDLING If you are unable to attend your scheduled ASC appointment, you may request that USCIS reschedule your appointment. Your request to reschedule must: 1) be made before the date and time of the original appointment and 2) establish good cause for rescheduling. If you fail to make a request before your scheduled appointment or fail to establish good cause, USCIS may not reschedule your ASC appointment. To request a reschedule, please visit https://my.uscis.gov/accounts/biometrics/overview . You may also call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). If you have a serious ongoing medical condition and you cannot leave your home/hospital, you may request a mobile biometrics/home-based appointment by following the instructions on the back in the Notice for People with Disabilities or by visiting uscis.gov/accounts/biometrics/overview .		
BIOMETRICS PROCESSING STAMP ASC SITE CODE <u>X02</u> BIOMETRICS QA REVIEW BY: ON _____ TENPRINTS QA REVIEW BY: ON _____ MAY 07 2024		
For questions about this notice call 1-800-375-5283. For questions about your application, contact the Asylum Office or Identity Center (IDC) with jurisdiction over your case.		

Support letters from my brothers and from the U.S. citizen

Re: [REDACTED]

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Detention Center: PrairieLand Detention Center

Support Letter for [REDACTED] Request for Release from Detention

Dear Immigration Officers:

I, [REDACTED] a United States citizen with a Texas driver's license [REDACTED], respectfully submit this letter as a personal and professional reference for Mr. [REDACTED] who is currently detained at PrairieLand Detention Center and undergoing proceedings before the Immigration Court, with a hearing scheduled for October 24, 2028.

I have personally known [REDACTED] for more than two years, as we have worked together consistently in the automotive field. He and his team provide repair services for my business, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] where I operate a dealership and also collaborate with other shops such as TX Collision. During this time, [REDACTED] has proven to be a responsible, trustworthy, and professional individual, with an excellent work ethic and a strong drive to improve himself.

I am also aware that his recent detention was related to an offense that did not cause harm to others and is currently under review in criminal court. In my personal and professional opinion [REDACTED] does not pose a danger to society, and I believe his behavior has always been law-abiding and respectful.

As a friend and client, I can attest to his character and respectfully request that his release be considered while he continues his immigration proceedings. I can confirm that [REDACTED] is a person of good character and, in my experience, has always shown commitment to his responsibilities and willingness to comply with any conditions imposed on him.

I am attaching a copy of my driver's license and am available for any further verification or clarification that may be required.

Thank you for your attention to this letter of recommendation and for considering my testimony in support of Mr. [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[Handwritten Signature]

[REDACTED]

United States Citizen

[REDACTED]

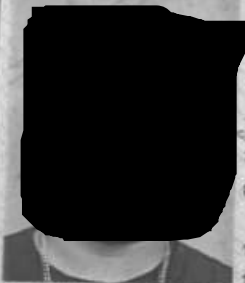
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Texas USA

DRIVER LICENSE
Director: *John C. ...*

COMMERCIAL
DRIVER LICENSE



4d. D: [REDACTED] 9. Class: **A**
3. DOB: [REDACTED] 10b. Exp: **12/14/2029**
10a. Iss: **12/17/2021**

12. Rest: **P** 9a. End: **NONE**
16. Hgt: **5'-10"** 15. Sex: **M** 16. Eyes: **BRO**

5. DD: [REDACTED]



John C. ...

12/14/1987

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office
8101 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, TX 75247

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Detention Center: PrairieLand Detention Center

Support Letter for [REDACTED] – Request for Release from Detention

I, [REDACTED] hereby state the following:

1. **My situation in the United States:** I entered the United States on July 8, 2023, through the border and filed an asylum application. I currently have a work permit and stable employment as a driver. I comply with all laws of this country and have no criminal record.
2. **Relationship with the detainee:** I am the sister of [REDACTED] who is currently in ICE custody. I have known my brother my entire life and can attest to his good character and his commitment to our family and community.
3. **About my brother:** [REDACTED] is an honest, responsible, and hard-working person. He has always been a support for our family, strives to improve himself, and has never been violent or caused harm to anyone. Despite his current situation, he is facing his criminal process and has a hearing scheduled for September 10, 2025, which shows his willingness to appear before the authorities. Furthermore, his bond was set at \$500, which reflects that the offense was not considered serious.

4. **My brother's asylum process:** Like me, [REDACTED] is pursuing his asylum application and has complied with all his appointments and requirements. He has an assigned hearing in immigration court in the future and does not wish to evade his legal obligations; on the contrary, he wants to prove that he qualifies for the protection he is requesting.
5. **He is not a danger or flight risk:** I know my brother, and I know he does not pose a danger to society. His detention has been a blow to our family, but he is committed to continuing with his case and complying with the rules. If released, he will appear promptly at all hearings and comply with any conditions imposed.
6. **Support and ties:** We are a family striving to establish ourselves legally in this country. We have friends and community members who support us, and we are building a productive life that respects the law. [REDACTED] release would allow him to continue working on his asylum case and continue contributing to our family and to American society.

For all the above reasons, I respectfully request that you consider the release of my brother, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] I fully trust that he will continue fulfilling all his legal obligations and prove to be a valuable and responsible member of the community.

