

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
EL PASO DIVISION**

GILMAR DE OLIVEIRA E SOUZA,

Petitioner,

v.

MARY DE ANDA-YBARRA, et al.,

Respondents.

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CAUSE NO. EP-25-CV-480-KC

ORDER

On this day, the Court considered Gilmar de Oliveira e Souza’s First Amended Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus (“Petition”), ECF No. 4. For the following reasons, the petition is **GRANTED IN PART.**

I. BACKGROUND

This case involves Oliveira e Souza’s challenge to Respondents’ decision to detain him in immigration custody without a bond hearing. The following facts are derived from the allegations in the Petition, the Response, ECF No. 6, and documentary evidence submitted by the parties.

A. Arrival in the United States & Immigration Proceedings

Oliveira e Souza is a Brazilian citizen who entered the United States on January 30, 2006. Am. Pet. ¶ 3. He has lived in Massachusetts ever since. *Id.* ¶¶ 3, 12, 22. Oliveira e Souza does not allege that he has any form of immigration status or permission to be in the United States. *See generally id.* On September 26, 2025, Oliveira e Souza was arrested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) in Massachusetts and transported to El Paso, Texas, where he is currently detained at the Camp East Montana Detention Center. *Id.* ¶¶ 4, 19. On September 27,

Oliveira e Souza was issued a Notice to Appear, ECF No. 4-1, instructing him to attend a hearing before an immigration judge (“IJ”) on October 29. On October 16, Oliveira e Souza requested a bond hearing, and the IJ denied bond for lack of jurisdiction. Am. Pet. ¶ 5; Oct. 16, 2025, IJ Order 1, ECF No. 4-2.

B. Procedural History

On October 20, 2025, Oliveira e Souza filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, ECF No. 1. Because the Petition contained inconsistencies, the Court ordered Oliveira e Souza to file an amended petition. Oct. 21, 2025, Order, ECF No. 3. Oliveira e Souza filed an amended Petition requesting his immediate release from custody. Am. Pet. 21. Thereafter, the Court ordered Respondents to show cause why the writ should not be granted. Oct. 24, 2025, Order, ECF No. 5. Respondents then filed their Response. Oliveira e Souza has a scheduled hearing before an immigration judge on December 3. Resp. 2.

To the extent there are any factual disputes, the Court resolves them in Respondents’ favor. Therefore, it is unnecessary to hold a hearing. *See Tijerina v. Thornburgh*, 884 F.2d 861, 866 (5th Cir. 1989) (citations omitted) (finding that although 28 U.S.C. § 2243 requires the court to “summarily hear and determine the facts,” the court need not hold an evidentiary hearing “[w]here the [habeas] petitioner raises only questions of law, or questions regarding the legal implications of undisputed facts”).

II. DISCUSSION

In his Petition, Oliveira e Souza claims that (1) his detention is in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”) and associated regulations, and (2) his continued detention violates his right to procedural due process under the Fifth Amendment. Am. Pet. ¶¶ 31–57.

Respondents make three arguments in opposition: (1) the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction; (2) Oliveira e Souza is subject to mandatory detention without a bond hearing under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b); and (3) Oliveira e Souza’s as applied due process challenge fails. Resp. 1.

This Court recently decided several petitions for writs of habeas corpus brought by immigration detainees challenging their mandatory detention without a bond hearing under § 1225(b). *See, e.g., Martinez v. Noem* (“*Martinez I*”), No. 3:25-cv-430-KC, 2025 WL 2965859, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Oct. 21, 2025); *Santiago v. Noem*, No. 3:25-cv-361-KC, 2025 WL 2792588, at *3 (W.D. Tex. Oct. 2, 2025); *Lopez-Arevelo v. Ripa*, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2691828, at *5 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 22, 2025). Respondents rely on many of the same arguments that this Court has already addressed and rejected. Where the arguments retread old ground, the Court need not repeat its analysis, especially where that analysis is consistent with “the overwhelming majority” of courts to consider these issues in recent months. *See Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, No. 25-cv-3726, 2025 WL 2886346, at *3 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 7, 2025).

A. Jurisdiction

Respondents argue that the Court is stripped of jurisdiction by 8 U.S.C. §§ 1252(e)(3), 1252(g) and 1252(b)(9). Resp. 9–10. The Court already rejected essentially the same arguments. *See Lala Barros v. Noem*, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 3154059, at *2–3 (W.D. Tex. Nov. 10, 2025) (rejecting § 1252(e)(3) argument); *Santiago*, 2025 WL 2792588, at *3–5 (rejecting §§ 1252(g) and 1252(b)(9) arguments); *Lopez-Arevelo*, 2025 WL 2691828, at *4–5 (rejecting § 1252(g) arguments). In their briefing, Respondents fail to distinguish those prior jurisdictional analyses. Resp. 9–10.

