

I. PARTIES & CUSTODY

1. Petitioner Luis Fernando HENRIQUEZ Mejia is currently detained at the Montgomery Processing Center (MPC), located at 806 Hilbig Rd., Conroe, Texas 77301. He has been in ICE custody since December 15, 2025.
2. Respondent Grant Dickey in his official capacity as Warden of MPC has refused to effect Petitioner's release from unlawful custody at that facility.
3. Respondent Bret Bradford, in his official capacity as Director of the Houston Field Office of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations, has refused to effect Petitioner's release from unlawful custody at MPC.
4. Respondent Kristi Noem, in her official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security, has refused to exercise her authority to oversee her department's ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations and thereby effect Petitioner's release from unlawful custody at MPC.
5. Respondent Pam Bondi, in her official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, has refused to exercise her authority to oversee her department's ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations and thereby effect Petitioner's release from unlawful custody at MPC.

II. JURISDICTION & VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to issue writs of habeas corpus when the petitioner is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.
7. Venue is proper in this district because Petitioner is detained within this district.

III. EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

8. Petitioner has exhausted his administrative remedies to the extent required by law.
9. Petitioner has fully cooperated with Respondents and has not delayed or obstructed his detention.
10. The Immigration Judge does not have the jurisdiction or authority to grant bond under Matter of Yajure Hurtado.
11. Petitioner's only remedy is by way of this judicial action.

IV. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

12. Petitioner is a twenty-one male native and citizen of El Salvador. *See attached*, Exhibit A: Petitioner's Identification.
13. Petitioner entered the United States on or about October 15, 2013, near Hidalgo, Texas, after fleeing El Salvador to escape threats of violence directed against him. Petitioner

fears that, if returned to El Salvador, he would face serious harm and substantial risk of persecution or torture.

14. Petitioner applied for asylum in 2013 upon entry into the U.S. The application for asylum was denied by the Immigration Judge on October 17, 2018. Petitioner promptly appealed the decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (“BIA”). The BIA dismissed the appeal on August 24, 2022. *See attached* Decision from BIA.
15. Thereafter, Petitioner was allowed to remain in the U.S. on an Order of Supervision. USCIS approved his work authorization and he has renewed his work permit annually under the C18 Employment Authorization Document category. *See attached* Work Permit.
16. On December 15, 2025, Petitioner was detained by ICE officers at a routine check-in appointment that he voluntarily attended annually.
17. Petitioner is married to a U.S. citizen, Montserrat HHENRIQUEZ. *See attached* U.S. passport and Marriage Certificate. She intends on adjusting his status to lawful permanent resident through a from I-130, Petition for Alien Relative.
18. 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.
19. 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.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RELIEF SOUGHT

20. Under U.S. Code 28 § 2241, writs of habeas corpus may be granted by the district courts on behalf of a prisoner in several instances, including when they are (1) “in custody under or by the authority of the United States or is committed for trial before some court thereof,” (3) “in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws and treaties of the United States,” and (4) when they, “being a citizen of a foreign state and domiciled therein [are] in custody for an act done or omitted under any alleged right, title, authority, privilege, protection, or exemption claimed under the commission, order or sanction of any foreign state, or under color thereof, the validity and effect of which depend upon the law of nations[.]”

21. Courts have consistently recognized “habeas corpus as an appropriate vehicle through which noncitizens may challenge the fact of their civil immigration detention.” *Vazquez Barrera v. Wolf*, 455 F. Supp. 3d 330, 336 (S.D. Tex. 2020) (citing *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. at 688 (ruling on merits of habeas petition challenging validity of indefinite mandatory detention)).

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE:

**RESPONDENTS HAVE UNLAWFULLY DETAINED PETITIONER
IN VIOLATION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT.**

22. Petitioner alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 22 above.

23. Petitioner is currently in removal proceedings before the Conroe Immigration Court, and there has been no final order of removal issued against him. Respondents lack statutory

authority to detain him while his removal proceedings are pending, and no removal order has been issued.

