

FILED

AO 242 (Rev. 09/17) Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C. § 2241

FEB 11 2026**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

for the

**WESTERN District of TEXAS
(AUSTIN DIVISION)**CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT CLERK
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BY ca DEPUTY**RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ,****(X)**

Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN, T. DON HUTTO DETENTION
CENTER; TODD LYONS, Acting Director,
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.
HENRY LUCERO, Acting Director, Enforcement
and Removal Operations; FIELD OFFICE
DIRECTOR, SAN ANTONIO ICE FIELD OFFICE.
SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY; and ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Respondents.

Case No. **1:26 CV 00329**

(Supplied by Clerk of Court)

Judge: David A. Ezra**EMERGENCY PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS****PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2241****CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT APPLICANT - LAWFUL PAROLEE****△ IMMIGRATION COURT HEARING: FEBRUARY 12, 2026, 8:30 AM △****PETITIONER INFORMATION****Name:** RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ**Alien Registration Number:** **(X)****Place of Detention:** T. Don Hutto Detention Center, 1001 Welch Street, Taylor, TX 76574**Date of Birth:** **(X)** (22 years old)**Country of Citizenship:** Cuba**Passport Number:** **(X)** (Cuba)**FILED BY NEXT FRIEND:****Name:** YENEYSI QUEVEDO (First Cousin / Prima Hermana)**Address:** **(X)****Email:** yaneysyquevedoblazquez@gmail.com**Status:** U.S. Lawful Permanent Resident**INTRODUCTION**

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1. Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ, through his Next Friend and first cousin YENEYSI QUEVEDO, respectfully petitions this Honorable Court for a Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to remedy Petitioner's unlawful detention by Respondents.

2. Petitioner is a 22-year-old citizen of Cuba who entered the United States **LEGALLY** on **April 16, 2024**, pursuant to **HUMANITARIAN PAROLE (CHP)** under the CHNV (Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Venezuela) program established by the Department of Homeland Security. Petitioner was inspected, admitted, and paroled into the United States by federal authorities.

3. Petitioner holds a valid **Employment Authorization Document (EAD)**, Category C11, issued by USCIS on June 5, 2024, valid through **April 15, 2026**. Petitioner has been lawfully employed in the United States pursuant to this authorization.

4. On October 23, 2025, Petitioner filed an **I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status** under the **Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966**, Pub. L. No. 89-732, 80 Stat. 1161, codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1255 note. USCIS received and accepted this application (Receipt Number ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 8). Petitioners paid the full application fee of \$1,440.00.

5. Petitioner has **NO CRIMINAL RECORD WHATSOEVER**. Petitioner has never been arrested, charged, indicted, or convicted of any crime in the United States, Cuba, or any other country. Petitioner has never been a member of any gang, terrorist organization, or criminal enterprise. Petitioners pose no danger to the community.

6. Petitioner was arrested by ICE agents at a gas station based solely on an *expired driver's license*, a minor civil traffic infraction that is **NOT a criminal offense** under Texas law. This expired license was the *sole basis* for ICE's enforcement action against a lawful parolee with a pending path to permanent residence.

7. Petitioner **had never been in immigration court proceedings before this arrest**. He was in lawful status, with valid work authorization, and a pending application for permanent residence under the Cuban Adjustment Act. ICE initiated removal proceedings against a lawful parolee with a pending Cuban Adjustment Act case—based solely on an expired driver's license.

8. Petitioner is currently detained at the **T. Don Hutto Detention Center**, 1001 Welch Street, Taylor, Texas 76574, and has a Master Calendar Hearing scheduled for **February 12, 2026, at 8:30 AM**, before Immigration Judge Eric J. Tijerina.

9. Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus, determine that Petitioner's detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment and interferes with his statutory right to adjust status under the Cuban Adjustment Act, and order Petitioner's immediate release with appropriate conditions of supervision if necessary.

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PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. (a) Your full name:

RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ

(b) Other names you have used:

None. Petitioner has only used his legal name.

2. Place of confinement:

(a) Name of institution: T. Don Hutto Detention Center (operated by CoreCivic)

(b) Address: 1001 Welch Street, Taylor, Texas 76574

(c) Your identification number: 

3. Are you currently being held on orders by:

☒ **Federal authorities** (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement - ICE)

4. Are you currently:

☐ A pretrial detainee (waiting for trial on criminal charges)

☐ Serving a sentence (incarceration, parole, probation, etc.) after having been convicted of a crime

☒ **Being held on an immigration charge**

☐ Other

EXPLANATION: Petitioner is being held in civil immigration detention by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Petitioner entered the United States **LEGALLY** on April 16, 2024, pursuant to Humanitarian Parole (CHP) under the CHNV program. Petitioners have **NO criminal record**. Petitioner has a valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and a pending I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966. Petitioner was arrested by ICE solely because his driver's license expired a minor civil traffic infraction, NOT a crime.

