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Clerk of Court
U.S. District Court
Western District of Texas - Austin Division
501 West 5th Street, Suite 1100
Austin, TX 78701

RE: Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ v. NOEM, et al.
PETITIONER'S REPLY TO RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE (TRAVERSE)

Dear Clerk of Court:

Enclosed please find the following document for filing in the above-referenced case:

1. *Petitioner's Reply to Respondents' Response (Traverse)* Original

This document is filed in response to the Federal Respondents' Response (ECF No. 4), filed on February 17, 2026.

Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ () is a Cuban national who was lawfully paroled into the United States on April 16, 2024, under Humanitarian Parole (CHP). He has a pending I-485 Application under the Cuban Adjustment Act (Receipt No.). He has no criminal record.

A copy of this filing has been served upon counsel for Federal Respondents, Tasha May, Special Assistant United States Attorney, via UPS.

Please file-stamp the enclosed copy and return it in the enclosed pre-paid UPS envelope.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Yaneyssi Quevedo
YENEYSI QUEVEDO
Cousin of Petitioner
RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ ()

Email: yaneysyquevedoblazquez@gmail.com

Enclosures:

1. Petitioner's Reply to Respondents' Response (Traverse) Original
2. Copy for file-stamping and return
3. Pre-paid UPS return envelope

cc: (via UPS)

Tasha May, Special Assistant U.S. Attorney
601 N.W. Loop 410, Suite 600
San Antonio, TX 78216

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION**

RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

KRISTI NOEM, Secretary, Department of
Homeland Security, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

**PETITIONER'S REPLY TO RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE
(TRAVERSE)**

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ, by and through his Next Friend YENEYSI QUEVEDO, respectfully submits this Reply (Traverse) to the Federal Respondents' Response filed on February 17, 2026 (ECF No. 4). For the reasons set forth below, Respondents' arguments are meritless, factually incorrect, and constitutionally deficient. This Court should grant the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and order Petitioner's immediate release.

Respondents fundamentally mischaracterize Petitioner's case. Unlike the petitioners in *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, 2026 WL 323330 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026), Petitioner did **NOT** enter the United States without inspection. Petitioner was **LAWFULLY PAROLED** into the United States on April 16, 2024, under the Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) Humanitarian Parole Program authorized by the Department of Homeland Security. His I-94 record, bearing class of admission "CHP" (Cuban Humanitarian Parole), conclusively establishes his lawful parole status.

The fundamental principle at stake here was reaffirmed on February 26, 2026, by Judge Brien E. Murphy of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts: "[N]o 'person' in this country can be 'deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.'" This principle, enshrined in the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, applies to **all persons** within the United States—not just citizens.

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STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

The following facts are undisputed and are critical to this Court's analysis:

- 1. LAWFUL ENTRY:** Petitioner entered the United States on April 16, 2024, at Miami, Florida, pursuant to HUMANITARIAN PAROLE under Section 212(d)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A).
- 2. I-94 RECORD:** Petitioner's I-94 Arrival/Departure Record (Number [REDACTED]) confirms his class of admission as "CHP" (Cuban Humanitarian Parole).
- 3. EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION:** Petitioner holds a valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD), Category C11 (Parolee), issued by USCIS, valid through April 15, 2026 (Card Number [REDACTED]).
- 4. CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT APPLICATION:** Petitioner filed an I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, Pub. L. No. 89-732, on October 23, 2025. USCIS accepted this application (Receipt Number [REDACTED]). Petitioner paid the full application fee of \$1,440.00.
- 5. NO CRIMINAL RECORD:** Petitioner has NO criminal record whatsoever. He has never been arrested, charged, indicted, or convicted of any crime in any jurisdiction.
- 6. NEVER IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE ARREST:** Prior to his arrest, Petitioner had never been in removal proceedings. He was in lawful parole status, working legally with a valid EAD, and pursuing adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act.
- 7. BASIS FOR ARREST:** Petitioner was arrested by ICE at a gas station solely because his Texas driver's license had expired—a civil traffic infraction, NOT a criminal offense under Texas law.
- 8. FAMILY IN UNITED STATES:** Petitioner has family ties in the United States, including his first cousin YENEYSI QUEVEDO, who is a lawful permanent resident residing in Austin, Texas.

ARGUMENT

I. PETITIONER WAS LAWFULLY PAROLED AND THEREFORE BUENROSTRO-MENDEZ DOES NOT APPLY

Respondents' reliance on *Buenrostro-Mendez v. Bondi*, 2026 WL 323330 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026), is misplaced because that case involved petitioners who *entered the United States without inspection*. Petitioner Reyes Blazquez, by contrast, was **LAWFULLY PAROLED** into the United States under Section 212(d)(5)(A) of the INA.

The *Buenrostro-Mendez* decision addressed the question of whether noncitizens who "entered the United States without inspection" are subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A). The Fifth Circuit held that such individuals are "applicants for admission" subject to mandatory detention. *Id.* at *1.

But Petitioner did NOT enter without inspection. He was inspected, paroled, and authorized to enter the United States by federal authorities at a designated port of entry (Miami, Florida). His I-94 record confirms his lawful entry with class of admission "CHP." He was subsequently issued an Employment Authorization Document by USCIS, confirming his lawful presence and work authorization.

The distinction is critical. Parolees under Section 212(d)(5)(A) are treated differently under the INA than those who enter without inspection. See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A) ("The Attorney General may... in his discretion parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit any alien applying for admission to the United States").

Respondents' own exhibit—the Notice to Appear (NTA)—acknowledges that Petitioner applied for admission at the port of entry at Miami, Florida. This is fundamentally different from the petitioners in *Buenrostro-Mendez*, who crossed the border covertly and were apprehended in the interior years later.

II. THE FIFTH AMENDMENT GUARANTEES DUE PROCESS TO ALL PERSONS

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides:

"No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

U.S. Const. amend. V. Note that the Constitution says "person," not "citizen." The Supreme Court has consistently held that due process protections apply to all persons within the United States, regardless of immigration status.

In *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 693 (2001), the Supreme Court held:

"[T]he Due Process Clause applies to all 'persons' within the United States, including aliens, whether their presence here is lawful, unlawful, temporary, or permanent."

The Court further held that "[f]reedom 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." *Id.* at 690.

