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Attorney for Petitioner
YOLANDO JUAREZ-JUAREZ

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHER DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

YOLANDO JUAREZ-JUAREZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHRISTOPHER J. LAROSE, Senior
Warden, Otay Mesa Detention Center;
DANIEL A. BRIGHTMAN, San Diego
Field Office Director, Immigration and
Customs Enforcement and Removal
Operations ("ICE/ERO"); TODD M.
LYONS, Acting Director of Immigration
Customs Enforcement ("ICE"); U.S.
Immigration and Customs Enforcement;
KRISTI NOEM, Secretary of the
Department of Homeland Security
("DHS"); U.S. Department of Homeland
Security; and PAMELA BONDI,
Attorney General of the United States,

Respondents.

CASE NO.: '26CV1319 LL BJW

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS AND ORDER TO SHOW
CAUSE WITHIN THREE DAYS;
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF

Challenge to Unlawful Incarceration;
Request for Declaratory and Injunctive
Relief

Petitioner Yolando Juarez-Juarez petitions this Court for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. section 2241 to remedy Respondents' detaining him unlawfully, and states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Petitioner Yolando Juarez-Juarez ("Petitioner" or "Mr. Juarez-Juarez")

 is a forty-nine year old, Mexican, asylum seeker detained at Oat Mesa Detention Center in San Diego, California. He was persecuted in Mexico including suffering threats of physical harm and violence because of his particular social group.

2. On or about February 15, 1997, Petitioner entered at or near Otay Mesa, California. Respondents arrested and detained Petitioner on or about April 13, 2011. On information and belief, based on the individualized facts of Petitioner's case, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), a sub-office of the Department of Justice (DOJ), ordered the release of the Petitioner from its custody on the minimum bond of \$3000 pursuant to 8 CFR 236.1(c).
3. Petitioner was released from custody because bond was posted, on or about May 11, 2026, in the amount set by the immigration judge.
4. On or about April 14, 2011, Respondents initiated removal proceedings against Petitioner under 8 U.S.C. §1229a.
5. Respondents alleged that Petitioner is an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at a time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General pursuant to 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

6. Petitioner applied for asylum before the San Diego Immigration Court on or about August 11, 2014.

7. On December 10, 2014, the EOIR Immigration Court administratively closed removal proceedings and it remained on the inactive docket.

8. On July 31, 2025, at the request of DHS the matter was placed back on the active docket as part of a change in policy and not due to the individual circumstances of the matter.

9. On or about November 25, 2025, Mr. Juarez-Juarez, attended a hearing in EOIR Immigration Court San Diego and a continued master calendar hearing was scheduled for May 12, 2026,

10. On February 6, 2026, Mr. Juarez-Juarez was arrested and detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers despite there being no change in his individual circumstances or current bond.

11. Immigration detention is civil in nature and it's permissible only to ensure a noncitizen's appearance at immigration proceedings or to protect the community from danger. DHS did not arrest or detain Mr. Juarez-Juarez for either of these legitimate purposes as he plainly poses neither a flight risk nor a danger to the community.

JURISDICTION

12. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States and the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et. seq.

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1 13. This court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus),
2 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), and Article I, § 9, cl. 2 of the United States
3 Constitution (Suspension Clause).

4 14. This Court may grant relief under the habeas corpus statutes, 28 U.S.C. § 2241 et.
5 seq., the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et. seq., the All Writs Act, 28
6 U.S.C. § 1651, and the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1252(e)(2).

7 VENUE

8
9
10 15. Venue is proper because Petitioner is in Respondents' custody in Otay Mesa,
11 California Venue is further proper because a substantial part of the events or
12 omissions giving rise to Petitioner's claims occurred in this District, where
13 Petitioner is now in Respondent's custody. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).

14
15 16. Courts have long recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting
16 individuals from unlawful detention. The Great Writ has been referred to as
17 "perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law of England,
18 affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint
19 or confinement." Fay v. Noia, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963).

20
21 17. Petitioner is "in custody" for the purpose of § 2241 because Petitioner was arrested
22 and is detained by Respondents.

23 PARTIES

24
25 18. Petitioner is a 49-year-old citizen of Mexico. Petitioner is present within the state
26 of California at the time of the filing of this petition.