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DECISION OR ACTION YOU ARE CHALLENGING

5. What are you challenging in this petition:

- ☐ How your sentence is being carried out, calculated, or credited by prison or parole authorities
- ☐ Pretrial detention
- ☒ **Immigration detention**
- ☐ Detainer
- ☐ The validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed
- ☐ Disciplinary proceedings
- ☒ **Other: Unlawful detention of a lawful parolee with a pending Cuban Adjustment Act case; violation of due process; interference with statutory right to adjust status**

6. Provide more information about the decision or action you are challenging:

(a) Name and location of the agency or court:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
San Antonio Field Office
1777 N.E. Loop 410, Suite 1500, San Antonio, TX 78217

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
Immigration Court - Pearsall, Texas
566 Veterans Drive, Pearsall, TX 78061

(b) Docket number, case number, or opinion number:

Alien Registration Number: [REDACTED]
I-485 Receipt Number: [REDACTED] (Cuban Adjustment Act Application)
EAD Receipt Number: [REDACTED]
I-94 Number: [REDACTED]

(c) Decision or action you are challenging:

Petitioner challenges:

- (1) ICE's decision to arrest and detain Petitioner, a lawful Cuban humanitarian parolee with a valid Employment Authorization Document and a pending I-485 Application under the Cuban Adjustment Act, based solely on an expired driver's license;
- (2) ICE's continued detention of Petitioner without an individualized bond hearing or custody determination.
- (3) The initiation of removal proceedings against a lawful parolee who had never been in immigration court and who has a pending path to lawful permanent residence under the Cuban Adjustment Act.
- (4) Any action that would remove, deport, or transfer Petitioner before his Cuban Adjustment Act application is adjudicated.

(d) Date of the decision or action:

Petitioner was arrested and taken into ICE custody at a gas station in Texas. The arrest was based solely on an expired Texas driver's license ([REDACTED]). Petitioner's Master Calendar Hearing is scheduled for February 12, 2026, at 8:30 AM, before Immigration Judge Eric J. Tijerina.

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YOUR EARLIER CHALLENGES OF THE DECISION OR ACTION**7. First appeal - Did you appeal the decision, file a grievance, or seek an administrative remedy?**☐ Yes ☒ No

(b) If you answered "No," explain why you did not appeal: This is Petitioner's first filing challenging his detention. Petitioner was recently arrested and detained by ICE. Prior to this arrest, Petitioner had **NEVER been in immigration court proceedings**. Petitioner was in lawful parole status with a valid EAD and a pending I-485 application under the Cuban Adjustment Act. There was no prior decision to appeal because Petitioner had no removal proceedings before this arrest. Additionally, the Immigration Court cannot provide the relief sought here—namely, review of the constitutionality of Petitioner's detention and immediate release pending his Cuban Adjustment Act case.

8. Second appeal - After the first appeal, did you file a second appeal with a higher authority, agency, or court?☐ Yes ☒ No

(b) If you answered "No," explain: Not applicable. There was no first appeal because this is Petitioner's first court proceeding challenging his detention. Petitioners were arrested directly from the community while in lawful status.

9. Third appeal - After the second appeal, did you file a third appeal with a higher authority, agency, or court?☐ Yes ☒ No

(b) If you answered "No," explain: Not applicable. See explanation above.

10. Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 - In this petition, are you challenging the validity of your conviction or sentence as imposed?☐ Yes ☒ No

EXPLANATION: Petitioner has **NO criminal conviction or sentence**. Petitioners have never been convicted of any crime. This is a civil immigration detention case, not a criminal case. Section 2255 is not applicable. Petitioner brings this petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to challenge his unlawful civil immigration detention.

11. Appeals of immigration proceedings - Does this case concern immigration proceedings?☒ Yes ☐ No

(a) Date you were taken into immigration custody: Petitioner was recently arrested by ICE at a gas station in Texas.

(b) Date of the removal or reinstatement order: **NONE**. Petitioners have **NO removal order**. Petitioners have **NO prior deportation**. Petitioner entered the United States legally via Humanitarian Parole on April 16, 2024. This is his **FIRST time in immigration court proceedings**.

