

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ANY LUCIA LOPEZ BELLOZA)	
)	Case No. 1:25-cv-13499
Petitioner,)	
)	PETITION FOR WRIT OF
v.)	HABEAS CORPUS
)	
PATRICIA HYDE, Field Office Director,)	ORAL ARGUMENT
MICHAEL KROL, HSI New England Special)	REQUESTED
Agent in Charge, TODD LYONS, Acting)	
Director U.S. Immigration and Customs)	
Enforcement, KRISTI NOEM, U.S. Secretary)	
of Homeland Security, PAMELA BONDI,)	
U.S. Attorney General, DONALD J. TRUMP,)	
President of the U.S.)	
)	
Respondents.)	
)	

PETITIONER’S REPLY TO RESPONDENTS’ OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

NOW COMES the Petitioner, Any Lucia Lopez Belloza (“Petitioner”), through counsel, and files the instant reply to Respondents’ Opposition to Petitioner’s Petition For Writ of Habeas Corpus (D.E. #8).

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite the Petition being filed while Petitioner was in Texas, this Court holds jurisdiction because — by omitting information from the corresponding detainee website and failing to answer the provided phone number for the ICE Boston Field Office (“Boston Field Office”) — the government acted in bad faith and with furtiveness, *see Vasquez v. Reno*, 233 F.3d 688, 696 (1st Cir. 2000), was not forthcoming about her place of detention and identity of her custodian, *see Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 454 (2004), and held her at an undisclosed location, *see Demjanjuk v. Meese*, 784 F.2d 1114 (D.C. Cir. 1986). Furthermore, the haste with which the

government transferred Petitioner outside of Massachusetts without giving her the opportunity to notify her parents or counsel, among other things, also indicate that the government transferred her to Texas to make it difficult for undersigned counsel to ascertain her place of detention and, hence, the corresponding habeas filing location under the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules. *See Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426.

Additionally, Petitioner advances that — based on a plain reading of 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3) — her detention was unlawful because it was effectuated more than ninety days following the finality of her purported 2017 removal order.

Finally, Petitioner contends that the Respondents acted in contempt by removing her from the United States after this Court had unambiguously ordered that it was prohibited from doing so. This contemptuous act resulted in extreme prejudice for Petitioner, as the government effectively deprived her from the opportunity to challenge the legality of their detention by removing her from the country.

II. RELEVANT FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In the early morning hours of Thursday, November 20, 2025, at around 5:30 AM,¹ U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers arrested Petitioner at Boston Logan International Airport (Exh. 1, Declaration of Petitioner Any Lucia Lopez Belloza; D.E. 8-1). Shortly thereafter, they transferred her to the Boston Field Office, where Petitioner arrived at around 6:00 AM (Exhibit 1; D.E. 8-1). At the Boston Field Office she was pressured to sign a form consenting to her removal and initially had her requests for a phone call denied (Exh. 1). After four unsuccessful requests, Petitioner was finally given her call (Exh. 1). At around 10:56 AM, she called her father and let him know she was held at the Boston Field Office (Exh. 1). At around 3:02 p.m., Petitioner

¹ All times noted refer to Eastern Standard Time.

was granted a second call. She contacted her mother, who confirmed that they were trying to confirm the location of her detention so a lawyer could assist them in securing her release (Exh. 1). An ICE officer told Petitioner to inform her family that they could look her up on the ICE Online Detainee Locator System (Exh. 1). Petitioner's call with her mother was the last contact she had with anyone outside the confines of her detention while in the United States (Exh. 1). She was never given the opportunity to make another call, much less talk to an attorney (Exh. 1).

During the morning of Friday, November 21, 2025, Petitioner's counsel made significant efforts to confirm her location and contact her (Exh. 2, Declaration of Nicole Dill, Esq.). At 8:33 a.m., Petitioner's counsel checked the ICE Online Detainee Locator System using Petitioner's information (Exh. 2; 2.A).² The locator listed her "Current Detention Facility" as "Call ICE For Details" and identified the assigned ERO office as "BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE" (Exh. 2; 2.A). At 9:37 a.m., counsel filed a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney through the ICE/ERO E-File system, notifying ICE that Petitioner had counsel (Exh. 2; 2.B).³ At 9:38 a.m., counsel called Boston Filed Office listed in ICE's official website and was routed to a twenty-one-second automated message stating:

You have reached the ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office in Boston, Massachusetts. The most efficient way to contact us is by emailing Boston.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov. If you are reporting, our offices are Monday through Friday, 8am to 4pm. All reporting is in person and no appointment is necessary. Thank you.

(Exh. 2; 2.E; *see also* Exh. 2.C). The call then disconnected without any option to reach a live person or directory (Exh. 2). Over the prior two months, counsel had repeatedly called during business hours and each time received this same message (Exh. 2). Counsel also contacted all

² The exhibits to Attorney Nicole Dill's Declaration, which are included in the same file, are identified as Exh.2.A-Exh.2.F.

³ ICE never informed Petitioner that counsel had entered their appearance on her behalf (Exh. A).

major ICE detention facilities in New England and was informed that Petitioner was not in their custody (Exh. 2).

At 10:05 a.m., counsel re-checked the ICE Online Detainee Locator System (Exh. 2; 2.D). It again showed Petitioner under the “BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE” (Exh. 2; 2.D). The locator further stated that family members and legal representatives could obtain additional information by contacting the Boston Field Office the same number that routes callers to the automated message (Exh. 2; 2.D).

Petitioner was in Massachusetts while her counsel was trying to confirm her location and contact her (Exh. 1). On the morning of Friday, November 21, 2025, Petitioner was taken out of her cell and told she was going to be transferred (Exh. 1). She asked for a call to inform her parents about the transfer but was never afforded one (Exh. 1). Petitioner was handcuffed, shackled and taken to a military airport in Massachusetts, presumptively the Hanscom Air Force base in Bedford, Massachusetts,⁴ where she was held until at 12:27 PM, when her flight departed to Texas (Exh. 1; D.E. 8-1).

Petitioner was not informed that she was going to be transferred to Texas until about halfway through her flight (Exh. 1). She arrived at 4:48 PM and was taken to the Port Isabel Detention Center in Los Fresnos, Texas (Exh. 1; D.E. 8-1). For a prolonged period following her arrival — well into the night — Petitioner repeatedly asked to be given a call but all her requests were denied under the pretext that male detainees had to finish using the phones first (Exh. 1).