In *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993), Justice Scalia wrote: "[I]t is well established that the Fifth Amendment entitles [noncitizens] to due process of law in deportation proceedings."

On February 26, 2026, Judge Brien E. Murphy of the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts reaffirmed this principle in an 81-page ruling:

"These are our laws, and it is with profound gratitude for the incredible luck of having been born in the United States of America that this Court affirms these and the fundamental principle of our nation: that no 'person' in this country can be 'deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.'"

Petitioner, as a person present in the United States, is entitled to the full protection of the Due Process Clause. His detention without an individual hearing on danger or flight risk violates the Fifth Amendment.

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III. PETITIONER HAS A STATUTORY RIGHT TO ADJUST STATUS UNDER THE CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT

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. 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."

Petitioner meets EVERY requirement of the Cuban Adjustment Act:

- (a) He is a native and citizen of Cuba (Cuban passport );
- (b) He was inspected and PAROLED into the United States on April 16, 2024;
- (c) He has been physically present in the United States for more than one year;
- (d) He filed an I-485 application on October 23, 2025, which USCIS has accepted; and
- (e) He has NO criminal record and is admissible to the United States.

Petitioner's continued detention and potential deportation would permanently and irreparably deprive him of his statutory right to adjust status under the Cuban Adjustment Act. This right, granted by Congress specifically to Cuban nationals who have been paroled into the United States, cannot be nullified by executive action.

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IV. THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF FEDERAL COURTS HAVE REJECTED THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

Respondents rely on *Buenrostro-Mendez* as if it were settled law. It is not. The Fifth Circuit's decision is a dramatic outlier that contradicts the rulings of over 350 federal district court judges across the country.

As the dissent in *Buenrostro-Mendez* noted, before the Fifth Circuit's February 6, 2026 decision:

"Within the Fifth Circuit alone, 29 district judges ruled for the petitioners, with only 6 ruling for the government. Across 105 cases for petitioners versus 31 for the government. Nationally, the ratio is even more lopsided—350+ to roughly 27."

See *Buenrostro-Mendez*, 2026 WL 323330, at *15 n.15 (Douglas, J., dissenting). Put differently: 92% of federal district judges who ruled on this question rejected the government's position.

Moreover, *Buenrostro-Mendez* addressed only a statutory claim—whether detention without bond violated the Immigration and Nationality Act. It did NOT address constitutional claims under the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause. As the American Immigration Council has noted: "Noncitizens in immigration custody may still bring claims that mandatory detention, as applied to them, violates their constitutional right to due process."

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V. PETITIONER POSES NO FLIGHT RISK AND NO DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY

The Supreme Court has recognized only two valid purposes for civil immigration detention: (1) to mitigate the risk of danger to the community; and (2) to prevent flight risk. See *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001); *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 528 (2003).

Petitioner poses NEITHER:

A. No Flight Risk:

- Petitioner entered legally and has complied with all terms of his parole.
- He has a pending I-485 application—he has every incentive to remain and pursue his case.
- He has family ties in the United States (cousin YENEYSI QUEVEDO in Austin, TX); and
- He has been living and working lawfully in Texas.

B. No Danger to Community:

- Petitioner has NO criminal record—not even a traffic ticket.
- He has never been arrested, charged, or convicted of any crime.
- He has never been associated with any gang or criminal organization; and
- He is a peaceful, hardworking young man who came to America seeking freedom.

In *Demore v. Kim*, Justice Kennedy wrote in his concurrence that a detained alien "could be entitled to an individualized determination as to his risk of flight and dangerousness if the continued detention became unreasonable or unjustified." 538 U.S. at 532 (Kennedy, J., concurring).

Petitioners have not received any such individualized determination. He was summarily arrested at a gas station—for an expired driver's license—and transported to detention without any hearing or opportunity to contest his detention before a neutral decisionmaker.

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VI. RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERIZATION OF PETITIONER AS AN "ARRIVING ALIEN" IS MISLEADING

Respondents argue that Petitioner is an "arriving alien" subject to mandatory detention. This is misleading. While Petitioner may have initially been classified as an "arriving alien" when he presented himself at Miami on April 16, 2024, he was subsequently PAROLED into the United States.

The effect of parole is significant. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, parole is the mechanism by which DHS authorizes the physical entry of a noncitizen who would otherwise be subject to detention. See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A). Parolees are authorized to be present in the United States for the duration of their parole.

Petitioners were paroled under the CHNV program created by the Department of Homeland Security itself. The program authorized Cuban nationals (among others) to enter the United States via humanitarian parole. Petitioners complied with all requirements of the program. He obtained work authorization. He worked legally. He filed for adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act.

Now the government seeks to detain him—indefinitely, without bond—for an expired driver's license. This is not what Congress intended when it enacted the immigration detention statutes, and it is not what the Constitution permits.

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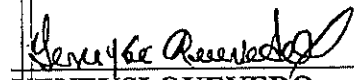
CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Petitioner RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ respectfully requests that this Honorable Court:

1. REJECT Respondents' arguments as meritless, factually incorrect, and constitutionally deficient.
2. GRANT the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
3. ORDER Petitioner's immediate release from custody.
4. PROHIBIT Respondents from removing, deporting, or transferring Petitioner pending adjudication of his I-485 Application under the Cuban Adjustment Act.
5. DECLARE that Petitioner's detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment; and
6. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 1 2026



YENEYSI QUEVEDO

Next Friend of Petitioner

RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ

Address:



Email: yaneysvquevedoblazquez@gmail.com

Telephone:



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 2, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITIONER'S REPLY TO RESPONDENTS' RESPONSE (TRAVERSE) was served upon counsel for Federal Respondents via UPS at the following address:

Tasha May
Special Assistant United States Attorney
601 N.W. Loop 410, Suite 600
San Antonio, Texas 78216



YENEYSI QUEVEDO

United States District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division

Ronal Miguel Reyes Blazquez,
Petitioner,

v.

No. 1:26-CV-00329-DAE

Kristi Noem, Secretary, Department of
Homeland Security, *et. al*,
Respondents.

**Federal Respondents' Response to
Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus**

Federal¹ Respondents provide this response to Petitioner's habeas petition. Any allegations that are not specifically admitted herein are denied. Petitioner is not entitled to the relief he seeks, and this Court should deny this habeas petition without the need for an evidentiary hearing.