Thank you for your attention, and I remain available for any additional information.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

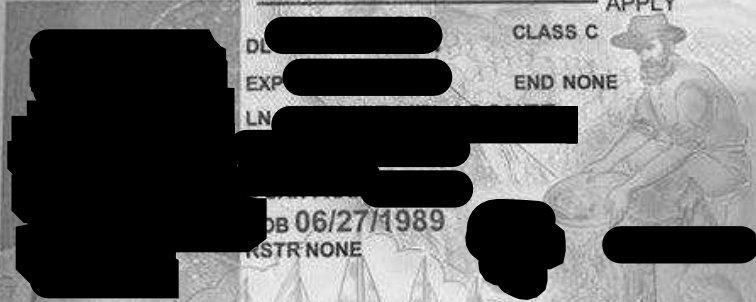
[REDACTED]

California

USA

DRIVER LICENSE

FEDERAL
LIMITS
APPLY



DL

CLASS C

EXP

END NONE

LN

DOB 06/27/1989

RSTR NONE



SEX: F

HAIR: BLK

EYES: BRN

HGT: 5'-02"

WGT: 130 lb

ISS

DI

11/05/2024

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 20/2025

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office
8101 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, TX 75247**

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Detained at: PrairieLand Detention Center

Dear Immigration Officers:

I, [REDACTED] holder of a Texas driver's license [REDACTED] am writing this letter to express my full support on behalf of my brother, [REDACTED] currently in ICE custody at the PrairieLand Detention Center, with Alien Number [REDACTED]

I live at [REDACTED] and I am also currently in the process of seeking political asylum in the United States. Since my arrival in this country, I have strictly complied with all my immigration and employment obligations. I work at an auto repair shop where my brother also works, so I can personally attest to his character, responsibility, and good conduct.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Texas, 08/2025

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office

8101 N. Stemmons Freeway

Dallas, TX 75247

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Detained at: PrairieLand Detention Center

Dear Immigration Officers:

My name is [REDACTED] and I respectfully write to you to express my support as the brother of Mr. [REDACTED] ez, who is currently in ICE custody at PrairieLand Detention Center, identified with Alien Number [REDACTED]

I reside [REDACTED] like my brother [REDACTED] work in the automotive sector, where [REDACTED] has also worked. I live in the United States with a valid driver's license and have been a direct witness to [REDACTED] commitment to his life in this country, his family, and his legal asylum process.

I am aware that he was recently arrested, but I am fully confident that this was an isolated incident and that [REDACTED] does not pose any danger to the community. He is a noble, hard-working person, committed

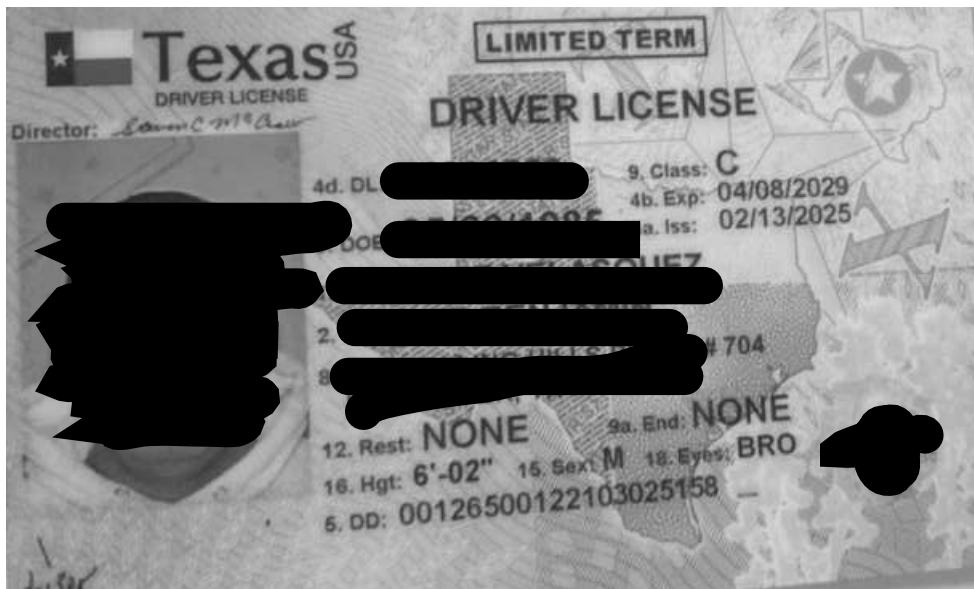
to his family, with a strong desire to move forward in this country while respecting the laws and complying with his process before the Immigration Court.

For all these reasons, I ask that you consider his release. [REDACTED] has a family that supports him, a stable environment where he can live, and every intention of complying with his process. Both my brothers and I are willing to support him in whatever is necessary to ensure that he appears punctually at his hearings and follows his process according to the law.

Thank you in advance for your time and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Criminal case bond receipt and hearing notice



Sheriff's Department
Marian Brown
Dallas County, Texas
Bail Bond Section

RECEIPT

Date: 7/31/2025

Bond Amount: \$ 500.00

Receipt No: [REDACTED]

Court No:

Services rendered by Sheriff, Dallas County as listed below

Received Payment: \$ 15.00

Book-In No.: 25032989

From: SIMEON COKER #1026

Bail Bonds:

Address: [REDACTED] City: DALLAS ST: TX Zip: 75234

Phone: (214) 722-7534

	CCC #	Amount	DCC #	Amount
Cash Bond		\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
Capias Pro Fine		\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00
Out of County Fines		\$ 0.00		
JP Court		\$ 0.00		
Bond Fee	566			\$ 15.00
Fax Bond Fee				\$ 0.00
Special Fund				\$ 0.00

Defendant Name: [REDACTED] W M 02/11/11

Offense: DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED: M2557106

ID: _____ Time: 11:39:19 AM

Comments:

Cashier: L. Johnson

COURT DT 09/10/2025 @ 830AM

SURETY AWARE OF INS HOLD

Bond Amount: \$ 500.00

Defendant Address: [REDACTED]

Marian Brown, Sheriff, Dallas County,
By _____

Payer Name:

Texas ID #:

Acknowledge receipt of \$ _____ in the form of a refund

Signature _____

Updated evidence of terrorism in Colombia

Colombia

Review the latest State Department Travel Advisory for Colombia. You can plan for safe travel by following the entry and exit requirements, reviewing local laws, and other travel guidance from the U.S. embassy or consulate.