Approximately an hour and fifteen minutes after Petitioner’s arrival in Texas, at 6:00 PM on November 21, undersigned counsel filed the instant habeas, naming the Attorney General and director of the ICE/ERO Boston Field Office, among others, as respondents and her legal

⁴ The Hanscom Air Force Base is located approximately six miles or a ten-to-fifteen-minute drive from Boston Field Office.

custodians (D.E. 1). At 6:10 PM, only ten minutes after the Petition was filed, this Court issued its Order stating:

To provide a fair opportunity for the judge who will be randomly assigned to this case to review the merits of the petition and to rule on any contested issues of jurisdiction, unless otherwise ordered by the assigned judge, respondents will not remove the petitioner from the jurisdiction of the United States or transfer petitioner to a judicial district outside that of Massachusetts for a period of at least at least 72 hours from the time this Order is docketed.

(D.E. 2 (the “November 21 Order”)). Petitioner was within the United States when this Order was entered, specifically at or on her way to the at the Port Isabel Detention Center in Los Fresnos, Texas (Exh. 1; D.E. 8-1). The government, however, ignored this Court’s directive. Approximately sixteen-and-a-half hours after the Court entered its Order, the government removed Petitioner from the United States by placing her on a flight that departed from Harlingen, Texas to Honduras at 10:35 a.m. on Saturday, November 22, 2025 (Exh. 1; D.E. 8-1). She arrived in Honduras at 1:09 PM (D.E. 1). To be sure, Petitioner was never allowed to contact anyone outside the confines of her detention while held in Texas (Exh. 1).

On December 3, 2025, Respondents filed their opposition to the Petition (D.E. 1). They do not address their failure to abide by this Court’s Order prohibiting them from removing Petitioner from the United States. Instead, they focus on arguing that this Court lacks jurisdiction over the Petition because neither Petitioner nor her immediate custodian where in the District of Massachusetts when it was filed; that Petitioner’s detention was lawful 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6); and that the Petition is moot because Petitioner was released from ICE custody upon her removal to Honduras (D.E. 8 at 18). Respondents’ arguments fail and their removal of Petitioner in contravention to this Court’s unambiguous order qualifies as contempt warranting sanction.

III. ARGUMENT

A. The circumstances of Petitioner’s detention in Massachusetts, transfer to Texas, and removal to Honduras meet the standard for exceptions to the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules.

Petitioner recognizes and does not challenge the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules pursuant to which, under normal circumstances, this Court would lack jurisdiction because, if the information provided by the government is accurate, she was outside of Massachusetts at the time the Petition was filed. While the Respondent discusses at length these rules, as well as their exceptions, which will be discussed below, there is a glaring omission in its opposition — it does not discuss or even mention ICE’s failure to list her detention location in the ICE Online Detainee Locator System or the Boston Field Office’s phone number dead loop system, which does not provide detainee information or the ability to speak to a live person (*see* D.E. 1 at ¶¶ 27-28). And with good reason. This failure to be forthcoming about her detention location and immediate custodian, alone or in conjunction with ICE’s repeated refusal to allow Petitioner to call her family and access counsel, provides the basis for applicability of the exception to the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules under three different, albeit overlapping, standards.

In *Vasquez*, the First Circuit recognized that extraordinary circumstances may warrant an exception to the immediate-custodian rule. To benefit from this exception, the petitioner must “marshal[] facts suggesting furtiveness” or “ma[ke] a showing of the elements necessary to demonstrate bad faith.” 233 F.3d at 696. This exception would apply, when, for example, “[ICE] spirit[s] an alien from one site to another in an attempt to manipulate jurisdiction.” *Id.*

In a concurring opinion in *Padilla*, Justice Kennedy (joined by Justice O’Connor) noted that an exception to filing a petition in the district of confinement might be warranted “if there is an indication that the Government’s purpose in removing a prisoner were to make it difficult for [their] lawyer to know where the habeas petition should be filed, or where the Government was

not forthcoming with respect to the identity of the custodian and the place of detention.” *Padilla*, 542 U.S. at 454 (Kennedy, J., concurring). Under these circumstances, “habeas jurisdiction would be in the district court from whose territory the petitioner had been removed.” *Id.* (Kennedy J., concurring).⁵

Finally, the *Padilla* majority acknowledged an exception where the prisoner was held at an undisclosed location by an unknown custodian. Citing the D.C. Circuit’s opinion in *Demjanjuk*, the *Padilla* majority recognized that “[w]hen, as in that case, a prisoner is held in an undisclosed location by an unknown custodian, it is impossible to apply the immediate custodian and district of confinement rules,” although it concluded that was not *Padilla*’s case “where the identity of the immediate custodian and the location of the appropriate district court are clear.” *Id.* (citing *Demjanjuk*, 784 F.2d 1114).

The attached declarations from Petitioner and co-counsel Nicole Dill show that the circumstances in the instant case meet the *Vasquez*, *Padilla* concurrence, and *Demjanjuk* standards for exceptions to the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules governing habeas jurisdiction.

ICE’s conduct shows furtiveness and bad faith.⁶ In fact, it strongly suggests that ICE spirited Petitioner from Massachusetts to Texas in an attempt to manipulate this Court’s habeas

⁵ As previously noted by this Court, “[a]lthough this exception was not adopted by the majority, because Justice Kennedy and Justice O’Connor’s votes were necessary to the formation of a majority, Justice Kennedy’s opinion is at least given particular weight.” *Ozturk v. Trump*, 777 F.Supp.3d 26, 37 (D. Mass. 2025) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Accordingly, “courts within this Circuit and others have recognized it even as they have acknowledged that the facts in their particular case did not warrant its application.” *Id.*

⁶ To show bad faith, Petitioner “must articulate specific allegations of bad faith and, if necessary, produce reasonably particularized evidence in support of those allegations.” *United States v. Gertner*, 65 F.3d 963, 967 (1st Cir. 1995). Notwithstanding, “[t]his showing does not demand that [Petitioner] conclusively give the lie to the prima facie case, but only that she create a substantial question in the court’s mind regarding the validity of the government’s purpose.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Although Petitioner here submits two affidavits and documentary evidence in support of her claim of ICE’s bad faith, “[t]o reach this goal, it is not absolutely essential [for her to] adduce additional or independent evidence.” *Id.* Petitioner “may hoist her burden either by citing new facts or by bringing to light mortal weaknesses in the government’s proffer.” *Id.*

jurisdiction. After Attorney Dill entered her appearance at 9:37 a.m. on November 21⁷ and called the Boston Field Office line, ICE neither notified Petitioner of counsel's filing nor allowed her a phone call before flying her out of Massachusetts at 12:27 p.m. — approximately three hours later. In other words, ICE denied Petitioner access to counsel at a critical juncture — it prevented her from alerting counsel to the transfer, which would have prompted immediate filing of the petition while she remained in the District of Massachusetts. The Boston Field Office number routed only to a hang-up recording; the ICE Online Detainee Locator System continued to show “BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE” that morning; and by late afternoon the locator returned “Search Results: 0,” all while ICE was already moving her across the country. Those facts — coupled with officers' refusal to permit calls despite repeated requests — show a deliberate, stealth transfer that prevented timely filing of the Petition, fitting the furtive and/or bad faith government action exception recognized in *Vasquez*.