27
28 19. Respondent Christopher LaRose ("LaRose") is the Senior Warden at Otay Mesa

1 Detention Center in San Diego, California, where Mr. Juarez-Juarez is detained.

2 LaRose is responsible for the day-to-day operations and confinement of noncitizens
3 detained at that facility. He acts at the direction of Respondents Brightman,
4 Lyons, and Noem. LaRose is a custodian of Mr. Juarez-Juarez, and is named in his
5 official capacity.
6

7 20. Respondent, Daniel A. Brightman, is the Field Office Director for the San Diego
8 Field Office, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Removal Operations
9 (“ICE”). The San Diego Field Office is responsible for local custody decisions
10 relating to non-citizens charged with being removable from the United States,
11 including the arrest, detention, and custody status of noncitizens. The San Diego
12 Field Office’s area of responsibility includes San Diego and Imperial Counties in
13 California. Respondent Daniel Brightman is a legal custodian of Petitioner.
14
15

16 21. Respondent Todd Lyons is the acting director of U.S. Immigration and Customs
17 Enforcement, and he has authority over the actions of respondent Daniel
18 Brightman and ICE in general. Respondent Daniel Brightman is a legal custodian
19 of Petitioner.
20

21 22. Respondent Kristi Noem is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security
22 (DHS) and has authority over the actions of all other DHS Respondents in this
23 case, as well as all operations of DHS. Respondent Noem is a legal custodian of
24 Petitioner and is charged with faithfully administering the immigration laws of
25 the United States.
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23. Respondent Pamela Bondi is the Attorney General of the United States, and as such has authority over the Department of Justice and is charged with faithfully administering the immigration laws of the United States.

24. Respondent U.S. Immigration Customs Enforcement is the federal agency responsible for custody decisions relating to non-citizens charged with being removable from the United States, including the arrest, detention, and custody status of non-citizens.

25. Respondent U.S. Department of Homeland Security is the federal agency that has authority over the actions of ICE and all other DHS Respondents.

26. This action is commenced against all Respondents in their official capacities.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

27. Immigration detention should not be used as a punishment and should only be used when, under an individualized determination, a noncitizen is a flight risk because they are unlikely to appear for immigration court or a danger to the community. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001).

28. Noncitizens in immigration proceedings are entitled to Due Process under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993).

29. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) sets the rules for detaining noncitizens while the government decides whether they are removable. See 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a).

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- 1 30. Custody determinations for individuals in 1229a removal proceedings are
2 governed by 8 U.S.C. § 1226. Under § 1226(a), an individual may be released if he
3 does not present a danger to persons or property and is not a flight risk. *Zadvydas*
4 *v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001); *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I&N Dec. 37 (BIA 2006).
5
- 6 31. Custody determinations under § 1226(a) are individualized and based on the facts
7 presented in those cases. Unlike § 1226(c), which can provide for categorical
8 determinations for detention regardless of flight risk or safety risks, § 1226(a)
9 requires a case-by-case review of the facts and circumstances.
10
- 11 32. Once a determination to release an individual from custody is made, the release
12 order may be revisited when the facts or circumstances warrant revocation or
13 reconsideration. 8 U.S.C. § 1226(b). For an individual who was once in custody,
14 the Attorney General may take that individual back into custody by revoking the
15 individual's release when the facts and circumstances warrant it.
16
- 17 33. Revocation and return to custody is authorized only based on individualized facts
18 and circumstances. 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(9). By regulation, revocation decisions are
19 limited in nature and may only be made by certain authorized officials. 8 C.F.R. §
20 1236.1(c)(9).
21

22 FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 23 34. Petitioner, Mr. Juarez-Juarez, fled a fear of persecution in his home country of
24 Mexico and entered the United States of America seeking protection as a refugee
25 under its asylum laws.
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1 35. On or about May 5, 2011, on information and belief, based on the individualized
2 facts of Petitioner's case, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), a
3 sub-office of the Department of Justice (DOJ), ordered the release of the Petitioner
4 from its custody on the minimum bond of \$3000 pursuant to 8 CFR 236.1(c).

5
6 36. Respondents commenced removal proceedings against Petitioner in immigration
7 court, entitling Petitioner to present an asylum claim with the due process rights
8 under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a.

9
10 37. While released from ICE custody on a bond on May 5, 2011, he remained free for
11 close to fifteen years. During that time, Petitioner Juarez-Juarez complied with
12 every request, demand and requirement imposed by Respondents, in addition to
13 complying with all the court and legal timelines in pursuing immigration relief.

14
15 38. ICE detained Mr. Juarez-Juarez for no reason or basis while he was on his way to
16 work. Mr. Juarez-Juarez has work authorization.

17 39. Mr. Juarez-Juarez is being detained without explanation.

18
19 40. Accordingly, to vindicate Petitioner's rights, this Court should grant the instant
20 petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner asks this Court to find that
21 Respondents' attempts to detain the Petitioner are arbitrary and capricious and in
22 violation of the law, and to immediately issue an order releasing Petitioner from
23 ICE custody.

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CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)

Abuse of Discretion

Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(b), 8 C.F.R. § 1236.1(c)(9)

41. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

42. Under the APA, a court shall “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is an abuse of discretion. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A).

43. An action is an abuse of discretion if the agency “entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644, 658 (2007) (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983)).