Petitioner is an 'arriving alien' who is ineligible (and was ineligible even pre-*Hurtado*), for bond from an immigration judge. Ex. A (Notice to Appear, charging Petitioner as an arriving alien); 8 C.F.R. 1003.19(h)(2)(i); *see also Goguev v. Noem*, et al, SA-25-CA-01593-XR (W.D. Tex. Jan. 13, 2026) (Rodriguez, J.) (denying habeas petition to an arriving alien). Arriving aliens are applicants for admission, and Fifth Circuit precedent now confirms that an applicant for admission is subject to mandatory detention. *Buenrostro v. Bondi*, No. 25-20496, --- F.4th --- 2026 WL 323330, at *1 (5th Cir. Feb. 6, 2026). The *Buenrostro* decision is binding precedent and

¹ The Department of Justice represents only federal employees in this action.

requires that the Court deny this habeas petition.²

I. Relevant Facts and Procedural History

Petitioner is a citizen and native of Cuba who applied for admission at the port of entry in April, 2024.³ *See* Exh. A (NTA). Petitioner claims that he was admitted into the United States pursuant to CHP, a program under the CHNV. ECF No. 1 at 2 ¶ 2. Petitioner alleges that ICE took Petitioner into ICE custody while Petitioner was at a gas station. ECF No. 1 at 2 ¶ 3. Petitioner has a pending I-485⁴ pending with USCIS. ECF No. 1 at 2 ¶ 4. Petitioner further claims that his detention is a violation of his due process rights and interferes with his statutory right to adjust status⁵. ECF No. 1 at 4 ¶ 5. Petitioner is scheduled for a master hearing before the Immigration Court on January 29, 2026. *See* EOIR Automated Case Information (last accessed February 17, 2026).

II. Argument

A. Petitioner Is an Arriving Alien Subject to Mandatory Detention under § 1225(b) As an Applicant for Admission.

² The *Buenrostro* decision is a published decision and precedential authority even though the mandate has yet to issue. *See, e.g., Martin v. Singletary*, 965 F.2d 944, 945 n.1 (11th Cir. 1992) (explaining that even a stay in the issuance of a mandate does not impact the precedential value of published opinions); *Acute Care Ambul. Serv., L.L.C. v. Azar II*, No. 7:20-CV-00217, 2020 WL 7640206, at *13 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 3, 2020) (rejecting the argument that a Fifth Circuit decision is not controlling because “the mandate has yet to issue, and thus not properly relied upon as precedent.”). As such, each adverse pre-*Buenrostro* district court decision in this district should be deemed unpersuasive as it relates to ICE’s statutory authority to detain certain aliens on a mandatory basis under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b).

³ This is a material factual difference between this petition and the others frequently filed before the court, as Petitioner here presented himself at a port of entry, as opposed to entering without inspection between ports of entry. *See* Ex. A (NTA, alleging that he applied for admission at the port of entry).

⁴ A pending Form I-485, neither grants a benefit or lawful status.

⁵ To be eligible to adjust under the Cuban Adjustment Act, an alien must not be inadmissible to the United States for permanent residence under any provisions of section 212(a) of the Act. *See* 8 CFR § 1245.13(a)(3). Petitioner is an arriving alien and charged with § 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Act. *See* Exh. A (Notice to Appear).

On the merits, this petition differs from those frequently filed before the Court because this Petitioner is an arriving alien who presented himself to immigration authorities at a port of entry. *See* Ex. A (NTA). The term “arriving alien” means an applicant for admission coming or attempting to come into the United States at a port-of-entry” 8 C.F.R. § 1001.1(q). Arriving aliens are inspected immediately upon arrival in the United States and, unless “clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted,” are placed in “removal proceedings to determine admissibility.” *Clark v. Martinez*, 543 U.S. 371, 373 (2005) (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A)).

Since Petitioner applied for admission at the port of entry, he is an arriving alien. 8 C.F.R. § 1001.1(q). Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), arriving aliens are to be detained unless released by ICE on a discretionary parole. 8 C.F.R. § 1235.3(c); *Clark*, 543 U.S. at 373 (explaining that detention of an “alien arriving in the United States” is “subject to the Secretary’s discretionary authority to parole” her into the United States); *see also* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A). Whether the government decides to parole an arriving alien or keep him detained, the regulations state that an immigration judge does not have authority to review the custody determination of an arriving alien in removal proceedings. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(h)(2)(i)(B). This regulation pre-dates *Matter of Yajure-Hurtado*, 29 I&N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025) and is well-settled law. *See, e.g., Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 287 (2018); *see also Garibay-Robledo v. Noem*, --- F.Supp.3d ---, No. 1:25-CV-177-H, 2026 WL 81679 at *4 (N.D. Tex. Jan. 9, 2026).

Petitioner, therefore, is properly detained under § 1225(b)(2)(A) as an arriving alien in removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. *See Matter of E-R-M- & L-R-M-*, 25 I & N Dec. 520, 521, 523 (BIA 2011); 8 C.F.R. § 239.1 (DHS has the discretion to issue an NTA at the port of entry in lieu of expedited removal proceedings). As an arriving alien, irrespective of the Board’s decision in *Hurtado*, the regulations bar Petitioner from seeking bond from an immigration judge.

claims of abuse of detention finding that those concerns were “wholly speculative” *Id.* While an as-applied constitutional challenge, such as a prolonged detention claim, may be brought before the district court in certain circumstances, Petitioner here raises no such claim where he has been detained for only a brief period pending removal proceedings.

For aliens, like Petitioner, who are detained during removal proceedings as applicants for admission, what Congress provided to them by statute satisfies due process. *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 140. Indeed, Petitioner has filed an appeal of the immigration judge’s removal order, exercising his due process right to seek judicial review of a removal order. Such a decision necessarily prolongs the removal proceedings, but not unconstitutionally. As applied here to Petitioner, detention does not violate due process.

C. Any Stay of Removal Should Be Lifted

If the Court in this case entered an order staying removal, that order should be vacated. The Fifth Circuit recently reiterated in an unpublished decision that district courts lack jurisdiction to enter stays of removal. *Imran v. Harper*, No. 25-30370, 2026 WL 93131 (5th Cir. 2026).