ICE's failure to provide Petitioner's detention location on the ICE Online Detainee Locator System and directing of counsel to the Boston Field Office's hang-up recording also undoubtedly shows that it “was not forthcoming with respect to the identity of [her] custodian and the place of [her] detention.” *Padilla*, 542 U.S. at 454. Furthermore, ICE's conduct also indicates that it transferred Petitioner to Texas “to make it difficult for [undersigned counsel] to know where the habeas petition should be filed.” *Id.* Petitioner was neither allowed a call after she was informed of her transfer to Texas nor allowed to make any call while detained in Texas. If either of these calls were made, counsel could have, at a minimum, considered the remedial measure of moving for a change of venue to the Western District of Texas and — consistent with this Court's

⁷ Attorney Dill entered her appearance by filing her Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney through the ERO eFile online system (Exh. 2.B).

November 21 order (D.E. 2) — a stay of her removal until an opportunity to address issues pertaining to jurisdiction and the legality of her detention was afforded.

If not enough, Petitioner was without a doubt held at “an undisclosed location by an unknown custodian,” namely at the Hanscom Air Force Base, during the hours immediately preceding the departure of her flight to Texas.⁸ This location or even information suggesting this location was never disclosed in the ICE Online Detainee Locator System. Furthermore, because Petitioner was not allowed to place any calls while held at the Hanscom Air Force Base, she was deprived of the opportunity to notify her parents and counsel, who had entered her appearance prior to the departure of her flight to Texas, that she was being held there. Accordingly, this Court must find that it is “impossible to apply the immediate custodian and district of confinement rules” in this case. Petitioner’s circumstances are distinguishable from those in *Padilla*. The location of her detention during the critical hours when she was detained at the Hanscom Air Force Base was never “clear.” In fact, counsel was only able to ascertain that she was held there after speaking to her following her arrival in Honduras and inferring the location based on her description of the location and distance from the Boston Field Office.

Respondents seem to contend that none of the exceptions to the district of confinement and immediate-custodian rules apply because Petitioner contacted her family from the Boston Field Office on November 20, 2025. Apart from omitting any mention of the defects of the ICE Online Detainee Locator System’s and Boston Field Office phone number’s failure to provide accurate information about the Petitioner’s location,⁹ conspicuous omissions in the sole piece of evidence

⁸ Petitioner nonetheless avers that her detention location was at all relevant times undisclosed given the ICE Online Detainee Locator System omission of her specific detention location, to wit, the Boston Field Office, and the Boston Filed Office’s phone number’s failure to provide a means to confirm her detention location.

⁹ Respondents’ failure to address this should not be excused as oversight given that the Petition specifically alleges that:

27. As of 10:06 AM on November 21, 2025, the ICE Detainee Locator displays Petitioner as being

submitted in support of their Reply, an affidavit from Assistant Field Office Director Keith Chan (“AFOD Chan”), further undercut their argument. Notably, AFOD Chan’s affidavit omits mentioning where her flight out of Massachusetts departed from, when she was transferred from the Boston Field Office to such airport, when she arrived at such airport, and how long she was held at this airport prior to the departure of her flight to Texas.¹⁰ Despite the Petition’s denial of access to counsel allegations (D.E. 1 at 16-16), AFOD Chan’s declaration also fails to mention why she was never informed of counsel’s appearance or afforded an opportunity to contact her legal representative. These are “mortal weaknesses in the government’s proffer” that, at a minimum, should “create a substantial question in the [C]ourt’s mind regarding the validity of the government purpose” in transferring Petitioner out of Massachusetts, especially considering that she was transferred to Texas the immediate day after her detention at the Boston Logan Airport. *United States v. Gertner*, 65 F.3d 963, 967 (1st Cir. 1995). It should also be considered that the

detailed, but does not list where she is detained. Instead, it lists her “Current Detention Facility” as “Call ICE For Details” and provides the phone number (781) 359-7500.

28. Undersigned counsel has attempted to reach Petitioner and/or ICE at the Burlington Field Office, but upon calling that phone number during business hours, there is no option to speak to a live person or receive any information. The call automatically hangs up after 21 seconds of an automated message.

(D.E. 1 at 5-6; *see also* D.E. 1 at 15-16). Notwithstanding, in their opposition, Respondents proceeded to mislead this Court to believe that “Petitioner [did] not ‘marshal[] facts’ or ma[ke] a showing of ‘furtiveness’ or ‘bad faith’ as the First Circuit was concerned with in *Vasquez* to allow possible exception to the immediate custodian rule” (D.E. 8 at 12).

¹⁰ Sparsity appears to be a recurring feature of AFOD Chan’s declarations. In this Court’s recent decision in *Guzman-Valdez*, Judge Joun noted that:

AFOD Chan had asserted in his declaration that, “[t]he Petitioner was served with a notice of revocation of release and given an informal interview for him to have an opportunity to respond to the reasons for the revocation of the order of supervision.” He did not provide any further information. Who gave him the informal interview? When? Where? Did that person have the authority to give the interview? How much time was Mr. Guzman-Valdez given to review the Notice of Revocation before he was interviewed? Was Mr. Guzman-Valdez afforded an opportunity to consult an attorney? Was there translator or an interpreter to assist him? How long was the interview? What questions were asked of him? What were his responses? Answers to these basic questions were necessary to determine whether Mr. Guzman-Valdez had a meaningful opportunity to respond to the reasons for the revocation of the order of supervision

Memorandum of Decision and Order at 8, *Guzman-Valdez v. McDonald*, No. 25-12308-MJJ (D. Mass. Oct. 3, 2025) (citation to the record omitted).

government removed Petitioner from the United States less than three days after her initial detention at Boston Logan Airport, and on a Saturday.

