



habeas corpus. Petitioner Jhair Abadia Victoria is currently at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) Montgomery Processing Center, located at 806 Hilbig Road, Conroe, TX 77301. He has been in ICE custody since November 19, 2025, and seeks emergency relief to obtain his release and prevent his unlawful removal. In support thereof, Petitioner states the following:

## II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Petitioner is a fifty one-year-old male native and citizen of Colombia. *See attached*, Exhibit A: Petitioner’s Colombian Passport. He first entered the United States on or about February 16, 2022, after fleeing Colombia to escape threats and violence. Petitioner fears that, if returned to Honduras, he would face serious harm and substantial risk of persecution or torture on account of his membership in a particular social group. *See attached*, Exhibit B: Respondents I-589 Application for Asylum and Withholding of Removal.

On November 19, 2025, Petitioner was taken into ICE custody after reporting to a scheduled ICE check-in. He was compliant and cooperative. Petitioner has no criminal history and has never been arrested or charged with any offense. Following his arrest, Petitioner was transported to the Montgomery Processing Center in Conroe, Texas, where he remains detained to this day.

Petitioner filed an application for Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection on October 25, 2022. Petitioner’s removal proceedings are currently pending before the Conroe Immigration Court without an individualized determination regarding his release.

The government has not been able to articulate any meaningful reason why Petitioner should

continue to remain in detention pending the outcome of his removal proceedings. Petitioner poses no threat to the community. Petitioner, through Counsel, now submits the present Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to this Honorable Court, and respectfully requests the Court to order Respondents to effect his immediate release.

### III. LEGAL STANDARD

The standard for granting a temporary restraining order ("TRO") in the Fifth Circuit requires petitioner to demonstrate: (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a substantial threat of irreparable injury if the injunction is not granted; (3) that the threatened injury outweighs any harm the injunction may cause the government; and (4) that the injunction will not disserve the public interest. *Mississippi Power & Light Co. v. United Gas Pipe Line Co.*, 760 F.2d 618, 621 (5th Cir. 1985).

In the immigration habeas context, a TRO serves to preserve this Court's jurisdiction and prevent continued unlawful restraint of liberty in violation of the Constitution and federal law. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

### IV. ARGUMENT

#### A. Petitioner Faces Immediate and Irreparable Harm from Continued Detention

Petitioner has been detained by ICE since November 19, 2025, with no final order of removal having ever been issued against him in a removal proceeding, though he is subject to no form of mandatory detention. Petitioner has no criminal history and poses no risk to the community. He

has demonstrated no conduct indicating that he is a threat to the United States or otherwise eligible for deportation.

Petitioner has no administrative avenue for release and remains indefinitely detained without judicial review—an ongoing deprivation of his most fundamental liberty interest.

Continued confinement of a noncitizen without lawful authority constitutes irreparable harm. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690; *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 529–30 (2003). Each additional day of unlawful detention deepens the constitutional injury and cannot be remedied by monetary damages. See *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281 (2018). Petitioner’s prolonged confinement also exacerbates his medical conditions, further establishing immediate and irreparable harm absent this Court’s intervention.

#### **B. Petitioner is Substantially Likely to Succeed on the Merits**

Petitioner’s detention is unlawful under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 because no final order of removal exists, and ICE has failed to justify his continued confinement. Under *Zadvydas*, detention authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a) arises only after a removal order becomes final. His removal proceedings are pending, and no final removal order has been issued against him. Accordingly, the government lacks statutory authority to detain him under § 1231(a).

The Fifth Circuit has recognized that immigration detention must be narrowly tailored and subject to constitutional limits. *Zadvydas v. Underdown*, 185 F.3d 279 (5th Cir. 1999), rev’d on other grounds, 533 U.S. 678 (2001). Absent a final removal order or individualized finding of necessity, detention becomes arbitrary and violates substantive due process. See *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 302 (1993).

