

ALEC EXPOSED

"ALEC" has long been a secretive collaboration between Big Business and "conservative" politicians. Behind closed doors, they ghostwrite "model" bills to be introduced in state capitols across the country. This agenda—underwritten by global corporations—includes major tax loopholes for big industries and the super rich, proposals to offshore U.S. jobs and gut minimum wage, and efforts to weaken public health, safety, and environmental protections. Although many of these bills have become law, until now, their origin has been largely unknown. With **ALEC EXPOSED**, the Center for Media and Democracy hopes more Americans will study the bills to understand the depth and breadth of how big corporations are changing the legal rules and undermining democracy across the nation.

ALEC's Corporate Board --in recent past or present

- AT&T Services, Inc.
- centerpoint360
- UPS
- Bayer Corporation
- GlaxoSmithKline
- Energy Future Holdings
- Johnson & Johnson
- Coca-Cola Company
- PhRMA
- Kraft Foods, Inc.
- Coca-Cola Co.
- Pfizer Inc.
- Reed Elsevier, Inc.
- DIAGEO
- Peabody Energy
- Intuit, Inc.
- Koch Industries, Inc.
- ExxonMobil
- Verizon
- Reynolds American Inc.
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- Salt River Project
- Altria Client Services, Inc.
- American Bail Coalition
- State Farm Insurance

For more on these corporations, search at www.SourceWatch.org.

DID YOU KNOW? Corporations VOTED to adopt this. Through ALEC, global companies work as "equals" in "unison" with politicians to write laws to govern your life. Big Business has "a VOICE and a VOTE," according to newly exposed documents. **DO YOU?**

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Bail Forfeiture Notification Act

Summary: This act requires the court to send prompt notice of bail forfeiture to the surety, depositor of money, and bail agent posting the bond.

Section 1: {Notification of Bail Forfeiture}

(a) Upon a forfeiture of bail exceeding \$400, the clerk of the court declaring such forfeiture shall, within thirty (30) days, send notice of the forfeiture via certified mail to,

- (1) the bond surety or depositor of money posted as bail; and
- (2) the bail agent listed on the bond; and
- (3) any other party to be notified in case of forfeiture listed on the bond or documents attached thereto.

(b) Failure to notify any party listed in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3) shall not constitute compliance under this section.

(c) The court shall retain the certificates of mailing for each notice in the court's records.

Section 2: {Release of Surety or Depositor Obligations}

The bond surety or depositor of money posted as bail shall be released from all obligations if,

(a) the court fails to notify the required parties within thirty (30) days after forfeiture; or

(b) the clerk fails to send the notice to the surety at the address shown on the bond or documents attached thereto; or

(c) the clerk fails to send the notice to the surety's agent at the address shown on the bond or documents attached thereto.

Section 3: {Severability Clause}

Section 4: {Repealer Clause}

Section 5: {Enactment Clause}

Adopted by the Criminal Justice Task Force at the States and Nation Policy Summit December 9, 2006. Approved by the ALEC Board of Directors January 8, 2007.

About Us and ALEC EXPOSED. The Center for Media and Democracy reports on corporate spin and government propaganda. We are located in Madison, Wisconsin, and publish www.PRWatch.org, www.SourceWatch.org, and now www.ALECExposed.org. For more information contact: editor@prwatch.org or 608-260-9713.

Center for Media and Democracy's quick summary:

This Model Act makes it easier for bail bondsmen to avoid paying the full amount of the bail owed to the state when one of their "clients" jumps bail. Typically, an accused person pays a bondsman 10% of their bail, with the understanding that the bondsman is liable for the full amount of the bail if the person fails to appear at court. This Act specifies that the bondsman will no longer be liable for the payment if court staff do not follow certain notification procedures. This has the effect of establishing new burdens on the clerk of courts and allows the bailbondsmen to avoid payment if the clerk does not meet those burdens. There is a long history of bailbondsmen influencing courts. A clerk's failure to meet the procedural notification requirements could be negligence or an intentional act to benefit a particular bondsman.

Did you know the NRA--the National Rifle Association--was the corporate co-chair in 2011?