B. Respondents' removal of Petitioner in violation of this Court's November 21 Order (D.E. 2_ prejudiced Petitioner by depriving her from challenging the legality of her detention.

By removing Petitioner in contravention of this Court's November 21 Order, Respondents deprived her of the opportunity to challenge her detention and this Court from ruling on the merits of her Petition. As a threshold matter, Respondents argument as to the legality of Petitioner's detention rests on its claim that a removal order was entered against her in 2017. Notwithstanding, Respondents did not include a copy of this removal order to their opposition. The only evidence they provided in support of the removal order is the Assistant Field Office Direct Keith Chan's declaration. This is reason for pause. AFOD Chan's testimony about the signature on an official ICE document was recently deemed not credible in *Guzman-Valdez v. McDonald*, No. 25-12308-MJJ (D. Mass. Oct. 3, 2025).¹¹ Additional concerns arise from undersigned counsel's inability to confirm the existence of her removal order. As of the evening of December 19, 2025, the EOIR

¹¹ In *Guzman-Valdez*, the court deemed not credible AFOD Chan's testimony regarding the authenticity of the signature on petitioner's Notice of Revocation, noting that:

At the October 1, 2025, hearing, AFOD Chan testified that the Notice of Revocation was signed by Field Office Director Charpentier ("DFOD Charpentier"). I agree with Respondents' assertion that the June 6, 2003, delegation document grants authority to deputy field office directors; however, *Respondents have not shown that a DFOD actually signed the Notice of Revocation. When questioned as to why DFOD Charpentier would sign the Notice on behalf of Patricia H. Hyde, Acting Director of the Boston Field Office, with the initial "w," AFOD Chan simply stated "It's so he can determine what documents he signed himself."* Customarily, one who affixes a signature on behalf of someone else under a delegation of authority would initial that person's name with the initials of one's own name, for example, in this case, "Patricia Hyde/jpc," or "PH/jc," or some other similar variant. *Without testimony from DFOD Charpentier that he in fact signed for FOD Hyde, or a persuasive explanation as to why DFOD Charpentier would identify himself with the initial "w," on the record before me, I cannot credit that DFOD Charpentier signed the Notice of Revocation on behalf of FOD Hyde under delegation of authority, and thus must conclude that Respondents have failed to show that an official with authority pursuant to § 241.4(l) signed the Notice of Revocation.*

Id. at 7 (emphasis added).

Automated Case Information prompts the following when you enter Petitioner’s identifying information: “Case information is unavailable” (Exh. 2.F). Upon entry of her alien number, on the phone number for the EOIR Automated Case Information system, 1-800-989-7180, it states that “Information cannot be released regarding this case” (Exh. 2).

This evidentiary issue aside, Petitioner still had a valid argument to challenge the legality of her detention. Petitioner was released on an Order of Release on Recognizance on December 14, 2014 (Exh. 3, Order of Release on Recognizance). Upon her arrest and detention on November 19, 2025, ICE did not continue her detention but rather initiated a new detention (*i.e.*, re-detained Petitioner). The government was not authorized to re-detain Petitioner pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6). Section 1231(a)(6) provides that:

An alien ordered removed who is inadmissible under *section 1182* of this title, removable under *section 1227(a)(1)(C), 1227(a)(2), or 1227(a)(4)* of this title or who has been determined by the Attorney General to be a risk to the community or unlikely to comply with the order of removal, *may* be detained *beyond* the removal period and, if released, shall be subject to the terms of supervision in [8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(3)].

U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6) (emphasis added). Section 241.4 of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations for its part provides that:

(a) Scope. The authority *to continue an alien in custody* or grant release or parole under sections 241(a)(6) and 212(d)(5)(A) of the Act shall be exercised by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as follows: Except as otherwise directed by the Commissioner or his or her designee, the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations (Executive Associate Commissioner), the Deputy Executive Associate Commissioner for Detention and Removal, the Director of the Detention and Removal Field Office or the district director may *continue an alien in custody beyond the removal period* described in section 241(a)(1) of the Act pursuant to the procedures described in this section. Except as provided for in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the provisions of this section apply to the custody determinations for the following group of aliens:

(1) An alien ordered removed who is *inadmissible under section 212* of the Act, including an excludable alien convicted of one or more aggravated felony offenses and subject to the provisions of section 501(b) of the Immigration Act of 1990,

Public Law 101–649, 104 Stat. 4978, 5048 (codified at 8 U.S.C. 1226(e)(1) through (e)(3)(1994));

(2) An alien ordered removed who is removable under *section 237(a)(1)(C)* of the Act;

(3) An alien ordered removed who is removable under *sections 237(a)(2) or 237(a)(4)* of the Act, including deportable criminal aliens whose cases are governed by former section 242 of the Act prior to amendment by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Div. C of Public Law 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009–546; and

(4) An alien ordered removed who the decision-maker determines is *unlikely to comply with the removal order or is a risk to the community*.

C.F.R. 241.4 (emphasis added). Section 1231(a)(6) and its concomitant regulation, 8 C.F.R. § 241.4, only authorize the *continuation* of the detention of noncitizen beyond the removal period where the noncitizen had been in custody at the time of the entry of his removal order or was detained during the removal period pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(2) and 8 C.F.R. § 241.3.

Section 1231(a)(6) and 8 C.F.R. § 241.4 do not authorize the re-detention of a noncitizen, like Petitioner, who was previously released from custody unless the government shows by clear and convincing evidence that the noncitizen has become a danger to the community or flight risk. *See Arzate v. Andrews*, No. 1:25-CV-00942-KES-SKO (HC), 2025 WL 2411010, at *8 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 20, 2025) (holding that the government “[could] not *re-detain* petitioner unless [it] proves by clear and convincing evidence at a bond hearing before a neutral arbiter that petitioner is a flight risk or danger to the community” where the noncitizen, despite having a reinstated removal order, was previously released from custody (emphasis added)); *see also Valdez v. Joyce*, No. 25 CIV. 4627 (GBD), 2025 WL 1707737, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2025) (“Petitioner’s *re-detention* without any change in circumstances or procedure establishes a high risk of erroneous deprivation of his protected liberty interest.” (emphasis added)).