Petitioner poses no flight risk or danger to the community—and has no criminal record. failure to articulate any legitimate reason for his detention demonstrates that it is punitive, not regulatory, and therefore unconstitutional. *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690–91.

For these reasons, Petitioner is substantially likely to prevail on the merits of his habeas corpus petition and is entitled to immediate release.

### **C. The Balance of Harms Favors Petitioner**

The harm to Petitioner from continued unlawful detention—loss of liberty in a facility meant for criminal aliens, deterioration of health, and ongoing constitutional injury—vastly outweighs any administrative burden on the government in effecting his release under appropriate conditions. The government retains full authority to supervise Petitioner through reporting or monitoring conditions, rendering detention unnecessary to ensure appearance.

Where, as here, the government cannot articulate a lawful basis for custody, continued detention serves no legitimate purpose and inflicts disproportionate harm.

### **D. The Public Interest Supports Immediate Release**

The public interest is served by ensuring that government detention authority is exercised within constitutional and statutory bounds. Upholding due process and preventing unlawful imprisonment preserves confidence in the rule of law and the integrity of immigration proceedings.

Granting the requested relief promotes judicial economy by ensuring this Court can fully

adjudicate the habeas petition without the case becoming moot due to prolonged or arbitrary detention.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Because Petitioner has shown (1) a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of his habeas claim; (2) irreparable harm from continued detention; (3) that the balance of equities strongly favors release; and (4) that release under appropriate safeguards serves the public interest, this Court should grant the temporary restraining order and order Petitioner's **immediate release from ICE custody under appropriate safeguards determined by DHS.**

#### VI. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Honorable Court **IMMEDIATELY** issue a temporary restraining order:

1. **Directing Respondents to immediately release Petitioner from custody;**
2. Restraining and enjoining Respondent, their agents, employees, and successors from removing Petitioner from the United States;
3. Directing Respondent to take all necessary steps to halt any removal preparations; 4. Requiring Respondent to notify all relevant personnel that Petitioner shall not be removed;
5. Set an expedited hearing on Petitioner's motion for preliminary injunction;
6. After hearing, issue a preliminary injunction maintaining the relief requested above during the pendency of this action;

7. Waive or set security in a nominal amount;
8. Award attorney's fees and costs; and
9. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

#### **VII. SECURITY AND NOTICE**

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court waive the security requirement under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(c) due to his indigent status, or alternatively, set security in a nominal amount.

Petitioner has taken reasonably calculated steps to effect service of process on each of the Respondents named herein, and has provided them with copies of the present motion as described in the Certificate of Service, below.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew Mendez /s/  
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#### **CERTIFICATE OF EMERGENCY**

I hereby certify that this motion seeks emergency relief due to Petitioner's imminent risk of removal, which would render his habeas corpus petition moot and cause irreparable constitutional harm.

/s/ Matthew Mendez /s/ \_\_\_\_\_ 12/8/2025 \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney for Petitioner

**CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE**

I hereby certify that due to the emergency nature of this motion and the imminent threat of removal, I have been unable to confer with opposing counsel regarding this motion.

/s/ Matthew Mendez /s/ \_\_\_\_\_ 12/8/2025 \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney for Petitioner

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

On December 8, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Motion via USPS Certified Mail, in compliance with Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, upon the **Respondent, Randy Tate, in his official capacity as Warden of the Montgomery Processing Center;** at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") Montgomery Processing Center, located at 806 Hilbig Road, Conroe, TX 77301.

/s/ Matthew Mendez /s/ \_\_\_\_\_ 12/8/2025 \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney for Petitioner

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

On December 8, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Motion via USPS Mail, in compliance with Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, upon the



**Respondent, Pam Bondi, in her Official Capacity as Attorney General of the United States, at [USATXS.CivilNotice@usdoj.gov](mailto:USATXS.CivilNotice@usdoj.gov).**

    /s/ *Matthew Mendez* /s/                          12/8/2025     Attorney for Petitioner