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## WAIVER AND AUTHORIZATION OF SEARCH FOR DEFENDANT ON BOND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ print name (hereinafter referred to as Defendant/Indemnitor) hereby waive any and all rights I may have and further **CONSENT** and **AUTHORIZE** the Surety and/or its Producers, Agents, Successors, Assigns, and/or any duly authorized representative(s) including bail recovery agents (commonly referred to as 'Bounty Hunters') to irrevocable permission to **search my premises, domicile, residence, home, abode and any other out building on said property** at any time (day or night) of their choosing and for the expressed purpose of specifically for the searching/locating defendant that is currently on bond with the Surety as outlined in the Supreme Court Ruling and Colorado Revised Statutes:

**U.S. Supreme Court 1873, Taylor v. Taintor, 16 Wall. 366.**

In 1873, the U.S. Supreme Court Case "Taylor vs. Taintor" gave bail enforcement agents nearly limitless power and authority when hunting down a subject. This means that a bounty hunter may enter their premise if needed to capture their wanted fugitive, whether it be on behalf of a financial institution, company or government authority.

When bail is given, the principal (defendant - accused) is regarded as delivered to the care, custody, and control of his sureties. Their dominion is a continuance of the original imprisonment. Whenever they choose to do so, they may seize him and deliver him up in their discharge; and if that cannot be done at once, they may imprison him until it can be done. They may exercise their rights in person or through an agent. They may pursue him into another State; may arrest him on the Sabbath; and if necessary, may break and enter into his house for that purpose. The seizure is not made by virtue of new process. None is needed. It is likened to the re-arrest by the sheriff of an escaping prisoner.

**C.R.S. § 16-19-119** If the person so held is admitted to bail as provided for in section C.R.S. § 16-19-117 and fails to appear and surrender themselves according to the conditions of his/her bond, the judge of the district court, by proper order, shall declare the bond forfeited and order his/her immediate arrest without warrant (bench warrant - paperless warrant) if s/he is within this state. Recovery may be had on such bond in the name of the people of the state of Colorado as in the case of other bonds or undertakings given by a defendant in criminal proceedings.

**C.R.S. § 16-19-109** The warrant shall authorize the peace officer or other person to whom directed to arrest the accused at any time and any place where s/he may be found within the state and to command the aid of all peace officers in the execution of the warrant and to deliver the accused, subject to the provisions of this article, to the duly authorized agent of the demanding state.

**C.R.S. § 16-19-110** Every peace officer or other person empowered to make the arrest shall have authority, in arresting the accused, to command assistance therein as peace officers have by law in the execution of any criminal process directed to them, with the penalties against those who refuse their assistance.

People v. Loomis, 60 Colo. 202, 152 P.2d 143 (1915) "An accused person released on bail, is, in contemplation of law, in the custody of their sureties."

\_\_\_\_\_  
INDEMNITOR/DEFENDANT

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
SURETY/AGENT