Because ICE has not demonstrated that a change in circumstances renders Petitioner a danger to the community or a flight risk, it lacked authority to re-detain her. Accordingly, this Court should order his immediate release from custody or, in the alternative, a bond hearing before

this Court. *Lopez v. Sessions*, No. 18 CIV. 4189 (RWS), 2018 WL 2932726, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. June 12, 2018) (finding a risk of erroneous deprivation in the context of re-detention absent a change in circumstances, procedure, or evidentiary findings); *see also Kelly v. Almodovar*, No. 25 CIV. 6448 (AT), 2025 WL 2381591, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2025) (ordering immediate release of the petitioner after holding that, even if ICE has discretionary authority to detain a noncitizen under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(6), it was “required to adhere to basic principles of due process,” and failed to do so by detaining him “with no process at all, much less prior notice, no showing of changed circumstances, or an opportunity to respond,” which constituted a due process violation”).

Inasmuch as Respondents’ read 8 C.F.R. § 241.1 to authorize Petitioner’s detention past the removal period, re-detention pursuant to this interpretation would constitute ultra vires action since it is beyond that authorized by 8 U.S.C § 1231(a)(3). When circumstances support a sensible inference that a term left out must have meant to be excluded, courts apply the canon of *expressio unius* statutory interpretation. *See NLRB v. SW Gen., Inc.*, 580 U.S. 288, 301 (2017) (the inclusion of certain statutory provisions comes at the necessary exclusion of others). The statute considers the restraints the executive may place on a noncitizen after releasing that person from detention. *See* 8 U.S.C § 1231(a)(3). The relevant section of statute does not contemplate re-detention at all. *Id.* It is sensible to infer that in the context of restrictions affecting a person released from detention, including certain restrictions that fall short of detention excludes detention as an authorization of statute.

Additionally, upon information and belief, Petitioner was detained pursuant to Respondent Donald J. Trump’s Executive Order “Protecting the American People Against Invasion” (Jan. 20, 2025) (“2025 Policy”), that articulates a policy of “‘total and efficient enforcement’ . . . against all inadmissible and removable aliens.” Through ICE Policy 11005.4, ICE purports to implement that

Executive Order, and supersedes previous ICE directives 11005.3 and 10076.1, which directed ICE officials to adopt a “victim-centered approach” when engaged in civil immigration enforcement. In *Goncalves Oliveira v. Edlow*, this court recently found that this 2025 Policy “does not follow from [the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s] stated rationale” and deemed that its issuance was arbitrary and capricious,¹² further bolstering Petitioner’s claims for relief (*see* D.E. 1 at 11-12).

If not enough, it has recently come to undersigned counsel’s attention that ICE’s Pacific Enforcement Response Center (PERC) flagged Petitioner’s flight information to ICE officers in Boston, which eventually led to her detention.¹³ This of concern given issues with the reliability of PERC’s databases that resulted in a class-action settlement following the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Gonzalez v. U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement*, 975 F.3d 788, 819 (9th Cir. 2020) (addressing the reliability of databases used to establish probable cause for immigration detainees). If Respondents had not violated this Court’s removal-prohibition order, Petitioner could have benefited from this information to raise a Fourth Amendment challenge her detention due to the unreliability of PERC’s databases.

Respondents highlight “that the execution of removal orders is legitimate governmental interest” but fails to explain why, if this is interest was so compelling, the government did not detain and/or remove her during the at least three prior flights in or out of the Boston Logan Airport (D.E. 8 at 17). As alluded to above, they also fail to discuss why they removed Petitioner in

¹² *Goncalves Oliveira v. Edlow*, No. CV 25-13228-BEM, 2025 WL 3492110, at *11 (D. Mass. Dec. 4, 2025).

¹³ Hamed Aleaziz, *The Transportation Security Administration is flagging passengers for Immigration and Customs Enforcement to identify and detain travelers subject to deportation orders*, Dec. 19, 2025, THE NEW YORK TIMES, https://www.nytimes.com/2025/12/12/us/politics/immigration-tsa-passenger-data.html?unlocked_article_code=1.9E8.YcgO.zJ42tDJUhwjz&smid=url-share (last visited Dec. 20, 2025).

disregard to this Court's November 21 Order. Certainly, Respondents cannot contend that they had a "legitimate governmental interest" in violating this Court's Order.

C. Respondents acted in contempt by disobeying this Court's November 21 Order

Respondents acted in contempt by ignoring this Court's November 21 Order that unambiguously prohibited the government from "remov[ing] the petitioner from the jurisdiction of the United States . . . for a period of at least 72 hours from the time [the] Order [was] docketed" (D.E. 2). *See generally J.G.G. v. Trump*, 778 F. Supp. 3d 24, 38-39 (D.D.C.), *mandamus granted, order vacated*, 147 F.4th 1044 (D.C. Cir. 2025). Respondents appear to sub silentio argue that this decision had no bearing based on their lack-of-jurisdictional claim but for the reasons cogently explained in amici's letters (*see* D.E. 14-15), this argument carries no weight. In fact, the November 21 Order specifically stated that it was being entered "[t]o provide a fair opportunity for the judge who will be randomly assigned to this case to review the merits of the petition and to *rule on any contested issues of jurisdiction*" (D.E. 2 (emphasis added)). Respondents' actions and hasty removal of Petitioner in violation of this Court's order prevented precisely that.

IV. RELIEF

In light of the Respondent's brash disregard for this Court's November 21 Order, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Enter an order to show cause ordering Respondents to explain why they failed to comply with this Court's unambiguous order prohibiting Petitioner's removal from the United States and why they should not be found in contempt for their violation. In their response to the order to show cause, Respondents should be required to inform the Court who received original notice of the November 21 Order; when original notice of the order was received; who communicated notice of the order to immigration officer(s) (*e.g.*, ICE or ERO officers); the name(s) of the immigration officers who received such notice; when the order was notified; and what

instructions were provided in connection with the order, as well as any other information this Court deems necessary to enter a ruling on their contempt

2. Order Respondents to submit all documentation pertaining to its response to the November 21 Order. This documentation should encompass any document showing the information to be provided in compliance with the order to show cause, as listed above.
3. Order an evidentiary hearing on Respondents' contempt and the merits of the Petition.
4. Order Respondents to allow Petitioner's return to the United States given that her testimony regarding the circumstances of her detention, transfer to Texas, and removal to Honduras is necessary to rule on the contempt, jurisdictional, and access to counsel issues before this Court.

Respectfully submitted,

ANY LUCIA LOPEZ BELLOZA

By and through her counsel,

/s/ Todd C. Pomerleau

/s/ Nicole Dill

Todd C. Pomerleau (MA BBO#664974)

Nicole Dill (MA BBO#709113)

Rubin Pomerleau, P.C.