(c) Did you file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals?

☐ Yes ☒ No

EXPLANATION: There is no BIA appeal because there is no final order. Petitioner's immigration case is at the initial stage. His first Master Calendar Hearing is scheduled for February 12, 2026.

(d) Did you appeal the decision to the United States Court of Appeals?

☐ Yes ☒ No - Not applicable. There is no final order to appeal.

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12. Other appeals - Other than the appeals you listed above, have you filed any other petition, application, or motion about the issues raised in this petition?☐ Yes ☒ No**EXPLANATION:** This is Petitioner's first filing in any court challenging his detention.

Petitioner has a pending I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status under the Cuban Adjustment Act (Receipt ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~), which was filed with USCIS on October 23, 2025. This habeas petition does not challenge that application; rather, Petitioner seeks release from detention so that he may pursue his Cuban Adjustment Act case from liberty.

GROUND FOR YOUR CHALLENGE IN THIS PETITION**13. State every ground (reason) that supports your claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States:****GROUND ONE: VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS - DETENTION OF LAWFUL CUBAN HUMANITARIAN PAROLEE WITH PENDING CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT APPLICATION****(a) Supporting facts:**

Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ is a 22-year-old citizen of Cuba who entered the United States **LEGALLY** on **April 16, 2024**, pursuant to **HUMANITARIAN PAROLE (CHP)** under the CHNV (Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Venezuela) program authorized by the Department of Homeland Security.

Petitioner's I-94 Arrival Record (Number ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~) confirms his lawful admission to the United States. His class of admission was 'CHP' (Cuban Humanitarian Parole). Petitioner was inspected, admitted, and paroled into the United States by federal authorities at a designated port of entry. He did not cross the border illegally. He did not enter without inspection.

On June 5, 2024, USCIS issued Petitioner an **Employment Authorization Document (EAD)**, Category C11 (Parolee authorized to work incident to parole), Card Number ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~. This EAD is **valid until April 15, 2026**. Petitioner has been lawfully employed in the United States pursuant to this authorization.

On October 23, 2025, Petitioner filed an **I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status** under the **Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966**. USCIS received and accepted this application on October 28, 2025 (Receipt Number ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~). Petitioners paid the full application fee of \$1,440.00.

Under the Cuban Adjustment Act, Pub. L. No. 89-732, 80 Stat. 1161, codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1255 note, Cuban nationals who have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States are eligible to adjust their status to that of lawful permanent resident after one year of physical presence in the United States. The Act provides:

"[T]he status of any alien who is a native or citizen of Cuba and who has been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States subsequent to January 1, 1959 ... may be adjusted by the Attorney General ... to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien makes an application for such adjustment, and the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence."

Petitioner meets EVERY requirement of the Cuban Adjustment Act:

- He is a native and citizen of Cuba.

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- He was inspected and paroled into the United States on April 16, 2024.
- He has been physically present in the United States for more than one year.
- He filed an I-485 application on October 23, 2025, which USCIS accepted.
- He has NO criminal record and is admissible to the United States.

The Fifth Amendment provides that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. V. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that this protection applies to all "persons" within the United States, including noncitizens. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001).

"Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects." *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690.

Petitioner's detention while his Cuban Adjustment Act case is pending violates due process. Petitioner entered legally, has valid work authorization, has a pending adjustment application, has NO criminal record, and poses no flight risk or danger to the community.

(b) Did you present Ground One in all appeals that were available to you?

☒ Yes - This is Petitioner's first opportunity to present this ground, as this is his first filing challenging his detention.

GROUND TWO: UNLAWFUL ARREST WITHOUT PROBABLE CAUSE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

(a) Supporting facts:

Petitioner was arrested by ICE agents at a gas station. The arrest was based solely on an *expired driver's license* (Texas DL# ). An expired driver's license is a **minor civil traffic infraction under Texas law, NOT a criminal offense.**

Petitioners have **NO CRIMINAL RECORD WHATSOEVER**. He has never been arrested, charged, indicted, or convicted of any crime—not in the United States, not in Cuba, not anywhere in the world. He has never been a member of any gang, terrorist organization, or criminal enterprise.

At the time of his arrest, Petitioner was in lawful status. He had been lawfully paroled into the United States. He had a valid Employment Authorization Document. He had a pending I-485 application under the Cuban Adjustment Act. He was not evading law enforcement. He was simply at a gas station.

The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The Fifth Amendment protects against deprivation of liberty without due process. The arrest and detention of a lawful parolee with a pending Cuban Adjustment Act case, who has no criminal history and poses no danger, based solely on an expired driver's license, violates both the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.