Therefore, the Court finds that it has jurisdiction to consider Oliveira e Souza’s challenge to his detention.

B. Statutory Interpretation

Next, the parties debate the merits of the Government’s new and expansive interpretation of mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b) and whether Oliveira e Souza falls within it. Am. Pet. ¶¶ 25–47; Resp. 2–9. Recently, courts across the country have held that this interpretation is either incorrect or likely incorrect. *See Buenrostro-Mendez*, 2025 WL 2886346, at *3 (noting that “almost every district court to consider this issue” has rejected the Government’s new interpretation); *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2496379, at *8 n.5 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 29, 2025) (collecting twelve such decisions).

Nevertheless, the Court does not reach the statutory interpretation question because, assuming without finding that the Government’s new interpretation is correct, Oliveira e Souza is entitled to due process and succeeds in his as-applied challenge.

C. Procedural Due Process

Respondents argue that Oliveira e Souza “has not raised any colorable claim that mandatory detention under § 1225(b) is unconstitutional as applied to him.” Resp. 1. They argue that, even as a matter of due process, Oliveira e Souza “is not entitled to more process than what Congress provided him by statute.” *Id.* at 11. This argument relies on an expansive reading of *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103 (2020). *See id.* at 11–13. The Court has already rejected such a reading. *See Santiago*, 2025 WL 2792588, at *7–10; *Lopez-Arevelo*, 2025 WL 2691828, at *7–10. And other courts have agreed with its analysis. *See, e.g., Vieira*, 2025 WL 2937880, at *5.

Respondents also appear to argue that Oliveira e Souza is receiving sufficient due process because he is in full removal proceedings, where “constitutional protections are built in[.]” Resp. 11–12. However, the process Oliveira e Souza has received in relation to his removal is

entirely distinct from the process he has received in relation to his detention, and whether that process is sufficient under the Fifth Amendment.

“To determine whether a civil detention violates a detainee’s due process rights, courts apply the three-part test set forth in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).” *Martinez v. Noem* (“*Martinez II*”), No. 5:25-cv-1007-JKP, 2025 WL 2598379, at *2 (W.D. Tex. Sept. 8, 2025). Those factors are: (1) “the private interest that will be affected by the official action”; (2) “the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards”; and (3) “the Government’s interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.” *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 335. “The essence of procedural due process is that a person risking a serious loss be given notice and an opportunity to be heard in a meaningful manner and at a meaningful time.” *M.S.L. v. Bostock*, No. 25-cv-1204, 2025 WL 2430267, at *8 (D. Or. Aug. 21, 2025) (citing *Mathews*, 424 U.S. at 348).

1. Private Interest

As to the first element, “[t]he interest in being free from physical detention’ is ‘the most elemental of liberty interests.” *Martinez II*, 2025 WL 2598379, at *2 (quoting *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 529 (2004)). Respondents’ position appears to be that Oliveira e Souza does not acquire a liberty interest until his detention becomes unreasonably prolonged. Resp. 12. However, one’s physical freedom is a paramount liberty interest, secured not just by statute but by the Constitution. *Hamdi*, 542 U.S. at 529. This liberty interest applies to noncitizens, although to varying degrees. *Martinez v. Hyde*, --- F. Supp. 3d ----, 2025 WL 2084238, at *8 (D. Mass. July 24, 2025) (citation omitted).

Therefore, this Court has already held that noncitizens acquire a protectable liberty interest when they spend years establishing a life in the interior of the United States, regardless of their citizenship status. *Martinez I*, 2025 WL 2965859, at *4. And other district courts have done the same. *See, e.g., Sanchez Alvarez v. Noem*, No. 25-cv-1090, 2025 WL 2942648, at *1, 7 (W.D. Mich. Oct. 17, 2025); *Chogllo Chafla v. Scott*, Nos. 25-cv-437, 438, 439, 2025 WL 2688541, at *1, 10 (D. Me. Sept. 22, 2025).

Oliveira e Souza has been living in this country for about nineteen years, so “it cannot be denied that [he] was ‘already in the country.’” *See Martinez v. Hyde*, 2025 WL 2084238, at *8 (quotations omitted). It does not appear that he has any criminal history, and he has established a life here. Am. Pet. ¶¶ 17–24; Resp. 2. Thus, the first *Mathews* factor weighs in favor of Oliveira e Souza.

2. Risk of Erroneous Deprivation

Under the second *Mathews* factor, the Court considers “whether the challenged procedure creates a risk of erroneous deprivation of individuals’ private rights and the degree to which alternative procedures could ameliorate these risks.” *Martinez II*, 2025 WL 2598379, at *3 (quoting *Gunaydin v. Trump*, 784 F. Supp. 3d 1175, 1187 (D. Minn. May 21, 2025)).