Two Center Plaza, Suite 520

Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Tel.: (617) 367-0077

Fax: (617) 367-0071

rubinpom@rubinpom.com

Dated: December 20, 2025¹⁴

¹⁴ On Friday, December 19, 2025, counsel attempted to file a motion for extension of time until Tuesday, December 23, 2025, but for an unknown technical reason with ECF it was not filed/docketed. Counsel did not notice that the extension request was not docketed until Saturday, December 20, 2025. Instead of refile the extension request and to not further delay the resolution of the critical issues pending before this Court, counsel opted to finalize and file the instant reply today.

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	Description
1	Declaration of Petitioner Any Lucia Lopez Belloza
2	Declaration of Nicole Dill, Esq. & Accompanying Exhibits: <i>Exhibit A – ICE Online Detainee Locator System Print-Out</i> (showing information reflected for Petitioner at 8:33 a.m. on November 21, 2025) <i>Exhibit B – ERO eFile Printout</i> (showing entry of appearance at 9:37 a.m. on November 21, 2025) <i>Exhibit C – ICE Website Printout</i> (showing Boston Field Office phone number) <i>Exhibit D – ICE Online Detainee Locator System Printout</i> (showing information reflected for Petitioner at 10:05 a.m. on November 21, 2025) <i>Exhibit E – Call Log Screenshot</i> (showing call to Boston Field Office at 9:38 a.m. on November 21, 2025) <i>Exhibit F – EOIR Automated Case Information Printout</i>
3	Petitioner’s Order of Release on Recognizance

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Todd C. Pomerleau, hereby certify that this document, filed through the ECF system, will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF).

Dated: December 20, 2025

/s/ Todd C. Pomerleau
 Todd C. Pomerleau

7. Two plainclothes officers, one male (Officer 1) and one female (Officer 2), approached me near the gate. They asked if I was “Any.” When I said yes, they ordered me to go with them.
8. The officers did not identify themselves, did not state the reason for the detention, and said only that I needed to “sign some documents.” I initially thought they might be TSA, but I was confused because they were in plain clothes and did not stop me at the TSA checkpoint.
9. The officers escorted me outside to an unmarked SUV with tinted windows. Just before placing me in the vehicle, they handcuffed me, saying it was necessary.
10. At that point they told me I was going to be detained but did not say where I was being taken. The female officer sat with me in the back of the vehicle.
11. During transport, I told them I was flying to surprise my parents during my Thanksgiving break. They did not respond.

**Detention at the ICE Boston Field Office
November 20-21, 2025**

12. On November 20, 2025, at approximately 6:00 a.m., I arrived at what I eventually recognized as the ICE Boston Field Office. I saw signage identifying the building.
13. Upon arrival, the officers who detained me took a photo of me with a cell phone before leaving and transferring me to the custody of a female ICE officer (Officer 3). About fifteen minutes after I arrived at the Boston Field Office, Officer 3 patted me down, confiscated my belongings (phone, wallet, and other items), and placed me in a holding cell with about 12 other detainees.
14. Shocked by the turn of events that my day had taken, I began to cry upon being placed in the cell. I was to visit home and surprise my parents who I had not seen in months but was instead detained. Other women told me to “beg [the officers] for a phone call” or I would not be given one.
15. When breakfast was brought in at around 7:00 a.m., I asked an officer (Officer 4) for a phone call; I was told I had to wait. This was my first request for a call.
16. Around 7:30 a.m., an officer (Officer 5) came to speak to another detainee. I again requested a phone call and was told I needed to wait until my information was processed. This was my second request for a call.
17. Around 8:30 a.m., an officer who, based on my paperwork, I believe is named Pierre Phils-Aime (Officer 6), took me to a desk outside the cell and asked questions about my family members (names, addresses, etc.). I requested a phone call for the third time, but Officer 6 told me I had to wait until processing was complete. I stressed that my parents did not know where I was.
18. After this, a supervisor entered the room. I again requested a call, telling her that my family had no idea where I was. She said I would get a call “soon” and told me that “everything [was] going to be OK” before sending me back to the holding cell. This was the fourth time I requested a call.
19. Officer 6 and Officer 3 eventually brought me out and told me I had a deportation order from 2017. I was not aware I had a deportation order from 2017 and later confirmed that neither

were my parents. Officer 6, who had my Honduran passport and ID in his possession, pressured me to sign a form consenting to my deportation. This was scary, as Officer 6 is a tall, muscular, intimidating figure.

20. Notwithstanding, I told them I would not sign anything until I talked to my parents and a lawyer. Officer 6 said it didn't matter if I spoke to a lawyer because I was going to be deported anyway. When I again asked for my call, he said I would not get a call until I signed the form. I still refused, and he said he would note "refused to sign" on the form.
21. At around this moment, Officer 6 stepped out to speak with the supervisor. Shortly after, I was finally allowed my first phone call, which I placed at approximately 10:56 a.m.
22. I called my father and told him I had been detained by immigration at the Boston Field Office, that I had a deportation order from 2017, that officers were pressuring me to sign a deportation form, and that I had refused. I asked him to tell his boss (who had paid for my plane ticket to Austin) not to wait at the airport. The call lasted about 8 minutes.
23. I had not been told at that time that I would be transferred from the Boston Field Office.
24. After the call, I returned to the holding cell, where I had a panic attack. Other detainees helped calm me. The supervisor saw me and told me to calm down, adding she would speak to Officer 6 to see if anything could be done.
25. The supervisor gave me a list of attorneys. I attempted to call all five lawyers who were listed; no one answered.
26. I returned to the cell, where I cried and fell asleep crying. I woke shortly before lunch was served (around 1:00 p.m.).
27. When lunch arrived, I requested a second call and was eventually allowed to call my mother at approximately 2:02 p.m. I told her I was detained and asked if she had spoken with my father. My mother told me they were going to try to get me out but that they needed to confirm where I was located, for which they needed my A number. I asked an officer if I could go to the holding cell to retrieve my paperwork that had this number but was not allowed to go back. I was told my family could use the ICE Detainee Locator with my name, date of birth, and country of origin. I then called my father a second time; he said they were trying to contact an attorney.
28. At this time, I still had no idea I was going to be transferred outside Massachusetts.
29. After the call, I went back to my cell, where I was held until the next day, Friday, November 21, 2025.
30. I was forced to sleep on the floor at the Boston Field Office.