III. Conclusion

Petitioner is lawfully detained as an alien arriving in removal proceedings. The Fifth Circuit has held that applicants for admission are properly detained on a mandatory basis under § 1225(b)(2). *Buenrostro*, 2026 WL 323330 at *1. Petitioner is receiving the process he is owed during removal proceedings, and his continued detention during that process is not unconstitutional. The Court should deny the Petition in its entirety.

Date: February 17, 2026

[Signature appears on following page]

See also *Buenrostro*, 2026 WL 323330 at *1.

B. On Its Face, and As Applied to Petitioner, § 1225(b)(2)(A) Comports with Due Process.

Section 1225 does not provide for a bond hearing. The Supreme Court upheld the facial constitutionality of § 1225(b) in *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 139 (2020). Aliens who arrive at ports of entry—even those paroled elsewhere in the country for years pending removal—are “treated” for due process purposes “as if stopped at the border.” *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 139. Mandatory detention of an applicant for admission during “full” removal proceedings does not violate due process, because constitutional protections are built into those proceedings. See 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. See *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 526 (2003) (recognizing the constitutionality of detention during the limited period of removal proceedings).

In *Demore*, the Supreme Court distinguished the *Zadvydas v. Davis* analysis and its 8 U.S.C. §1231 post-order framework because petitioners in *Demore* were still pending removal proceedings. *Id.* at 527-528 (finding the potentially indefinite detention of a post-final-order case where petitioner cannot be removed from the United States materially distinguishable from continued detention tied to pending removal proceedings). The petitioner in *Demore* filed a habeas petition after being in immigration custody for approximately six months while removal proceedings were pending. *Id.* at 530. The District Court granted the petition, and the Ninth Circuit affirmed, finding that continued detention, “as applied” to him, violated substantive due process. *Id.* at 509. Reversing, the Supreme Court concluded that since removal proceedings were ongoing, detention was “a constitutionally permissible part” of the removal process. *Id.* at 530.

Consistent with the Supreme Court’s long-standing precedent, the Fifth Circuit in *Buenrostro* found that *Zadvydas v. Davis* did not apply to detained aliens who received or were receiving due process through removal proceedings. *Buenrostro*, at *9. *Buenrostro* also dismissed

Respectfully submitted,

Justin R. Simmons
United States Attorney

By: /s/ Tasha May

Tasha May
Special Assistant United States Attorney
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Attorneys for Federal Respondents

Certificate of Service

I certify that on February 17, 2026, I mailed a copy of Response in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus to Petitioner (*pro se*) at the following address:

Ronal Miguel Reyes Blazquez
T. Don Hutto Detention Center
1001 Welch Street
Taylor, Texas, 76574
PRO SE

/s/ Tasha May
Tasha May
Special Assistant United States Attorney

EXHIBIT
A

Allegations: Admits All; | Charges: Sustains All;
Designated Country: CUBA |

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NOTICE TO APPEAR

DOB: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID: [REDACTED]

FINS: [REDACTED]

File No [REDACTED]

In the Matter of:

Respondent: RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ

currently residing at:

T Don Hutto Dtn Ctr 1001 Welch St Taylor, TEXAS 76574

(512) 218-2400

(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code)

(Area code and phone number)

- ☒ You are an arriving alien.
- ☐ You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
- ☐ You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

1. You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
2. You are a native of CUBA and a citizen of CUBA;
3. On April 16, 2024, you applied for admission into the United States at Miami, FL;
4. At that time, you were not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Immigration and Nationality Act;

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law:

See Continuation Page Made a Part Hereof

☐ This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.

☐ Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8CFR 208.30 ☐ 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an Immigration Judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

566 Veterans Drive, PEARSBALL, TEXAS 78061. T. DON HUTTO RESIDENTIAL

(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on August 13, 2025 at 9:00 am to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)

charge(s) set forth above.

JE4022 MOODY - (A) SDO

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Date: July 20, 2025

Pflugerville, TX

(City and State)

EOIR - 1 of 4

Warning: Any statement you make may be used against you in removal proceedings.

Designated Country: CUBA

Alien Registration: This copy of the Notice to Appear served upon you is evidence of your alien registration while you are in removal proceedings. You are required to carry it with you at all times.

Representation: If you so choose, you may be represented in this proceeding, at no expense to the Government, by an attorney or other individual authorized and qualified to represent persons before the Executive Office for Immigration Review, pursuant to 8 CFR 1003.16. Unless you so request, no hearing will be scheduled earlier than ten days from the date of this notice, to allow you sufficient time to secure counsel. A list of qualified attorneys and organizations who may be available to represent you at no cost will be provided with this notice.

Conduct of the hearing: At the time of your hearing, you should bring with you any affidavits or other documents that you desire to have considered in connection with your case. If you wish to have the testimony of any witnesses considered, you should arrange to have such witnesses present at the hearing. At your hearing you will be given the opportunity to admit or deny any or all of the allegations in the Notice to Appear, including that you are inadmissible or removable. You will have an opportunity to present evidence on your own behalf, to examine any evidence presented by the Government, to object, on proper legal grounds, to the receipt of evidence and to cross examine any witnesses presented by the Government. At the conclusion of your hearing, you have a right to appeal an adverse decision by the Immigration Judge. You will be advised by the Immigration Judge before whom you appear of any relief from removal for which you may appear eligible including the privilege of voluntary departure. You will be given a reasonable opportunity to make any such application to the immigration judge.

One-Year Asylum Application Deadline: If you believe you may be eligible for asylum, you must file a Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal. The Form I-589, Instructions, and information on where to file the Form can be found at www.uscis.gov/i-589. Failure to file the Form I-589 within one year of arrival may bar you from eligibility to apply for asylum pursuant to section 208(a)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Failure to appear: You are required to provide the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in writing, with your full mailing address and telephone number. You must notify the Immigration Court and the DHS immediately by using Form EOIR-33 whenever you change your address or telephone number during the course of this proceeding. You will be provided with a copy of this form. Notices of hearing will be mailed to this address. If you do not submit Form EOIR-33 and do not otherwise provide an address at which you may be reached during proceedings, then the Government shall not be required to provide you with written notice of your hearing. If you fail to attend the hearing at the time and place designated on this notice, or any date and time later directed by the Immigration Court, a removal order may be made by the Immigration Judge in your absence, and you may be arrested and detained by the DHS.

