



U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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

[Redacted]

FILE: [Redacted] Office: Harlingen

Date: AUG 10 2000

INRE: Obligor: [Redacted]
Bonded Alien: [Redacted]

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

IN BEHALF OF OBLIGOR:

[Redacted]

Public Copy

Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

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

Terrance O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

[REDACTED]

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

The record indicates that on May 13, 1999 the obligor posted a \$5,000 bond conditioned for the delivery of the above referenced alien. A Notice to Deliver Alien (Form I-340) dated January 4, 2000 was sent to the obligor via certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice demanded the bonded alien's surrender into the custody of an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the Service) for removal at 10:00 a.m. on February 4, 2000 at Los Fresnos, TX 78566. The obligor failed to appear, and the alien failed to appear as required. On February 9, 1999, the district director informed the obligor that the delivery bond had been breached.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the district director erred in breaching the bond because: (1) he did not notify the obligor of all hearings in the alien's case, and (2) he sent the alien notice to appear for removal (Form I-166), contrary to Service regulations.

In a supplementary statement, counsel for the obligor states that there are at least three reasons why the Administrative Appeals Office should sustain this appeal:

1. Form I-352 (Rev. 5/27/97)N is unenforceable because the Service failed to obtain the required OMB approval prior to using this form.

The Immigration Bond (Form I-352) is a collection of information as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 5 C.F.R. 1320.3(c). The Service is an agency for the purposes of the PRA and the Form I-352 falls under the PRA. In stating that the Form I-352 is unenforceable because the Service did not seek approval for the Form I-352 after its prior approval lapsed, counsel ignores the provision of the whole law and its plain meaning.

The PRA was intended to rein agency activity by not burdening the public, small businesses, corporations and other government agencies to submit information collection requests on forms that do not display control numbers approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The plain meaning of the PRA makes it clear that a person who fails to comply with a collection of information will not be subject to any penalty. See U.S. v. Burdett, 768 F., SUPP 409 (B.D.N.Y. 1991).

The PRA only protects the public from failing to provide information to a government agency. Here, the obligor did file the information requested on Form I-352, therefore, the obligor cannot avail himself of the affirmative defense provision codified in 44 U.S.C. § 3512. Only those persons who refuse to comply with a collection of information can raise the public protection provision as in Saco River Cellular, Inc. v. FCC, 133 F.3d. 25, 28 (D.C. Cir. 1998). See also U.S. v. Spitzauer, where the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit stated that the public protection provision

demand that the obligor produce the bonded alien for removal on February 4, 2000. The receipt also indicates the obligor received notice to produce the bonded alien on January 6, 2000. 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).

Counsel states that the obligor has been relieved from liability on the bond because the Service sent the alien a notice to appear for removal on Form I-166. Counsel asserts that this is contrary to current Service **regulations.**

Form I-166 has not been required since July 25, 1986, which is the effective date of an amendment to former 8 C.F.R. 243.3.1. That amendment had no effect on the obligor's agreement to produce the alien upon request. Notice to an alien that he or she has exhausted all due process and appeals and is subject to a final order of removal does not relieve the obligor from its obligation to fulfill the terms of the bond agreement.

In the Amwest/Reno Settlement Agreement, entered into on June 22, 1995 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Far West Surety Insurance Company, the Service agreed that a Form I-166 letter would not be mailed to the alien's last known address before, and not less than 3 days after, the demand to produce the alien is mailed to the obligor.

Contained in the record is a certified mail receipt which indicates that the Form I-166 letter was sent to the alien's last known address on February 9, 2000. This notice stated that arrangements have been made for the alien's departure to Honduras on March 9, 2000. The notice was returned to the Service as undeliverable. Consequently, the record clearly establishes that the Form I-166 letter was mailed more than 3 days after the notice to surrender.

Pursuant to the agreement between Amwest Surety Insurance Company and the Service, a properly completed questionnaire must be attached to all Form I-340's (Notices to Surrender) going to the obligor on a surety bond. Failure to attach the questionnaire would result in rescission of any breach related to that Form I-340 notice.

Based on the provisions of the Amwest Agreement and the fact that the record fails to show that a properly completed questionnaire was sent to the obligor, the appeal will be sustained and the district director's decision declaring the bond breached will be withdrawn.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained. The district director's decision declaring the bond breached is withdrawn and the bond is continued in full force and effect.