Visit co.usembassy.gov

Learn more about U.S. and Colombia relations at State.gov

TRAVEL ADVISORY LEVELS ⓘ

- 1 Exercise normal precautions
- 2 Exercise increased caution
- 3 Reconsider travel
- 4 Do not travel

TRAVEL ADVISORY - REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Level 3 - Reconsider travel

Also includes areas at level 4

 Date issued: April 08, 2025 - advisory history

- CRIME (C)
- TERRORISM (T)
- UNREST (U)
- KIDNAPPING OR HOSTAGE TAKING (K)

Reconsider travel to Colombia due to crime, terrorism, civil unrest, and kidnapping. Some areas have an increased risk. Read the entire Travel Advisory.

Do Not Travel to:

- **Arauca, Cauca (excluding Popayán), and Norte de Santander** departments due to **crime and terrorism**.
- The **Colombia-Venezuela border region** due to **crime, kidnapping, conflict between armed groups**, and the **risk of detention**.

Advisory summary

Violent crime is common in many areas in Colombia. This includes murder, assault, and robbery. In some places, organized crime is rampant. This includes extortion, robbery, and kidnapping.

There is risk of terrorist violence, including terrorist attacks and other activity, in Colombia. Visit the U.S. Department of State's country reports on terrorism to learn more.

Terrorists and criminal organizations in Colombia may attack with little or no warning and target:

- U.S. government facilities
- Local government facilities
- Tourist areas and attractions
- Transportation centers
- Shopping malls and markets
- Military and police facilities
- Hotels
- Clubs
- Restaurants
- Airports

Political demonstrations are common throughout Colombia and can:

- Shut down roads and highways without notice or estimated reopening timelines.
- Lead to road closures that reduce access to public transportation.
- Interrupt travel within and between cities.
- Become violent and result in deaths and injuries.

Due to the risks, U.S. government employees working in Colombia **are prohibited from:**

- Going to Colombia's land borders with neighboring countries without special authorization.
- Using motorcycles.
- Using street taxis or any public transportation that is not prearranged.