**Transfer to Texas & Port Isabel Detention Center
November 21-22, 2025**

31. In the early morning of Friday, November 21, 2025 (before breakfast, which I believe was served at around 7:00 AM), officers called my name with four others and told us to get ready to leave. I asked for a phone call to tell my parents I was being transferred but was dismissively told, "We are going to see." I was, however, never given the call.

32. After breakfast, me and the four other detainees were taken out of our cells, patted down, handcuffed, and our feet shackled. When I asked where we were going, officers said they did not know. Another officer said we might be going to Louisiana. I was extremely tired and sleep-deprived.
33. We were driven in a van to a military airport about fifteen minutes away, where we waited for a few hours. We thought we were going to Louisiana. At no point before leaving the Boston Field Office or while waiting at the military airport was I told that an attorney had entered their appearance on my behalf.
34. Before boarding the plane at the military airport, we were again patted down. The plane we boarded looked like cargo plane. I noticed it had GlobalX Air logo. Once in the plane, we were told we would get lunch during the flight and had two bathroom breaks but were not immediately told where we were going.
35. About halfway through, officers said we were flying to Texas. Without much explanation, later they told us that the plane had to do a U-turn and that that was why the flight was taking so long.
36. We eventually arrived in Texas in the afternoon.
37. After landing in Texas, an officer first said we were going to Arlington; a few minutes later another officer said it was a place farther south in Texas, without naming it.
38. My name was called, and I was placed on a bus and taken to Port Isabel Detention Center (“Port Isabel”) in Los Fresnos, Texas.
39. Almost immediately upon my entry into Port Isabel, I asked for a call. I was told I had to wait until men finished their calls before I would be allowed to enter the phone room. There were about 30 men. We were only four women. All of us wanted to place calls. Notwithstanding, the entire day passed, and we did not get into the phone room.
40. In the evening, the three other female detainees and I were moved to a cell. We asked for food, water, a blanket, and reiterated our requests for calls. We received food, water, and toothpaste, but were told to wait for phone access because the men were still using the phones.
41. More women arrived after until there were about 18 of us in the cell, which was so small that we did not even have enough space to sleep on the floor.

**Removal to Honduras
November 22, 2025**

42. At about 3:00 a.m. on Saturday, November 22, 2025, officers at Port Isabel called me and another girl and said we were leaving. They did not tell me where.
43. We were again handcuffed and shackled and placed on a bus back to the airport. While waiting in the bus, I realized they were preparing to deport us since only Honduran nationals were left. We waited on the bus for over two hours.
44. We were boarded onto a plane without being told the destination. Once seated, officers told us for the first time that we were being sent to Honduras.
45. I arrived in Honduras in the afternoon.

46. By declining my repeated requests for a call, the officers who had custody over me prevented me from informing my family that I was being transferred out of Boston, that I had arrived in Texas. I was never allowed a phone call after being informed I would be transferred out of Massachusetts, never allowed a call when told I was going to Texas, and never allowed a call while detained in Texas.
47. After I was removed, I learned that, prior to my transfer out of the Boston Field Office, one of my attorneys at Rubin Pomerleau PC notified ICE that they were representing me through the submission of a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney and tried to reach me. ICE never informed me that my attorneys were trying to get in contact with me. In fact, I did not know I had a lawyer trying to help me until I arrived in Honduras.
48. If I had been able to call my lawyer prior to being transferred from Boston, I would have told the lawyer to immediately file my habeas petition for me given its urgency.
49. If I had been aware of my 2017 deportation order, I would not have traveled with my valid passport, which assured my deportation. Conversely, if I had been aware of my 2017 deportation, I would have dedicated significant time and effort during the past eight years to hiring an attorney who could help me resolve my immigration situation.
50. I did not know I had a removal order from 2017. I traveled on at least three occasions into or out of the Boston Logan Airport with my Honduran passport and had no problems with immigration officials. Also, my prior immigration attorney had explained that I had not been ordered removed.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct.

/s/Any Lucia Lopez Belloza

Any Lucia Lopez Belloza

Date: December 20, 2025

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

_____)	
ANY LUCIA LOPEZ BELLOZA)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 1:25-cv-13499
)	
PATRICIA HYDE, et al.)	
)	
Respondents.)	
_____)	

AFFIDAVIT OF NICOLE DILL, ESQ.

I, Nicole Dill, Esq., declare the following under penalty of perjury:

1. I, Nicole Dill, am an attorney at Rubin Pomerleau, P.C. I am an attorney for petitioner Any Lucia Lopez Belloza.
2. On November 21, 2025, at 8:33 AM EST I checked the ICE detainee locator by inputting Ms. Lopez Belloza’s information. It listed her Current Detention Facility as “Call ICE For Details” and listed the assigned ERO Office as the “BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE.” *See* Exh. A.
3. Based on extensive prior experience with similar situations, when the ICE Detainee Locator says the above, it means that the individual is being held at the ICE Facility in Burlington, Massachusetts.
4. On November 21, 2025, at 9:37 AM EST, I filed my G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative, for Ms. Lopez Belloza through the ICE ERO E-File website, informing ICE that I represented Ms. Lopez Belloza. *See* Exh. B.
5. The official ICE website lists the Boston Field Office phone number as 781-359-7500. *See* Exh. C.
6. On November 21, 2025, at 9:38 AM, I called the Boston Field Office’s phone number, (781) 359-7500, and was directed to the following twenty-one-second automated message: “You have reached the ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office in Boston Massachusetts. The most efficient way to contact us is by emailing Boston.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov. If you are reporting, our offices are Monday through Friday, 8am to 4pm. All reporting is in person and no appointment is necessary. Thank you.” *See* Exh. E. After the automated message, the call automatically hangs up without an opportunity to be

connected to an operator, live person, or directory. On numerous occasions during the last two months, I have attempted to call the Boston Field Office phone from Monday to Friday between the hours of 8am and 4pm. Every time that I have called that number, I have been directed to this automated message.

