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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

identification data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

[redacted]

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

FILE: [redacted] Office: Boston Date: 04 MAR 2002

IN RE: Obligor:
Bonded Alien: [redacted]

IMMIGRATION BOND: Bond Conditioned for the Delivery of an Alien under Section 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1103

IN BEHALF OF OBLIGOR:

[redacted]

Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The delivery bond in this matter was declared breached by the District Director, Boston, Massachusetts, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The record indicates that on April 27, 2001, the obligor posted a $7,500 bond conditioned for the delivery of the above referenced alien. A Notice to Deliver Alien (Form I-340) dated September 17, 2001, was sent to the obligor via certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice demanded the bonded alien's surrender to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the Service) for removal at 9:00 a.m. on October 9, 2001, at J.F.K. Federal Building, Government Center, Room 1775, Boston, MA 02203. The obligor failed to present the alien, and the alien failed to appear as required. On October 18, 2001, the district director informed the obligor that the delivery bond had been breached.

On appeal, counsel states that a point of contact (POC) list was not provided as required by the Amwest/Reno Settlement Agreement, entered into on June 22, 1995, by the Service and Far West Surety Insurance Company.

The parties to the settlement agreement did not intend for the sending of a question or complaint to a POC to replace the existing procedures for filing either a motion for reconsideration with the office issuing a breach notice, or an appeal with the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). It was their intent, however, to create both an alternative, informal procedure for resolution of questions relating solely to the implementation of the settlement agreement, and a procedure through which sureties could obtain general information about bond practices in a particular district. Thus, if an obligor's concern about the validity of a breach is based entirely on the settlement agreement, it is entitled to seek resolution through the appropriate POC without paying any filing fee. If the surety either has filed, or subsequently files, either a motion for reconsideration, or an appeal with the AAO on the same issue as that presented to a POC, the POC shall have no obligation to respond to the surety, but may do so. Sureties may not use a question or complaint to a POC to challenge a decision made in response to either a motion for reconsideration or an appeal to the AAO.

Counsel has failed to establish that the alleged unavailability of a POC was responsible for the obligor's failure to surrender the bonded alien upon demand.

On appeal, counsel further states that the obligor was not provided with advance notice of hearings and orders to appear for removal which severely interferes with obligor's ability to monitor the alien and produce him upon receipt of the Form I-340.

The obligor did receive the Notice to Deliver Alien upon which the breach is based. The obligor's assertion that he could not monitor

or produce the alien does not overcome the basis for the breach of this bond.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the Service did not provide the obligor with a questionnaire and photograph.

It should be noted that the present record contains evidence that a properly completed questionnaire was forwarded to the obligor with the notice to surrender pursuant to the Amwest/Reno Settlement Agreement. The Amwest/Reno Settlement Agreement does not require that the Service provide a photograph of the alien to the obligor; only a properly completed questionnaire. If a photograph is available, the photo is sent to the obligor along with the questionnaire. The Settlement Agreement requires the Service to send a questionnaire, but does not provide that the failure to provide a photograph along with the questionnaire warrants cancellation of the bond.

Delivery bonds are violated if the obligor fails to cause the bonded alien to be produced or to produce himself/herself to an immigration officer or immigration judge, as specified in the appearance notice, upon each and every written request until removal proceedings are finally terminated, or until the said alien is actually accepted by the Service for detention or removal. Matter of Smith, 16 I&N Dec. 146 (Reg. Comm. 1977).

The regulations provide that an obligor shall be released from liability where there has been "substantial performance" of all conditions imposed by the terms of the bond. 8 C.F.R. 103.6(c)(3). A bond is breached when there has been a substantial violation of the stipulated conditions of the bond. 8 C.F.R. 103.6(e).

8 C.F.R. 103.5a(a)(2) provides that personal service may be effected by any of the following:

> (i) Delivery of a copy personally;
>
> (ii) Delivery of a copy at a person's dwelling house or usual place of abode by leaving it with some person of suitable age and discretion;
>
> (iii) Delivery of a copy at the office of an attorney or other person including a corporation, by leaving it with a person in charge;
>
> (iv) Mailing a copy by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, addressed to a person at his last known address.

The bond (Form I-352) provides in pertinent part that the obligor "agrees that any notice to him/her in connection with this bond may be accomplished by mail directed to him/her at the above address."

In this case, the Form I-352 listed [redacted] Suite 200, Reading, PA 19601 as the obligor's address.

Contained in the record is a certified mail receipt which indicates that the Notice to Deliver Alien was sent to the obligor at [redacted] Suite 200, Reading, PA 19601 on September 17, 2001. This notice demanded that the obligor produce the bonded alien for removal on October 9, 2001. The receipt also indicates the obligor received notice to produce the bonded alien on September 21, 2001. Consequently, the record clearly establishes that the notice was properly served on the obligor in compliance with 8 C.F.R. 103.5a(a)(2)(iv).

It is clear from the language used in the bond agreement that the obligor shall cause the alien to be produced or the alien shall produce himself to a Service officer upon each and every request of such officer until removal proceedings are either finally terminated or the alien is accepted by the Service for detention or removal.

It must be noted that delivery bonds are exacted to insure that aliens will be produced when and where required by the Service for hearings or removal. Such bonds are necessary in order for the Service to function in an orderly manner. The courts have long considered the confusion which would result if aliens could be surrendered at any time or place it suited their or the surety's convenience. Matter of L-, 3 I&N Dec. 862 (C.O. 1950).

After a careful review of the record, it is concluded that the conditions of the bond have been substantially violated, and the collateral has been forfeited. The decision of the district director will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.