Risks in specific areas

Expand all ✓

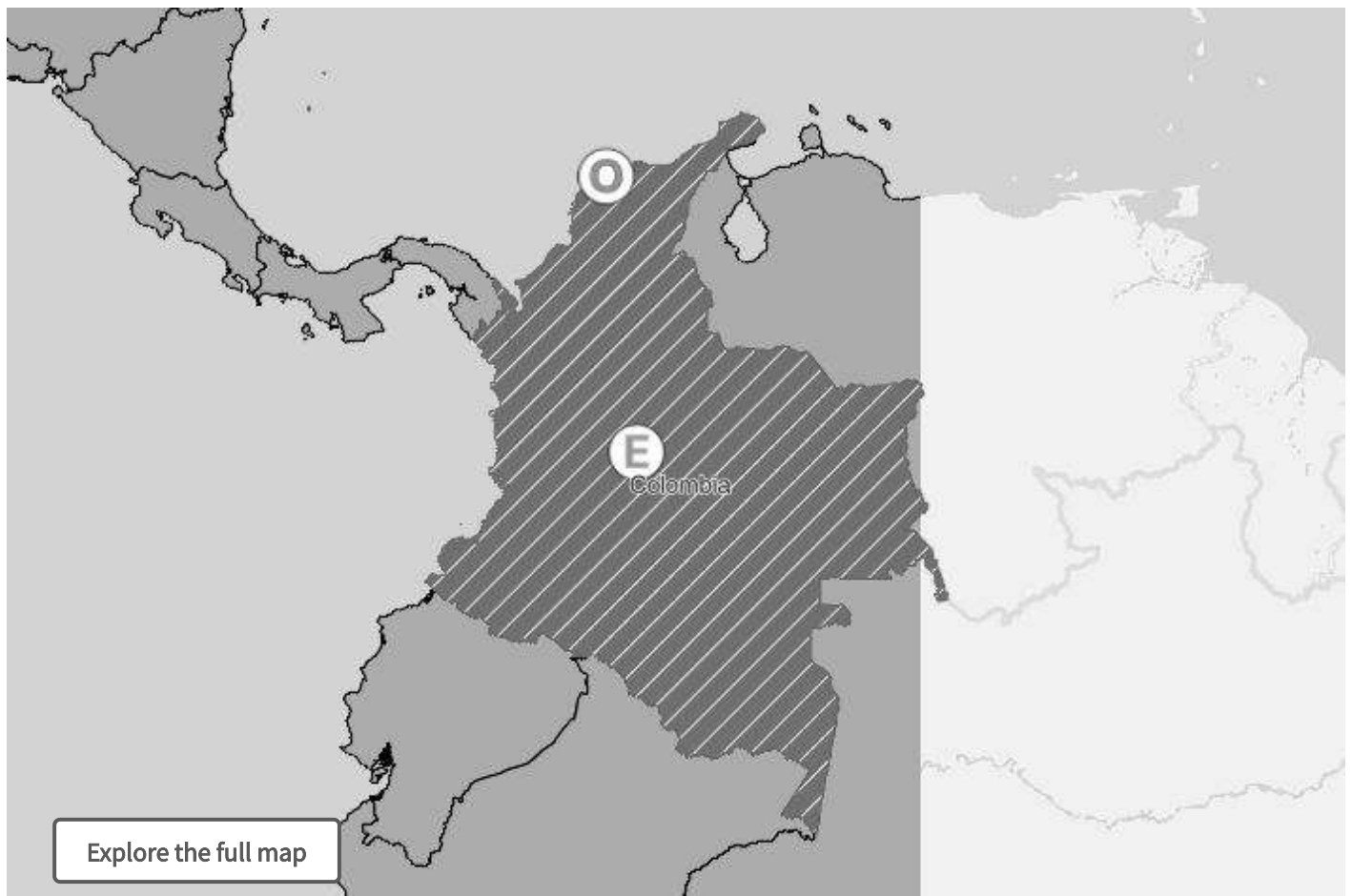
Level: 4 - Do not travel

Arauca, Cauca (excluding Popayán), and Norte de Santander departments +

The Colombia-Venezuela border region +

If you decide to travel to Colombia:

- Visit our information on traveling to [high-risk areas](#).
- Avoid demonstrations and crowds.
- Check local media for breaking news. Be prepared to adjust your plans.
- Keep a low profile.
- Do not display signs of wealth, such as expensive watches or jewelry.
- Stay aware of your surroundings.
- Travel only during daylight hours.
- Enroll in the [Smart Traveler Enrollment Program \(STEP\)](#) to receive messages and alerts from the U.S. embassy and make it easier to locate you in an emergency.
- Review the [Country Security Report for Colombia](#).
- Prepare a plan for emergency situations. Review the [International Travel Checklist](#).
- Visit the CDC page for the latest [Travel Health Information](#) related to your travel and return to the United States.
- We highly recommend that you buy insurance before you travel. Check with your [travel insurance](#) provider about evacuation assistance, medical insurance, and trip cancellation coverage.



U.S. Government, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Geographer and Global Issues

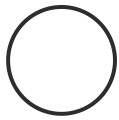
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About Colombia

The Republic of Colombia is in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. It borders Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama. It has coastlines on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean and possesses islands in both.

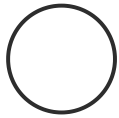
Colombia is about the size of California and New Mexico together. It has 1 time zone and is 1 hour behind Washington, D.C. during daylight saving time.

Travel requirements



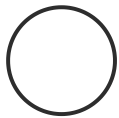
Tourist visa requirements

- No visa required for 90 days or less.



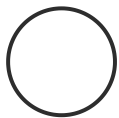
Vaccinations

- **Yellow fever:** Required for travelers coming from certain countries or visiting certain national parks. For more information, visit the Government of [Colombia's Health Ministry webpage](#) .



Valid passport requirements

- Must be valid at the time of entry and for the duration of your stay.
- Must have 1 blank passport page for entry stamp unless enrolled in [Migración Automática](#) , Colombia's program for frequent travelers.
- Recommend 6 months validity.



Currency on entry and exit

- **Entry:** \$10,000 USD maximum
- **Exit:** \$10,000 USD maximum

Tips from the U.S. embassy

- Complete Colombia's free [Online Check-Mig Form](#) between 1 and 72 hours before your flight.
- U.S.-Colombian citizens must travel with both passports.
- Colombia may deny entry without a return ticket.

Help for U.S. citizens

U.S. Embassy Bogotá

Calle 24 Bis No. 48-50

Bogotá, D.C. Colombia

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Events



By **Urszula Mrozowska** (<https://gnet-research.org/author/urszula-mrozowska/>)

28th July 2025

In Insights (<https://gnet-research.org/category/insights/>)

In 2016, Colombia signed a historic peace agreement (<https://www.peaceagreements.org/agreements/wgg/1845/>) with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP), a far-left guerrilla group rooted in Marxist-Leninist ideology, officially ending more than five decades of armed conflict with the country's largest insurgent organisation. The accord marked a turning point in Colombian history, allowing the demobilisation of thousands of combatants.

The Colombian armed conflict has involved multiple actors, including the State, left-wing guerrilla groups, right-wing paramilitary forces, and criminal organisations linked to drug trafficking. Despite the peace agreement with the FARC-EP, violence and armed disputes (<https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16048.doc.htm>) persist in some regions, particularly in areas with a long-standing presence of conflict and illicit crop cultivation, which remains the main source of financing for illegal armed structures. This ongoing violence has also been marked by the assassination of thousands of social leaders (<https://indepaz.org.co/visor-de-asesinato-a-personas-lideres-sociales-y-defensores-de-derechos-humanos-en-colombia/>) and hundreds of former combatants (<https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/kolumbien/18712.pdf>) since 2016, underscoring the fragility of the post-conflict context.

After the 2016 accord, several dissident factions (<https://www.conflictresponses.org/disidencias-de-las-farc-ep-dos-caminos-de-una-guerra-en-construccion-partes-1-y-2/>) of the FARC-EP rejected the peace process and chose to remain active. The largest structures include the *Estado Mayor Central* and *Segunda Marquetalia*, although other groups also operate independently. Together with the National Liberation Army (ELN), a guerrilla founded in 1964, and various narco-paramilitary groups, these organisations continue to dispute control (<https://www.dw.com/es/las-nuevas-din%C3%A1micas-del-conflicto-armado-en-colombia/a-65017012>) over territories and illegal economies.