7. I also called all major known ICE detention facilities in New England, and was informed that Ms. Lopez-Belloza was not being held at those facilities.
8. On November 21, 2025, at 10:05 AM EST, I checked the ICE detainee locator again and it displayed again that she was within the control of the “BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE.” *See* Exh. D.
9. The ICE Detainee Locator further stated: “Family members and legal representatives may be able to obtain additional information about this individual's case by contacting this ERO office: BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE, Phone Number: (781) 359-7500.” *See id.*
10. This is the same Boston Field Office phone number I had called earlier that morning and which, over the past two months, has always directed me to the automated message described above.
11. On November 21, 2025, at approximately 3:44 PM EST, Ms. Lopez Belloza’s father contacted me to let me know that she was no longer appearing in the ICE Detainee Locator.
12. On November 21, at around 5:30 PM EST, I checked the ICE detainee locator using Ms. Lopez Belloza’s information and the query returned “Search Results: 0”
13. With no other information to the contrary, I believed Ms. Lopez Belloza was still within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and, from attorney Todd Pomerleau’s PACER/ECF account, filed a habeas petition on her behalf at 6:00 PM EST on November 21, 2025.
14. The EOIR Automated Case Information system provides key information about a noncitizen’s removal proceedings, most pertinent here, the date, location and decision outcomes immigration judges’ decisions. Upon entry of Ms. Lopez Belloza’s alien number and nationality on the online EOIR Automated Case Information system, the following notice comes up: “Case information is unavailable” message. *See* Exh. F. Upon entry of her alien number, on the phone number for the EOIR Automated Case Information system, 1-800-989-7180, the following message is prompted “Information cannot be released regarding this case.”
15. Typically, when the outcome of a noncitizen’s removal proceedings cannot be confirmed via the EOIR Automated Case Information system, counsel must file a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with EOIR. Response to these requests usually takes at least three months, and often longer for older, paper record of proceedings (ROP) cases, as in Ms. Lopez Belloza’s case given the age of her removal proceedings.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 20th day of December, 2025, in Boston, Massachusetts.

/s/Nicole Dill

Nicole Dill, Esq.



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Report



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Facility Page

Detention Information For:

ANY LUCIA LOPEZ-BELLOZA

Country of Birth: Honduras

A-Number: 206879999

Current Detention Facility:

Call ICE For Details

ERO Office Information

Family members and legal representatives may be able to obtain additional information about this individual's case by contacting this ERO office:

BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE,

Phone Number: (781) 359-7500

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Search Client Last Name or First Name

Electronic Form G-28's - Submitted

G-28 ID	Client First Name	Client Last Name	Date Submitted	
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	View PDF Withdraw Schedule Visit
G280068970	ANY	LOPEZ-BELLOZA	2025-11-21 09:37:53	View PDF Withdraw Schedule Visit
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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Call **1-866-DHS-2-ICE** to report suspicious activity

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ICE FIELD OFFICE

Boston Field Office

Area of Responsibility: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Email: Boston.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Field Office Location
1000 District Avenue
Burlington, MA 01803
United States
(781) 359-7500

ADDRESS

📍 500 12th St SW
Washington, DC 20536

📞 Report Crimes: Call [1-866-DHS-2-ICE](tel:1-866-DHS-2-ICE)

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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Report



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Facility Page

Detention Information For:

ANY LUCIA LOPEZ-BELLOZA

Country of Birth: Honduras

A-Number: 206879999

Current Detention Facility:

Call ICE For Details

ERO Office Information

Family members and legal representatives may be able to obtain additional information about this individual's case by contacting this ERO office:

BOSTON, MA, DOCKET CONTROL OFFICE,

Phone Number: (781) 359-7500

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220:220

11/24/25



11/21/25



+17813597500
(781) 359-7500

9:38 AM
21 sec

11/20/25



Home



Dial



History



Voicemail



Text



An official website of the United States government

Here's how you know



EOIR Automated Case Information

Court Closures Today December 19, 2025

Please check <https://www.justice.gov/eoir-operational-status> for up to date closures.



Automated Case Information

Welcome to the Automated Case Information System (ACIS). ACIS provides basic information about the status of certain cases before an immigration court or the Board of Immigration Appeals. Not all cases, or all information about a case is displayed. ACIS includes details regarding the primary case only. If there has been more than one case for the A-Number, ACIS displays the most recent case. Please contact your local court if you need bond hearing information.

English

Enter your A-Number

A-Number **Required*

[What's an A-Number?](#)

2	0	6	8	7	9	9	9	9
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Nationality **Required*

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HONDURAS (HO) 

Case information is unavailable.

SUBMIT

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Department of Justice | Executive Office for Immigration Review
5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600, Falls Church, VA 22041



EOIR Automated Case Information

SOCIAL SECURITY Administration
1029 CAMINO LA COSTA
AUSTIN, TX 78752-3907
Date: August 23, 2014

U. S. Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement

45831090

Order of Release on Recognizance

Name: LOPEZ-Belloza, Any Lucia

File No: 206 879 999
Date: December 14, 2014

You have been arrested and placed in removal proceedings. In accordance with Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the applicable provisions of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, you are being released on your own recognizance provided you comply with the following conditions.
 You must report for any hearing or interview as directed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

You must surrender for removal from the United States if so ordered.
 You must report in (writing)(person) to

Reporte en persona a Houston Field Office

(Name and Title of Case Officer)

At 126 Northpoint Drive
Houston, TX 77060
Telephone: 281-774-4816
(Location of INS Office)

on Monday, December 29, 2014 at 10:00 AM
Viernes, 29 de Diciembre de 2014 (Time)
(Day of each week or month)

If you are allowed to report in writing, the report must contain your name, alien registration number, current address, place of employment, and other pertinent information as required by the officer listed above.

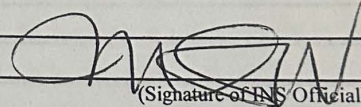
- You must not change your place of residence without first securing written permission from the officer listed above.
- You must not violate any local, State, or Federal laws or ordinances.
- You must assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service in obtaining any necessary travel documents.

Other:

(Continue on separate sheet if required)

See attached sheet containing other specified conditions.

NOTICE: Failure to comply with the conditions of this order may result in revocation of your release and your arrest and detention by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.



(Signature of INS Official)

M. Goffman
SDDO

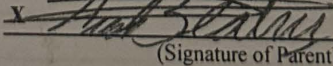
(Printed Name and Title of Official)

Alien's Acknowledgment of Conditions of Release on Recognizance

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in Spanish language), the contents of this order and addendum, a copy of which has been given to me. I understand that failure to comply with the terms of this order and addendum may subject me to a fine, more restrictive release conditions, detention, criminal prosecution, and/or revocation of my employment authorization document.

R. Winters

(Signature of INS Official Serving Order)

x 

(Signature of Parent)

12/14/14

(Date)

Cancellation of Order

I hereby cancel this order of release because: The alien failed to comply with the conditions of release.
 The alien was taken into custody for removal.

(Signature of INS Official Canceling Order)

(Date)

Form I-220A (Rev. 4-1-97) N

Please note that all references in this order/addendum to "INS" or "Service" should now be considered to refer to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).