

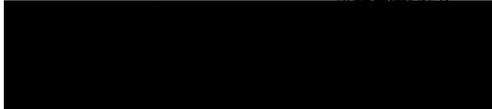
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Citizenship and Immigration Services

Identifying information related to
proceedings involving an individual
invasion of personal privacy

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
CIS, AAO 20 Mass, 3/F
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

GI



JAN 16 2004

FILE: [Redacted]

Office: New York

Date:

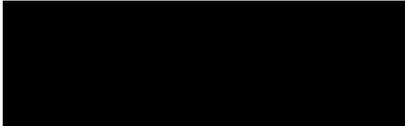
IN RE: Obligor:

Bonded Alien:



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

ON BEHALF OF OBLIGOR:



PUBLIC

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that 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 that 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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) 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 that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.



Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The delivery bond in this matter was declared breached by the Field Office Director, Detention and Removal, New York, New York, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The record indicates that on July 28, 2000, the obligor posted a \$50,000 bond conditioned for the delivery of the above referenced alien. A Notice to Deliver Alien (Form I-340) dated June 12, 2003, 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 (legacy INS), now Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), at 10:00 a.m. on July 2, 2003, at [REDACTED]. The obligor failed to present the alien, and the alien failed to appear as required. On July 22, 2003, the field office director informed the obligor that the delivery bond had been breached.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the immigration judge (IJ) issued an order of removal on September 11, 2002. Counsel states that the alien appealed the IJ's decision, which is currently pending. Counsel further asserts that nonetheless, the director demanded the alien surrender for an interview on July 2, 2003. Counsel claims that although ICE has a contractual right under the delivery bond to make such a demand, it is a flagrant abuse of that right and nothing more than a blatant tactic to effect a breach.

The record reflects that a removal hearing was held on September 11, 2002 and the alien was ordered removed from the United States. The bonded alien appealed the IJ's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). On May 29, 2003, the BIA denied the alien's motion to accept his untimely brief. On November 5, 2003, the BIA, affirmed without opinion, the IJ's decision.

The obligor is not relieved of its responsibility to deliver the bonded alien for an interview at the time and place specified in the district director's demand notice as said director may call the alien in for an interview at any time prior to removal. Further, bond proceedings are separate and distinct from deportation proceedings. Deportation proceedings are between the United States government and an alien with a questionable right to remain in the United States. A delivery bond is a contract between ICE and the obligor, where in consideration for obtaining the alien's release from custody, the obligor agrees to produce the alien on demand until the obligation to do so terminates under grounds specified in the contract.

The present record contains evidence that a properly completed questionnaire with the alien's photograph attached was forwarded to the obligor with the notice to surrender pursuant to the Amwest/Reno Settlement Agreement, entered into on June 22, 1995 by the legacy INS and Far West Surety Insurance Company.

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 ICE 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 evidence of record indicates that the Notice to Deliver Alien was sent to the obligor at [REDACTED] on June 12, 2003 via certified mail. This notice demanded that the obligor produce the bonded alien on July 2, 2003. The domestic return receipt indicates the obligor received notice to produce the bonded alien on June 15, 2003. 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 an ICE officer upon each and every request of such officer until removal proceedings are either finally terminated or the alien is accepted by ICE 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 ICE for hearings or removal. Such bonds are necessary in order for ICE 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 the alien's 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 field office director will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.