

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
WAYCROSS DIVISION

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
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WAYCROSS DIVISION
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EMERGENCY MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE
PENDING ADJUDICATION OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
(28 U.S.C. § 2241)

PETITIONER:

Francisco Antonio Molina Lovo

A-Number:

Date of Birth:

Nationality: Nicaraguan

Current Detention Facility: Folkston Main Detention Facility

Folkston, GA 31537

NEXT FRIEND:

Mayerli Laguna Lovo

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, through his Next Friend, respectfully moves this Honorable Court for immediate release from immigration detention. This Motion is independent and supplemental to the pending Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and is grounded in ongoing constitutional violations, severe medical neglect, and the imminent risk of irreparable harm.

II. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Federal courts possess inherent authority to order the immediate release of individuals held in unconstitutional custody. See *Mapp v. Reno*, 241 F.3d 221 (2d Cir. 2001). Under

28 U.S.C. § 2241, this Court may grant interim relief, including release, where detention violates due process or where extraordinary circumstances exist.

III. MEDICAL EMERGENCY AND DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE

Petitioner suffers from neurocysticercosis, a parasitic infection of the brain requiring continuous monitoring and specialized medical care. Detention officials have failed to provide adequate treatment, placing Petitioner at imminent risk of seizures, neurological deterioration, or death. This constitutes deliberate indifference under *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976).

IV. INHUMANE CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

Petitioner has endured extreme deprivation of food and water, prolonged denial of hygiene, and repeated racial and xenophobic verbal abuse. These conditions independently justify immediate release under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

V. PROLONGED AND PUNITIVE CIVIL DETENTION

Immigration detention is civil in nature. Petitioner's prolonged detention without meaningful review has become punitive, violating constitutional protections. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001).

VI. PETITIONER IS NOT A DANGER OR FLIGHT RISK

Petitioner has no serious criminal record, a pending asylum application, valid employment authorization through 2028, and strong family ties in the United States. The Government cannot meet its burden to justify continued detention.

VII. IRREPARABLE HARM AND EQUITABLE FACTORS

Absent immediate release, Petitioner faces irreparable harm, including permanent medical injury and psychological trauma. The balance of equities and the public interest strongly favor release.

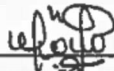
VIII. RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Order Petitioner's immediate release from ICE custody;
2. Alternatively, order temporary humanitarian release or supervised release;
3. Grant any other relief deemed just and proper.

IX. DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



Mayerli Laguna Lovo

Next Friend for Francisco Antonio Molina Lovo

Date: 02/27/2026