

400005644

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

FORT WORTH DIVISION

LUIS ALBERTO DE LA CRUZ MORA,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, PRAIRIELAND DETENTION CENTER,
Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

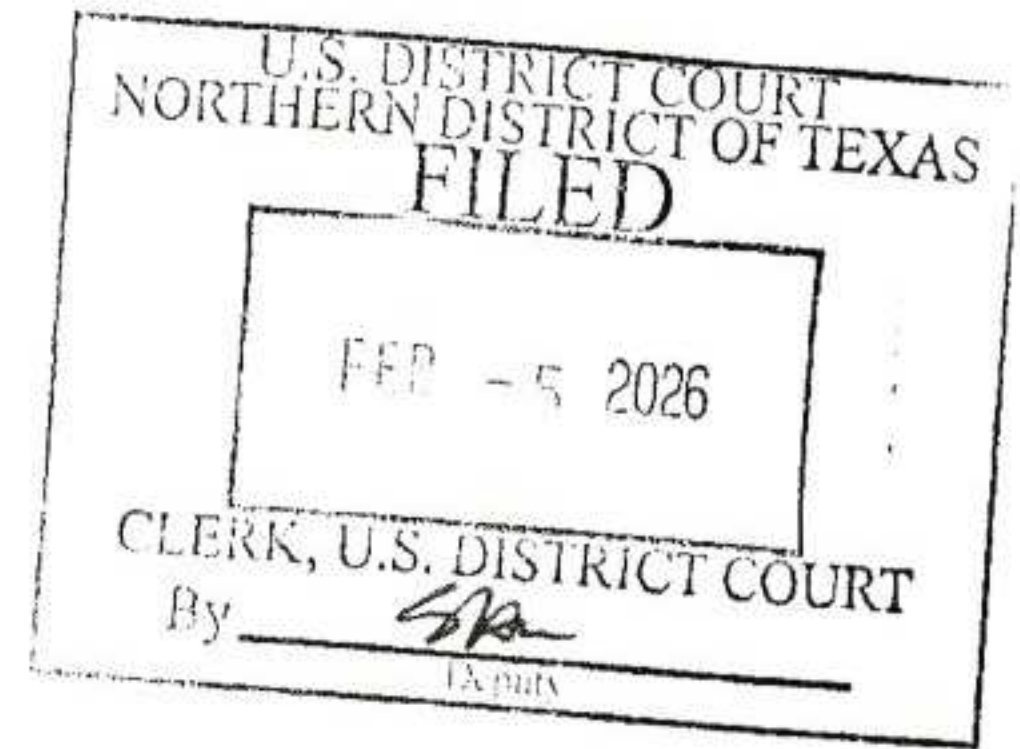
28 U.S.C. § 2241

ULTRA EXTENSIVE – FEDERAL JUDGE LEVEL

COMES NOW Petitioner LUIS ALBERTO DE LA CRUZ MORA, by and through his Next Friend, MELISSA GONZÁLEZ OLIVERA, and respectfully files this ULTRA EXTENSIVE Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, seeking immediate release from unlawful civil immigration detention, or in the alternative, immediate injunctive relief.

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 2241 because Petitioner is in federal custody in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United



4 - 26 CV - 122 - P

States. Venue is proper in the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division, because Petitioner is detained at Prairieland Detention Center, 1209 Sunflower Ln, Alvarado, Texas 76009.

II. PARTIES

Petitioner: LUIS ALBERTO DE LA CRUZ MORA, A# [REDACTED] Cuban national, born [REDACTED]. He entered the United States on December 31, 2022, and has no criminal record.

Next Friend: MELISSA GONZÁLEZ OLIVERA, lawful permanent resident of the United States, Cuban national, born [REDACTED], residing at [REDACTED].
[REDACTED] 7. Phone: [REDACTED]. Email: melissa2001gonz@gmail.com.

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On November 10, 2025, Petitioner appeared voluntarily and responsibly for his regular ICE check-in appointment, fully complying with all supervision requirements. Despite his voluntary appearance, ICE agents arrested and detained him without a judicial warrant, without probable cause, and without any individualized determination that detention was necessary.

Petitioner suffers from serious circulatory and vascular conditions that require ongoing medical monitoring and treatment. Since his detention, ICE and detention officials have demonstrated deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs by denying timely medical attention, medications, and specialist evaluations.

During multiple transfers between detention facilities, Petitioner was shackled at the hands, waist, and feet, transported for extended periods exceeding twenty (20) hours without food or water, and subjected to degrading and inhumane conditions. Upon arrival at Prairieland Detention Center, Petitioner was forced to sleep on the floor due to extreme overcrowding.

Petitioner has been verbally abused by officers through racial, xenophobic, and discriminatory remarks related to his Cuban nationality. He has been subjected to extreme rationing of food and water, repeatedly forced to consume spoiled food, which has significantly worsened his medical condition and caused dramatic weight loss.

Petitioner has developed depression and severe anxiety due to the cumulative trauma of his detention. ICE agents have threatened Petitioner with deportation or third-country removal, causing constant fear of irreparable harm. Petitioner cannot return to Cuba, where he faces persecution by the Cuban regime.

IV. LEGAL STANDARDS GOVERNING HABEAS RELIEF

Civil immigration detention is constitutionally permissible only when it is reasonably related to its non-punitive purpose. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001). When detention becomes prolonged, arbitrary, or punitive, it violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

Unlawful seizures without warrant or probable cause violate the Fourth Amendment. *Almeida-Sanchez v. United States*, 413 U.S. 266 (1973). Conditions of confinement that amount to punishment violate due process. *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520 (1979).

V. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I – UNLAWFUL ARREST AND DETENTION (FOURTH AMENDMENT)

Petitioner was seized during a voluntary ICE check-in without warrant or probable cause.

COUNT II – DUE PROCESS VIOLATIONS (FIFTH AMENDMENT)

Petitioner's detention is punitive, prolonged, and unsupported by individualized findings.

COUNT III – DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE TO MEDICAL NEEDS

Denial of medical care violates constitutional protections. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976).

COUNT IV – INHUMANE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

Extreme deprivation of food, water, and humane treatment violates *Bell v. Wolfish*.

COUNT V – RISK OF UNLAWFUL REMOVAL OR THIRD-COUNTRY DEPORTATION

Threats of removal without due process create irreparable harm.

VI. PETITIONER IS NOT A DANGER NOR A FLIGHT RISK

Petitioner has no criminal history, strong family ties, long-term residence, and consistent compliance with ICE supervision. Continued detention is not justified under any statutory or constitutional standard.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

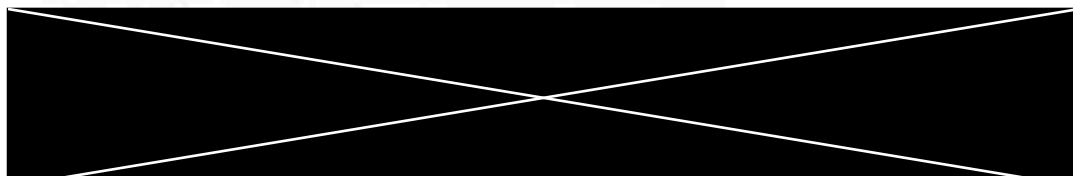
1. Grant this Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus;
2. Order Petitioner's immediate release;
3. Enjoin ICE from transferring, removing, or deporting Petitioner, including third-country removal;
4. Grant any other relief this Court deems just and proper.

VIII. SIGNATURE

Respectfully submitted,



MELISSA GONZÁLEZ OLIVERA
Next Friend for Petitioner



Date: February 2, 2026