Mandatory Duty to Surrender for Removal: If you become subject to a final order of removal, you must surrender for removal to your local DHS office, listed on the internet at <http://www.ice.gov/contact/ice>, as directed by the DHS and required by statute and regulation. Immigration regulations at 8 CFR 1241.1 define when the removal order becomes administratively final. If you are granted voluntary departure and fail to depart the United States as required, fail to post a bond in connection with voluntary departure, or fail to comply with any other condition or term in connection with voluntary departure, you must surrender for removal on the next business day thereafter. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you will be ineligible for all forms of discretionary relief for as long as you remain in the United States and for ten years after your departure or removal. This means you will be ineligible for asylum, cancellation of removal, voluntary departure, adjustment of status, change of nonimmigrant status, registry, and related waivers for this period. If you do not surrender for removal as required, you may also be criminally prosecuted under section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

U.S. Citizenship Claims: If you believe you are a United States citizen, please advise the DHS by calling the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center toll free at (855) 448-6803.

Sensitive locations: To the extent that an enforcement action leading to a removal proceeding was taken against Respondent at a location described in 8 U.S.C. § 1228(e)(1), such action complied with 8 U.S.C. § 1367.

Request for Prompt Hearing

To expedite a determination in my case, I request this Notice to Appear be filed with the Executive Office for Immigration Review as soon as possible. I waive my right to a 10-day period prior to appearing before an immigration judge and request my hearing be scheduled.

Before:

(Signature of Respondent)

Date:

(Signature and Title of Immigration Officer)

Certificate of Service

This Notice To Appear was served on the respondent by me on July 20, 2025, in the following manner and in compliance with section 239(a)(1) of the Act.

☒ in person ☐ by certified mail, returned receipt # _____ requested ☐ by regular mail

☐ Attached is a credible fear worksheet.

☐ Attached is a list of organization and attorneys which provide free legal services.

The alien was provided oral notice in the SPANISH language of the time and place of his or her hearing and of the consequences of failure to appear as provided in section 240(b)(7) of the Act.

REFUSED TO SIGN

(Signature of Respondent if Personally Served)

(Signature and Title of officer)

Allegations: Admits All; Charges: Sustains All;

Designated Country: CUBA

Authority:
The Department of Homeland Security through U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) are authorized to collect the information requested on this form pursuant to Sections 103, 237, 239, 240, and 290 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1229, 1229a, and 1360), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Purpose:

You are being asked to sign and date this Notice to Appear (NTA) as an acknowledgement of personal receipt of this notice. This notice, when filed with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), initiates removal proceedings. The NTA contains information regarding the nature of the proceedings against you, the legal authority under which proceedings are conducted, the acts or conduct alleged against you to be in violation of law, the charges against you, and the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated. The NTA also includes information about the conduct of the removal hearing, your right to representation at no expense to the government, the requirement to inform EOIR of any change in address, the consequences for failing to appear, and that generally, if you wish to apply for asylum, you must do so within one year of your arrival in the United States. If you choose to sign and date the NTA, that information will be used to confirm that you received it, and for recordkeeping.

Routine Uses:

For United States Citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, or Individuals whose records are covered by the Judicial Redress Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. § 552a note), your information may be disclosed in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b), including pursuant to the routine uses published in the following DHS systems of records notices (SORN): DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, DHS/USCIS-007 Benefit Information System, DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARIER), and DHS/ICE-003 General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS), and DHS/CBP-023 Border Patrol Enforcement Records (BPER). These SORNs can be viewed at <https://www.dhs.gov/system-records-notices-sorns>. When disclosed to the DOJ's EOIR for immigration proceedings, this information that is maintained and used by DOJ is covered by the following DOJ SORN: EOIR-001, Records and Management Information System, or any updated or successor SORN, which can be viewed at <https://www.justice.gov/opcl/doj-systems-records>. Further, your information may be disclosed pursuant to routine uses described in the abovementioned DHS SORNs or DOJ EOIR SORN to federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement agencies for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

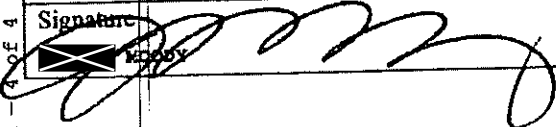
For all others, as appropriate under United States law and DHS policy, the information you provide may be shared internally within DHS, as well as with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign law enforcement; other government agencies; and other parties for enforcement, investigatory, litigation, or other similar purposes.

Disclosure:

Providing your signature and the date of your signature is voluntary. There are no effects on you for not providing your signature and date; however, removal proceedings may continue notwithstanding the failure or refusal to provide this information.