Courts have recognized that Cuban nationals who have been paroled into the United States enjoy a special status under the Cuban Adjustment Act. See *Perez v. Perryman*, 373 F.3d 788, 791 (7th Cir. 2004). Arresting and detaining a Cuban parolee who has a pending Cuban Adjustment Act application—based solely on an expired driver's license—fundamentally undermines Congress's intent in enacting this statute.

(b) Did you present Ground Two in all appeals that were available to you?

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☒ Yes - This is Petitioner's first opportunity to present this ground.**GROUND THREE: INTERFERENCE WITH STATUTORY RIGHT TO ADJUST STATUS UNDER CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT****(a) Supporting facts:**

Under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, Cuban nationals who have been paroled into the United States are eligible to adjust their status to lawful permanent resident after one year of physical presence. This is a **statutory right** that Congress specifically created for Cuban nationals fleeing communist oppression.

Petitioner filed his I-485 Application on October 23, 2025, and USCIS has accepted it for processing (Receipt ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~). Petitioner has been physically present in the United States for more than one year. He meets all eligibility requirements under the Cuban Adjustment Act.

Petitioner's continued detention and potential deportation would **permanently and irreparably deprive him of his statutory right** to pursue adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act. If Petitioner is deported before his I-485 application is adjudicated, he will be forever barred from the benefit Congress intended to provide to Cuban nationals who were paroled into the United States.

This is particularly egregious because Petitioner was on a clear path to becoming a lawful permanent resident. He did everything right: he entered legally, he obtained work authorization, he worked legally, he filed his adjustment application, he paid his fees. Now ICE seeks to deport him because his driver's license expired.

(b) Did you present Ground Three in all appeals that were available to you?☒ Yes - This is Petitioner's first opportunity to present this ground.**GROUND FOUR: VIOLATION OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS - NO PRIOR HEARING OR INDIVIDUALIZED BOND DETERMINATION****(a) Supporting facts:**

Petitioner was detained without any prior hearing, without an individualized bond determination, and without any opportunity to contest his detention before a neutral decisionmaker. He was summarily arrested at a gas station and transported to detention.

The Due Process Clause requires, at least, individual determination of whether detention is necessary. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976). "[T]he risk of an erroneous deprivation of liberty in the absence of a hearing before a neutral decisionmaker is substantial." *Diouf v. Napolitano*, 634 F.3d 1081, 1092 (9th Cir. 2011).

Petitioner poses NO flight risk:

- He entered legally and has complied with all terms of his parole.
- He has a pending I-485 application—he has every incentive to stay and pursue his case.
- He has family in the United States (his first cousin, YENEYSI QUEVEDO, is a U.S. resident).
- He has been living and working lawfully in Texas.

Petitioners pose NO danger to the community:

- He has NO criminal record—not even a traffic ticket (other than the expired license);
- He has never been arrested, charged, or convicted of any crime.
- He has never been a member of any gang or criminal organization.

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- He is a peaceful, hardworking young man who came to America seeking freedom.

There is no legitimate governmental interest in detaining Petitioner. The government's interest in border security and immigration enforcement is not served by detaining a lawful parolee with a valid EAD and a pending Cuban Adjustment Act case who has no criminal record and poses no risk.

(b) Did you present Ground Four in all appeals that were available to you?

- ☒ Yes - This is Petitioner's first opportunity to present this ground.

14. If there are any grounds that you did not present in all appeals that were available to you, explain why you did not:

All grounds are presented for the first time in this Petition. Petitioner was recently detained and this is his **first opportunity to challenge his detention in federal court.**

Prior to this arrest, Petitioner had **NEVER been in immigration court proceedings.** He was in lawful parole status, with valid work authorization, and a pending path to permanent residence under the Cuban Adjustment Act. He had no removal order, no prior deportation, no criminal history, and no reason to be in immigration court.

Petitioner has a Master Calendar Hearing scheduled for February 12, 2026, at 8:30 AM. However, the Immigration Court cannot provide the relief sought in this habeas petition—namely:

- (1) Review of the constitutionality of his detention.
- (2) A declaration that his detention violates due process.
- (3) A declaration that his detention interferes with his Cuban Adjustment Act rights.
- (4) Immediate release pending his adjustment of status case.