In 2025, violence has intensified in several key regions due, in part, to the increase in cocaine production (<https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2025-06-26/la-onu-pone-el-foco-en-colombia-ante-un-aumento-del-53-en-su-produccion-de-cocaina.html>) and fighting over control of illegal economies (<https://verdadabierta.com/violencia-del-narcotrafico-se-expande-y-el-gobierno-busca-darle-nuevo-aire-a-su-politica-antidrogas/>). On 10 June, southwestern Colombia experienced a wave of 24 coordinated terrorist attacks (<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20250613-guerrilla-dissident-group-claims-wave-of-colombian-attacks>) in a single day, claimed by FARC-EP dissident groups. Meanwhile, since January, the Catatumbo region has witnessed an increase in fighting between FARC-EP dissidents—particularly the 33rd Front—and the ELN, causing a humanitarian crisis (<https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1160401>) with tens of thousands of people forcibly displaced, and leading to the suspension of peace talks with the ELN.



The ELN and FARC-EP dissident factions have not only intensified their actions in historically affected regions, but have also expanded their activity in digital spaces (<https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2024-11-25/x-para-la-politica-tiktok-para-el-reclutamiento-y-whatsapp-para-el-control-social-los-grupos-armados-de-colombia-afinan-sus-estrategias-en-redes-sociales.html>)

event=go&event_log=go&prod=REGCRART&o=cerrado). In this context, digital platforms have become increasingly important for these groups, who use them to maintain visibility, disseminate propaganda, and appeal to younger audiences in areas where state presence is weak.



Global Networks

This insight analyses how two far-left guerrilla groups use social media to improve their digital communication and youth recruitment tactics. It examines their online presence and platform use to maintain territorial influence. In addition to drawing on existing Colombian research, the analysis includes data collected through Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) methods, based on searches conducted in June 2025. From a larger pool of identified accounts, a sample of 20 Facebook accounts, 10 TikTok accounts, and 6 Telegram channels was selected for content analysis.

Events

Digital Communication Strategies of the ELN and FARC-EP Dissidents

The digital presence of ELN and FARC-EP dissidents has reshaped their communication and control practices. Each platform serves a different purpose (<https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2024-11-25/x-para-la-politica-tiktok-para-el-reclutamiento-y-whatsapp-para-el-control-social-los-grupos-armados-de-colombia-afinan-sus-estrategias-en-redes-sociales.html>): WhatsApp and Facebook are often used for territorial control and communication with residents in areas under their influence, and TikTok is more oriented toward engaging younger audiences. The ELN, as a long-established group, maintains a more structured and controlled digital strategy, while the fragmented and often rival FARC-EP dissidents show more uncoordinated activity.

While the original FARC-EP also aimed to increase the group's visibility in the past, their communications followed strict clandestine protocols (<https://www.lasillavacia.com/silla-nacional/la-disidencia-de-las-farc-en-facebook-reclutamiento-amor-y-armas/>). Today, members of dissident groups often maintain public profiles across social media platforms and openly share content from their camps, including images with uncovered faces and visible weapons—something unimaginable under the previous FARC-EP structure. This shift in the dissidents' online behaviour is partly attributed to younger generations who grew up using mobile technology, but also points to a lack of internal discipline and ideological cohesion—bringing them closer to criminal networks (<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/POSO/article/view/87249/4564456570103>) than to ideological insurgencies. Meanwhile, ELN members, although active on digital platforms for various purposes, do not reveal their faces in the same way, and maintain a higher level of operational safety.





Figure 1. FARC-EP dissidents' insignias, uniforms, and weapons identified on a Facebook account.

Traditional printed leaflets have been largely replaced by direct digital communication. Guerrilla groups use platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook to issue statements, impose mobility restrictions, and announce "armed strikes" or curfews. This was evident in June 2025, during confrontations between two FARC-EP dissident groups in the region of Guaviare, when the Amazonas Bloc declared a five-day "armed strike" (<https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/guerra-en-guaviare-disidencia-ivan-mordisco-decreta-paro-armado-por-enfrentamientos-con-disidencia-calarca/>) and circulated on social media a communiqué prohibiting movement between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., along with other restrictions, such as the ban on motorcycle helmets and vehicles with rolled-up windows.

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FARC-EP
COMANDO COORDINADOR DE OCCIDENTE

Hoy 20 de mayo de 2024, nos permitimos informarle al país y especialmente al departamento del Cauca la zona norte que hacemos nuestra declaración y manifestación guerra "SIN DESCANSO Y SIN CUARTEL" nos encontramos en la mayor concentración de miembros del Estado Mayor Central de la Columna Móvil Dagoberto Ramos y la Columna Móvil Jaime Martínez, hasta el momento nuestras unidades guerrilleras se sostienen en el área y avanzan hacia la toma del poder y control absoluto de los territorios, Morales cauca fue un inicio de lo que vendrá y lamentamos si los civiles salen afectados por eso hacemos esta advertencia.

Se informa a la población civil de Suarez, Buenos Aires, Toribio, Jamundí, Miranda, Caloto, Santander, porterito, robles, timba y demás corregimientos, abstenerse de salir de sus viviendas, no frecuente lugares cerca a la estación de policía bases militares, corresponsales bancarios ni instalaciones públicas como alcaldías y otros ya que son declarados objetivo militar a partir de la fecha de este comunicado, evite movilizarse por vías intermunicipales y se pide suspender actividades escolares y atención en alcaldías, bancos y demás entidades. pues no nos responsabilizamos por vidas de civiles.