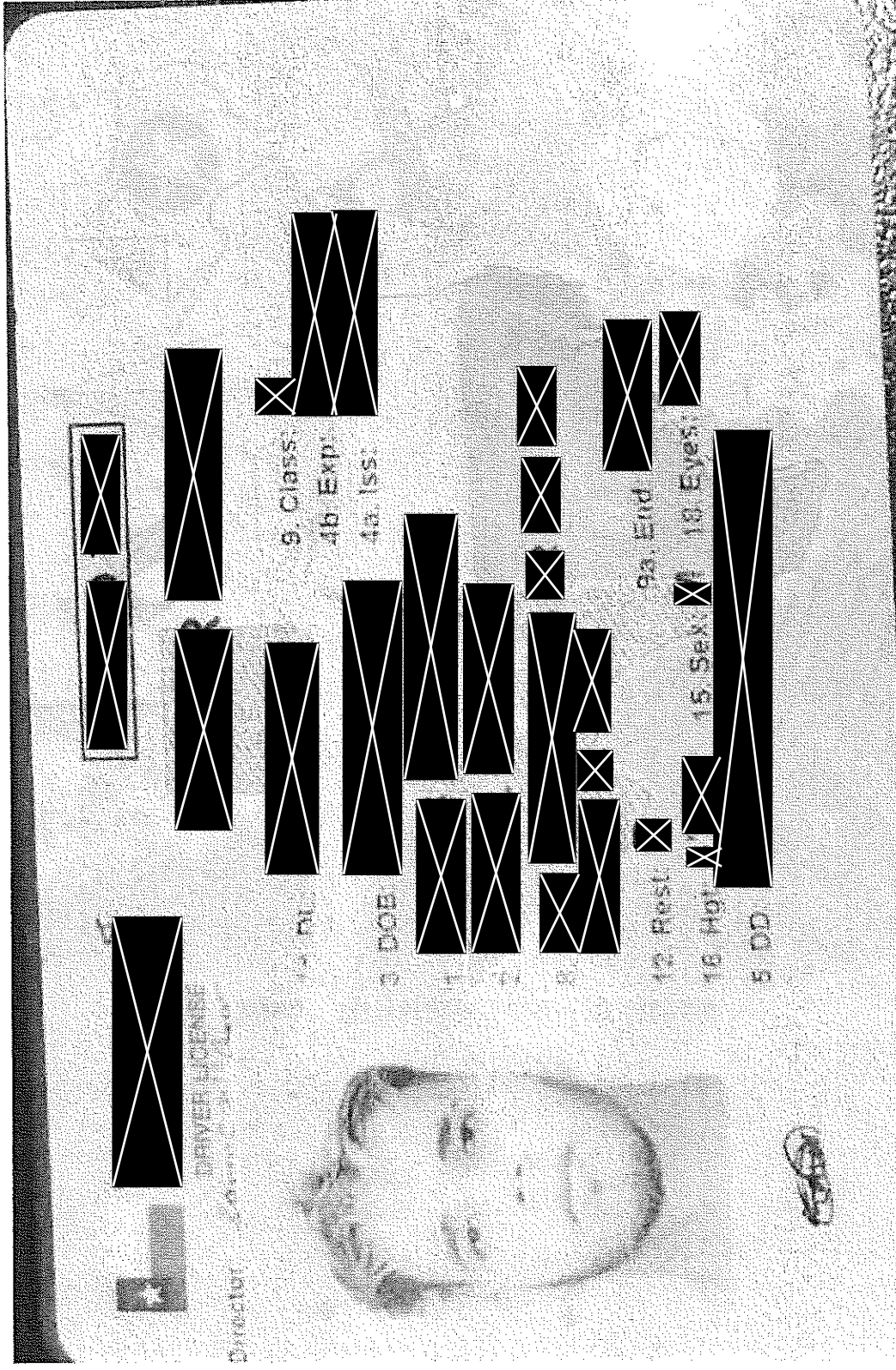
Allegations: Admits All; Charges: Sustains All;
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Designated Country: ☒

Continuation Page for Form I-862

Alien's Name REYES BLAZQUEZ, RONAL MIGUEL	File Number 	Date 07/20/2025
ON THE BASIS OF THE FOREGOING, IT IS CHARGED THAT YOU ARE SUBJECT TO REMOVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISION(S) OF LAW: ----- 212(a) (7) (A) (i) (I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, as an immigrant who, at the time of application for admission, is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Act, and a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity and nationality as required under the regulations issued by the Attorney General under section 211(a) of the Act.		
Signature 		Title (A) SDDO

EOIR - 4 of 4

4 of 4 Pages



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION**

RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

**KRISTI NOEM, Secretary, Department of
Homeland Security, et al.,
Respondents.**

Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are submitted in support of Petitioner's Reply to Respondents' Response (Traverse):

EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
A	I-94 Arrival/Departure Record (No. )
B	Employment Authorization Document (EAD), Category C11
C	I-797C Receipt Notice for I-485 Application (Cuban Adjustment Act)
D	Cuban Passport (No. )

Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

EXHIBIT A

I-94 ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE RECORD

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Record Number: 

Name:	RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ
Date of Entry:	April 16, 2024
Class of Admission:	CHP (Cuban Humanitarian Parole)
Country of Citizenship:	Cuba
A-Number:	

[ATTACH COPY OF I-94 BEHIND THIS PAGE]

For: **RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ**



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Securing America's Borders

Most Recent I-94

Note to employers, local, state or federal agency granting benefits:

Please visit the CBP I-94/I-95 Website and click on the tab for "Get Most Recent I-94/I-95" to perform a search for the applicant to confirm that the biographic and travel information displayed on this I-94/I-95 printout matches the "Get Most Recent I-94/I-95" returned results for this applicant. Reference the CBP I-94/I-95 Website FAQs.

Admission I-94 Record Number: [REDACTED]

Arrival/Issued Date: 2024 April 16

Class of Admission: CHP

Admit Until Date: 2025 June 12

Details provided on the I-94 Information form:

Last/Surname: REYES BLAZQUEZ

First (Given) Name: RONAL MIGUEL

Birth Date: [REDACTED]

Document Number: [REDACTED]

Country of Citizenship: Cuba

- ▶ Effective April 26, 2013, DHS began automating the admission process. An alien lawfully admitted or paroled into the U.S. is no longer required to be in possession of a preprinted Form I-94/I-95. A record of admission printed from the CBP website constitutes a lawful record of admission. See 8 CFR § 1.4(d).
- ▶ What to do if someone requests your admission info: If an employer, local, state or federal agency requests admission information, present your admission (I-94/I-95) number along with any additional required documents requested by that employer or agency.
- ▶ For security, close your browser after retrieving your I-94/I-95 number.



Homeland Security

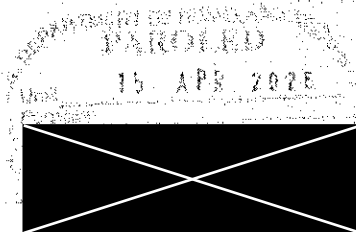
TRAVEL AUTHORIZED

Your travel authorization has been approved and you are now authorized to travel to the United States under the Cuban parole process to seek parole. You must meet all requirements for boarding an aircraft. This document does not grant you parole. Upon arrival to the United States, a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer will make the determination on parole once you arrive at a port of entry.