44. To survive an APA challenge, the agency must articulate “a satisfactory explanation” for its action, “including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Dep’t of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2569 (2019) (citation omitted).

45. By categorically revoking Petitioner’s release without consideration of his individualized facts and circumstances, Respondents have violated the APA.

46. By detaining the Petitioner categorically, Respondents have further abused their discretion because there have been no changes to his facts or circumstances since

1 the agency made its initial custody determinations that support the revocation of
2 his release from custody.

3 47. Respondents have already considered Petitioner's facts and circumstances and
4 determined that he was not a flight risk or danger to the community. There have
5 been no changes to the facts that justify this revocation of his release on his own
6 recognizance.

7
8 48. The fact that Petitioner has already been granted release by Respondents under
9 the same facts and circumstances shows that Respondents do not consider him, on
10 an individualized basis, to be a danger to the community or a flight risk.
11

12 **COUNT TWO**

13 **Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act – 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)**
14 **Not in Accordance with Law and in Excess of Statutory Authority**
15 **Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1226(b), 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(e)**

16 49. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

17 50. Under the APA, a court “shall . . . hold unlawful . . . agency action” that is “not in
18 accordance with law;” “contrary to constitutional right;” “in excess of statutory
19 jurisdiction, authority, or limitations;” or “without observance of procedure
20 required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)-(D).
21

22 51. Under INA § 236(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), the Attorney General is authorized to
23 release a noncitizen from custody on bond or conditional parole pending removal
24 proceedings. Once a bond determination has been made by an Immigration Judge
25 pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(a), that determination constitutes an exercise of
26 the Attorney General's delegated adjudicatory authority through EOIR. Nothing
27
28

1 in the statute or regulations authorizes DHS to unilaterally override, nullify, or
2 disregard a bond determination issued by an Immigration Judge following a bond
3 redetermination hearing. Accordingly, once EOIR has exercised its exclusive
4 jurisdiction to set bond, DHS may only seek modification of that custody
5 determination through the procedures set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(e), rather
6 than through administrative revocation by enforcement officers. It is a well-
7 established administrative principle that “agency action taken without lawful
8 authority is at least voidable, if not void ab initio.” *L.M.-M. v. Cuccinelli*, 442 F.
9 Supp. 3d 1, 35 (D.D.C. 2020), citing *SW General, Inc. v. NLRB*, 796 F.3d 67, 79
10 (D.C. Cir. 2015); see also *Hooks v. Kitsap Tenant Support Servs., Inc.*, 816 F.3d
11 550, 555 (9th Cir. 2016) (invalidating agency action because it was taken by
12 unauthorized official).

13
14
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16 52. On information and belief, Respondents have revoked or are revoking Petitioner’s
17 prior custody determination as a result of a categorical policy prepared by and
18 implemented by unidentified government officials in Washington, not through the
19 individual exercise of discretion required by law or by the individuals enumerated
20 by regulation to do so.

21
22 53. Because Petitioner’s revocation of release from custody has been made or will be
23 categorically directed by government officials not authorized by law to make this
24 determination, Respondents’ detention of Petitioner is not in accordance with law
25 and in excess of statutory authority.

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COUNT THREE

**Violation of Fifth Amendment Right to Due Process
Procedural Due Process**

54. Petitioner restates and realleges all paragraphs as if fully set forth here.

55. The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of “life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. Amend. V. Due process protects “all ‘persons’ within the United States, including [non-citizens], whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 693; accord *Flores*, 507 U.S. at 306. 62. Due process requires that government action be rational and non-arbitrary. See *U.S. v. Trimble*, 487 F.3d 752, 757 (9th Cir. 2007).

56. While the government has discretion to detain individuals under 8 U.S.C. §1226(a) and to revoke custody decisions under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(b), this discretion is not “unlimited” and must comport with constitutional due process. See *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 698.

57. Here, Respondents have chosen to revoke Petitioner’s release on bond in an arbitrary manner and not based on a rational and individualized determination of whether he is a safety or flight risk, in violation of due process. Because no individualized custody revocation has been made and no circumstances have changed to make Petitioner a flight risk or a danger to the community, Respondents’ revocation of Petitioner’s release violates his right to procedural due process.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to grant the following:

1. Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
2. Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition should not be granted within three days;
3. Declare that Petitioner's detention while released on bond without an individualized determination violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
4. Declare that Petitioner's revocation of parole from custody was made in violation of statute and regulation;
5. Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to release Petitioner from custody;
6. Award Petitioner attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act, and on any other basis justified under law; and
7. Grant any further relief this Court deems just and proper.

Date: 03/02/2026

STERGER LAW GROUP, P.C.

By: 

Richard S. Sterger, Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner
Yolando Juarez-Juarez