Pueblo y dignidad, Manuel Marulanda vive ¡la lucha continua!
Mayo 20 de 2024.

FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE COLOMBIA FARC- EP
COLUMNA MÓVIL DAGOBERTO RAMOS
- COLUMNA MÓVIL JAIME MARTÍNEZ.

Figure 2. A leaflet shared in 2024 on a Facebook account ordering the local population to stay indoors, keep away from military bases, police stations, and banks, and suspend school activities.

WhatsApp plays a key role in controlling civilians (<https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2024-11-25/x-para-la-politica-tiktok-para-el-reclutamiento-y-whatsapp-para-el-control-social-los-grupos-armados-de-colombia-afinan-sus-estrategias-en-redes-sociales.html>) living in areas under guerrilla influence. It is a common communication channel used by armed groups to interact with local communities. Due to its widespread availability, often included for free in Colombian mobile phone plans, WhatsApp is commonly used even in rural and remote regions. One notable tactic is the use of WhatsApp chains—messages repeatedly forwarded to spread information widely. Armed groups use these chains to amplify fear, spread threats, and sometimes circulate recruitment messages (<https://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/disidencias-ivan-mordisco-recluta-menores-de-edad-con-videos-enviados-a-whatsapp-EH21371533>).

Guerrilla groups often use the app to threaten and intimidate local leaders (<https://verifico.verdadabierta.com/verificaciones/gobernador-indigena-de-narino-recibe-amenazas-por-whatsapp>), including Indigenous, environmental, and religious leaders, as well as journalists and activists (<https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/aumentan-las-amenazas-a-periodistas/>). These threats are often delivered via text or voice messages and typically include warnings of violence, forced displacement, or death.

On 2 July 2025 a mass grave was discovered (<https://elnais.com/americas-colombia/2025-07-02/el-batazgo-de-una-fosa-comun-con-los-cadaveres-de-ocho-lideres-religiosos-en-el-guaviare-estremece-a-colombia.html>) in the region of Guaviare containing the bodies of eight missing religious and social leaders who had disappeared three months earlier. Evidence indicates they were killed by a FARC dissident group. In that region, violent extremist pamphlets have been sent on WhatsApp chains (<https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/comunidad-de-calamar-marcha-por-la-paz-tras-masacre-de-lideres-sociales-3468852>) to rural community councils and are used as a tool to intimidate the population.



Telegram as a Tool for Propaganda and Messaging
 an Extremism & Technology

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The ELN maintains a coordinated communication strategy on Telegram, operating multiple channels used for both propaganda and operational purposes. They regularly share guerrilla-themed music, tributes to revolutionary figures, updates on police or military presence, and videos of captured rival fighters—particularly from the 33rd Front, with whom they remain in conflict. These videos frame dissidents as drug traffickers with no ideological motivation, in contrast to the ELN's self-image as a political movement. They encourage desertion—especially among youth—sharing testimonies of those who switched sides, portrayed as abandoning criminality for ideological conviction. The ELN also blames the 33rd Front for attacks on civilians and the use of drones in combat. According to the Colombian army, both groups have incorporated drones into their operations (<https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/analistas/ataques-con-drones-asi-usan-disidencias-de-farc-eln-y-clan-del-golfo-la-nueva-arma-de-guerra/>).



Figure 3. Screenshot from a video published on the ELN's Telegram channel.

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compartimos testimonio de alias Brayan, fue capturado por nuestras unidades el día 10 de junio del presente año, en el momento de su captura portaba brazaletes de nuestra organización.

¡jóvenes del Frente 33, deserten ya!

Figure 4. Screenshot from a video shared on Telegram featuring the testimony of a captured member of the FARC-EP 33rd Front, recorded by the ELN, including a call for young members of the group to desert.

In contrast, the FARC-EP dissident groups do not maintain such an organised communication strategy on Telegram. *Segunda Marquetalia* appears most active, sharing propaganda, music, and camp-life videos—often reposted from TikTok. However, the main Telegram channels linked to *Segunda Marquetalia* ceased activity in 2021 following police intervention. At the time, Commander Jesús Santrich—later killed in combat—used one of these accounts to issue threats (<https://www.dw.com/es/la-sip-condena-las-amenazas-de-las-disidencias-de-las-farc-contra-periodistas-colombianas/a-56833643>) against the Colombian president and journalists.

Online Youth Recruitment in Colombia

Although recruitment by armed groups has a long history in Colombia—with over 18,000 minors affected between 1996 and 2016 (<https://www.jep.gov.co/Sala-de-Prensa/Paginas/La-JEP-establece-que-al-menos-18.667-ni%C3%B1os-y-ni%C3%B1as-fueron-reclutados-por-las-Farc-EP.aspx>)—it has evolved with the rise of social media, as recent trends show. The Colombian Ombudsman's Office reported 533 cases (<https://www.elespectador.com/colombia-20/conflicto/disidencias-farc-en-jamundi-realizan-una-fiesta-y-autoridades-alertan-por-nueva-estrategia-de-reclutamiento-de-ninos/>) of forced recruitment in 2024 alone, though the actual number is likely higher due to underreporting. The department of Cauca in southwestern Colombia remains the epicenter and, alarmingly, 50% of the minors recruited were of Indigenous origin (<https://indepaz.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Cauca-y-Narino-reclutamiento.pdf>). Recruitment disproportionately affects children and adolescents from marginalised communities—particularly Indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and rural populations—revealing the selective and structural nature of this violence, and a pattern that calls for stronger protection frameworks led by both the State and Indigenous authorities.