Here, detaining Oliveira e Souza without holding a bond hearing creates a substantial risk that he may be erroneously deprived of his liberty. Without an individualized determination, it cannot be said that detention is warranted in his case. This risk can be easily ameliorated through a bond hearing. Indeed, agency decisionmakers regularly “conduct[] individualized custody determinations . . . consider[ing] flight risk and dangerousness.” *Velesaca v. Decker*, 458 F. Supp. 3d 224, 242 (S.D.N.Y. 2020) (citation omitted); *see also* 8 C.F.R. §§ 236.1(c)(8), 1003.19(h)(3). Under “decades of DHS’s own practices” prior to 2025, noncitizens “who

entered without inspection” and were later arrested, just like Oliveira e Souza, received bond hearings. *Chogllo Chafila*, 2025 WL 2688541, at *8 (citations omitted). This is precisely the type of proceeding that would give Oliveira e Souza an opportunity to be heard and to receive a meaningful assessment of whether he is dangerous or likely to abscond, and it would greatly reduce the risk of an erroneous deprivation of his liberty.

Respondents appear to argue that it is better for Oliveira e Souza that he is detained because his underlying relief application will be heard “more expeditiously on the detained docket than the non-detained docket.” Resp. 12. First, it is unclear whether Oliveira e Souza has any pending application. *See generally* Am. Pet. But even then, those procedures would relate to Oliveira e Souza’s removal, not his detention. So, they would not ameliorate the risk that he will be erroneously deprived of his liberty while his removability is assessed.

Therefore, the second *Mathews* factor weighs in favor of Oliveira e Souza.

3. Government’s Interest

Respondents only identify their general interest in enforcing immigration laws as their basis for seeking continued detention without a bond hearing. *See* Resp. 2. But again, assuming Respondents’ interpretation of the statute is correct, Oliveira e Souza’s constitutional interest in his liberty exists above and apart from the INA. *See A.A.R.P. v. Trump*, 605 U.S. 91, 94 (2025) (“[T]he Fifth Amendment entitles aliens to due process of law in the context of removal proceedings.”) (citation omitted). Certainly, the Government has an interest in ensuring that noncitizens appear for their removal hearings and do not pose a danger to the community. But these concerns would be squarely addressed through a bond hearing. Thus, the third *Mathews* factor also weighs in favor of Oliveira e Souza.

Because all *Mathews* factors support Oliveira e Souza's position, the Court finds that his detention without an individualized assessment of flight risk and dangerousness deprives him of his constitutional right to procedural due process under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Thus, he is entitled to a bond hearing. *See, e.g., Lopez-Arevelo*, 2025 WL 2691828, at *13.

D. Scope of Relief

A majority of courts, including this one, have determined that the appropriate relief for an immigration detainee held in violation of due process is to require a bond hearing before an IJ.¹ *Id.* at *12 (collecting cases). The weight of authority also holds that when ordering a bond hearing as a habeas remedy, the burden of proof should be on the Government to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the detainee poses a danger or flight risk. *Id.* at *13 (collecting cases); *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 855 n.14 (2d Cir. 2010) (citations omitted). Many courts have also found it appropriate to give the Government a short window in which to complete the bond hearing, or else release the petitioner. *See, e.g., Velasquez Salazar v. Dedos*, No. 25-cv-835, 2025 WL 2676729, at *9 (D.N.M. Sept. 17, 2025) (collecting cases). The Court follows this consensus and orders the same remedy here.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, ECF No. 4, is **GRANTED IN PART**. The Court **ORDERS** that, **on or before November 19, 2025**, Respondents shall either: (1) provide Oliveira e Souza with a bond hearing before an IJ, at which the Government shall bear the burden of justifying, by clear and convincing evidence of

¹ Respondents argue that "the only relief available to Petitioner through habeas is release from custody." Resp. 2. The Court has already rejected this argument, *Lala Barros*, 2025 WL 3154059, at *5 n.1, and does so here for the same reasons.

dangerousness or flight risk, Oliveira e Souza's continued detention; or (2) release Oliveira e Souza from custody, under reasonable conditions of supervision.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, on or before November 19, 2025, Respondents shall **FILE** notice informing the Court whether Oliveira e Souza has been released from custody. If Oliveira e Souza has not been released from custody, Respondents shall inform the Court whether and when a bond hearing was held in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Respondents shall further inform the Court, in detail, of the reasons for the IJ's decision.

There will be no extensions of the November 19, 2025, deadlines.

SO ORDERED.

SIGNED this 12th day of November, 2025.


KATHLEEN CARDONE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE