

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Arian Casas Sanchez v. Warden, Otay Mesa Detention Center

Case No. 26-cv-0520-AGS-VET · No. 26-cv-0520-AGS-VET · Decided February 5, 2026

OPINION

Arian CASAS SANCHEZ v. WARDEN, OTAY MESA DETENTION CENTER
PER CURIAM.

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 Arian CASAS SANCHEZ, Case No.: 26-cv-0520-AGS-VET Petitioner,

4 ORDER GRANTING REQUEST TO

v. ACT AS NEXT FRIEND AND

5

ORDERING RESPONSE

WARDEN, OTAY MESA DETENTION

6

CENTER,

7 Respondent. 8

9 Petitioner Adrian Casas Sanchez, through his sister-in-law Griselle Casas, seeks a 10 writ of
habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to free Casas Sanchez from immigration 11 detention. The
Court concludes that Ms. Casas is authorized to file the petition on Casas 12 Sanchez’s behalf, and
the petition warrants a return. 13 A. Next Friend 14 An “[a]pplication for a writ of habeas corpus
shall be in writing signed and verified 15 by the person for whose relief it is intended or by
someone acting in his behalf.” 28 U.S.C. 16 § 2242 (emphasis added). But such “‘next friend’
standing is by no means granted 17 automatically to whomever seeks to pursue an action on
behalf of another.” Whitmore v. 18 Arkansas, 495 U.S. 149, 163 (1990). “In order to establish
next-friend standing, the 19 putative next friend must show: (1) that the petitioner is unable to
litigate his own cause 20 due to mental incapacity, lack of access to court, or other similar
disability; and (2) the next 21 friend has some significant relationship with, and is truly dedicated
to the best interests of, 22 the petitioner.” Coalition of Clergy, Laws., & Professors v. Bush, 310
F.3d 1153, 1159–60 23 (9th Cir. 2002). Because it contravenes the normal concepts of Article III
standing, the 24 “burden is on the ‘next friend’ clearly to establish the propriety of his status and
thereby 25 justify the jurisdiction of the court.” Whitmore, 495 U.S. at 164. 26 Ms. Casas has
carried her burden as to both prongs: she swears Casas Sanchez has 27 “limited English
proficiency” and “restricted access to legal resources.” (ECF 7, at 10.) 28 1 Moreover, Ms. Casas

asserts that she is Casas Sanchez's "sister-in-law," has "a close 2 family relationship with him," and is "acting solely to protect his legal rights." (Id.) 3 So, the Court accepts the petition signed by Ms. Casas. (ECF 1.) Although "next 4 friend" status permits Ms. Casas to file the original petition on Casas Sanchez's behalf, 5 "the statute does not authorize the 'next friend' to proceed without an attorney." *Morrison 6 v. Tuolumne Cnty. Sheriff*, No. 1:25-CV-01591-JLT-EPG-HC, 2025 WL 3268269, at *1 7 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 24, 2025). Going forward, she may not file anything else or represent her 8 brother-in-law in court unless she retains counsel. See *Hinojosa v. Warden, SATF/SP*, No. 9 2:22-cv-1780 DB P, 2023 WL 2874169, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2023) (requiring 'next 10 friend "be represented by counsel in order to proceed as a 'next friend' because pro se 11 litigants have no authority to represent anyone other than themselves"), report and 12 recommendation adopted, No. 2:22-cv-01780-KJM DB P, 2023 WL 4711303 (E.D. Cal.

13 July 24, 2023). All future filings and arguments must be made by counsel or by Casas 14 Sanchez in his pro se capacity. 15 B. Screening 16 At this stage, Casas Sanchez need only make out a claim that is sufficiently 17 cognizable to warrant a response. See Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United 18 States District Courts, Rule 4 (authorizing summary dismissal "if it plainly appears from 19 the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief"); id., Rule 20 1(b) (permitting court to apply Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases to any "habeas corpus 21 petition"). In this context, the relevant federal rules permit "summary dismissal of claims 22 that are clearly not cognizable." *Neiss v. Bludworth*, 114 F.4th 1038, 1045 (9th Cir. 2024) 23 (cleaned up). But "as long as a petition has any potential merit, it is not so frivolous or 24 incredible as to justify summary dismissal[.]" Id. 25 On "September 30, 2021," Casas Sanchez entered the United States, was taken into 26 custody, and was released on his "own recognizance." (ECF 1, at 17.) Four years later, on 27 "09/23/2025," he was detained by "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement," where 28 he remains. (Id. at 2.) He claims that his final removal order is "pending appeal," and thus 1 final. (/d.) As result, he argues that his "[p]rolonged detention without a bond hearing" 2 unlawful. (/d. at 6.) 3 This argument is not frivolous. As described in his petition, it appears Casas Sanchez 4 ||may be held under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), which includes the right to a bond hearing. If so, 5 || functionally identical cases across the country have been found to have a "likelihood of 6 ||success on the merits" or have resulted in the writ being issued. See, e.g., *Mosqueda v. 7 || Noem*, No. 5:25-cv-02304 CAS (BFM), 2025 WL 2591530, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8, 2025) 8 ||("["T]he Court concludes that petitioners are likely to succeed on the merits of their claims 9 || because section 1226(a), not section 1225(b)(2), likely governs their detention."); *Vazquez 10 ||v. Feeley*, No. 2:25-cv-01542-RFB-EJY, 2025 WL 2676082, at *11 (D. Nev. Sept. 17, 11 2025) (same). 12 So, by February 17, 2026, respondent must file its return. Any traverse by petitioner 13 be filed by February 24, 2026. The Court will hold oral arguments on the petition

14 March 3, 2026, at 1:00 p.m. If Casas Sanchez is not represented by counsel by that 15 /time, respondent's counsel must coordinate his remote appearance, preferably by 16 ||

videoconference. 17 || Dated: February 5, 2026 19 Hon. rew G. Schopler United States District
Judge 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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