This Court is the only forum that can provide the constitutional relief Petitioner seeks. 28 U.S.C. § 2241 provides: "Writs of habeas corpus may be granted by... the district courts... within their respective jurisdictions." The Supreme Court has confirmed that federal courts have jurisdiction to review the constitutionality of immigration detention. *INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 301 (2001).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. The Cuban Adjustment Act Provides a Statutory Right to Adjust Status

The Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, Pub. L. No. 89-732, 80 Stat. 1161, codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1255 note, provides a unique and preferential pathway to permanent residence for Cuban nationals. This Act was enacted by Congress to provide safe harbor to Cubans fleeing communist oppression under the Castro regime.

Courts have recognized that the Cuban Adjustment Act reflects Congress's intent to provide favorable treatment to Cuban nationals. See *Perez v. Perryman*, 373 F.3d 788, 791 (7th Cir. 2004). Detaining a Cuban parolee who has a pending Cuban Adjustment Act application—and who has no criminal record—fundamentally undermines Congress's intent.

B. Due Process Protects Noncitizens from Arbitrary Detention

"It is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of law in deportation proceedings." *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 523 (2003) (quoting *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)).

"Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty" that the Due Process Clause protects. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). This fundamental due process protection applies to all noncitizens, including those who have been paroled into the United States. See *id.* at 721 (Kennedy, J., dissenting) ("[B]oth removable and inadmissible [noncitizens] are entitled to be free from detention that is arbitrary or capricious").

Due process requires "adequate procedural protection" to ensure that the government's asserted justification for physical confinement "outweighs the individual's constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint." *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690. In the immigration context, the Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil detention—to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and to prevent flight. *Id.*; *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528.

Petitioners pose neither a danger to the community nor a flight risk. He has no criminal record. He has family ties in the United States. He has a pending adjustment application. He has every incentive to remain in the United States and pursue his case. There is no legitimate basis for his detention.

C. Habeas Corpus Provides the Appropriate Remedy

The writ of habeas corpus is "a fundamental safeguard against unlawful custody." *INS v. St. Cyr*, 533 U.S. 289, 301 (2001). The Great Writ affords "a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement." *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963).

Congress has preserved judicial review of challenges to immigration detention. See *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 138 S. Ct. 830, 839-841 (2018). This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to review the constitutionality of Petitioner's detention and to order his release.

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REQUEST FOR RELIEF

15. State exactly what you want the court to do:

WHEREFORE, Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ, through his Next Friend YENEYSI QUEVEDO, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court:

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.
- (2) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Petitioner's IMMEDIATE RELEASE from custody.
- (3) Issue a **Temporary Restraining Order** Prohibiting Respondents from removing, deporting, or transferring Petitioner from the United States pending resolution of this Petition and pending adjudication of his I-485 Application under the Cuban Adjustment Act.
- (4) **Declare** that Petitioner's detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
- (5) **Declare** that Petitioner's detention interferes with his statutory right to adjust status under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966.
- (6) **Order** Respondents to release Petitioner on his own recognizance or on reasonable conditions of supervision, taking into account Petitioner's ability to pay any bond.
- (7) In the alternative, **order** Respondents to provide Petitioner with an individualized bond hearing before a neutral decisionmaker where the government must establish by clear and convincing evidence that Petitioner presents a risk of flight or danger, taking into account alternatives to detention.
- (8) Grant such **other and further relief** as the Court deems just and proper.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

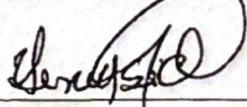
I, YENEYSI QUEVEDO, as Next Friend of Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ, declare under penalty of perjury that:

1. I am a lawful permanent resident of the United States.
2. I am the first cousin (prima hermana) of Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ. Our mothers are sisters.
3. Petitioner is currently detained at T. Don Hutto Detention Center, 1001 Welch Street, Taylor, Texas 76574, and is unable to file this petition on his own behalf due to his detention.
4. I have read the foregoing petition and the facts stated therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
5. Petitioner entered the United States legally on April 16, 2024, under Humanitarian Parole (CHNV program).
6. Petitioner has a valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD) valid through April 15, 2026.
7. Petitioner has a pending I-485 Application under the Cuban Adjustment Act (Receipt .
8. Petitioner has NO criminal record whatsoever.
9. Petitioner's immigration hearing is scheduled for February 12, 2026, at 8:30 AM.
10. I am willing to serve as Petitioner's sponsor and take responsibility for ensuring his compliance with any conditions of release the Court may impose.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 9 Febreuary, 2026

Location: Austin, Texas



YENEYSI QUEVEDO

First Cousin of Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ

Address: 

Email: yaneysvquevedoblazquez@gmail.com

Telephone: 