24. Petitioner poses no risk of danger to the community. In the one year since Petitioner came to the United States, he has never been charged with a crime, nor has he demonstrated any conduct whatsoever indicating that he is a threat to the United States or otherwise eligible for deportation.
25. Therefore, Petitioner merits immediate release because he has been in compliance with reporting requirements from ICE. Moreover, he has a clear pathway to lawful permanent residency through a petition from his U.S. citizen wife. He has NO criminal history, is not a flight risk and the government cannot articulate any meaningful reason why he should continue to remain in detention while his wife adjusts his status.

COUNT TWO:

**RESPONDENTS HAVE UNLAWFULLY DETAINED PETITIONER
IN VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS**

26. Petitioner alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 26 above.
27. Petitioner's continued detention violates his right to substantive and procedural due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
28. Petitioner is unlawfully in custody pursuant to INA § 241(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6) (2018) ("Section 241"). Under *Zadvydas*, that provision prohibits the indefinite detention of noncitizens who (i) cannot be repatriated in the reasonably foreseeable future, and (ii) pose no threat to the community. Any such detention is unconstitutional. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 689, emphasis added ("In our view, the statute [Section 241], read in light of

the Constitution's demands, limits an alien's post-removal-period detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal from the United States. It does not permit indefinite detention.”).

29. The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause prohibits the government from detaining individuals without legal authority.

30. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(1), detention during the removal period is only authorized after a removal order becomes "final." Here, the Petitioner is under an Order of Supervision from DHS.

31. Furthermore, under *Zadvydas*, a non-citizen petitioner is not barred from seeking a writ of habeas corpus as relief for indefinite detention when there has been no final order issued. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 688 (“The aliens here, however, do not seek review of the Attorney General's exercise of discretion; rather, they challenge the extent of the Attorney General's authority under the post-removal-period detention statute. And the extent of that authority is not a matter of discretion . . . [therefore we] conclude habeas corpus proceedings remain available. . . .”).

32. Petitioner's continued detention lacks statutory authority and violates his right to substantive due process under the Constitution. Therefore, he should be immediately released from custody.

VII. 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 while continuing reporting requirements with DHS;
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.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew Mendez
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Attorney for Petitioner
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Houston, Texas 77081
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Attorney for Petitioner

PETITIONER VERIFICATION

Petitioner, Luis Fernando HENRIQUEZ Mejia, is currently detained in ICE custody, and has authorized Counsel, Matthew Mendez, to verify, on his behalf, that the facts stated therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

/s/ Matthew Mendez
Matthew Mendez
Attorney for Petitioner

December 22, 2025
Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On December 22, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Petition via USPS Mail, in compliance with Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, upon the **Respondent, Grant Dickey, in his Official Capacity as Warden of the Houston Contract Facility**, at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) Montgomery Processing Center, located at 806 Hilbig Road, Conroe, TX 77301.

/s/ Matthew Mendez
Matthew Mendez
Attorney for Petitioner

December 22, 2025
Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On December 22, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Petition via USPS Mail, in compliance with Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, upon the **Respondent, Bret Bradford, in his Official Capacity as Field Office Director, of ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Houston Field Office**, at (1) Office of the Field Office Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations, Houston Field Office, 126

Northpoint Drive, Houston, Texas 77060, and (2) to the United States at Civil Process Clerk, U.S. Attorney's Office, 1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 2300, Houston, Texas 77002.

/s/ Matthew Mendez
Matthew Mendez
Attorney for Petitioner

December 22, 2025
Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On December 22, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Petition via USPS Mail, in compliance with Rule 4 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, upon the **Respondent, Kristi Noem, in her Official Capacity as Director of U.S. Department of Homeland Security**, at (1) Office of General Counsel, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 245 Murray Lane, SW, Mail Stop 0485, Washington, D.C. 20530; and (2) to the United States at Civil Process Clerk, U.S. Attorney's Office, 1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 2300, Houston, Texas 77002.

/s/ Matthew Mendez
Matthew Mendez
Attorney for Petitioner

December 22, 2025
Date

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On December 22, 2025, Counsel for Plaintiff served a copy of the attached Petition via email, 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.

/s/ Matthew Mendez
Matthew Mendez

December 22, 2025
Date