You are responsible for arranging your own travel to the United States. You are required to travel to the United States via commercial air. Please be prepared to show this status page in your myUSCIS account to airline personnel along with your passport and other appropriate identification. If you are traveling with a child under 18 years old, you should be prepared to provide proof that the child is traveling with a parent or legal guardian. For their protection, children who are not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian may be placed in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Name: **RAYEN BLASQUEZ RONAL MEDTEL**

Date of Birth: Alien Number: Passport Number: Status: Expiration Date:



Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

EXHIBIT B

EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Category C11 (Parolee)

Name:	REYES BLAZQUEZ, RONAL M
USCIS#:	
Category:	C11 (Parolee)
Card Number:	
Valid From:	June 5, 2024
Card Expires:	April 15, 2026
Country of Birth:	Cuba

[ATTACH COPY OF EAD BEHIND THIS PAGE]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION

19 11

Surname [REDACTED]

Given Name [REDACTED]

Sex M

Category [REDACTED]

None

Country of Birth [REDACTED]

Sex M

Country of Birth [REDACTED]

Valid From [REDACTED]

Card Expires [REDACTED]

NOT VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

EXHIBIT C

I-797C RECEIPT NOTICE

I-485 Application to Register Permanent Residence

Under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966

Applicant:
Receipt Number:
Received Date:
Notice Date:
A-Number:
Classification:
Application Fee:

RONAL M. REYES BLAZQUEZ



October 23, 2025

October 28, 2025



Cuban Adjustment Act

\$1,440.00 (PAID)

[ATTACH COPY OF I-797C BEHIND THIS PAGE]

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Form I-797C, Notice of Action

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

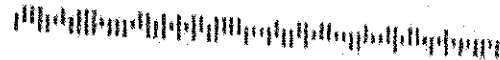
NOTICE TYPE Receipt		NOTICE DATE October 28, 2025
CASE TYPE I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status		USCIS ALIEN NUMBER [REDACTED]
RECEIPT NUMBER [REDACTED]	RECEIVED DATE October 23, 2025	PAGE 1 of 1
PRIORITY DATE [REDACTED]	PREFERENCE CLASSIFICATION Cuban Adjustment Act	DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]

RONALD M. DEVER, JR.

30 00008176

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

Application/Petition Fee:	\$1,440.00
Total Amount Received:	\$1,440.00
Total Balance Due:	\$0.00



NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS

We have received your form and are currently processing the above case. If this notice contains a priority date, this priority does not reflect earlier resubmitted priority dates. We will notify you separately about any other case you filed.

If we determine you must submit biometrics, we will mail you a biometrics appointment notice with the time and place of your appointment.

If you have questions or need to update your personal information listed above, please visit the USCIS Contact Center webpage at uscis.gov/contactcenter to connect with a live USCIS representative in English or Spanish.

USCIS Office Address:
USCIS
National Benefits Center
P.O. Box 648003
Lee's Summit, MO 64002

USCIS Contact Center Number:
(800)375-5283



If this is an interview or biometrics appointment notice, please see the back of this notice for important information.

Form I-797C 1

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Form I-797C, Notice of Action

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

ASC Appointment Notice		CASE TYPE 1265 - APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION	NOTICE DATE 05/20/2024
APPLICATION NUMBER [REDACTED]		STATUS [REDACTED]	CODE 2
APPLICANT NAME RONAL MIGUEL REYES BLAZQUEZ c/o ADONIS REYES 8071 N LAMAR BLVD APT 120 AUSTIN, TX 78753		SERVICE CENTER RRC	PAGE 1 of 2

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE NOTICE CAREFULLY. To process your application, renew, or replace, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) must collect your biometrics. Please appear in person at the Application Support Center (ASC) at the date and time specified.

TO REQUEST THAT USCIS RESCHEDULE YOUR APPOINTMENT, SEE THE INSTRUCTIONS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS NOTICE. IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR AS SCHEDULED, USCIS WILL CONSIDER YOUR BENEFIT REQUEST ABANDONED AND IT MAY BE DENIED.

APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER 1923N AUSTIN 11501 Lantana Blvd Building Plaza Ctr, Ste 150 AUSTIN, TX 78717	DATE AND TIME OF APPOINTMENT 06/04/2024 11:00AM
---	--

WHEN YOU APPEAR AT THE ASC FOR BIOMETRICS SUBMISSION, YOU MUST BRING:

- THIS APPOINTMENT NOTICE.** If you received multiple ASC notices, bring all notices to your first appointment, and
- PHOTO IDENTIFICATION.** Your biometrics will not be collected without photo ID. You must bring a valid government-issued photo identification document. If the name on your identification is different than the name on your ASC notice, bring supporting documentation. If you filed an Application for Naturalization (Form N-400) or Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card (Form I-90), you must bring your Permanent Resident Card (also known as a Green Card).

Only those necessary to assist you with registration or completion of the biometrics collection should accompany you to your ASC appointment. If you have open wounds, bandages, or cuts when you appear for biometrics submission, USCIS may reschedule your appointment if we determine your injuries may interfere with biometrics submission. Please do not visit a USCIS office if you are sick or feel any symptoms of being sick. Follow the instructions on the notice to reschedule your appointment.

You also bring cell phones or electronic devices, but they must be turned off during biometrics collection. No one may photograph or record at an ASC.

For more information regarding your ASC appointment, visit <https://www.uscis.gov/asc> or call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

NOTE: If an ASC closes due to inclement weather or unforeseen circumstances, USCIS will email the day reschedule your appointment for the next available date and time. For the latest information on the status of an office, visit <https://www.uscis.gov/location-information/offices>. Please check this page on the day of your appointment. If USCIS reschedules your appointment for any reason, you will receive a new ASC appointment notice.

To change your location or correspondence from USCIS, you must submit your change of address form (Form I-103) to USCIS. For further information, visit <https://www.uscis.gov/address-change>.

USCIS may use your biometrics to check the original biometric records of the FBI for identity verification purposes only, to ensure identity information documents (e.g., Green Card, Employment Authorization Document, etc.) are for any purpose authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act.

You may obtain a copy of your own FBI record using the procedures outlined within <https://www.fbi.gov/foia>. For information, please visit <https://www.fbi.gov/foia> or call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

For further information, please visit <https://www.uscis.gov/asc> or call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

REQUESTS TO RESCHEDULE/SPECIAL HANDLING

If you are unable to attend your scheduled ASC appointment, you may request that USCIS reschedule your appointment. Your request to reschedule must: 1) be made before the date and time of the original appointment and 2) establish good cause for rescheduling. If you fail to make a request before your scheduled appointment or fail to establish good cause, USCIS may not reschedule your ASC appointment. To request a reschedule, please visit <https://my.uscis.gov/asc/confirmation/biometrics/overlook>. You may also call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

If you have a serious ongoing medical condition and you cannot leave your home/hospital, you may request a remote biometric/homestead appointment by following the instructions on the back of the Notice for People with Disabilities or by visiting <https://www.uscis.gov/asc/confirmation/biometrics/overlook>.