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Figure 5. An individual who appears to be a minor with a firearm, identified in one of the Facebook accounts associated with the FARC-EP dissidents.

The primary actors (<https://indepaz.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Cauca-y-Narino-reclutamiento.pdf>) behind these practices are the FARC-EP dissident factions, and the platforms widely used for recruitment are Facebook and TikTok. These armed groups target minors who are especially vulnerable due to issues like school dropout, dysfunctional family environments, and extreme poverty. In these contexts, the promise of income, social status, power, and access to goods like motorcycles becomes a powerful lure. Ideological appeal plays a secondary role (<https://www.lasillavacia.com/silla-nacional/la-disidencia-de-las-farc-en-facebook-reclutamiento-amor-y-armas/>)—what initially draws young people in are these material incentives, while indoctrination tends to come later. A recent trend is the emergence of "technological recruits" (<https://indepaz.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Cauca-y-Narino-reclutamiento.pdf>): minors with digital skills who operate drones, manage propaganda and communications, often gaining special status.

Despite ongoing investigations by journalists and law enforcement (<https://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/conflicto-y-narcotrafico/exclusivo-los-grupos-armados-estan-reclutando-menores-de-edad-hasta-por-redes-sociales-revela-informe-de-la-policia-de-colombia-3358673>), recruitment practices persist. Platforms have not effectively addressed the spread of associated accounts, which often resurface under new names. In addition, engagement with guerrilla content leads to algorithmic amplification of similar material, deepening exposure, and the risk of normalisation of armed group narratives. Some guerrilla groups now mimic the logic of online "challenges" (<https://elpais.com/america-colombia/2025-05-18/de-panfletos-amenazantes-a-mentiras-en-tiktok-el-reclutamiento-infantil-se-agrava-en-colombia.html>), "encouraging minors to post videos in exchange for small payments, gradually drawing them into drug-related tasks or recruitment. Particularly concerning is the use of already recruited minors to lure others, often under pressure to meet quotas by promising jobs or economic opportunities.



Although both Facebook and TikTok appear to limit search results for the main names of guerrilla organisations to news or informational content, more targeted and specific queries lead to large volumes of material directly related to these groups. Across both platforms, guerrilla-affiliated users frequently share content depicting weapons, uniforms, guerrilla insignia, camp settings, and, in some cases, visibly underage individuals in combat gear.



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Figure 6. Video footage depicting daily life in FARC-EP dissident camps.

On Facebook, several users openly state in their bios that they belong to dissident groups and specify units or fronts. As part of this research, during a single day of targeted searching, 97 accounts were identified whose usernames referenced dissident fronts—an indicator of how openly affiliation is declared. They share official statements and even post videos explicitly calling on young people to join their ranks. While it is possible that some of the accounts are operated by intelligence services, the volume and consistency of such content indicate a broader pattern of unmoderated guerrilla-related content that potentially violates community guidelines.

Detalles

FARC-EP co



MATAR NO ES PECADO, PECADO ES DEJARLOS VIVOS"

Figure 7. A Facebook bio in which the user states affiliation with the FARC-EP dissidents and writes: "Killing is not a sin, the sin is leaving them alive".

On TikTok, official statements are absent, yet the platform's potential for drawing young users closer to guerrilla networks may play a critical role in the recruitment. Many videos attract comments from users asking how to join the organisation or how to find work related to coca cultivation, and these questions are often met with answers in the comment sections. This dynamic is particularly visible in videos featuring *raspachines*—coca leaf harvesters—who film themselves working, dancing, or sharing daily routines in coca fields. While these workers are not necessarily or explicitly part of the armed groups, these videos often trigger inquiries about joining such groups or working in illicit economies, and some accounts are visibly linked to FARC-EP dissidents.

Global Network Home (https://gnet-research.org/) About Resources Write for Us (https://gnet-research.org/write-for-us/) Colombia for scientific, medicinal, and ancestral uses (https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/Sala-de-prensa/Paginas/Gobierno-de-Colombia-regula-la-posesion,-cultivo-y-uso-de-semillas-de-amapola,-coca-y-cannabis-con-fines-medicos,-cientific.aspx), none of the identified videos reflect these contexts. Given that Colombia accounts for 67% of global coca cultivation (https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/world-drug-report-2025.html) and cocaine production is reaching record levels, platforms should adopt a more robust and context-specific moderation approach.



Figure 8. One of numerous TikTok videos featuring harvesters working in coca plantations.

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Figure 9. A high-reach TikTok post encouraging recruitment into one of the FARC-EP dissident groups, followed by multiple inquiries from interested individuals.

On TikTok, the use of encrypted symbols is widespread. Certain emoji combinations act as informal markers of affiliation: the Colombian flag paired with a ninja emoji is very common, as are plant emojis (typically alluding to coca leaves) and stacks of money, referencing incomes obtained from drug trafficking. A red prayer beads emoji also recurs, which may symbolise either group membership or spiritual protection.



Figure 10. One of the emoji combinations widely used on TikTok by members of the FARC-EP dissidents.

Music plays an important role on TikTok, where it serves not only as a narrative tool but also as a key mechanism for discovery. Songs that glorify guerrilla life and *narcocorrido* music are frequently used, and by exploring audio tracks, users are often led to other related videos and accounts. In this way, music becomes a gateway into broader guerrilla-related ecosystems.