BIOMETRICS PROCESSING STAMP
ASC SITE CODE
BIOMETRICS QA REVIEW BY:
JUN 04 2024
TENPRINTS QA REVIEW BY:
JUN 04 2024

If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283.

Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE

EXHIBIT D

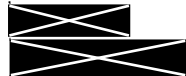
CUBAN PASSPORT

República de Cuba

Passport Number: 

Full Name:
Passport Number:
Date of Birth:
Nationality:
Sex:

REYES BLAZQUEZ, RONAL MIGUEL

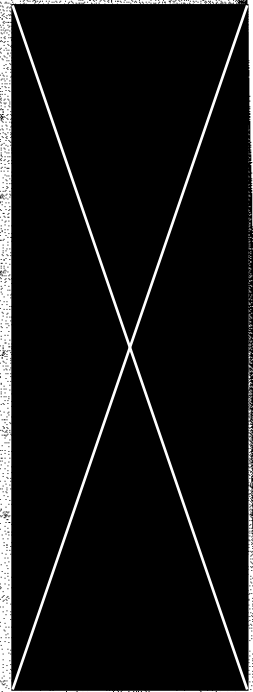


CUBANA (Cuban)

Male

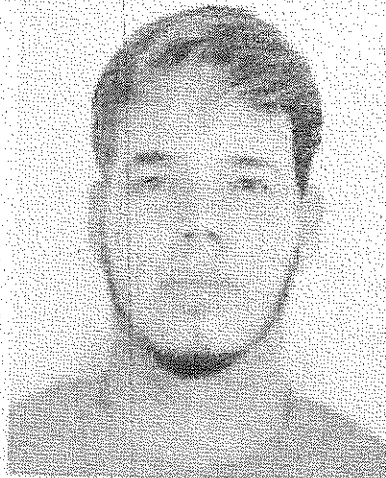
[ATTACH COPY OF PASSPORT BEHIND THIS PAGE]

OBSERVACIONES
REMARKS



PASAPORTE

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA



TIPO: TYPE

P

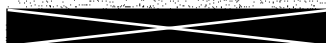
CÓDIGO DEL PAÍS: COUNTRY CODE

CUB

Nº DE PASAPORTE: PASSPORT Nº



APELLIDOS: SURNAMES



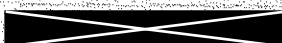
NOMBRES: GIVEN NAMES



NACIONALIDAD: NATIONALITY



FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: DATE OF BIRTH



LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO: PLACE OF BIRTH



SEXO: SEX



Nº DE IDENTIFICACIÓN: ID Nº



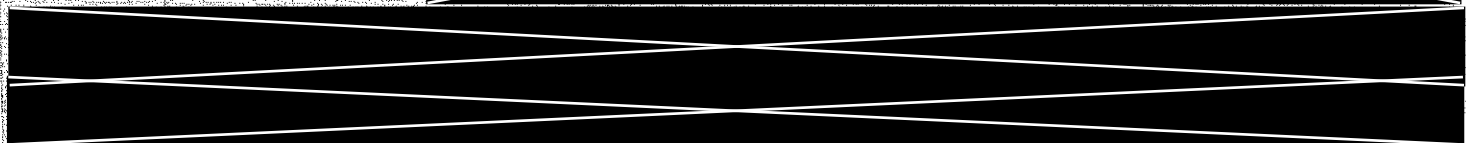
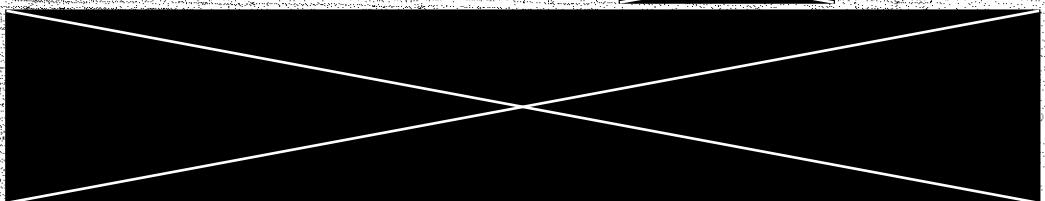
FECHA DE EMISIÓN: DATE OF ISSUE



LUGAR DE EMISIÓN: PLACE OF ISSUE

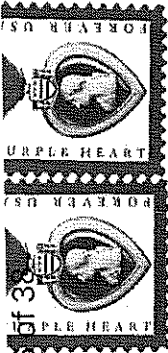


FIRMA DEL TITULAR: HOLDER'S SIGNATURE



FROM (REMITENTE):

Clerk of Court
U.S. District Court
501 West Fifth Street, Suite 1100
Austin, TX 78701



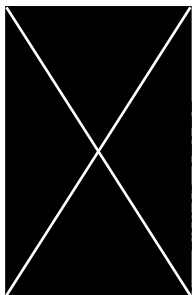
Ready Post.

Document Mailer

To: TO (DESTINATARIO):

YENEYS LOUEVEDO





Filed 03/03/26

Case 1:26-cv-00329-DKF Document 5-1
Case 1:26-cv-00329-DKF Document 5-1

1PJ E2150 • AIC-093

Product Code: 93300006

www.usps.com

A product of the United States Postal Service®
www.usps.com

MADE IN THE U.S.A.

FROM (REMITENTE):
Yeneysi Quevedo

1 LBS 1 OF 1
SHIP WT: 1 LBS
DATE: 02 MAR 2026

YENEYSI QUEVEDO
#42-9628 #4580

SHIP WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TO: CLERK OF COURT / U.S. DISTRICT OF CRT
STE 1100
501 W 5TH ST

AUSTIN TX 78701-3812

TV 787 9-09

MAR 03 2026
SCREENED BY CSOS

UPS
TRACKING

BILLING: P/P

MM1VWVWZGAPK 134 13.00C DDXLON 3 07:5V 02/2026

TO (DESTINATARIO):
CLERK OF COURT
U.S. District Court
Western District of Texas
501 West Fifth Street, Suite 1100
Austin, TX 78701
Tel: (512) 916-5896

The UPS Store REINDEL

RE: Case No. 1:26-cv-00329-DAE - PETITIONER'S REPLY (TRAVERSE)