Taken together, these elements raise questions about how these platforms continue to struggle with moderating such overt content, especially given that much of it appears to contradict their own community guidelines. TikTok, for instance, prohibits violent and hateful organisations (<https://www.tiktok.com/community-guidelines/en/safety-civility>), including extremist, political, and criminal groups. Its guidelines also suggest a broader definitional scope. Although FARC-EP dissidents and the ELN do not appear on the UN Security Council Consolidated List, they clearly align with several of TikTok's stated criteria.

Facebook, on the other hand, bases its moderation (<https://transparency.meta.com/en-gb/policies/community-standards/dangerous-individuals-organizations/>) on the U.S. government list (<https://www.state.gov/foreign-terrorist-organizations/>). The ELN has been listed as a terrorist organisation since 1997, and the FARC-EP dissidents were added in 2021. The original FARC-EP was removed in 2016 following the peace agreement, but was re-listed after the rise of dissident activity. This inconsistency across official designations, coupled with unclear enforcement practices on the platforms, likely contributes to the persistence of guerrilla-affiliated content online.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Colombian armed conflict has extended beyond territorial control into the digital space. Guerrilla groups now use social media not only for propaganda and social control, but also for recruitment, especially of youth. These strategies vary between groups and are tailored to the specific characteristics of each platform.

Despite growing concerns, current moderation efforts remain ineffective. Guerrilla members continue to share content that openly displays their identities, affiliations, and even illicit crop cultivation. This exposes the urgent need for contextualised moderation led by individuals with deep local knowledge, supported by better-trained human moderators and automated tools.

Given the increasing evidence—raised by Colombian institutions and media—of youth recruitment through digital platforms, social media companies must adopt proactive measures to protect the most vulnerable users. This includes reassessing how they define and track extremist groups, updating their reference lists, and reinforcing policies on weapons, armed groups, and drug-related content in the Colombian context.

In a fragmented landscape, identifying content requires understanding the names, structures, and evolving dynamics of local groups. Addressing online recruitment effectively demands coordinated, interdisciplinary action involving the State, tech companies, researchers, educators, families, and Indigenous authorities.

Urszula Mrozowska has worked as an online safety analyst, specialising in hate speech, extremism, and disinformation, including climate-related and electoral disinformation, on social media. She has worked in the tech industry, focusing on investigating these issues across Spain, Latin America, and Poland. She holds a Bachelor's in Linguistics from the University of Barcelona and a Master's in Latin American Studies, completed between the University of Warsaw and the Andean University Simón Bolívar of Ecuador. Previously, she conducted research in Business and Human Rights, investigating corporate human rights violations and their social and environmental impacts.

Are you a tech company interested in strengthening your capacity to counter terrorist and violent extremist activity online? Apply for GIFCT membership (<https://gifct.org/membership/>) to join over 30 other tech platforms working together to prevent terrorists and violent extremists from exploiting online platforms by leveraging technology, expertise, and cross-sector partnerships.

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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Enforcement and Removal Operations – Dallas Field Office
8101 N. Stemmons Freeway
Dallas, TX 75247

08/26/2025

Attn: Deportation Officer / Officer in Charge

RE: Request for Release from ICE Custody

Detainee: [REDACTED]

Centro de Detención: PrairieLand Detention Center

Dear Officer:

I, [REDACTED] hereby respectfully request that I be granted release on bond or on recognizance while I continue with my immigration proceedings.

I am currently detained at PrairieLand Detention Center, in the context of removal proceedings under Section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). I have a pending asylum case, based on persecution suffered in my country by the criminal group Tren de Aragua, and I have already submitted my Form I-589, which was accepted by USCIS and forwarded to the court. I have a hearing scheduled for August 29, 2025, and I have complied with all required steps, including the biometrics appointment.

I was previously released by the Department of Homeland Security through an order of release on recognizance (Form I-220A) dated April 3, 2023. During that time, I complied with all imposed conditions and did not miss any requirements.

On July 27, 2025, I was arrested on a DWI (driving while intoxicated) charge. I want to clarify that I was not driving at the time of the police intervention; I was at a gas station. Nevertheless, a bond was imposed in the criminal case, which was duly paid. However, upon release by the police, I was transferred directly to ICE custody, where I remain to this day while my criminal case is still pending.

apartment in Santiago, Chile, and later tortured and murdered in February 2024. He had been in exile since 2017, when he participated in a military rebellion against Chavismo. Chilean prosecutors point to Tren de Aragua as the perpetrator of the crime and high-ranking Venezuelan government officials as responsible for giving the order. Specifically, Diosdado Cabello, the regime's second-in-command, has been named. The intermediary, according to the same investigation, was Héctor Rusthenford Guerrero Flores, alias "Niño Guerrero," the gang's top leader.

Only a blurry, black-and-white photo of Guerrero Flores exists. After serving two decades in prison, no one knows his current whereabouts. Colombian intelligence services suspect he moves between Colombia and Venezuela, across the vast border that separates the two countries. He is one of the most-wanted criminals in the world. Niño Guerrero could never have imagined that the man who occupies the Oval Office would compare him to other historic enemies of the United States, such as Osama Bin Laden or Pancho Villa. Even if only in his own imagination.



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served this REQUEST FOR RELEASE FROM ICE CUSTODY AND BOND HEARING REQUEST on the following persons: **Immigration Court** Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), 1100 Commerce St., Room 603 Dallas, TX 75242 by personal delivery and/or first-class mail, on **August 26, 2025**.

Signature not available – currently

detained [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
PrairieLand Detention Center

Date: 08/25/2025